

ered over petting up a mini steel plant there. Survey has also conducted for the purpose. But I don't know as to what happened to that plant. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take action immediately regarding setting up of the said mini steel plant to add one more link to the chain of development of Ghazipur district.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch and we will meet again at 2.40 P.M.

13.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Forty—seven minutes past fourteen of the clock*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

FINANCE BILL, 1993--Co ntd

[Translation]

SHRI RABIRAY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is an important day in our parliamentary life because we are going to discuss the Finance Bill. The issue we are going to discuss is the Central Budget of such a big country like India. So it is an important thing. Finance Bill is an instrument to implement the Central Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sir, with great regret, I am saying that it is the third Budget of the country, budget for year 1991—92, 92—93 and 93—94 after Narasimha Rao Government came to power. About this Budget, my first point is that there is basic difference between the economic thinking of Narsimha Rao Government and the economic thinking prior to it, we have to understand this difference. I would like to remind this House that this Budget is a watershed in our life.

We should not take it lightly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, SIR, I will not be wrong if I say that this Budget is against the basic principles of the constitution and against national thinking. This Budget is not only against our national honour and pride but we have also mortgaged our freedom, economic independence, self—reliance, equality, swadeshi and employment opportunities.

We are unable to understand this thing as to why the Government is doing it against the whole idea of national movement. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is something very important for us. That is why I am stressing upon it. Today we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of movement of 1942, which was the last movement of independence led by Mahatma Gandhi. In the beginning of this movement a resolution was passed on 9th August, 1942, through which ideas about economy, Swadeshi, self—reliance and employment have expressed. As I have already said that this is the third connective Budget and a decline in all these values has come about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, I would like to raise some points before the House. The Minister of Finance has not mentioned anything either in his Budget speech or in his reply to the discussion or at the time of speaking on the Finance Bill in favour of common man, consumers, lower and middle class families, farmers, labourers and unemployed peoples while we have been drawing attention of the House to the fact that by inviting multi—nationals they are trying to finish the existing job opportunities, what to talk of providing jobs to unemployed persons.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has talked about making consensus in his Budget speech as well as replying to the debate. I am unable to understand that on what basis this Government is talking about the consensus of the nation or Members of Parliament when it is saying good by to Swadeshi, self—reliance and employment and

not making any arrangement for providing employment to 12 crore youth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, sir, the issue regarding multinational companies, foreign companies and Union Carbide has been discussed at length but we have not discussed this very dangerous multinational company to the extent we ought to have discussed I would like to mention it specifically. All the Members of the House have taken oath of loyalty to the constitution, I want to draw their attention to it. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gujarat. There is a multinational company, called cargill which is responsible for the 42 per cent grain export in America. This company is backed by the Government of America. This company has been invited by the Government of India, the Narsimha Rao Government, the Central Government and the Congress Government and has been allotted 15,000 acre of land near Kandla Port for producing salt. How the Government dare it.

Gandhi ji had led the Dandi March and used salt as a symbol to fight against the British imperialism so as to get national as well as economic independence. But it appears to me that the cart is being put before the horse. the Government has taken decision in September 1992 to allot 15,000 acre of prime land which is under the Kandla port. The Kandla Port Authority is statutory responsible for Kandla Port. A committee of Kandla Port Authority called a meeting, in which it was decided that no land would be given to anybody. Now I am to inform the House that after 2—3 months the Government gave its directive that they have to approve the Government's decision in their meeting. The Government of India do have its policies but the sovereignty of the country has probably been sold to the World Bank and IMP. The Narsimha Rao Government has successively presented three Budgets. The Government has been pressurising the Port Trust Authority which is still sticking to its own stand. I am not saying it for the sake of any sectional interest but the whole of India is affected by it. Through you, I

would like to tell the country men and believe me, I am not doing it with a partisan spirit. We are self-reliant in the field of salt production, we even export it to other countries, then why this 15,000 acre of land has been allotted to them. They will be free to do anything and will take away a big chunk of profit. Today, while believing in social revolution, the Dandi March has become a symbol of struggle for economic independence of the people, and our countrymen will fight against cargill. The Government is free to take any action what it thinks fit but it is a question of the dignity of the Indian Constitution and the pride of our nation. While replying in the House, the Minister of Finance was talking in respect of industrialisation of the country. This finance Bill has made it possible. Today at 6.30 p.m. when the hon. Minister of Finance will give his reply I will ask him to make an announcement in the House that in consonance with the stand taken by the Port Trust Authority, this 15,000 acre of land will not be allotted to a company like cargill. This is the most important thing. Yesterday, when he was speaking, it seemed to me that he was announcing these concessions quite generously. The members of the Opposition and some of the members on the ruling side might think that there is nothing serious in this matter. This is a principle of equity, the person which has a taxable income should be taxed. On the contrary, you have burdened the poor with taxes, which include farmers and labourers, the number of whom constitutes 95 per cent of the population. All this paraphernalia has been done for the sake of 3 to 5 per cent people of the country who have attained a living standard at par with Americans and cannot go on without washing machine. I know, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are not among those people.

SRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay Southa) : He must be having one.

SHRI RABI RAY : You might be having one. The Government does not know A. B. C. of the logic. It means, take money from the haves. Prior to the V. P. Singh Government the Congress Government which had ruled for five

years had also its own logic. That Government did a lot of mismanagement and had worked under the pressure of the World Bank. Now I feel that, ours is an unfortunate country which has taken loan for the well being of the families of 3 to 5 per cent population only, who have attained the living standard like in U. S. A. From 1985 to 1989 the Congress continued to be in power. We are overburdened with the loans of crores of rupees which have been taken for the supply of consumable luxurious goods. Perhaps, these people cannot live with these luxurious goods. We call it consumerism. By promoting consumerism, the Government has annihilated swadeshi, self-reliance and opted for centralisation. Centralisation and consumerism are two enemies of India. I would like to ask the hon. Members to think over it as to where the country is heading to.

I am saying all this with a heavy heart. I had also spoken over the last two Budgets. Our history tells that we have a past of decentralisation, Swadeshi and combating the consumerism. This spirit is no more. The writers of the speech of the Minister of Finance Shri Manmohan Singh have unintentionally mentioned some points in his speech. I will read out those portions for you, that by adopting profligacy and increasing consumption of foreign goods and allowing C. N. N and Star T. V. in the country they are trying to finish our ethos. The Government of India is assisting them but they are trying to attack our ethos. The Minister of Finance wants to run the country on the lines of his economic philosophy and they have mortgaged the country as a whole to the World Bank and I.M.F.

Therefore, I would like to read out the details of the developments that took place from 1985 to 1990 during the rule of the Congress Government, to which Dr. Manmohan Singh has referred to in his Budget speech:

[English]

"In the 1980, we substituted age by hike in

commercial borrowing. But the logic of compound interest rate has shot up and we have reached a situation where large scale commercial borrowing is not a feasible proposition."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, there is a saying—

[English]

Cat is Out of the bag.

[Translation]

Dr. Manmohan Singh has used this expression in his written speech. It proves that it was only due to the profligacy, the policy that led to destruction and encouraged consumerism that the present situation has arisen in the country. Therefore, my submission is that the proposal of equity in taxation referred to in the Budget proposals and Finance Bill has no weight Actually.

[English]

The basic requirement of the principle of equity in taxation is that those who have capacity to pay must be made to pay and the resources so mobilised should be harnessed for the welfare of the weak and the defenceless.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, as you are aware that the that the Government of India spent lesser amount than that directed by the World Bank and IMF on the education of the poor, Family Planning Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. But this year, they have increased the allocation under their liberalised policy. There must be some conspiracy even behind this. Because the World Bank and IMF have opened their branches in Delhi, as regards to the Fifth Five Year Plan, none of us—whether

Shri Ram Naik, or Shri George Fernandes or Shri Deora—knows anything about it. Rather, it has been prepared under the guidance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. I will give several evidences to this effect while delivering my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, our country has been referred to in the preamble of the constitution of India as a sovereign, Republic, Secular and a democratic nation. Parliament is the supreme in this country. Whenever I refer to democracy I feel distressed that the Government is cheating the people in the name of democracy. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that

[English]

The giveaways in both excise and customs duties speak for themselves. A large chunk of this bonanza has been intended for the affluent in the society. The increase in the railway fare and freight has been so designed that the burden will have to be borne by the average man, irrespective of the fact that his capacity to pay is so limited. There has been no attempt to increase the taxable base for the income and corporation taxes. Not only has the status quo been preserved but clear indications have been given that the rates will be brought down in the following year. It is only the top echelons of this society who will benefit by such lowering of the rates.

There has been absolutely no effort to touch and tap the parallel economy of the rich, the vast amounts of black money that circulate and pollute the economic health of this country. The breakers of the tax laws and the anti-social evaders of the income—tax have been treated with unusual leniency and care. The wealth tax, has been made further toothless and ineffective. The gold bond scheme has further extended the red-carpet treatment to tax evaders which was initiated last year.

The burden that the common man will face

will not be confined to the higher railway fares and the cascading effects of the freight increases. He will soon have to pay much higher prices generally as the oil prices start going up as an inevitable consequence of the convertibility of the rupee on the trade account. He has already been subjected to higher administered prices of sugar, coal and wheat. The statistical jugglery of comparison of the rates of inflation on a point to point basis is no consolation to the common man as he is facing an average rate of inflation of about ten per cent in the current year on top of the average inflation rate of about 14 per cent last year.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, the Government repeatedly claims that inflation is being brought under control. Rather the Members of congress party must have realised that the retail prices have been rising continuously even after the implementation of the Budget proposals for the current year. An increase of about Rs. 740 crore was made by the Post and Telegraph department when the General Budget was being discussed. Prior to this, burden of about Rs. 2000 crore was created while the Railway Budget was being discussed. The Government claimed that no taxes were imposed. My submission is that nothing can be more unjustified than this. Because the Government had already put an extra burden of about Rs. 10,000 crore by means of administered prices, the prices of food grains being supplied through PDS have also been increased. But the Government was not satisfied over it and therefore an additional burden of about Rs. 740 crore was made, which was nothing but a step to increase the inflation. Therefore, we must remember that the Government lacks faith with regard to equities. Customs duty and excise duty have been reduced to help big people and to encourage NRI's multinational companies and millionaires to make investment in the country. Therefore, I would like to point out that the Budget Tarry support required to be given to public sector undertakings was refused by the Government, for which I would never

forgive the Hon. Minister of Finance. Though, the session of the Parliament was going on, but the hon. Minister of Finance—under the pressure of the IMF made an announcement with regard to the disinvestment policy only in Bangkok and not in the House. The public Sector is the property of the society and about 87 crore people of this country are the owner of this sector, it is a social property in which crores of people have invested their money. Therefore, it is very unfortunate that the Union Government is playing on the tune of World Bank and IMF — took the decision to privatise it.

15.03 hrs.

[English]

[SHRI NITISH KUMAR *in the Chair*]

The public sector undertakings have been, like the railways forced to raise their own resources to make both ends meet. The inevitable result will be that their products will have to be reprised at a higher level. The need to raise prices will be even stronger as the effect on convertibility commences seeping in the next few months. Even the Finance Minister has been very cautious in this respect and only said that he does not expect oil prices to rise for the time being.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, it is good that you have arrived. I was saying that the provision of convertibility trade account means that the prices of fertilizers and petroleum are going to be increased. The hon. Minister of Finance has been tactful to say that the prices would not be increased for the time being. It clearly indicates that there would be price hike in the near future. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have been a student of economics and you know that the increase in the prices of fertilizers and petroleum and other commodities used by innumerable people in the daily life ultimately leading to more inflection would prove very harmful. All this happening as

a result of the Government's policy. The outcome of the policies announced in the financial Bill and their implementation would be fatal.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance referred to self reliance. I feel it ironical to use this term with regard to the finance Bill prepared by him. The Congressmen who are strongly in favour of establishment consider self—reliance and self dependence to be the words having same meaning just as it is with regards to the words 'Nijikaran' and privatisation. My submission is that the Central Government seem to have been borrowing some English words from the dictionary of the World Bank. These include the term 'Exit policy' under which labourers would be retrenched, thus rendering them jobless and thus will become homeless. At the same time the Government associates Golden Hand Shake Policy with it. The liberalisation policy of the Government would mean the slavery for about 87 crore people of the country. The globalisation would mean that the people of our country will be deprived of their freedom. But they say that the liberalisation policy would enable this country to rise as a great nation. That is why I am making all these things clear to the hon. Members.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was relating what tactics does the Government has been adopting to mortgage the country in the name of self—reliance. I would like to submit.

[English]

What does this budget do in so far as the other basic principle of self—reliance is concerned? First and foremost the introduction of free convertibility of rupee on the trade account is the most decisive blow in the direction of linking the Indian elite with the international super elite of G—7 countries. While the convertibility at present is supposed to be limited only to trade account, the loopholes systematically provided for feigning private investment in the stock market will extend the convertibility to the capital account and thus provide an easier route for

capital flight. Even as it is, with the exports prospect not improving, not at all, flow of foreign investment not picking up and the prospect of inflation not abating, the expectations about depreciation of rupee will only get strengthened and push the rupee further down. This will also mean greater tendency to under invoicing of exports and thereby ensuring implicit capital flight. All this will only help the affluent classes in India at the cost of the poor majority. It will also weaken the foundation of self—reliance by making internal price—wage structures vulnerable to external impulses as never before.

The steep reductions in custom duties will not help exports because other factors which materially influence export performance will continue to remain adverse. Exports are not the question of pricing alone. The world demand is stagnating. The pull of the internal market is not weakening due to stagflationary tendencies. The liberal import and foreign collaboration policies are encouraging assembly production rather than manufacturing for exports, and trading rather than industrialisation. The Indian entrepreneurs will be progressively more engaged in agency operations for suitable commission rather than establishing their own competitive industries and innovating appropriate technologies. In this situation, the reduction in customs duties and the virtual OGL regime for imports will only lead to import promotion and will help the foreign industry and the traders.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it means that by agreeing to the convertibility clause, the Government has deliberately thrown the people into the lap of consumerism.

[*English*]

The Finance Minister has announced the commencement of denationalisation of the banking system. The raising of equity from the private sector upto 49 per cent will revert the banks virtually to the day prior to their nationalisation

in 1969. It is not clear from the speech whether such participation will be open only to Indian capital. But consistent with the liberalisation philosophy and the virtual repeal of FERA that is on the anvil, foreign capital may also be invited to participate in Indian banking.

There is also an announcement of a high powered committee being set up to improve competitiveness of the insurance sector. Going by the history of such euphemisms, it is clear that the Government of India is now launching the programme of opening the insurance sector to private sector as well as foreigners. Another inroad will be made into the bulwark of self—reliance in this way.

There is also an initiative for bilateral investment treaties with industrialised countries. The history of such treaties shows clearly that foreign investors seek complete freedom of operation unfettered by the national goals and priorities and indeed are interested in securing for themselves a treatment more favorable than the one extended to indigenous invests.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to submit in this regard that during the discussion on the budget, a notice was given by us for raising this point, but the hon. Speaker told that the Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee will give a statement in this regard. But he has not given his statement regarding Super—301 till now. Sir, we had made a forecast 10 days ago that Super—301 is going to be imposed on us. Ms. Carla Hills, who says that Super-301 will be imposed on us, thinks that the Government of India is a bonded about. The President of America, Mr. Bill Clinton, who is also an elected representative, is threatening us that if we work against their intellectual property, we will be watched by their Vigilance Committee. Our country was also included in the list or the countries on whom Super—301 was to be imposed. This is a bi—lateral law. Regarding multi—lateral, the Government says that we

have to close down our small industries. The Government is deceiving the people of this country. It is saying that our industries and agriculture will not be affected. This is all useless. We know that if America starts monitoring our every activity through Super—301, there will be an end to our growth in every field. The American Government is aware of our potentialities and knows that we can become their competitor in future and that is why, they are committed to our destruction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion was held first time on the state of Indian agriculture during the conference on International disciplines in Geneva in 1989. When the discussion on Dunkel proposals was taken up our Government made a compromise and refused to lead the third world countries. As a result, they lost the faith on us and we ourselves are responsible for that. I would like to ask from you whether you are not an Indian? Being an Indian, you must realize as to what our Government is doing. Why our Government is bent upon to lose our independence; why are you going to end the good traditions and self-reliance of our country. Why are you selling the country?

Sir, why are we making efforts to sell our own country? We should not do this. As I have said earlier also, we the National Front and the left Front, do not support this Budget.

[*English*]

We are not prepared to compromise with the economic policies, with the economic philosophy of the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

We will not do any compromise and we do not have faith in them. We will fight against the Government and this is the starting. The Government is going to give away 15 thousand acres of land to M/S cargill. It is not only we, the 542 Members of this House, who are making the country's economic development rather the 87

crore population of this country are actually masters of this country and they are making the country's economy sound. 250 years ago, the East India Company had come here as traders, but you are well aware about what happened later. I would like to submit that these three organisations the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Trade and Trade have military and economic backing from G—7, which is a group of 7 rich and developed countries under the leadership of America.

All the hon. Members who are sitting with Sh. Murthy will agree to this fact that the decisions taken here are not final. The Government has brought this Budget under the pressure of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. East India Company was their forefathers and how it occupied our country is known to everyone. 17 years ago, Chile was a republic country. Their President India was a revolutionary leader and was elected to power. He had declared in his election manifesto that he would certainly forfeit the American property located in — Chile. A multinational company and C. I. A. together hatched a conspiracy against him and he was murdered even in the Presidential palace.

No Indian will ever want to convert this country into a second Somalia. If things happen in the way, this Government wants, it will force the country to follow the paths of Somalia and Chile. The programmes and view of this Government are very dangerous for the 87 crore people of this country. They are not supporting this Government. However this Government itself is in minority.

[*English*]

The days of this Government are numbered.

[*Translation*]

I, therefore, would like to submit that a people's movement will start outside the Par-

liament.

[English]

Under the eight of the people's movement the Government will collapse.

[Translation]

**With the forecast, I oppose this Finance Bill.**

SHRI MURLI DEORA (South Bombay) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to the forceful speech given by 'Shri Rabi Ray, I will take only 2 minutes. He said that ours is an unfortunate country and large amounts of loan has been taken to help only 3 per cent population. With due respect, I would like to submit that he is totally wrong. Whoever has given him this advice or paper is not aware of the factual position. I would like to give an example. Our country is the most dignified country in the world.

Indian is the largest country in the world today which is borrowing money from the IMF and the World Bank in the form of soft and hard currency loans. Where have we spent this money? Is it spent for the 3 per cent of the elite and the rich people as you are alleging? No. I will give you one hundred examples. Shri George Fernandes is sitting here. The massive waer project of Bombay city has got 200 million dollars. The massive merto project of Calcutta is there. So many dams, bridges and the rail-ways which have helped poorer sections of the country are there. Is it 3 per cent of the popula-tion?

[Translation]

He is observed by World Bank and I. M. F. He may please word off this obsession. India is a great and powerful country. (Interruptions)

An hon. Member has said that in the current Budget C.N.N. and Star T.V., etc. have been allowed to function here. It is not merely provid-

ing entertainment but is also enriching the knowl-edge of our grand children in the fields of science and technology and medicine. Through C.N.N. and State T.V. etc. we have come to know latest techniques of operations and new inventions being made in the field.

[English]

Let everyone come to the country; let ev-eryone see what is happening in our country and let us also see what is happening around the world.

[Translation]

It would not be appropriate to regress to what Shri Rabi Ray has said because he has left the House. That is why I don't want to refer to him. My young colleague Srikant Jena is here. I would like to tell him..(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, shri Rabi Ray referred to privatisation of public sector undertakings. First of all, the Government has not offered P.S.U. shares to Tata, Birla, Singhania or Ambani. These shares have been given to the Mutual Fund, U.T.I., L.I.C., IDBI, etc. which also belong to public sector. But I would say that these shanres should have been offered to the general public. Public sector does not mean public sector of the Government. It means sharing the sector with general public. What has the Orissa Government done. shri Srikant Jena should reply to this. How many crone plants and coop-erative sugar mills have been handed over to Tata, Birla and other big companies by the Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik. On the other hand, Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav, the dynamic Chief Minister of Bihar, himself announced while in-augurating the Tata Merlin Company, that for-eign companies are welcome in the State. He said that Private Sector should come in the core sector also. He also asserted in Bihar that there was no harm in privatising big public sector undertakings. They will run properly and accrue more profit. You announce one thing in Bihar and the other in Orissa. The people of West Bengal



are peaceful these days Shri Nirmal Chatterjee seems to be tired as he has no point to rake up. Shri Jyoti Basu is criticising the policies of Government. It is not good. There should be a uniform policy for the country, whether it is implemented in Bengal, Orissa or Bihar. These three states are following the directions given by Shri Manmohan Singh and the Prime Minister. I would like to congratulate these State Government for their work.

[English]

In the year which has just gone by, the economic situation—in these 12 months or rather 20 months—has really done very well. The biggest problem before the country for the last 20 months was high rate of inflation which was prevailing in the country.

How much the inflation? In August 1991, the rate of annual inflation was 17 per cent. How much is it today? Nearly 7 per cent or a little less than 7 per cent. How much was the fiscal deficit? Fiscal deficit had gone to the highest level in the history of free India—8.4 per cent of the GDP. Today, thanks to the measures taken by the Government, the net fiscal deficit has come down to nearly five per cent of the GDP. The economic growth which had stagnated at 1.22 per cent in 1991—92 has risen to four per cent and it is on the way to recovery. The investment climate of our foreign investment, etc. improved tremendously. There was a time when we were feeling and asking whether the country will become a defaulter in the international market; and it has stabilised to an extent; I am not saying that we are totally out of woods; but, we have been able to stabilise to a great extent. What was happening in the economy last year? There was a total stagnation; and inflation was there. Now, we have been able to control the inflation. Thanks to the tight money policy which the Government followed. The inflation has gone down from 17 per cent to seven per cent; but the stagnation and the industrial recession continue today.

I would like to offer a few suggestions on

this. I would like to request the Government of India, now that the inflation has come down, that we must see that this stagnation, this recession in the industrial sector is removed. The rate of interest which is prevailing as the highest in the world today, the Government of India has reduced it by one per cent, from 18 per cent to 17 per cent. The SLR, CLR has been reduced by one per cent, which has further pumped nearly Rs. 5000 crores into our economy. It is not enough. Today, the purchasing power of our people has gone down considerably. I would tell my friend Mr. Mukherjee, here, that there was a eleven year or nine year delivery period for Bajaj Scooters. We should give a letter to the Bajaj to give delivery of a scooter. Today 35 per cent of the production is curtailed because you cannot sell the scooter. Why? I am not saying that you give all the credit to Bajaj. I am telling that, at least, you finance the man who is buying the scooter. Even Bank is borrowing the money; bank is giving 11 per cent today from 12 per cent, this come down—for the fixed deposit. How much are they charging?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : I buy some money from the bank to purchase one scooter. When the installments come, where from I will borrow the money and pay back?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : That is what I am saying. You create the Purchasing power and allow the people to borrow at a lesser rate of interest. Due to the tight money policy, which was right at that time—last year—today, there is no money available with the banks. You can ask anybody from the rural areas, forgetting the urban areas. The banks do not have enough money. The Finance Minister has said in his speech, at page no. 6 and I quote :

"The Statutory Liquidity Ratio, SLR, of Banks has to be reduced from 36 per cent at present to about 25 per cent in the next three years"

Mr. Minister, please note this. This is his commitment. How much they have reduced? It

[Sh. Murlideora]

is only one per cent in four equal installments of 1/4 per cent each. That is not enough. I am trying to say that, now that we have been able to control the inflation, more money must be available for the industrial sector. I am talking about the productive purpose of our industry. The rate of interest must be reduced and the SLR, CLR, etc. which are at a very high rate today, must be reduced.

When the Finance Minister was replying to the debate, Shri smooth CHATTERJEE asked him a question about savings. He said that the Government will do something about savings. The gross domestic savings rate today has toggle up from 17 1/2 per cent in six years to 23.67 per cent. Some people may desire that today the savings rate should be 25 per cent or 26 per cent. But, I would say that now the real need is not to encourage more savings; but the real need is to encourage more spending. The people must spend more. If the people do not buy things and if they only save, it is not going to help the economy.

This will not boost the economy. this will not allow people to produce more. I remember a South Korean economist who always said: the rate of interest should be high enough to encourage savings but not so high enough which will discourage investment itself.

Mr. Chairman, if I get 20 per cent or 18 per cent rate of interest in putting the money in the bank, why would I take the chance of putting an industry? why would I create jobs? So, the rate of interest should not be so high which has gone up very high these days. This will not help to create more jobs. This will not help to create more industries in our country.

During the last year, the performance of infrastructural industry, the main industry coal has gone up by 2.5 per cent, electricity generation 4.48 per cent, salable steel 4.5 per cent. But the real setback in the infrastructure industry is

in the production of crude oil. this is where I come go the working of ONGC. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : You can borrow with low saving rate. You have a 3 per cent borrowing from external sources. And this 3 per cent added to your savings rate gives an inflated investment rate.

SHRI MURLIDEORA : I was referring to a point raised during the reply of Mr. Manmohan Singh on the Budget by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. But I am sorry if you do not like the name of Petroleum and Oil and the people who are sitting in the ONGC itself are sabotaging them. For the last three years, even though a policy has been announced, hardly any drop of oil is produced by the foreign people who wanted to participate in exploring the oil in our country. So, this policy will not be good unless and until we allow this. Even though the new industrial policy has totally abolished the licensing, they have decentralised several things.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Shri Khosla has already joined Reliance.

SHRI MURLIDEORA : You are only worked about that. I am sorry. Your limit is only Reliance, nothing else. But I cannot rely on you.

As per the Annual Report of the Department of Programme Implementation during 1992—93, the cost of 303 projects escalated from Rs. 72 crore to nearly Rs. 1,06,000 crore.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who has given these figures?

SHRI MURLIDEORA : You have given! You briefed me yesterday but forgotten anyway. *(Interruptions)*

Due to the delays which are taking place in industrial approvals, in tying—up of the foreign technology, in tying up of the credit and other finalisation, the Government, the Government

is spending very very high amount of money. as per this report, 8 per cent of the cost escalation has taken place due to the delays in our departments. What is suggested is that once the Project Approval Board has cleared a project—small or big—the other permissions must follow which are still not following.

I also understand when we are talking about the credit needs that of the one side, there is the need to go more credit. But over US\$ 12 billion are laying on this. We are inviting more people to invest money—foreign investment. But what is happening now? The existing industries are increasing their equity. What should be really done is that those people who are putting new industries should be allowed to raise their equity rather than allowing the existing industries to raise it from 40 per cent to 80 per cent or 90 per cent, etc.

On this point, I would like to say that the Indian Embassies are supposed to have a Commercial Attach abroad. They have a commercial section in all the big Consulates. They are hardly doing any good job. If a foreigner wants to know what are the new economic policies, what are the investment procedures, what are the licenses which you need to put a new industry, the people in the commercial section or the Commercial attaches can hardly provide him information.

There was an organisations called India Investment Centre earlier. It was in New York and Frankfurt. At least, I remember London. I believe it is closed. With the new economic policies, with the new liberalisation and what we are talking about the globalisation of the Indian economy, there is a need again to start India Investment Centres which would be able to coordinate and communicate with the people.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Where?

SHRIMURLI DEORA : In different parts of the world capitals, in the financial sectors like Frankfurt, London, New York, etc.

In the energy sector which forms the big chunk of our companies, one is oil. It is not doing very well. The second one is generation of electricity.

We all know how efficiently or rather inefficiently our State Electricity Boards are functioning. We have allowed now the investment of private sector and the foreigners in the generation of electricity. What is needed is that they should also be allowed to distribute the electricity. Mr. Ram Naik is sitting with me. The State Electricity Board in Bombay—Maharashtra Electricity Board—is generating electricity. But in some other areas, even other companies, like Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Undertaking are distributing it. What will happen today, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you remember. There will be a total war after five years or ten years between the State Electricity Boards and these new companies which are privately owned or owned by foreign companies—General Electric siemen's or whoever they are.

AN HON. MEMBER : why?

SHRIMURLI DEORA : They will be selling their energy to the Electricity Boards. Electricity Boards will say that we have no money. This is what they are saying to NTPC today. This is what they are saying to Coal India today. (*Interruptions*) The Government of India has guaranteed but from where the Government of India will get the money?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : IMF and World Bank.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : The Government is not having money. Are we going bankrupt?

SHRIMURLI DEORA : In the Government of India, several Departments are not able to pay. You know, the State Electricity Boards are not able to pay. Let us see the honesty and reality. That is what I am trying to say.

[Sh. Murlideora]

The real solution is, let these new private sector electric generation plants also be allowed to have a distribution between the State Electricity Boards. This will give them a little competition. Their performance will improve. I guarantee you, of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, then I withdraw it. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude as the time is limited.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I would be thankful of you co—operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would co—operate.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: All right, Sir. I was saying that in the case of infrastructure industry, the performance is well in other industries, like coal, steel, electricity generation, cement, petroleum products but not in ONGC. Ninety per cent of the oil today is produced by the ONGO. Last year, the production was 27.8 millions tonnes. Today, it is less than 24.7 per cent. I am trying to say that something radical should be done about the working of ONGC. It needs a massive which had advocated that the ONGC should be split into two. One, this has become so big, so monolithic that it is not possible for any organisations to run with such a high scale. So, there should be one department to look after the on—shore oil production and the other one for off—shore oil production. Even the Government had invited the tenders from private people as well as the foreign people to explore oil in our country. But unfortunately the people who are sitting in the Ministry.

[English]

Otherwise, there will be a total war. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dumdum): Distribution should start from IMF.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur)  
: Why doesn't he start from Malabar Hills in Bombay?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: We have distribution. In Bombay city, we have two separate agencies. In Malabar Hills, Bombay Electricity Supply Undertaking is distributing. While the other one is distributing in the suburbs of Bombay. Production is done by Tatas and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. It is working very well.

Sir, the policy of Government on foreign investment should be very very clear. Even though we have allowed foreigners to come and invest in the power generation sector, will the Central Electricity Act has not been amended. I understand that when Shri Scindia was the Minister, he allowed the private airlines like the Gulf Air and so on but even today the Air Corporation Act has not been amended. Some people have even gone to the courts. So, the Government must immediately amend the Central Electricity Act and the Air Corporation Act

The policies of Government must be backed by the Acts and legislation's, otherwise people will not believe them. Reforms are primarily there in the financial sector but two other major sectors of our economy have not been touched. I am talking about housing and urban land ceiling. If we see Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, there is massive shortage of house in these cities. It is because the Urban Land Ceiling Act is still there. Not even half per cent of the targeted land has been acquired. I am sorry to say that the Government has notice to hold even one meeting to see whether this Act can be abolished. If a certain land is laying in Calcutta or Bombay, it will be incumbent by other illegal things. So, it is better if the construction activity starts there. In the housing sector with minimum investment maximum employment can be gen-

erated. So, this aspect must be looked into by the Government.

I would say that we should at least have a specific Drug Policy. I am not in favour of giving high price to the drug industry. All the pharmaceutical companies in Bombay are losing money and you will see that major life-saving drugs are not available in India. They will not be available in the near future because there is delay in announcing a Drug Policy. It is time that the Government announce a Drug Policy quickly.

A point was made about raising the resources and about the fertilizer subsidy. I would like to share with the House what the U. S. President has advocated. He has advocated a new tax called the Sin Tax. That is, the tax will be levied on liquor, gambling, cigarette and all that. I support that. What is wrong in supporting more tax on cigarette and liquor? You see what is happening in the Central Excise and State Excise of liquor. There is so much of corruption in tax collection of one single item, that is the liquor. So, there is an area from where the Government can get more revenue.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Then why did not the Government ask the Chairman of the Chaliaha committee not to recommend that the value added tax will not be imposed on tea and cigarette?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: That is a different thing. I am talking about the excise loopholes. On such an item if people can pay Rs. 120, they can as well pay Rs. 180. But we all know very well that even out of this Rs. 120, Rs. 20 is stolen and it does not reach to the State.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Then ask your Government to do it.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am not talking about this or that Government I am not here defending any Government. Even if our Government is wrong we must bring them to book.

Due to reforms several Departments have become obsolete and redundant. For example what is happening to DGTD and Ministry of Commerce. Working of several Departments of Government has become redundant. Thousands of people are there without any work and they just sit on the files, which results in the delay. I request that the time and energy of these people must be utilised properly. I am not saying that they may be offered Golden Hand sake or they may be retrenched. There are other Departments like the Tourism and Export where there is massive need of manpower. Tourism and Export where there is massive need of manpower. Their services can be utilised in these departments otherwise these people will not make any productive contribution to the economy of our country and they will continue to harass the public by sitting on the files.

There was a time when the total population in the city was less than one-fourth of the total population of the country. Very soon one out of three persons will be living in the big cities. Delhi has now come under the list of Union Territory. But what is happening to the needs of Bombay, Ccutta and Madras? There was a suggestion by the Deputy Chairman of the planning Commission, when he came to Bombay, that separate banks be created for financing the infrastructural projects of the cities. Where from the cities get money for bridges, roads, overbridge and soon? Calcutta corporation or Bombay Corporation cannot afford to have Rs. 100—Rs. 200 cores massive water project. I have told this to the Finance Minister when he visited the Bombay Corporation.

Last year while speaking on the Budget everybody suffered from the phobia of World Bank and IMF. But what the Finance Minister at that said has come to be true today. He said that we cannot be dictated by the policies of World Bank and IMF. When there is need, we will borrow money from them. When some suggestion came from them which was good for the economy of our country, we accepted that suggestion. We did not accept their suggestion

[Sh. Murlideora]

regarding the fertilizer subsidy. So, there is nothing wrong and we need not worry about the suggestions of world Bank or IMF. If a suggestion is good for our country we must accept it and implement it and if it is not good we must reject it.

I would like to say one thing to my friends in the BJP. while addressing the meeting of CCI, FICCI, the BJP leaders praised the Budget and they praised the economic policy of the Government. They will even say that we have borrowed their manifesto. But when they speak here in the House they speak in a different voice. They should be honest enough; straightforward enough and if they want to support the policy they should say it openly.

I would like to compliment my Left Front Friends. At least they are honest in their opposition and in their disagreement. In one year Shri Jyoti Basu has educated Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri N. K. Chatterjee. The only dairy in India which has been put in the joint sector or private sector has been put in West Bengal. Shri Ram Naik may be knowing that even we were not able to do this in Maharashtra. The first license to a private sector dairy has been given in West Bengal. Shri Basu knows that in order to improve our economy we must tap the skills and resources of private sector people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why don't you follow Shri Basu in other matters?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Yes, we are following him.

16.00 hrs.

The capital formation in India 12 years ago was less than Rs. 100 crore. Today, thanks to the skill and entrepreneurship of our people around our country, it is Rs. 250,000 crore. This must be given a further boost. I am not trying to say that

the stock exchange should go up; I am not trying to talk that. I am trying to say that there should be enough protection, enough help should be given to the stock exchange.

Of late, the War going on between SEBI; SEBI and the Bombay Stock Exchange, should come to an end. This is vitiating an atmosphere of investors in Bombay city. The Bombay Stock Exchange first filed a suits against SEBI may be right. I do not want to go into details.

These are the two vital organisations of our economy; they must cooperate, coordinate and communicate effectively with each other. Otherwise, the economy will suffer.

16.02 hrs

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG—*in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. chairman, Sir, Shri Murlideora, my hon. friend from Bombay, perhaps is not aware that Budget and Finance Bill are two separate things. He Delivered a speech on the Budget and Demand for Grants whereas we are discussing Finance Bill. In the Finance Bill, we discuss how to mobilise funds. The Demands for Grants were guillotined yesterday.

I do not want to go into further details. But he has referred to a dangerous thing. He said that the persons who have been granted new licenses for electricity generation should be assigned distribution work also. he asserted that this was the practice in Bombay city. It means that he has recommended it. I would like to oppose his viewpoint. There are four agencies in Bombay city which are supplying electricity. One is Tata which is generating as well as supplying electricity. The second is the maharashtra Electricity Board. The third is the BEST Undertaking which run under Bombay metropolitan Corporation. It also supplies elec-

tricity. The third is the BEST Undertaking which run under Bombay Metropolitan Corporation. It also supplies electricity. The fourth one is the Bombay Suburban Electricity Agency. It also supplies electricity. It means that there are four agencies in Bombay city which supply electricity.

SHRI: MURLI DEORA: I have said that the foreign companies, private sector companies which have been granted licence for electricity generation should be assigned distribution work also to create a parallel agency against the State Electricity Board.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is the point I am opposing. When there are already four agencies to supply electricity, there is no need to create a new agency for the same work. It will be a waste of resources. At present four agencies are running there. Then from where the fifth one will generate electricity, it is a different thing that they want to be fit those who can make profit, they are not bothered about genuine supply of electricity to general consumers. I would not like to speak further on it.

First of all it is a matter of regret that a copy of the statement on Finance Bill made by the Minister of Finance here yesterday was to be supplied to us in the night. Yesterday, the hon. Speaker who was in the chair had directed that it should be made available at the earliest. Had given our amendments to it. But I am sorry to say that we received it at 8.30 A.M. today. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are the custodian of our rights. You protect us. If we receive amendments made by the Minister of Finance today in the morning, when we will be able to complete the process of giving notice of amendments I would like to urge upon you that it should make necessary arrangements in this regard. In addition to it, the Government should accept our amendments on amendments made by the Minister of Finance. it is our first and foremost demand.

Without hesitation, I would like to tell Shri

MurlI Deora that we would always appreciate the achievements of the Government and we would prevent it from moving in the wrong direction. I would like to congratulate the Government for taking the right decision in regard to small scale industries. A provision has been made in the Finance Bill to treat units from Rs. 7.5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh capacity of production as small scale units. Many institutions relating to small scale industries throughout the country had been demanding it. If we want to promote small scale industries in the country properly and create employment opportunity for the maximum people, the Government should extend the limit of Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh. We had also made such request to the Government. The Government has acceded to it to some extent for which I thank the Minister of Finance. If it is done, it will reduce the burden of Excise Inspectors. They could utilise their space time to look into excise and custom irregularities by factory owners and capitalists. Consequently, it will increase the revenue of excise and customs of the Government. It is obvious that if revenue increases there would be no need to impose more tax on an ordinary man. That is why I would like to thank the Government for the facility being given to small scale industries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request that the Government should provide some facilities to industrially backward States. All the Members had demanded to provide special facilities on the basis of district level. The Government should identify and declare the names of those districts which are industrially backward. many people had made such a request. Though the Government has not acceded to it it has decided to set up study groups which would finalise a definite policy in this regard.

I have given a notice of amendment in regard to providing facilities to backward States of U.P. The Minister of Finance has said that study groups would be set up. it means that the Government wants to keep the matter pending

I would like that while replying the hon.

(Sh. Ram Naik)

Minister should clarify how this proposed study group will function. Besides, a time-bound programme should be made so that the report of the study group can be reviewed by the Government by the 30th June and it could work for its implementation. The hon. Finance Minister should make categorical announcement regarding it otherwise the setting up of study group will be treated as a delaying tactic. So please fix a target of 30th June for this.

I am disappointed on several points but the main point is that Shri Murlidhar Deora has not mentioned anything except the stock exchange in Bombay. He did not say anything about common people, middle class with limited income who are also living in Bombay. I, therefore demand that the ceiling of income tax limit which has been increased by the Government from Rs. 28,000 to Rs 30,000 should be increased upto Rs. 50,000. Yesterday hon. Members from Congress were thumping the desks when this announcement was made. Later, when I asked some of them outside the House why they were thumping the desk for a rebate of Rs. 2000 they said that they thought that the Finance Minister had accepted the demand to raise ceiling of income tax limit to Rs. 50,000. So I urge upon the Government to raise the ceiling of income tax limit to Rs. 50,000 for the welfare of salaried middle class people who are worst affected by price hike and inflation. Raising the limit by Rs. two thousand is like adding insult to injury.

Similarly, the deduction allowed under Section 80L has been raised from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 10,000. It is also not in accordance with the Amendment but I will point this out during discussion on it. It should be raised to Rs. 12,000 for encouraging investment and small savings. If one cannot save Rs. one thousand per month what is the use of raising this limit. So I urge upon the Government to raise the deduction under 80L to Rs. 12,000.

Last year the hon. Finance Minister as-

sured the House that the surcharge of income tax would be abolished. The assurance given in the House has sanctity. I regret that the sanctity was not maintained. I hope that you will make statement to abolish this surcharge of income tax in your reply. I also have given an amendment in this regard.

Now I would like to congratulate you for the measures taken for the promotion of agriculture and poultry industry. The import duty on poultry industry has been reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. This is an occupation which has a large scope for contributing to the country's development. We have not made desired achievement in this field. Poultry products worth Rs. 4000 crore are exported to the whole eastern global group out of which India's contribution is only Rs. one crore. This reveals the importance given to this industry in our country.

The import duty has been reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. I fail to understand why this reduction was done. Last year the total import duty earned, was Rs 5-6 lakh. Quality poultry breeds and grand parent poultry should be attracted in our country. I urge upon the Government to abolish import duty for proper development of poultry industry in the country.

The Finance Bill has abolished the excise duty on manufacturing the bodies of buses. This will reduce the price of passenger buses. The local transport undertakings would now get the buses cheap. But there is a discrepancy which has led to injustice also. There is no matador chassis but one has to pay full excise duty for manufacturing the body of Jeep. matadors and buses ply in cities only and jeeps are utilised in rural areas. A Jeep consists maximum eight seats so the manufacture of Jeep bodies comes under small scale industry and this is an injustice to small sector. For removing this injustice I would like to demand for the removal of excise duty on manufacturing the jeep bodies, in the same way as you have abolished excise duty on manufacturing bus and matador bodies. This will provide proper transacturartion on in rural



areas. I would say that you are encouraging the import of automobile components as you have reduced the import duty on it from 85 per cent to 50 per cent. So, I urge upon the government to abolish excise duty on manufacturing the body of jeeps and other small vehicles as these are made in small sector industries, in graces by carpenters who need encouragement from the Government.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. Dividend given by companies to their Share holders should not be taxable. The companies pay income tax on the profit. When that profit is divided among share holders as dividend why is it taxed again. This is contradictory to basic principle of taxation. There should not be double taxation. Chelliah Committee has also recommended it, but double taxation on the dividend has not been abolished. Last year the same problem of double taxation arose for partnership companies and you allowed concession to these companies in this regard. In this House you had assured several times to take action for solving the problem of double taxation in every field. Now therefore dividend should be free from double from taxation.

Sir, I would like to demand that the ceiling for the purpose of bonus to employees has been Rs. 2500 for a long time. It should be raised to Rs 5000 view of price hike and inflation.

Sir, now I would like to say something regarding ministeel industries. This industry had flourished some time back but today ministeel industries are on the verge of closure in every State, for one or other reason. You have raised the import duty on scrap from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. (Interruptions) I am referring to the problems of mini steel industries and the problem of unemployment which will arise due to their closure. Sir, you have reduced import duty in every field, but what are the reasons for increasing the import duty on scrap used by mini steel industries. It is my submission to the Government that the import duty on scrap should

be abolished for encouraging ministeel industries. By this you can generate more employment in the country.

Before concluding, I would like to remind two points to the hon. Minister. First, please raise the income tax exemption limit to Rs. 50,000 and abolish the surcharge on it. Besides, please constitute the study group for survey of backward districts before the 30th June.

I conclude and thank you for providing me opportunity to speak.

\*SHRIB.N.REDDY (MIRYALGUDA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill, 1993 introduced by our Hon. Finance Minister do not take into cognisance the prevailing situation in the country. Not only it is not meant to cater to the needs of the common people, what is more, it strikes a body blow to the very economic sovereignty of the country itself. The country's economy has now been completely thrown open to the Multi-nationals companies. Once these Multi-nationals get their returns back, they would try to dominate our economy and start dictating our policies. In spite of our drive to boost exports and reduce imports, the quantum of our exports continue to be much lower than the quantum of imports. In 1992, during the period between April to December, while our exports registered a marginal growth of 3 to 4%, our imports shot up by 16.5%. The very fact that our exports had been hovering around 3.4% and our imports are shooting up, makes it very clear that slowly but surely we are becoming more and more dependent on foreign goods. Thus, it is striking at the very roots of our sovereignty. Now, India has become synonymous with debts. We have already caught up in the debt trap. The country owes more than 2 lakh and 3 thousands of crores of rupees to others. Our economic survey indicates that this loan burden is going to cross 3 lakh thousand crores in the days to come. At a time when our debts both internal and external are mounting up, the present Finance Bill has not show any solution to this serious problem.

[Sh. B.N.Reddy]

With our ever increasing debts, with the domination of Multinational companies and ever increasing trade gap, our sovereignty has become very vulnerable at the moment. It is quite unfortunate that even in such a grim situation, the Finance Minister, is still pursuing a policy which encourages only imports. Let me remind this august House what he has said while replying to the debate on Budget. When Hon. Fernandez observed that the Indian farmers are paying less for the fertilisers imported from America while the American farmers themselves are paying more for it, the Finance Minister replied that his sole concern was that the fertilizers should be available to Indian farmers at cheaper rates and it matters not who is paying what price outside. But, sir, the Hon. Finance Minister is forgetting one single and simple truth. Our country is an agricultural country. Hence we depend more and more on fertilisers. It should be our endeavor to see that we produce the required quantities of fertilizers within the country itself, so that we need not be at the mercy of any one in the future. But, instead of pursuing such a long term policy with a definite strategy to make the country self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers, our Finance Minister has chosen a policy which is self destructive to allow more and more imports of fertilizers. That will adversely affect our domestic production. Even the fertilizers factories may have to pull their shutters down in a very near future. Our policy should be to encourage

Our own industries. Importing fertilizers from others because they are cheaper is not good. If we do not pursue a long term policy which can meet the future requirements, then we are doomed. We have to keep our agricultural needs and future requirements in view. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister has ignored this vital aspect. I am afraid the whole of our agricultural economy is going to suffer in near future in account of this short-sighted policy of the Finance Minister. Where has gone our slogan 'Self-reliance'? late lamented leader Shrimati India Gandhi used to remind us about self-

reliance day in day out. Has this Govt. forgotten the word so soon? we have no other go but becoming self-reliant. Our industries should develop and prosper. We should be able to produce necessary goods within the country itself. Then only the country can progress and prosper. But it seems the Govt. is no more interested in self-reliance. It is the self-reliance that decides the progress of our country. Let me remind the Govt. that the policies which make us dependent more and more on other countries and the policies which are capitalist in nature are very dangerous to the very survival of the country. All the policies which are announced in this Budget will only make us totally dependent on other countries. Not a single policy is there in this Budget which can strengthen our independence. The present Finance Bill has totally ignored our self-reliance.

Another major problem that our society confronts today is the social justice. The land reforms have been forgotten. Social justice is possible only when the millions of poor, who are landless get the land of their own. It is the only panacea for all our ills. In an answer given today to a starred question, it has been stated that the available surplus land ready for distribution is around 72 lakhs of acres. Earlier it was estimated that surplus land available for distribution was around 6 crores of acres. Now the surplus land which can be distributed has been reduced to 72 lakhs of acres. And what is more, even out of these 72 lakhs acres, only 49 lakhs of acres were distributed. Even this distributing is faulty. The surplus land is not distributed among the needy, landless poor. The land is not going to the real beneficiaries for whom the land reforms are meant. The landlords are trying their best to scuttle reforms by 'creating unnecessary litigation's. Hence, in actual terms, it is doubtful whether the real beneficiaries have derived any benefit out of the distribution of surplus land at all. Out of 72 lakh of acres only 49 lakh of acres were distributed. In all the States except West Bengal two thirds of land is yet to be distributed. Only 1/3 of the available surplus land has been distributed so far. The achievement of the West Bengal

Govt. is remarkable in this regard. The west Bengal Govt. has distributed all the 12 lakh acres of surplus land. the entire of formation is available in the answer given to a Starred Question today only. The surplus land was distributed to the tillers who were landless and poor in West Bengal. That is the reason why the agricultural production has also gone up in that State. In the absence of land reforms how can anyone in the country can expect social justice.

Another major problem that the country is facing today is the ever increasing unemployment. Is there any solution in this Finance Bill for the unemployment. Is there any solution in this Finance Bill for the unemployment? No. Our Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh says that with rapid industrialisation, we can wipe of the unemployment. With rapid industrialisation, we can wipe of the unemployment. With rapid industrialisation, we can wipe of the unemployment. With rapid industrialisation the employment potential increases, he says. But what is the reality? Privaatisation of Public Sector Units is taking place rapidly. With the weakening of public sector Units, the industrial base of the country has already started shrinking. many private industries have already been closed down and many are on the verge of closure. As result, thousands and lakhs of workers are becoming unemployed. Instead of decreasing the unemployment, the present policies of the Govt. are contributing to the manifold increase of the problem. Job opportunities have almost become nil. The number of unemployed has increased fin 3 crores to 6 crores and later on to 10 crores what is the use of the Finance Bill which provide any employment, which cannot show any livelihood for the millions and millions of starving jobless?

Basic Income Tax limit has now been raised to Rs. 30,000 from Rs. 28,000. But was there any announcement providing any concession or relief to the deprived sections of the society? Even subsidy food grains at cheaper rates to the poor and needy has been mercilessly slashed down. As a result a Kg. of ricde

which used to be sold at Rs. 2/- a Kg. is now being sold at Rs. 5/- per Kg. With gradual examination of subsidy the social justice is also being gradually wiped out. Only capitalists are getting concessions and reliefs. These concessions and reliefs are not available to the poor and needy. Now the basic limit for Income Tax has gone up to Rs. 30,000 and in addition, the limit for deduction under Section 80L for Bank interests and dividends has been raised to Rs. 10,000/- from 7,000/-. These concessions and reliefs are applicable only to the capitalists, rich and well-to-do people. An ordinary man, who is struggling to survive has no place in the present Budget or Finance Bill. We cannot think of achieving the goal of social justice without providing concessions and reliefs to the workers and the poor landless labour etc. The only solution to the elimination of poverty is the achievement of socialist pattern society as advocated by late Pt. Nahru and Smt. Indira Gandhi. But instead of socialism only Capitalism was encouraged in the country. By giving the slogan 'Garibi Hatao', the Smt. Indira Gandhi also tried to confuse socialism. This Budget is the exit point for socialism. This Budget is a way out for socialism. With this Budget we can say that the socialism will no more be there to be seen in the country. The objective of achieving socialistic pattern of society has been completely abandoned.

I oppose the Budget and the finance Bill which do not provide for social justice, for reduction and elimination of unemployment and which weaken our sovereignty both political and economic.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Muidapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak of Finance Bill. This chance is precious for me because I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by Shri Manmohan Singhji, who is to me , the backbone of hon. Prime minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in many sences The Finance Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

1993-94 and upon that reason itself it is the moral duty of us-parliamentarians support the Bill.

In this context, let me quote a Malayalam Poem:

KAVYAM SUGEYAM, KATHA  
RAGHAVEEYAM

KARTHAVU THUNCHATHULAVAYA  
DIVYAN

CHOLLUNNATHO, BHAKTHI-  
MAYASWARATHIL

ANANDALABDHIKINIYENTHU  
VENAM?

which means the poetry is fit to be sung, the story is that of Raghava, the Author is the great Acharya of Thunohathezhuthachn. It is sung in the most devotful and sweetest voice. What else, for the reception of delight and joy?

Likewise, the Finance Bill is the best of its character. It deals with the overall benefits of our nation. The Author is the greatest economist of this country. It is presented in the most delightful manner it could. What else, for the reception of delight and joy?

I am not exaggerating. Our country was facing an economic crisis 23 months back. But the new sense of direction and dynamism forwarded by Shri Manmohan Singh, under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister led this country to rapid developments. A credit goes to the new economic policy of the Government in 1991. People responded to it positively. The door to the quick and prompt stages of advancements of the world is now opened to us. Now, we can have a comfortable sing. With pride we could talk about the flow of foreign investments. If we could raise the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) from 3.5 to 4 per cent last year, we will definitely be able to increase the same with this

Finance Bill. So leaving behind all political indifference, we should join hands together to save our nation from the economic break-down.

Sir, let me have a glimpse through the economic growth we had achieved through the last 23 months of challenges and the same growth with we are more intensely looking into the coming prosperous year in the background of the same challenges in new forms like the old one in new bottle. We are receiving international confidence in our economic management. Fiscal deficit steadily coming down shows the dynamic capacity of a brilliant economist in power. Last year, the income-tax exemption limit was raised to Rs. 28,000 from Rs. 22,000. Now, it is again raised from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,000. The monetary ceiling for deduction under Section 80L also is enhanced from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 10,000. A tax-payer is now relieved by Rs. 400 at least. The enhancement in monetary ceiling for deduction from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 10,000 under Section 80L would provide an added incentive to savings and it would definitely be a heaping hand to the retired persons. The stock markets are supporting the amendments of our hon. finance Minister like anything. Life saving drugs and equipment's cross the basic customs duty by a reduction from 85% to 10%. The fast developing Department of Telecommunications will be at an ease considering the reduction of import duty of some modules and assemblies for the manufacture of telecom equipment from 85 per cent to 60 per cent. Automobile components also will be getting the benefits of the reduction in import duty from 85 per cent to 60 per cent. The reduction in import duty on industrial diamonds in the form of power or dust, grand parent poultry stock, steel melting scrap etc. are also highly appreciable. The excise duty on ceramic sanitaryware of on porcelain or China gets a reduction from 45 per cent to 30 per cent. By enhancing the limit for exemption from excise duty in respect of uregdsyrff small scale units from the proposed Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs will place Shri Manmohan Singh in the minds of lakhs of small scale unit holders as the real Manmohan in its very literary sense.

Those people working in the agricultural sector, tax payers, parents of handicapped persons, industrialists, whom to add, Sir each and every person in this country including the hon. members of Opposition who oppose the Bill only because of the reason they are in the other side of the treasury benches, will be benefited by the attempts of the Government, which is trying triumphantly to bring back our economy in its own rails. With whole hearted overflowing supreme joy of this country, let me congratulate the Government for the full convertibility of rupees for, I am from a smaller State where the NRIs are larger in number. I am sure that it would add drops of honey to the earnest efforts made by my Chief Minister, hon. Karunakaranji, who in spite of all of his personal grievances due to the sad demise of his wife recently, is fighting for the recovery of this country from a grim economic situation pointing towards the helping hands rendered by the non-residential citizens of India including those turned towards the construction of even an international quality airport at Nedumbassery in my Constituency which got its project proposal approved one month back.

Sir, I know the time constraint. So, at this juncture let me have only a bird's eye view on the overall improvement made through the different Ministers depending upon the intelligent directions given through the Finance Ministry.

Sir, by introducing national Policy on Agriculture, by finalising the national Policy on Cooperatives, by passing the Central Agricultural University Act by parliament to provide the first Central Agricultural University for North Eastern Hills region etc., more agricultural credits had been discoursed during 1992-93, more agricultural products had been exported and as a woman Member of parliament, I am most satisfied by the establishment of a national Center for Training of Women in Agriculture. Our fertiliser stock is comfortable and congratulations for the increase in the production of phosphoric fertilisers. The revamped public distribution system in January, 1992 enables special attention on 1700 blocks in identified backward areas

and consumer protection machinery also is strengthened.

Sir, two-thirds of the total commercial energy is contributed by coal adding laurels to the Ministry of Coal. The Ministry of Commerce is in an era of liberalised Trade Policy. There is a quantum jump in exports. The Ministry of Communications is bridging the distances. A special mention may be made on the sanction for freedom fighters to get connection on out of turn priority and on congressional rates. More than two thousand post offices were opened in rural areas. For protecting environment, the national Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on the abatement of pollution which was announced recently helps a lot. India's credibility in multilateral for went up with new working relationship with other nations including Pakistan. New orientation to economic diplomacy needs special mention. Availability of rice, wheat, sugar at reasonable prices is really a relief to the common man. The new deep-seas fishing policy enriches our country.

Building up the nation's man power is safe in the Department of Human Resource Development. The Department of Heavy Industry and that of Industrial Development are doing their best to strengthen our country's industrial base. The major breakthrough in commercial exploitation of solar energy by BHEL the setting up of the National Renewal Fund etc., paved the path of progress. To inform, to educate and to entertain in so many languages including Urdu, there provisions in Information and Brtoazdcasting. Legal aid to the poor is highly appreciated by all. The real force behind the wheels of progress is undoubtedly the Ministry of labour which took decisions including the setting up of a Central Government Industrial Tribal Tribunal-cum-labour Court at Jaipur. we are very well exploring the wealth underground and thus increasing foreign exchange. For the first time, Hindustan Zinc Limited entered the international market by exporting zinc.

Asia's biggest wind farm project of 10 MW

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

capacity which was set up at Limba in Gujarat and the pilot plant for the production of amorphous silicon cell and modules at Syatwal Pahori in Haryana which was inaugurated by our hon. Prime Minister establish the facts that the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources could meet the nation's energy needs. The backlogs in the reserved vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are being filled up by Special Recruitment Drive and the Union Public Service Commission for the first time is headed by a woman. And the wheels of progress are ever moving with the liberalisation and privatisation of petroleum sector. We are eagerly looking forward for the Southern Gas Grid. Devolution of power to people's organisations is ensuring the planned growth.

The Ministry of Power is holding the motto 'Light for every house' which really enlightens every human being. Even though my State is neglected a lot, the Ministry of Railways places the nation on the move. The quality of life of the poor in rural areas has been improved a lot with safe drinking water and generation of employment opportunities. The 150 KV. Wave Energy Plant at Vizhinyam in Kerala is the first of its kind in India and the second in the world itself. Steel is strengthening our nation after the completion of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

Thanks to the Ministry of Surface Transport that it does not forget that the roads are the life-line of our nation. Group Insurance Scheme, modified workshed-cum-Housing scheme etc., are restructuring our country. Tourism is earning foreign exchange by the advance steps taken to open five islands in the Andaman and three islands in the Lakshadweep to tourists etc.

The Ministry of Urban Development is keen on shelter for all. Effective use of water resources are being ensured. The sovereignty of our nation is being safeguarded by the bold steps taken by the Ministry of Defence including

the induction of women officers in the Armed Forces.

Bringing forward the Bill to prevent female foeticides and other steps, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is conquering against all types of AIDS in the society. Overall improvement in law and order situation including anti terrorist operations brings laurels to the Government. By liberating and rehabilitating even scavengers the Ministry of welfare is uplifting the downtrodden. And the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is coordinating all legislative processes by taking a further step in constituting departmental Standing Committees.

So, Sir, the firm stem for all these branches is the Finance Ministry which its intelligent calculations, is doing a lot of magic and I strongly appreciate the brain behind it and give my full support to the Finance Bill, 1993 as moved by the hon. Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

16.48 hrs

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Finance Bill on account of the following reasons. I would like to make a brief remark on my amendments to the Finance Bill at the same times.

The reasons for opposing are confined not only to the proposals made by the hon. Finance Minister in this Budget, but also on some amendments and concessions which have been announced by him yesterday in regard to the taxation, because we know that the taxes imposed would have a direct effect on the poor people of the country.

Sir, we are living in a society where the differentials between the income and the living standard of its people are vast. There is massive unemployment which has already played havoc in the society. There is not even a slightest indication in the Budget speech of the Finance

Minister that the burden of the reforms is going to fall squarely on the persons who are minting black money, who are smuggling money out of the country, keeping secret accounts in foreign banks, on the black markets or on the persons who are the habitual tax-evaders.

The argument that the customs and excise duty concessions would, by reducing costs and prices, dampen inflation, was completely misleading and Taking into account the pre-budget hikes in the prices of sugar, coal and rail fares and freights, it would itself neutralise part of the cost reduction, if any.

The proposals would definitely make capitalists and industrialists happy, but in course of time they would pass their burdens to consumers and salaried class.

The Finance Minister's much promised concessions for the salaried class turned out to be damp squib. Despite tremendous pressure from Members of parliament belonging to all parties, our reluctant Finance Minister raised the exemption limit for personal income-tax only by Rs. 2,000/- from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 30,000/-. The Minister himself has admitted that the relief is only Rs. 400 to all tax-payers; the fixed income group was definitely expecting as they expected that one of the poll promises made by one of the Congress(I) member would be redeemed to some extent. He assured the electorate that he would fight for raising the exemption limit to Rs. 60,000/- The Minister should have given the salaried class much more relief, particularly in view of the back-breeding inflation and increase in the administered prices of various essential commodities several times in a year. Hence, I have given an amendment to Clause 3 in the First Schedule of the Finance Bill, 1993.

As regards my other amendment relating to the fee for an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal in the case of an appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, the fee is two hundred and fifty rupees. My submission is that the fee for the right

to appeal is Rs. 250/- up to Rs. one lakh, it will not be justifiable to pay a fee of Rs. 1,500/- for more than one lakh. Hence, I have given an amendment that it should be Rs. 1,000/- instead of Rs. 1,500/-. I, therefore, urge upon the Government, hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Members to consider and accept my amendments to the Finance Bill in the interest of the common man of our country.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words regarding the notification issued in exercise of powers under Section 5A(1) of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 read with Section 3(3) of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. In this regard, I had given a Notice of motion for modifications of the above notification and the same has been admitted and circulated vide Lok Sabha Bulletin part II S.No. 1985 dated 16 April, 1993. Since there was no indication in the list of Business of Lok Sabha for taking up the above motion before the Finance Bill is passed and the purpose for which the notice was given will be defeated if the notion is not discussed before the Finance Bill is passed. I have given an amendment to the Finance Bill, 1993 under Chapter IV relating to excise duties. It is understood that the amendment has been regatived.

I would therefore like to make brief remarks on the modifications suggested to the Notification 6/93-Central Excise dated 28 February, 1993. This has been moved mainly from the point of view of increasing Government revenue and also keeping in mind the public interest at large.

many representations have been made to the Government over the last several months by the Members of parliament pointing out that the present central excise tariff dispensation has discriminated against the Indian segment of the cigarette industry and blatantly favored the multinational ITC Group, which has made huge profits at the cost of national exchequer which the Indian industry has been pushed out the cigarette market resulting in closure of factories

[Sh. P. G Narayanan]

and unemployment and misery to large number of workers.

Before presentation of General Budget for 1993-94, the cigarette industry made several suggestions, but as a result of Government not accepting the suggestions and as per a result of government not accepting the suggestions and as per unjustified benefits given to the ITC group at the cost of others, there has been a loss of more than approximate Rs. 327 crores. Besides, the Government has also further undergone loss of about Rs. 400 crores which could have been moped up if the Government adopted the pattern suggested by the cigarette industry, that is the specific-cum-ad-valorem pattern of central excise duty or ad valorem pattern of central excise duty. This is the view of Raja Chelliah also. I urge upon the Government to accept the recommendations of Raja Chellish Committee in respect of levying tax on cigarettes.

You are aware that our country is the second or the third largest tobacco producer in the world and it is felt that instead of exporting tobacco, taking advantage of the low labour cost, we cancel in value added products. This would be beneficial to the county not only because of higher foreign exchange earning but also for providing of employment opportunities. When the Government is at pains to emphasise that it is keen to mobilise every available revenue resource to the last penny, then there is no justification to ignore a health hazard high profit making industry like cigarettes whose profits have gone up to Rs. 400 crores in the last few years.

I would, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government to reconsider the basic objective of the proposal, that is to restore equity to the central esxtral excise tariff by relating the incidence of duty to the price of cigarettes.

With these words, i would like to request the Government and the hon. Members to con-

sider and accept all the modifications suggested to the Government's notification in the interest of the public and mainly to increase the Government's revenue.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Thank you, Sir. I rise to support the Fiance bill. I would like to recall that . I would decide about whether I would suppot or not the Finance Bill after hearing the Finace Minister. Yesterday, I heard him. I have got the amendment that is made to his proposal. Now I have decde to support the Bill.

I welcome the proposal of the Finance Minister of amending some of his earlier proposals.

17.00 hrs

As a result of this it will cost the center Rs. 125 crore and the States Rs. 304 crore. Although it is costly, still it is tolerable because the return in the form of benefit to the States will be considerable. So, with this view, I support the Bill.

But, Sir, I have to give my observations on certain proposals made here by the hon. Finance Minister and also by our hon. Prime Minister. They committed to a Five year Tax holiday policy. It is a welcome step. It has been mentioned that it is meant for the backward States. In the eastern regions which include Manipur, nagaland, Assam and some other Stastes where law and order situation is so alarming, there is no normal condition there, how the investors will be prepared to invest in those industries in this region? Therefore, without bringing law and order situation to normalcy and without our maintaining peace in the region, no investors will come forward to take advantage of this Five year tax holiday policy. This is a welcome step but it is meaningless until normal law and order situation is maintained in that region.

As you know, in Assam, there have been



abductions and extractions in manipur, you have learnt about the clashes and chaos on account of the riots. So, this tax free policy, even if it is good, there is still a risk, it may not be so much helpful in those regions.

So, my proposal would be that to remove this backwardness, there must be a special Provision in the Budget or a special budget, as you have the Railway Budget. There must be a separate budget for assisting these backward States. The fund for assistance can be pooled and it can be distributed in the backward areas to remove the backwardness. that is my proposal.

Sir, there are so many other proposals mentioned in the list. I need not cover all those because of time constraints. In short, I would say that the exemption to income-tax upto Rs. 30,000/- is a welcome step. There are so many other exemptions and they are all welcome.

As regards this law and order in manipur, yesterday also I have mentioned it. Now taking advantage of the time given to me, I will raise it again. The situation in manipur is very alarming. There is a tense situation there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: All right, Sir, I will shorten it. I have to say that because I understand that during the general discussion we can cover all aspects.

Under that I can cover the law and order situation in Manipur also. I may not repeat them again. Although the number of deaths is given as 75, the actual figure is more than one hundred. There are so many dead bodies not still recovered. The most unfortunate and tragic happening is that school children studying in KG in the age group of eight to eleven were burnt alive in the vehicle. It is a pity and shocking. why has this happened? It is because, as you know, you also belong to that region....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please meet the Home Minister and explain to him.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I am the only representative here in this House who will place it before you. Otherwise who will come forward for this job? Yesterday also I was not allowed to speak even though I am the only member. If you curb me like this, how can we raise the problem of remote places in this house? The time of neglecting lone voices on the happenings in remote corners is gone. Please do not ignore what happened there because it would affect the whole country. So I have brought it time and again in this House. The situation is very alarming there. Since you do not like me to speak much on this, I would only say that the people of this area will come out with extreme step of demanding equal representation in the council of states.

Representation from every State to the Council of States must be equal. One State one representative should be there in the Council of States. We are going to demand that much because we want to make the federal structure very effective. Otherwise we feel that we are going to be ignored.

So many things have happened because of the frustration prevailing there in manipur. Works are not done in the State. Works are not taken up because that is financial problem. So much so that in relation to the announcement made by the Chief Minister of the State for the ex-gratia, there is no confidence in him because although it is announced Rs. 20,000 per head in the case of death and Rs. 5000 for the injured persons; but there is confidence in him because people know that there is no fund to make payment of even such ex-gratia amounts. Please examine how bad is the situation there. No development works are taken up. Works are held up and no contractor comes forward because they know that there is no fund; they know that the Government has no capacity to pay for the development works. Only the executive is working to make payment of the salaries and allowances. The Ministers

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

and officers have spent almost all the funds at their disposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not in the manipur Assembly.

This Finance Bill covers even the Budget provisions of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Here, I am placing before you, Sir, that this House was pleased enough to sanction recognition of Manipuri language as a language under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. This helps much to pacify the feelings of the youth, the youngsters. But, still the Lok Sabha Secretariat is not able to appoint even an interpreter. I want to speak in my language, manipuri because recognition has been given to it. But, I am not allowed to speak. Why? It is because there is no interpreter. Please arrange one part-time interpreter so that I can speak in my own language. that is my demand, which is coming under this Bill; so, I am raising this.

We have been asking, at this juncture, for Governor exclusively for manipur. We do not have a Governor, exclusively for manipur. Why? The Governor of Tripura is asked to look after manipur also. Please imagine the condition, when the situation in manipur is like this and the Governor of Tripura is looking after manipur. Why do you not appoint exclusively a Governor for manipur so that he can help the administration?

I will speak in manipuri \* the time of ignoring the smeller States like Manipur is now gone the central Govt. stats required to understand that the effect caused the affect .

Manipuir will affect the country also. So, I urge upon the Central Governemt to consider it seriously so that what has been happening in Manicure can be taken up immediately in the interest of India. Thank You.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry, I was not in the house when you called my name. I believe, I had gone to attend the eating of the Business Advisory Committee. So, I am thankful for giving me a few minutes now, to mention a few points regarding the Finance Bill.

During the past two years, the Finance Minister has been following, with a vengeance I should say, his proclaimed policy of liberalisation and also integration of our economy with the flobal economy. I do not exactly understand eight whom we are supposed to integrate, because if we look at the economy of the advanced countries, richer countries, whether it be the countries of the proposed European Economic Union or japan or the U.S.A., we will find that these seven or eight countries are definitely at a much higher standard than we are. They are much more prosperous; they have much higher living standards, no, doubt; but all of them are suffering from acute recession in their own countries. they have got rising levels of unemployment; they are suffering from considerable inflation. In those countries also, many industrial enterprises are having to close down. Naturally, they are now looking for markets abroad. To get over their own reversion, they require foreign markets. Where they can dispose of their surplus products. This is commonsense. And where could we have a better market, a more attractive market and a bigger market to offer to these people than India, the Indian market, which is in a position to supply cheap labour, cheap, certainly in relation to labour costs in those countries?

There is no comparison at all for foreign investors who wish to enter the Indian market and take advantage of the lower labour costs and cheaper raw materials. This is an ideal moment for them to try and penetrate into our market

I would have expected the Finance Min-

ister, whatever his economic philosophy may be, at least to administer this policy in such a way that this obvious initiative on the part of the richer countries to try and capture the Indian that they impinge upon the interests of our own Indian industries and our own indigenous materials. That, I am afraid, the Finance Minister is not doing at all. That is why so many people cutting across political opinions and party lines are very much disturbed in the country today as to what is likely to happen to our own goals of self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

The fall-out of this policy of Dr. Manmohan Singh is evident from the fact that so many people are now becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that we have a mixed economy - we always had a mixed economy from the dawn of independence. The leaders of our country from Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru always had pledged themselves to mixed economy. But a mixed economy only means that private sector and public sector should co-exist. But within that framework of the mixed economy, the weightage, the balance which is to be given to one or the other sector is something which the Government has to determine from time to time keeping various social objectives in view and economic objectives in view.

Today, of course, the public sector has become a dirty one and everyday attempts are being made to discredit and denigrate the public sector to the extent that it is possible to do so within the existing framework of the mixed economy. Now the tendency is to say that the real engine for future growth lies only with the private sector, the public sector is a dead loss.

We do not adhere to this doctrine and this philosophy at all. Admittedly, the public sector or many units in the public sector have been inefficient, have a low productivity or suffer from losses. But what about the private sector? Are the private sector people all very efficient and having high rates of productivity and high profits? Not at all. In fact, they are not even subjected to that amount of public scrutiny and control as

the public undertakings have to be subjected to the scrutiny of the Parliament and to various other committees and organs which we have set up. But now the whole balance within the framework of the mixed economy is being changed consciously by Dr. Manmohan Singh in the direction of the private sector both domestic and foreign. That according to him, is a magic wand, the shibboleth, which is going to take our economy of its backwardness and to raise us very quickly to a level which will put us in the front rank of modern nations of the world.

It is in keeping with this policy that all these various measures are being spelt out. I cannot go into all that now because there is no time. A much more comprehensive discussion is required. I agree for these things. But I would say now, for example, he has presented the budget this year which in the beginning, at the first glance, impressed everybody due to the fact that there were no new additional taxes in this budget. Everybody was surprised. Everybody was waiting for a heavier dose of additional taxation and was surprised to find that there was no such thing. But this is all camouflage. There is a clever camouflage behind all this. But this is all camouflage. There is a clever camouflage behind all this. For example, I would like to know why this year also surcharge on income tax is being continued. Surcharge on income tax is an immoral thing. If the Government wants to increase the income tax rate, the Government has power to do it. But what did the Government do? Last year when the Gulf war was going on this new thing of surcharge was brought in saying that because of certain new burdens which are being imposed by the war situation in the Gulf area, we are temporarily introducing a surcharge on the income tax rates. The Government said that this is a temporary measure which will later on be removed. That was done in the year 1992. Now I find in this year's Budget the same rates of surcharge on income tax; that is 15 per cent on domestic companies, 12 per cent on all other things; is being continued and it given no indication as to how long this surcharge will be allowed to go on. So, I should say, this

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is not a very honest way of taking money out of the pockets of the tax payers who are in any case subjected to pay the income tax which Shri Manmohan Singh decides. Why there is subterfuge; Why you first decide the rates of income tax and they say that added to this will be surcharge of 12 or 15 percent? I strongly protest against this and think the Government is going back on the assurance which it gave in the House that it is only a temporary measure necessitated by the exigencies of Gulf war and it will not be allowed to continue beyond the emergency situation? Now it seems that it has been made an integral part of the entire tax structure.

So many commentators, analysts and experts are writing that the country is moving inexorably towards a debt trap whether we like it or not. And, Shri Manmohan Singh is every day giving us figures to show how the fiscal deficit has been reduced and how he is reducing the rate of inflation, etc. etc. But even the balance of payment, the trade deficit between exports and imports has been increasing and is bound to increase because our export performance, I should say, is not only disappointing it is miserable. Whereas a sweeping range of reduction in customs, tariffs has been put forward in this year's Budget allowing so many components, so many articles, so many finished goods, so many raw materials to be imported at much lower rates of customs. That means the import bill will go up but exports are not going up. The gap in the trade deficit will increase further. We will have to pay out more money in hard currency in order to pay for all these imports. Apart from that, I do not think the Finance Minister has studied it meticulously as to what is its impact on our own indigenous economy and what is its impact on the manufacture of capital goods. We have build some machine building industries in this country at great cost and great sufferings, which should be the pride of any country let alone the developing country. We have built industries here which are capable of manufacturing the entire range of power equipments of various

types of machineries and capital goods.

The policy that is now being followed is an open door policy, I do not wish at all to suggest that we should not import anything from abroad or that we should try to prohibit all foreign investment but what we object to is the open door policy without any regard for the interest of our own economy. If you permit the foreign investment and foreign multinational companies, to which a reference has been made, to come in wherever they like and whenever they like and give them repeated assurances that there will be no restriction placed on them on the profits which they earn in this country, they can very well repatriate this is a policy which will eventually lead to real havoc as far as our economy is concerned.

So, Sir, this year, he has reduced Excise Duties on various goods with the date held out that the prices of these goods will come down considerably. I am not referring to those luxury goods on which Excise Duties had been slashed, whether they are refrigerators or washing machines or motorcars or Airconditioners or Video machines and all that. How many people in this country can afford those things? We know this very well. But even on other goods like soaps or toothpastes some such thing, they have cut down the Excise Duty. But, everybody is now complaining everyday in the Press that the benefits of this actually are not being passed on to the consumers at all. Who is going to look into this?

Sir, I had received a Post Card today from somebody who is not known to me. He had written from Ahmedabad. In that, he says in one place - "I cannot vouch for the truth of this - that" he had announced that it will see that the price will be reduced accordingly. However, after the Budget, the price of Red Label Brooke Bond Tea, a popular variety, which was selling at Rs. 64 per kg. for the last two years, has within one month, gone up to Rs. 76 per kg. on lower Excise Duty." If this is a fact his figures may not be entirely accurate - then what is the purpose of giving this

concession? But this is a common experience, we are all having that despite lower Excise Duties, the benefits are not being passed on to the consumers. He is suffering a revenue loss. He has calculated as to how many crores of rupees he will lose by way of revenue. So, it is very good to pass certain thing sitting within this comfort of airconditioned Chamber. But the people for whom the benefit is intended, down below by the time, these things percolate down to them, the end result may be something quite opposite. Because, the administration in this country, the traders, the business circles, the big merchants and the police who are in league with them see to it that these benefits do not accrue to the common people.

So, on paper, of course Dr. Manmohan Singh may take credit for some things which in actual are not beneficial at all.

Then, Sir I will come to reduction in Customs tariff on domestic mineral by way of magnesite. What has happened is that, they have reduced the import duty from 70 per cent absolutely down to 30 per cent with the result that the imported magnesite which is a refractory material, used for the lining of furnaces in tea plants—Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev ought to have interested in that—its price has become cheaper. It is imported from China. But, we have got an industry. It employs about 15,000 workers mainly in Salem in Tamil Nadu and also in hilly part of Almora. New projects are coming up to improve the quality and all that. Therefore, while the mines from where these magnesites are brought out are in danger of being closed down. The projects which are under way or in which some hundreds of crores of rupees have already been spent are threatened with complete disruption and dislocation. Therefore, we have pleaded with the Finance Minister that in this particular case, the customs rates, instead of being lowered should be maintained at the previous figure of 70 per cent and not brought down to 30 per cent to give some protection to the indigenous materials.

They go about this away in such a niggardly way. In principle, he accepted it. But from 30 per cent, he has brought it back to 15 per cent; but he will not take a second look at all the data, all the papers, and memoranda that have been submitted to him in the case of this magnesite. There may be many other such cases also and not go in for one end to the other one sweeping reductions in import duty irrespective of what its impact may be. This is a wrong policy.

I am glad about one thing. We have also pleaded that, apart from backward States which are industrially backward for which he is offering some tax incentives and tax holiday and all that, there are States, which there are certain districts within those States, which are terribly backward, hopelessly backward, subject to chronic conditions of famine, drought, flood and all that.

We had heard, the other day in this House, when an uproar was created here, about three-four districts, for example in Orissa—Bolangir, Koraput and Kalahandi where mothers were selling their children in the market in order to get some food. There was no drop of water to drink. I went to Orissa. You had to pay Rs. 12 in order to buy one bucket of water. This is a condition there. There is no water for drinking let alone irrigation or cultivation. For such area, you may argue that the whole of Orissa cannot be called backward because there are pockets of industries here and there. There is a Rourkela Steel Plant. There is something else also. But what about these districts within the State, which for historical reasons, are so terribly backward that people are leading a struggle for mere physical existence. Therefore, I pleaded that please do not put the whole thing into one formula about the entire State having to be backward before you help it, but consider these pockets, these districts also which are in a very bad condition. He has said that he will consider this matter. I am thankful to him for that. He says, we will explore a method for enhancing fiscal support to new industrial undertakings in industrially backward districts of States which are not as a whole

[Sh. Indra Jit Gupta]

classified as backward. I propose to appoint a group to look into this matter. Of course, I am a bit chary about these groups because sometimes they are never heard again. But, anyway, he is on paper now; he has given a commitment. I hope that something will be done about it.

There are many other points. But I say that we are heading for a trouble. May I just say, for example, Mr. Lewis Preston, who is no less than the President of the World Bank. He has said that holding back assistance to developing nations carries a negative consequence for everyone. He may have his own reasoning and motivation. Mr. Preston told the Foreign Policy Association in New York that the potential problem include rising unemployment, increasing the number of refugees crowding across international border, the spread of drugs and diseases and irresistible damage to the global environment. These things are happening in the world wherever we will look now.

The economy with which Mr. Manmohan Singh wants us to integrate ourselves is suffering from all these evils. Therefore, we cannot just give up all attempts at safeguarding the interest our own industry, and of our own market and our own science and technology, our indigenous science and technology simply in the name of what is being prescribed for us by the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.

Take another gentleman, who does not belong to any left party. You know him very well - Mr. K.C. Pant, who now happens to be the Chairman of the Tenth Finance Commission. He says a liberal exit policy and market driven economic growth are likely to add to degrading poverty unless the Government intervenes effectively. We are all for market now. Market has become the magical truth, the mantra for everybody. I am not against the market and of course we have also got this Exit Policy which is supposed to get rid of the so called surplus workers and employees. Even get rid of indus-

tries and units which are supposed to be unprofitable.

Shri Pant says:

"Failure to remove poverty and to check black-money would jeopardise the liberalisation process and would unleash social and political, unrest which could endanger the stability of democracy. The Government must not only monitor the process if reforms but also keep in the social fall out within manageable limits."

I do not know what is the mechanism by which the Government has any intention of doing these thing. At the moment we find there is neither monitoring, nor control, nor any direction to the whole trend in which the economy is being taken.

Therefore, all I would say at the end, I cannot accept or support this Finance because the measures which are contained in it should not be considered piecemeal. They are all part and parcel of a general policy and that policy, if you see it over the period of last two years, so driving us towards the situation where this country will become a happy hunting ground or become a market place for those who are richer and more powerful than us and who in the old days used to be called the colonial power. We do not have these colonial powers of that kind now in the sense that they are not going to descend upon us with the Navys and Armys, we know that. But these are some subtle means, some subtle methods and more penetrating and more dangerous methods of economic and fiscal penetration by which the economy of the countries like ours can again enter into forms of, if not colonial, at least neo-colonial bondage.

Therefore, we should continue the struggle for self-sufficiency, self-reliance, protection of our indigenous industries and our own science and talent with which this country has prospered so long. Therefore, I hope that Dr. Manmohan Singh will try to extricate himself, though it is very difficult, I know, from the shackles which the IMF and the world Bank have put on him and

which he has willingly put around his won neck for the sake of getting some loans. That is the whole trouble, that is the fix we are in now. You have to go by the lender's dictates, you have no other way. Where is he leading the country, we should study that and see why it is only the big business sector, the big private corporate sector which is going gaga over Dr. Manmohan Singh's policies and nobody else in this country, not the majority of people, the millions of cores of poorer people, the working people of ordinary middle class people.

They are now beginning to feel the real pinch of this policy which is reducing them to a state of indebtedness penalty and of privation of various kinds. Therefore, I oppose this Finance Bill and the measure which it contains.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this Finance Bill.

I rise to support the Finance Bill brought by our hon. Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. I do not want to speak in detail because I know the time constraint, that is why I want to concentrate... (Interruptions)... Sir, what is this? Whenever I rise (to speak, they) always interrupt me. I think they are afraid of me... (Interruptions).....

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members Shri Murlidhara and Prof. Savithri Laxmanan have stated about the achievement of the Government. I do not want to speak in details on that.

I want to concentrate only on two or three issue. Especially the House will appreciate that we are passing through a crucial time at this juncture. We have seen communal riots recently, we have seen bomb blasts, and we have also seen the demolition of the Babri Masjid. The situation is very serious. At this situation, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for managing the economy well. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make me

utter something. She is on her feet. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): How the Babri Masjid is concerned with the Finance Bill? ..... (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Do you want me to speak in Hindi, I can speak in Hindi too. (Interruptions) All Right; if the hon. Members want to hear me in Hindi, I would speak in Hindi Although Hindi is not my mother-tongue, yet I would try to speak in that language.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak in any language.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: All Right. Mr. Chairman Sir, the economic condition of the country is not sound. Whatever the hon. Finance Minister has done to improve the economy of the country, I would like to congratulate him for it. I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister for raising the loan limit from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh for small scale industries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister for increasing the income tax limit from Rs. 28 thousand to Rs. 30 thousand but I would demand that it should be raised to Rs. 35 thousand... (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are not taking this matter seriously and disturbing me in between. In order to provide relief to the public sector and the private sector employees, it is very much essential to increase this limit from thirty thousand to thirty five thousand.

Mr. Chairman Sir, because of paucity of

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

time. I would like to highlight only two-three points. Firstly I would like to mention about the educated unemployed who can pose a serious problem to the country so the Government should pay its attention to it. There are about three crores of registered unemployed youths, however, I do not have the figures regarding the number of educated among them. But I would like to submit that their number is also quite large so the Government should think over it. Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to urge the Government to think over the pardon of educated unemployed. I would suggest that a meeting of NDC should be called to discuss this issue alone and no other topic in that meeting should be discussed. If we are unable to do anything for this class, we cannot save our country. Unless we provide some facilities to this class, we cannot make progress.

Mr. Chairman Sir, today the smugglers, terrorists and other groups are involved in misleading the youths of our country and for their selfish motives, they force the youths to indulge in disruptive, terrorist and smuggling activities which cause heavy damage to the nation. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government that something must be done for these class of people so that we may stop them from moving on the wrong paths and engage them in constructive works. Without their co-operate no constructive work is possible. So, a separate meeting is essential to have thorough deliberations on the subject do educated unemployed youths. The Government has started a special recruitment drive for the recruitment of physically handicapped, minorities, SC/ST candidates for filling up the required quota but the work has not still been completed. I would like to draw your attention to the case of Samar Gangulee. He is a deaf and dumb boy and belongs to my constituency. He has stood first in the examination conducted by the Public Service Commission but even after the passage of two years, he had not been given appointment letter. He came to see me. He said that he is going to commit

suicide because in spite of securing first position in the examination conducted by the Public Service Commission and receiving the nomination letter for the Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation, he has not got any appointment as yet. I talked in this regard to Shri Sitaram Kesri, Shrimti Margaret Alva and Shri Thangkabalu and today I would like to bring this fact to the notice of the Minister of Finance that if the Government does not do anything in such cases, then it is a matter of high regret on the part of the Government. A fifteen-point programme has been launched for the benefit of minorities but it is not being implemented by many states. The Government should pay attention to this matter.

I would like to draw your attention to the condition of Banks. After the scam, the banking system has totally collapsed. It is the duty of the J.P.C. as to what action should be taken against the persons responsible for the scam but in this scam process, the unemployed youth is being ignored and nobody is paying any attention to his miserable condition. Previously, under the Self-Employment Scheme the unemployed youth used to get a loan of Rs. 35000/- but it has also been stopped for the last one year. The banks do not now provide a usual loan of Rs. 5000/- to a rickshaw pulled. I would like to request the Minister of Finance that he should take action as soon as possible in this regard. It would be a matter of regret if the general public do not get the benefit of Bank loans. Whatever injustice and corruption have taken place, has no concern with the general people. It is the duty of the Government to rectify this error, but the common man should not suffer.

Now I would like to draw your attention to BIFR. During this tenure, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had set up this Board to revive the sick and closed industries. Now this Board is being called as the Board for closing down of all the units. It is not working effectively since it does not have any financial authority. I would like to quote the example of Metal Box Company, Calcutta. It had been registered with BIFR in 1987. It has 2100 workers. Six years have passed since then but



no decision has yet been taken. Sixty seven employees died due to starvation. NTC, Bengal Potteries and Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation have also been registered in B.I.F.R. but no work is done because it is not an effective institution. I would like to request the Minister of Finance to constitute a monitoring cell which should frame a time-bound performance for the revival of industries. If workers of a closed industry do not get anything, then what will they do. There is a couplet in Hindi:-

"Dhanwan Khajana Bharte Hain Kanoon  
Hifajat Karte Hain, Majdoor Bechara Ro-rkar  
Takdir Ka Shaheed Hota Hai".

The worker has to suffer in our country because B.I.F.R. is not successful here. On behalf of all workers, I would like to request that if BIFR closes the industry, where will our workers go. I do not have complete date with me about the unemployed youths in the country. We should think over this. I can cite a number of examples of the companies like Metal Box etc. but due to time constraint I would not like to go in to details on this issue. Much attention needs to be paid to this aspect. I would like to know the number of companies registered with the BIFR? We would conclude from this fact whether BIFR is successful or not.

Now, agitations have started in the tribal and isolated areas. Shri Pius Turkey, Suraj Mandal, Manoranjan Bhakt and Inderjit have also expressed their views on this issue in the morning. Our country is a very vast country. There are number of backward areas in the country where development activities have not taken place. The Government should pay attention to these areas. No progress has since been made in North Bengal. I would like to request the Government to pay attention to the tribal areas, backward areas and neglected areas before any movement starts there. The funds allocated for the development of these areas should be utilised properly.

Now, I would like to say a few words about

the problems of women. Status of women should be raised in the society because had of the population is women. Women should get maximum economic opportunities. It is necessary to involve women at grassroots level. A number of women are ready to content election for Panchayats. I would like to congratulate them for this 30 per cent women of villages will take part at decision-making level. (*interruptions*)

17.52hrs.

[MR. SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

If credit for giving place to women is Panchayati Raj system goes to anyone, it is to Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It was only his idea to give 30 per cent reservation to women. Women should be given more economic opportunities to enjoy better status. I would like to request the Government to consider this request.

The hon. Minister has already said in the House yesterday about providing subsidy on fertilisers. Again, I would like to request him to increase subsidy on fertilizers.

With these words I would like to say that this country does not belong to a particular person. It belongs to all. There should be no party politics in the development of the country and all the parties should extend their support Government to development. The people of country will never forgive to those persons who create hindrances in the development works of the country to get political mileage. The country will proceed on the path of progress if there is no discrimination on the grounds of person, religions, and caste. In the end I would like to say: "Khudi Ko Kar Buland Itana, Khuda Bande Se Poochhe Bata Teri Raja Kya Hai".

SHRIGEOGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would have been better if Finance Minister were present in the House at this moment because during presentation of the Budget, replying to the debate on the Budget, and now presenting this Finance Bill he has tried so much

[Sh. George Fernandes]

to mislead the country and the House that if had replied after considering all aspects, it would have helped him to face the country. Because once again, while presenting the Budget he had started his speech from that very point as to how a huge amount of money of the country was wasted during 11 months. While replying to the debate on the Budget he tried to project the entire Opposition sinner but also he mentioned names of certain parties because they had supported such a Government which had sent the entire foreign exchange reserves and these are his words. (Interruptions)

As the hon. Finance Minister has come in the House, I would like to read out an extract of his speech, which he delivered here, while concluding the debate on the 26th April.

[English]

"if you look at the amount of money that came from the IMF during the period when the Opposition was in power with the support of the Members of the BJP, they brought in from the IMF 2.5 billion dollars in a short period of about 15 months.. Our Government has roughly borrowed the same amount, 2.8 billion dollars from the IMF in the last about 24 months. What did they do when they came into office? They had a reserve of 3 billion dollars; they borrowed from the IMF 2.5 billion dollars; that money was wasted."

Where was it wasted?

[Translation]

We would like to have its reply from him.

[English]

"The reserve at the end of the period, when they left, was no more than 11 billion dollars; the accumulated loss of roughly 4 billion dollars. What did we do when we came into office? With

foreign exchange reserve of 1 billion dollars, today you will be glad to know our reserve is as high as 7 billion dollars; this is the highest level of foreign exchange reserve in the history of India in the last 20 years."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I challenge the hon. Finance Minister that this issue does not come to an end with his replies only. We would like that he should be prepared to hold debate on this issue in the House as well as outside the House. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister if the Government has a huge amount of money and is earning more foreign exchange, then why is it increasing foreign debt on the country. The members of this Government do not go through Economic Survey but I hope that at least he does so because it is brought out by his Ministry. It has been said in the Economic Survey that external debt of the country moved up to 27.3 per cent of our Gross Domestic Product in 1991-92, where it was 19.17 per cent in 1988-89. You have accepted that your Government is responsible for it and then you say that-

[English]

"India's external debt moved up to US dollars 71.11 billion, that is, Rs. 2.03,000 crores at the end of September, 1992."

[Translation]

The hon. Finance Minister has come back recently from Washington after concluding negotiations in this regard and still the Government is to get loan from Asian Development Bank. If the Government provides us all these data, there is no doubt in my mind that the hon'ble Minister will have to say that India's external debt has moved up to U.S. dollars 80 billion.

18.00 hrs.

You have increased the foreign debt burden on the country. Now you will be able to give the

latest statistics of the GDP.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister has given the figures about foreign debt and for that purpose I do not want to use the word untruth but I would definitely say that he is misleading the country. We want to expose their deeds. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the document in which it has been stated that the country did not have so much foreign exchange reserves in the last 20 years. On page 73 it has been stated that the Government has gold reserves worth Rs. 8936 crore and a foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 14297 crore. Now you give the figures of foreign exchange reserves in rupees while on page 75 it has been stated that it was 8885 million U.S. dollar as on December. You have made it by adding 3420 million US dollar of gold reserves and 5461 million US dollar of foreign exchange reserves and telling us that the total Foreign Exchange reserves is 8885 million U.S. dollar and India did not have such a big foreign exchange reserves in the last 20 years.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH) : I think, you are misquoting. I did not refer to the Gold reserves. The Gold reserves remain roughly unchanged. I was only referring to foreign exchange reserves.

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: You have a foreign exchange reserves of 5461 million U.S. dollar only.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It proves the point.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: It proves nothing.

You do not tell the country about the actual foreign exchange reserves but you give a consolidated figure after adding the cost of gold reserves. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there should be a discussion on this issue. It is an important matter and it must be discussed. You will find that in 1989-90 foreign exchange reserves of the Government was 3.368 billion US dollar and gold reserves worth 487 million U.S. dollar. In the same year in October, the price of gold was increased. But in Economic Survey and in the Budget, you have shown the earlier price of the gold. There is no increase in the gold reserves and you are assessing the cost of gold reserves as 480 million U.S. dollars. You have shown it as 487 million U.S. dollar for the year 1989-90. In this way you are misleading the country. I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister not to initiate such debate in the country otherwise they would have to pay heavy price for that and they will not be able to save the credibility of the Government....(Interruptions). It has to be discussed. The Minister cannot escape from it. We will not spare the Government—(Interruptions). The Finance Minister says that through this Budget he has saved the interests of the nation as well as the interests of the people. I would like to know as to what national interest or public interest he has saved by this Budget. In what sphere the Government is going to save the public interest. I once again would like to repeat the allegation that the Government is working to save the interests of three per cent people only. The government saving the interests of big nations and their multi-national companies through the Budget of this poor country. We can prove this allegation. Last week, on 26th April we had a discussion on the import of DAP. Today again the issue came up in the morning. It was said by the hon. Minister that he did not bother about the rates at which U.S.A. sells it in its domestic markets but our farmers should get it at cheaper rates. It means if you find something cheap for a particular section of the people you will mortgage the interests of the entire country. You admitted this fact in your reply...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH : Are you saying that the farmers should be given much higher prices and that the farmers are not part of India? You are taking of one per cent. I am speaking for 70 per cent of India's population.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to tell the Finance Minister that if he thinks that he can destroy the country in the name of farmers, the farmers will not spare him for his act. The Government is destroying the country in the name of farmers. Under a well planned move they have closed 12 DAP factories in the country. Today fertilizer is being imported to our country which is being sold by the USA at the rate of 207 dollar per tonne in its own country. If it is being sold to India at the rate of 160 dollar per tonne, there must be some conspiracy in it. You have rendered 1.5 lakh employees jobless. They are also sons of the farmers. The works who work in the factories are also sons of farmers. They are about 1.5 lakh including tractor driver and transport workers who have become jobless. You are closing our own industries for the sake of U.S Industries. It is not correct to say that we are doing all this for the benefits of our farmers. Your politics is limited to the reply of one question only.

So far as dumping is concerned I had written a letter to the Commerce Minister on 30th March in which attention was drawn towards the import of fertilizers. Our factories have been closed and USA is dumping its stock here in our country. Their intention is clear that at first they could dump their stock in our country and would force closure of our factories. Once our won factories are closed, they will increase their prices and at that stage it would not be possible for us to re-start our factories.

The main complaint which I have from the Finance Minister is that he has stated here that he is not aware of the dumping and there are laws

existed to deal with the dumping. But the Commerce Minister stated in his letter dated 19th April that-

[English]

The complaint of dumping on which the designated authority could act has not been received in this Ministry.

[Translation]

The commerce Minister says that he has not received any complaint. The Government is colluding with the multinational companies and U.S. Industrialists to the extent that our 12 factories including Government factories are at the verge of closure. This issue is being discussed all over the country. Big Industrialists like Tatas and J.J. Irani, who is also the Chairman, have said about the dumping of iron. People all over the country are saying about the dumping of fertilizer but the hon. Minister says in the House that he has not received any complaint about dumping.

Our colleague Shri Indrajit Gupta raised the issue of magnesite industry. It is related to our own industries in which thousands of workers are engaged. You have reduced its capacity and allowed the imports of foreign goods which will ultimately lead to the closure of our industries and will render our workers jobless. In every sphere same thing is being done. Just now Shri Rabi Ray was raising the matter of Cargil. It is the biggest multinational company in the world which has an annual turn over of 60 billion U.S. dollar which means rupees two lakh core which is about 1/3rd of the total income of our country. The Satsaida Bel' just 500 yard from Kandla port in Gujarat, the land of Gandhiji, is spread in 60,000 acre land- out of which 15,000 acre of land was immediately allotted by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board, which directly comes under Prime Minister's office, to this multinational company for producing salt... (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : It is absolutely wrong. This concerns my Ministry. I have contradicted this. You are misleading this House. \*\* (*Interruptions*) \*\*

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not see any reason for getting engaged in a wordy duel with Shri Jagdish Tytler. The decision of his Ministry has been challenged in the Ahmedabad Court. A letter was issued by this Ministry on 11th February and telephonic instructions were also issued....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Please listen Why do you present everything in the distorted form in the House... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: You mentioned all these things...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, definitely not.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: I submitted that I do not want to get engaged in wordy duel because the move at Kandla port is going to be strongly opposed. Even the Government of Gujarat does not approve your proposal but the Centre is pressuring it to accept it. The former Minister of External Affairs is also not in favour of the move and it is being strongly opposed by the opposition leader. Not only this, a senior leader of the Congress, Shri Jena Bhai Darji, in a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister has expressed his displeasure at the decision. MPs of the Congress have expressed their strong reservations in a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister and even then the hon. Minister of Surface Transport issuing that the House is being misled. What else shall we accept from him? I would like to submit one more thing that on 19th the land

will be acquired there and the multinational company is being favoured for awarding the contract..

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You are distorting the fact to attract attention. I fail to understand....

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was dwelling on how the multinational companies are being favoured by liberalising import and excise rules. I would like to make one more submission. In Gurgaon, 29 kms from Delhi, Maruti Udyog is located and since 1980-81 CISF was looking after the security of the company. However, from 1-4-93 a British Company, Group Four Securities Hindustan Ltd. - a wholly owned company of Group Four Securities of United Kingdom - had been appointed to take care of the security aspect of Maruti Udyog. CMD of the company \*\* publically stated that CISF is being removed as its full of thieves. Many hon. Members have questioned the stand of the CMD of the Company for removing the CISF because CISF is doing a great service to the nation in many parts of the country like Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Since 1st April a British Company has been entrusted with the work of security arrangements of the company.

Mr Chairman, Sir, what else should I tell him. This Government has signed contracts with a number of foreign companies while the hon. Minister of Finance is emphasising on the need to boost exports for the development of the country. The hon. Minister of Finance is underlining the need to boost exports but of what exports? The hon. Minister is well aware of all the statistics because he had been associated closely with all these things throughout his life. I had been associated closely with common man throughout my life. Throughout his life the hon. Minister of Finance remained a teacher. It is not clear whether he taught or misled students but now he is saying that the exports of India will increase. Have the exports really picked up?

\*\* Expunged as order by the Chair.

[Sh. George Fernandes]

The hon. Minister of Finance has presented the latest statistics upto 1991-92 and I would like to draw his attention to page S-91. Statistics are surprising. At least I am not very happy with the statistics. Our exports in 1990-91 were to the tune of 86,000 tonnes and the country earned \$ 141 million in foreign exchange. In 1991-92 exports increased to 98,000 tonnes i.e. 13,000 tonnes more than the previous year while the country earned \$ 135 million in foreign exchange. I will not read out the complete statistics under all heads but I think the hon. Minister of Finance will support my contention. I do not want to take the time of the house in all this. India is not exporting anyone single primary commodity, whose export can be increased. Last year India earned 2/3 in foreign exchange in comparison to the preceding year and now the foreign exchange earning has come down to had of that level. This is the saga of exports. By boosting exports foreign exchange crisis of the country could be solved. Only exports can make India competitive in the world. Export policy of the Government makes available Indian exports at cheaper rates in America and other Western countries. Similarly export of foodgrains was made at cheaper rates. The hon. Minister is present in the House. Even fish exports were undertaken at lower rates. On comparison it is clear that exports of primary produce quantitatively were less in 1990-91 than in 1991-92 while in terms of value it was vice-versa. It is the stand of the Government that the new export policy will solve the foreign exchange crunch and make India competitive in the world. In which field India wants to become competitive? What is the total cloth export of India? Last year total export of agricultural and allied products was of the order of 300 million tonnes. Export of Mica and Iron Ore fetched us \$ 823 million. Export of textile fabrics earned us \$ 45 billion. Leather and handicrafts fetched U.S \$ 4500 million. Of the total exports, share of primary products is 80-85 percent. These goods face no competition in the world market. The hon. Minister of Finance will mention that the export of manufactured articles

is of the value of \$ 13000 million. Which are these articles? Also disclose the total import of raw materials and intermediate products from the point of view of exporting goods? Therefore, the question of income does not arise at all. Why the House and the country are being misled to believe that the problems of the nation are going to be solved soon? Sir, this is the reason why I have expressed my reservations on the Budget in the house.

Secondly, after going through the Budget and the Budget speech I do not see any hope of the situation improving under the Congress rule. This is not possible. The Congress is following the principle of doing whatever it feels like... (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Budget speech the hon. Minister mentioned that the banks are in a bad shape. The hon. Minister promised to allocate Rs. 10,000 crore for improving the position of banks and Rs. 5700 crore has already been provided in the Budget. It has been mentioned that bonds of this much value will be issued and no clear provision has been made. However, interest burden will be passed on to posterity. Next year again Rs. 5,000 crore will be paid to the banks. This is the state of our banks. At this juncture I am not going to dwell on the 'Scam' as there is no need to speak on it. However, till date, even in the Budget speech, the hon. Minister of Finance has not disclosed the action taken or being taken against the persons responsible for the 'Scam' and the steps taken or being taken for the benefit of those who suffered in the scam. The Government is tight-tipped on this scroo. Therefore, the situation will not change. In the Budget it has been stated that-

[English]

"This is the price we have to pay for having long tolerated management practices in the banks and types of lending which paid inadequate attention to portfolio quality and recoveries".

[Translation]

Further it dwells on the portfolio management practices that-

[English]

"We must ensure a high level of portfolio quality".

[Translation]

Means no questions will be raised about the guilty in the past for it.

In this How nor only I, but many other hon. Members also asked the question about it from the hon. Minister of Finance. That question was regarding 'Progressive Construction Company' and it was debated for a long time. I do not want to mention the names but simply would like to raise the issue of the company in the House. Audit of the company was promised in the House by the hon. Minister. Audit was completed but the report has not been made public. We were compelled to raise the issue for making the report public. Only after lot of hulla-baloo the report was made public. As per the report, the company has the paid up capital of just Rs. 70 lakh. The company's present loss, that is, the negative network and not the operational loss is to the tune of Rs. 16 crore? Despite this financial state of the company, loans were given to it by banks. The company managed to get Rs. 108 crore as loans from the banks and another, 42 crore from other institutions. So the total loans comes to Rs. 150 crore. If tomorrow the company becomes bankrupt, then banks will be losing Rs. 108 crore and the total loss will be of Rs. 150 crores. What is the Government going to do? What does the Government propose to do? Why is it not taking any action against progressive Construction Group. There is a Member of the Congress Party, an ex M.P. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you permit me, I can mention his name also. His name is... \*\* he hails from

Hyderabad and is associated with the Progressive Construction Group. Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to know what action the hon. Minister of Finance would take? Does the Government propose to take any action in time or does it want that the people come on roads to fight the case? What is then the utility of the Budget? What power does the Government have to allocate a sum of Rs. 10,000 crore? What power does the Government have to allocate Rs. 5,700 crore in the Budget of the current year. When it is not prepared to set the banks right? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that when the Government cannot dare take any action against the persons who indulge in such activities, it has no right to continue to play the game it has hitherto been playing by depositing money of such people once again in Banks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to banking, I would also like to add that the hon. Minister of Finance has clearly stated in his Budget speech that the banks will be privatised, he may refute his statement now but I have no doubt about it. Because the hon. Minister has stated.

[English]

"The Government has decided that the State Bank of India as well as other nationalised banks which are in a position to do so, will be allowed access to capital markets to raise fresh equity to meet their shortfall in capital requirements. Necessary legislation to give effect to this decision will be introduced later in the year."

[Translation]

In other words, the Government has prepared ground for privatisation of banks through this Budget, though there was no need of it because the Government has latest figures with it and by giving a look to these figures, it will come to know that last year up to October the money deposited in banks rose to 22% while deposits in foreign banks rose to 56% the money

[Sh. George Fernandes]

deposited in Public Sector banks was just 14%. it was so because the Government had announced in January 1992 that the Government money will not only be deposited in private banks but it will be deposited in foreign banks also. In this way, the Government has prepared ground for privatisation of banks. Now, it is going to give it a legal approval.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying this here because the privatisation move in the name of public sector running in loss is not in the interest of the nation. The Government is engaged in making a propaganda that the public sector is running in loss for the last two years. Moreover, the World Bank directs our country to curb such loss in public sector. Mr. Finance Minister, you have recently paid a visit to the U.S.A. Do you know how much is the loss of General Motors this year? Should I tell? General Motors is the biggest company in the world... (Interruptions) First of all, we have to see what does our enemy do. America does not want the welfare of this country. I am not at all prepared to agree to it. It is our enemy. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the General Motors, which happens to be the biggest US, Company in the world has recently suffered a net loss of about twenty three billion four hundred ninety eight million US, dollars. Is it believable? The International Business Machine or I.B.M. is there which has also suffered a loss of four billion four hundred sixty five million US dollars. Next comes Ford. It has suffered a loss of seven billion-nine hundred eighty five million US dollars and Shavron has suffered a loss of three billion-nine hundred and twenty seven million US dollars.

[English]

They are the largest ten manufacturing and industrial corporations in the world. The total loss last year was US \$ 40 billion and 375 million.

[Translation]

That means the total loss in Indian currency comes to Rs. 1,25,162 crore at the rate of Rs. 31 per dollar. This is the loss suffered by four companies of the USA. The IMF comes to India and asks the Government to privatise its public sector because it is running in loss. And the Government accepts what they say because they want to close down our public sector industries. They want to close down IFFCO, BHEL. They want to come here and establish themselves in order to solve the problems of their own country.

18.36 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

Mr Speaker, Sir, you have come I would not take much time now.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I hope it is not a breach of privilege.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I won't take much time,

A decision has been taken to close down NTC. A few days ago, the hon. Minister of Textile had announced that he would solve the problems of weavers with a huge amount of rupees one thousand crore and something. The scheme has yet not been formulated. It has not been decided as to what measures have to be taken.. I think the proposal does not have the clearance from the Ministry of Finance. Funds have also not been allocated. But the scheme has certainly been prepared. Object to it because such projects are announced again and again but no concrete measures are taken to solve the problems of weavers I am referring to this matter



because Shri Venkat Swamy has sated that arrangement for buy back will be made. If the Government propose to do so it should announce that policy, it should also announce how much capital will be invested in handloom industry. It should also direct all the State Government and Central Government offices including Rest Houses, Guest Houses and other places where mill cloth is used, to purchase only handloom cloth manufactured by weavers with the yarn supplied by NTC. Then we would say that the Government has done a good deed during the cast two years. But the Government will not do that. It is inclining towards privatisation to which I have to raise my strong objection. My objection relates to the reservation issue. I fear that on one hand Americans, Europeans and others are conspiring against our country and on the other hand, some elements in our country itself are involved in the same conspiracy. Since the provision of reservation for SC/ST and Backwards applies only to Public Sector and Government jobs, they conspire to abolish this system and restrict the number of Government employees, that would automatically do away with reservation. We may advocate the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and backward classes but if there are no employment opportunities, there would be no reservation. After all this facility is not available in private sector. Mr. Speaker, Sir you may understand how serious the matter is.

By the end of March last year, the total employment opportunities were one crore forty four lakh and one crore out of the total were there in manufacturing, mining, transport, communication, electricity, gas and water construction. It means when the Government adopts the policy of privatisation, lakhs of people getting employment on the basis of reservation at present, will be deprived of such opportunity. I find a big conspiracy in it. Some international forces hand some big people in the country seems to have joined their hands to fulfill their own motives and work against the policies of social justice. I have a strong objection to it. I would not take very long time, however, in the end I would like to submit

that the hon. Minister frequently talks of globalisation. It makes our position awkward in the world. It should not be referred to. As I have already submitted that we cannot come at par with other countries in industrial sector. Neither today nor in 10-15 or 25 years. We should not talk about things which give an impression that we are not at all aware as to what does the globalisation mean. GNP of America last year was five billion eight hundred million US dollars. It means that the per capita annual income in that country was twenty six thousands US dollars which comes to about Rs. 8 lakh. The highest rate of per capita income in the world is in Switzerland. The rate of per capita income in that country is 30,000 US dollars per annum which comes to about Rs. 9 lakh per annum. The per capita income in the U.K. is the lowest. That is Rs. 6 lakh per annum. We are the people having annual per capita income between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000. Then how can we come at par with them? In which field we will do so? We have been able to understand this and we wish we are enlightened by you so that we can convince to people. How will we do globalisation of our economy. It may be that the hon. Minister of Finance may say that the situation in China is very much akin to that of ours. By comparing China with our country, he is misleading the country. He may not do so. It is a conspiracy of the Americans. Americans and the Britishers are making an extensive use of media to convince us that China is adopting this policy. There is development in China but the concentration is in Guangdong where the rate of growth is 18 per cent. The American newspapers call it the fastest growing economic area in the world. China is attracting foreign investment. The hon. Finance Minister should give the details in the House in this regard. It is attracting this foreign investment from Taiwan, Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia and there are four big Chinese Industrialists in South East Asia, who are investing in the small industries of China. This is a fact. The hon. Minister should take the House in confidence regarding these things. I would only request that the country should not be forced into the trap laid by Americans.

[Sh. George Fernandes]

In the end, I would like to submit about a very grave issue. The work of GATT completed. I do not know when it was completed. But the Finance Minister has not informed the House in this regard. There should be a national debate on this House. The debate of GATT-II is a debate on Multilateral Trade Organisation. The country needs to be forewarned about it. Americans call it GATT-II and Europeans call it multilateral Trade Organisation. What actions the Government going to take on this issue? I would like to read out their demands, which are given in four small paragraphs. They are in English and will also read them in English. They have given several proposals.

[English]

"(i) An agreement on services, which is likely to open up the services sectors, such as banking, insurance, tourism, professions, culture of the third world countries to foreign companies and operators. It will be difficult for local companies and professionalsto compete successfully in many areas

[Translation]

These are the observations

[English]

(ii) An agreement on intellectual property rights in which third world countries will have to introduce patent and copyright laws that protect the interest of the transitional companies and hinder the local development of technology.

[Translation]

No. 3 is very important

[English]

(iii) An investment on agrèement measures that would prohibit countries from disallowing the entry of foreign investors...

[Translation]

It means that foreign companies will have to be allowed

[English]

Once established in a country...

[Translation]

This is most important

[English]

the foreign firm should be taccorded national treatment in code and court, that is treated not differently from a local company. Thus...

[Translation]

And this observation-

[English]

..Policies favouring local companies would be prohibited. Moreover, conditions now imposed by many third world countries on foreign companies, for example, some of their equity should be owned by locals, specific portions of their materials should be locally supplied and the ratio of their output should be extended, would be disallowed.

(iv) An agreement on agriculture, that would force countries to strop restricting the import of foreign food and other agricultural products and to reduce import duti as well...

[English]

..Farmers in countries where agriculture is

[Sh. George Fernandes]

protected will be adversely affected."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the economic policy of the Government. I have said it earlier also that we have very little time left to save our country from a no return position. This is an overwhelming apprehension. But when the Multilateral Trade Organisation is set up here within next 3, to 9 months, after that the foreigners would succeed once again in enslaving our country. We would like that this Budget is not passed this Finance Bill is not passed and the Government is default, so that they do not get the opportunity to force the country into slavery again.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRINIMAL KANTIC HATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Mr. Speaker Sir, it is good that you are in the Chair because I want to begin with one of the difficulties that we have already faced.

Our understanding was that the Finance Bill will be scrutinised in the newly established department/related committees. Unfortunately, this time we could not get that opportunity and therefore the kind of intensive review of the Finance Bill which would have been possible this year, is not there.

You have promised in the clarification that it shall be referred to. Unfortunately you could not find time and it is not referred to.

There is a second difficulty about the Finance Bill. Along with the presentation of the Finance Bill, you notified certain thing, modification of either excise duties or customs duties. Despite the recent understanding about transparency after all the affairs of Harshad Mehta and Hiten P. Dalal and others the practice of

mixing up the Finance Bill with the notifications prevents us from discussing and understanding it in a transparent manner.

I will suggest, it should be part of the study of the department related Committees as to how to modify this system. The Finance Minister will be able to conquer over that.

The Finance Bill has a notification. The Excise Duty notification is there. The Memorandum of Understanding mentions that. Part of that is in the Finance Bill and another part is in the notifications.

For the rest, whenever I will say, I will not make the assumption that the Finance Minister does not understand it; because, after all, the Finance Minister is not any other Minister in the Cabinet. I will not mention any names. I will not assume also, that the motivation is unpatriotic. That also I will avoid. I will only ask, despite that, why is it that he is harming the interests of the people in the country, harming the interests of the States, harming the interests of the smallscale sector, harming the interests of the indigenous, even medium, sector industries? This is a puzzle which we have to unravel.

One of the very interesting things which he has introduced is his style of mobilisation of resources, apart from the fact that he would go down in history as one Finance Minister who, through the Finance Bill in India threw away resources instead of mobilising them. He will go down in history for that. He has thrown away some Rs. 5,000 crore of resources, collections which would have been possible otherwise and he has offered them to some people.

That is only one part of it. Apparently, even if it seems to be mind, there is a method in this. He mobilises resources in other methods also, but sacrifices resources only at the cost of others, in this case at the cost of the States. This is the method in the madness. We know it. Some of us may have friends of that kind also, who are very generous at other people's cost!

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

Even the recent amendment, which he is introducing, sacrifices resources to the extent of slightly more than Rs. 400 crore, of which Rs. 100 crores is sacrificed by the Centre and Rs. 300 crore by the States. But he is mobilising additional resources! Wherefrom is he doing it? Which part is he trying? It is from the Railways. He does not have to share it with the States. Again from Telecommunications he is getting Rs. 740 crore which he does not have to share with the States. He is raising the administered prices, which also he does not have to share with the States. That is the method that has been adopted in this approach of Dr. Manmohan Singh to Finance.

This does not exhaust. A senior comrade of mine, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the surcharge on income-tax. I will refer to it from a different point of view. He says, that there was a promise to the big business people, because surcharge is above 40 per cent, or on richer sections of the people, and that he had failed them in their promise. I care a hand for that. Really, it is a betrayal of a different sort. A surcharge on income-tax is a device to deprive the States. It is levied specifically to deprive the States of their share from the income-tax. Therefore, he continues with this device and deprive the States.

We have proposed some amendments.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Have you? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Everybody knows including.

Shri Murlid Deora, which is a revelation. He also understands!

We have, therefore, proposed an amendment that the Government should eliminate the surcharge and increase the rate at the top slab from 40 per cent of 45 per cent, so that the States

can benefit out of it. I will come to the explanations later.

Now, I will come to the reductions in customs duty. Let me deal with the States. We are again and again referring to the deprivation of the States. Even the Chelliah Committee - we had mentioned this earlier - has referred to the imposition of consignment tax. I am told that privately he said that it was not to his taste precisely, because consignment tax benefits the States and not the Centre.

Sir, a few years ago - we had drawn this to his attention - certain types of provident funds have been taken away from the small savings. They have now opened a special deposit scheme, which annually collects a sum of Rs. 8,000 crore. By taking away the provident fund of GICs and LICs, etc. by taking over funds and exposing them in the special deposit, this sum of Rs. 8,000 crore has been taken away from the States. This is not of course something special that Dr. Dingh has introduced. It was introduced before him. But he continues with that despite our reference to it.

There was a longstanding proposal. This was another trick perpetrated on the States when Corporation Tax was separated from the Income-tax. It was one income-tax. As soon as the devolution to the States was agreed to at a higher level, they tried to separate out and give it a separate name calling it 'Corporation Tax'. This is the approach that the Centre has despite all our pleadings... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: When was this done?.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Whenever this was done, injustice had been done to the States. Your approach to the States, as your approach to indebtedness also, is a culmination of some years of history. I do not say that you are the starting point. You are only finishing the closing chapter of the entire drama.

Sir, I just repeat, as they are repeating once again, what I had said during the Budget speech. The Finance Minister takes credit. Shri George Fernandes mentioned about the foreign exchange reserve. The Finance Minister tried to point out that Shri George Fernandes has mistaken. That is not the point at all. Every time he takes credit, he takes pride in the fact that have build up foreign exchange reserve of 7 billion dollars, our heads hang in shame because every bit of it is a symptom of our indebtedness and nothing else. It is not an asset. It is a symbol of our indebtedness. Every bit of the foreign exchange is borrowed fund. He takes credit for that. We are all ashamed about it. Sir, what I want to say is this. He says that we are on an excellent path once again. The Government goes on borrowing. There is no explanation for that. Who authorised not only Dr. Manmohan Singh but also the Congress Government of the yester year to import more than we can pay through our exports? I want to know who authorised them, which section of the people in our country allowed them to drown us in this kind of indebtedness.

Sir, in the name of correction, in the name of striking a new path for rejuvenation of the Indian economy, he is leading us to once again to that position. Once again our indebtedness are increasing at a fast pace. Once again, the same force- deficit in the balance of trade - is on the horizon.

19.00 hrs

That was the problem with we are all grappling. He has very kindly led us to that path once again. We are once again having a tremendously high deficit in the balance of trade and to meet that in terms of current balance of payment, they cannot meet it excepting via capital receipts, that is further borrowing. This is the path. This was the source of our problem and this is the source which has failed to tackle.

On the question of deficit financing, I will not say that Shri Singh does not understand it.

Everybody knows this story of competition. When our classical economist talk about competition, two things inevitably would follow, that also I have indicated. One was that there will a trade cycle; and there will be ups and downs in the economy and the other is through inevitably competition these smaller fries will die and monopolies will emerge. That is the story all over the world. The more you say there will be competition, basically and inherently you are strengthening the growth process of the monopoly in the economy. This is what he means by saying, 'Let us pen up the economy.' I will not refer to globalisation what it means has been indicated by other speakers- Shri George Fernandes, Shri Indrit Gupta, Bhr Rabi Ray and others. Inegration with them means nothing else but subservient, to the large monopolies of he world. This is the story and because this was understood and because this was pointed out at least 150 years ago by a world economist, whose name also is at times uttered. His name is Karl Marx. He pointed out that inevitably this is what happens. Therefore, it was proposed that the answer to this is planning and State intervention. Then what happens? Because of the successes of Russia and because of what they proved what planning means, they also wanted to borrow funds at that time both when Lenin was alive and also when Stalin was at the helm of affairs. Nobody offered them gains. On the contrary today's picture is IMF is hell bent in providing loan to you. But the biggest lesson that was learnt in the world which was not led by working class, why was the great depression of 1928 and through the economics of John Maynard Keynes whom they have loved that State intervention is necessary; that law and order function of the Government is a function which cannot save the economy. They move on to State intervention, public sector investment. The first proponent in this world was not India but Franklin Roosevelt of the United States. We learnt it so much so that our big industrialists also propose through the Bombay plan that State interventions is a must, and they re prophetic. They say for 15 years, let the State do this; after 15 years we shall open the doors for the private sector and no longer State

[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

intervention will be called for. He/nearly following that understanding. This time the problem is somewhat more accentuate. What is the problem? The Problem is that this time even if he wants to get out of the market economy, he is unable to get out of it. There is a depression once again all over the world. The advanced countries are moving towards protection unlike the advise which is followed by Shri Manmohan Singh here. The advanced countries of the world, be it the Japan, be it the Germany, be it the United States are raising their custom tariffs. They are imposing non-tariff obstacles also against imports from outside.

But their advice to Dr. Manmohan Singh is "Liberalise your economy so that we can integrate our economy with yours." What is their problem? It is very simple. They have unemployment there. They are unable to sell whatever they are producing. Therefore, they want that their goods should be sold outside. Therefore, what they want? From all these countries, they say, 'You create conditions wherein we can sell our goods'. What is that condition? Withdraw non-tariff barriers and reduce your customs duty. This is what the World Bank paper also says.

What is the second thing that they want. Because of recession within their own country, they have surplus of capital within their country. They want avenues of investment for their surplus. Therefore, they say, "You must withdraw all restrictions that you have against import of capital within your country." This is advice to all those countries which are trying to develop themselves so that their good can be sold and their capital can flow. Do you want to deny that? Do you want to oppose that. If Dr. Manmohan Singh with his patriotic movement in his life thinks he will try to oppose this, he will not be allowed to do that because the IMF is there which is binding him completely like a money lender. To open up the gates of capital, gets of their commodities and goods, we are forced to indebt-

edness. We do not have to seek funds more from them. They will force us into indebtedness. This is the situation as it stands. He is trying to withdraw the State intervention in the economy. He will create a condition gradually when the Government of India will not and need not handle anything else law and order. That is the scenario he is trying to develop.

Therefore, he does not require any fund. Therefore, he does not require any fiscal deficit. Therefore, he does not require any Budget deficit. He will not touch on the private savings of the market and collect them for the Government expenditure. He wants to cut down the Government expenditure. That is his whole drive.

At least in monozyte, one of the things I referred to, look at the confusion, utter confusion because of pressure from abroad in the minds of such an excellent intellect like Dr. Manmohan Singh. He says he has reduced the tariff - very much referred to to item monozyte from abroad from 70 per cent to 30 per cent. What is his response? While referring the Bill for discussion, his response was are reviewing it. The understanding seems to be that it was 70 per cent at that time. I have reduced it to 30 per cent. Now let us through all these pressures, moving into the arithmetic, it means just 15 per cent. Is that the approach which any national being who loves the country would adopt? He himself has proposed in his earlier Budget speech that for all these things - nobody wants this license raj. Nobody wants the corrupt atmosphere of the country. But what is that level of customs duty which will not provide excessive production but at the same time we will not destroy the indigenous initiative. Who can decide - the corrupt corridors of North Block? People will come and try to influence and decision will be taken! He himself proposed for the Tariff Commission. Why is he going back from that position? Let there be an independent authority who will decide at what level to protect without over-protecting. Why is he heisting to do that? He is unable to get rid of the corrupt influences that prevail there, because IMF has become too powerful in

image. Therefore, this is just an illustration. I will not go into details. I have started by saying that he has barmed the small scale sector also.

Let me illustrate by only one example. He has appeared to be giving concessions to the small-scale sector. The concession will be a very minor concession. That the debate will be reduced for all kind of people to a particular level. The small-scale sector will be given the facility of a duty of 10 per cent than that amount, subject to a minimum of five per cent. It is very satisfying apparently. But if the reduced level is five per cent itself, what happens to the small-scale sector? They are placed on the same footing as the large-scale sector because he has reduced duties in that manner. In he is a position to consider small-scale sector people? They have made representations also. In such cases, what alternative have you got? Reduce the minimum five per cent to something like one per cent or zero. Otherwise, what happens is the separate treatment, the preferential treatment that the small-scale sector is apparently entitled to, is given by one hand and denied by the other.

Therefore, even as last as today, not only in terms of the debate but in terms of the total tensure of this Government and his Ministry, I suggest that he regains the sanity which he deserves and accommodate these proposals that they are making. He take a turn from the route which IMF is inevitably almost forcing him to, almost because if he wants to turn back, the people will be behind him and however powerful the IMF and the World Bank maybe, Indian people are much more powerful than all of them out together.

Therefore, I welcome him to the new path by rejecting this Bill today.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate even though some have tried to introduce more heat than was necessary.

I have dealt with most of the issues of general philosophy of this Budget only yesterday and I do not propose to waste the time of the House on these issues on which I dealt in my reply yesterday to the general debate..

All I can say is to repeat that the aspersions that have been cast by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee that ours is a strategy to sell-out, that we are destroying Indian industry, that multi-nationals are going to take over this country, I think these are figments of his imagination. If the experience of the last 22 months is any guide, the same very gentlemen who spoke in this House said that inflation would rise to 40 per cent to 50 per cent, that Indian industry would go down and that unemployment would rise to astronomical figures. All that has turned out to be against something which was a figment of their imagination, as I have said earlier also.

Therefore, if there is any truth, if there are any facts, I hope that in due course of time the facts will speak for themselves.

I also say that there is a ray of hope. When I listened to the hon. Members of the CPI (M) in this House and when I also talked sometimes to their colleagues in the West Bengal Government, I do feel that there is a ray of hope because when I go abroad, every time I am asked to carry one project or the other. If it is only got getting foreign aid and getting into debt, why am asked, for example, to go for and beg the Japanese for a project in West Bengal?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: West Bengal is part of India. There is no other reasons.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have hope you will kindly yield for a second. The economic policy of the country as a whole is decided by the Central Government.

(Interruptions)

This is your trouble. You will never become

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

major. (*Interruptions*) This is a very important matter. I am glad the hon. Prime Minister has also come. The economic policy is decided by the Government of India as also the industrial policy, the trade policy, the licensing policy and everything. So far as the availability of resources is concerned, that is also decided by the Central Government. Therefore, for purpose of setting up a power project if the Government of India does not condescend to provide money, if the financial institutions are asked not to give money to State Governments for the purpose of setting up industries, does the Finance Minister of India what that the State Government and the State should remain in darkness for lack of supply of electricity because money is not made available by the Centre. Is this the policy of the Central Government? (*Interruptions*)

Let him not indulge in gimmicks. This is not a place for gimmicks. It is as if the West Bengal Government is the Government of India. I wish it were. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMANIHOMAHNSINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was not my intention to indulge in polemics. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have heard about below the belt attack. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have listened to all the abuses that have been showered. And if I state the fact the hon. gentleman will get angry. I do not want to pursue this thing. But facts speak for themselves.

In the context of the Finance Bill, there are a few matters which have been raised and I will limit myself only to those. In various amendments, the hon. Members who have spoken have said that the exemption limit should be raised. When I introduced the Finance Bill yesterday, I did make some modification in my original proposal in deference to the wishes of the

Members of this House. I do recognise that inflation has hurt people particularly people in lower income groups. But there are also compulsions of resources including resources for the States. And at this moment, I do not feel that may further increase in exemption limit would be justified taking into account the acute resource constraint that our country faces including the States.

The second point that has been raised in the debate is about the extension of the benefit of tax holiday to more States and backward regions. I do feel that there is merit in this proposal. I said yesterday that in order to further examine this matter, I do propose to appoint a group to look into the various ramifications of this proposal. Also, I do wish to point out to the hon. Members that already since 1991, limited partial tax holiday exists for new industrial units in those parts of our country. But I will have this matter further examined in detail.

The third matter which has been raised in the debate is the issue of surcharge on personal and corporate tax. I have said that it is my intention in due course of time to implement the Report and the major recommendations of the Chelliah Committee. But I also mentioned in the Budget speech that there is such a thing as constraint of resources. I did not want to take the risks with the Budget deficit this year. Therefore, I am unable to accept this suggestion that the surcharge on persons income as well as surcharge on corporate tax income should be done away with or should be reduced. But I do hope that if the economic situation improves next year, we can come back to some of these issues next time.

The fourth suggestion that has been made is with regard to the concessions for savings under Section 80L. There has been demand that these concessions should be raised from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 13,000. I have, in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members, yesterday, in my speech, mentioned that I propose to move an amendment raising this limit from Rs. 7,000 to



Rs. 10, 000. There have been other suggestions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum dum): Why do you not introduce Section 88 instead of Section 80L? They will be denied forty per cent of the advantage.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: With regard to the general approach to the Chellaiah Committee, I have already mentioned in my opening Budget speech, that it is our intention to implement this report in a phased manner, taking into account the revenue considerations. Therefore, I will not say more at this stage.

Several Members have referred to the customs duties. I am convinced, as I stated in my opening Budget speech, that India does need, over period of time, a phased reduction in customs duties to emerge as competitive economy, a low-cost economy. We are diluting ourselves that by jacking up the customs to 200 per cent, 300 per cent, we are raising resources for investment. I submit in all humility to Professor Chatterjee, who is a distinguished Statistician, if you look at the history of the last twenty years, one cardinal fact about India is that the relative prices of capital goods in this country have risen much faster than the prices of all other goods. So, therefore, the figures in current terms that you get of investment are grossly exaggerated. And one reasons for that excessive raise in the prices of capital goods has been the steep increase in duties year after year which is serving no particular purpose. It does not mobilise resources for the country, it only adds to the cost of production. It makes our economy a high cost economy. So, therefore, ours is a strategy, not of the industrialisation but of more efficient industrialisation, an industrialisation which will be employment-oriented, an industrialisation which will integrate agriculture and industry, will reduce the gap between the urban India and rural India.

These are the major points that were raised.

As regards the Tariff Commission, I did say that it is our intention to move to a system of Tariff Commission but only we have completed the transitional prices of adjustment in customs duties. At this stage it will be too premature to have a Tariff Commission.

Sir, with these words, I command the Finance Bill to House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, may I ask you a question

*(Translation)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES (Mujaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the purpose of this discussion? If he does not want to reply why is the discussion being prolonged? *(Interruptions)*

*(English)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, on the floor of the House, an assurance was given by the Minister of State that there will be a budgetary allocation to provide interim relief for the Bhopal Gas victims. Where is that budgetary allocation? I want to know about it from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, an assurance was given on the floor of the House by the Minister of State. I want to know, where is that budgetary allocation.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hocghly): This was an assurance given by the Minister of State on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: At least let him say whether he did assure or not and if he did assure, then, why is he retrieving and why can he not accommodate it?

SRIBASUDEBACHARIA (Bankura): Why is he not responding? The Minister should respond. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

SHRI BASUDEBACHARIA: Why can you not respond on this (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: This has to be taken very seriously (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has not given satisfactory reply to any of the issues. The discussion was held for 9 hours, but the reply was given only in 20 minutes. Several questions have been ignored. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RUPCHANDRA PAL: The Minister of State for Finance has given this assurance on the floor of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We do appreciate the concern you feel. You can discuss this matter with the Finance Minister. If the debate has taken place for seven hours, you cannot expect the Finance Minister to reply each and every point.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Kantiji, you made a very good speech; now do not spoil it.

I shall now put the Consideration Motion to the vote of the House

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want a division Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you serious about this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1993-94, be taken into consideration.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now the lobbies have been cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposal of the Central Government for the financial year 1993-94, be taken into consideration"

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Dr. Laxminaryan Pandeya.

Clause 2 Income Tax

DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

Page 1.-

omit lines 13 to 16 (1)

Page 2, -

omit lines 36 to 48. (2)

Page 2, -

omit lines 57 and 58. (3)

Page 3, -

omit lines 1 to 2 (4)

Page 3, -

omit lines 7 to 9. (5)

Page 3, line 18, -

forty-eight thousand rupees"

substitute fifty "thousand and rupees" (6)

SHRIMATI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum dum); I beg to move:

Page 2 and 3, -

Omit line 58 and 59 and 1 and 2 respectively (108)

THE MINISTER OF Finance (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 3, in line, 18,

for "Twenty-eight"  
substitute "thirty". (162)

Page 3, in line 26.

for "twenty-eight"  
Substitute "thirty" (163)

Page 3, in line 40,

for "twenty-eight"  
substitute "thirty". (164)

**Clause 3 Amendment to section 10**

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum dum): I beg to move

Page 5,

after lines 31, insert "(fa) after the existing provision to (Clause 230) the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from 1st day of April, 1994:-

"Provided also that the exemption under sub-clauses (iv) and (v) shall not be available to the institutions which are not engaged in research work"; (109)

**Clause- Amendment of Section 16**

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

Page 6, line 5, -

for "fifteen thousand rupees" substitute "eighteen thousand rupees" (29)

Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava (Jaipur): I beg to move:-

Page 6, -

after line 56, insert-

"(iii) Bhagwan Mahaveer Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Jaipur" (30)

**Clause 15- Amendment of Section 80- 1A**

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

Page 7, line 16, -

for "the initial five assessment years" substitute "any five assessment years with in the

period of initial eight years at the option of tax payer" (31)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 7, for lines 9 to 23,

*substitute*

15. In section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994,-

(1) in sub-section (2) for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

'(iv) (a) in the case of an industrial undertaking not specified in sub-clause (b), it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of March 1995, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(b) in the case of an industrial undertaking located in an industrially backward State specified in the Eighth schedule or set up in any part of India for the generation, or generation and distribution, of power, it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or to generate power at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1993; "

(2) in sub-section (5), for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

(i) (a) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (iv) of subsection (2), twenty-five per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertakings;

(b) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (iv) of sub-section (2), hundred per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertakings for the initial five assessment years and thereafter twenty-five per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertakings;

Provided that where the assessee is a company, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "twenty-five per cent", the words "thirty per cent" had been substituted; . (165)

### **New Clause 15 A**

MR. SPEAKER, New, the New Clause 15A. Shri Manmohan Singh.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): of beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 166 to the Finance Bill, 1993 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved". (183)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 166 to the Finance Bill, 1993 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Manmohan Singh may move his amendment No. 166.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 7, afterline 23, insert

"15a. In section 801 of the Income-tax Act, in subsection (1), in clauses (i) and (2), for the words "Seven thousand", the words "ten thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994. (166)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

Page 7, line 29,-

for "four-fifth" substitute-  
"ninety per cent" (32)

Page 7, line 31,

for "two-fifth" substitute-  
"eighty per cent". (33)

Page 7,-

omit line 33 and 34 (34)

#### Clause 21-Amendment to Section 115 K

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 8, for lines 34 to 36, substitute-

(a) in sub-section (i),-

(i) in clause (a), for the words, brackets and figure "equal to seven per cent to the amount specified in sub-section (5)", the words "of thirty-seven thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(ii) in clause (b),-

(a) after the words "eating place", the words "of perishing, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxi-cab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(b) for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (167)

Page 8, for lines 38 to 40, substitute-

(i) in clause (b)-

(a) in sub-clause (i), for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(b) in sub-clause (ii)-

(i) after the words "eating place," the words "or from the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a MexicaB or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(2) for the words "thirty-five 2, the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (168)

Page 8 for lines 45 to 47, substitute-

(i) in clause (a),-

(A) for the words "thirty-five", at both the place where they occur, the words "thirty seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(B) after the words "eating place, the words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a Mexican or a three wheeled motor vehicle"

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

shall be inserted; '(169)

Page 8, afterline 52, insert

(d) sub-section (5) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (170)

Page 8, in line 53 for "(d)", substitute "(e)". (171)

**Clause 23- Amendment of Section 143**

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move;

Page 9, -

forline 26 and 27, substitute-  
" (ii) the Explanation shall be imitated with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994," (35)

**Clause 30- Insertion of New Chapter xix- B**

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHAGVA (Jaipur): I beg to move

Page 9 for line 7,

substitute (b) "applicant" means a person making an application whose transactions have exceeded Rs. one lakh; (184) -

**Clause 31- Amendment to Section- 253**

SHRIGIRIDHARILALBHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move

Page 11, for lines 45 to 48, substitute-

"(a) where the total income of the assessee before being assessed by Assessing Officer is one lakh rupees or less, two

hundred and fifty rupees;

(b) where the total income of the assessee before being assessed by Assessing Officer is more than one lakh rupees, five hundred rupees;" (36)

SHRI P. G. NARAYANA (gobichettipalyam): I beg to move:

Page 11, line 48,

for "one thousand and five hundred rupees" substitute "one thousands rupees" (93)

**Clause 33- Amendment to Section 269**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): beg to move:

Page 12, for lines 16 to 19, substitute-

"Provided also that the period of limitation referred to in the second proviso shall be reckoned, where any stay has been granted by any court against the passing of an order for the purchase of the immovable property under this Chapter, with reference to the date of vacation of the said stay." (12)

**Clause 35- Amendment of Section 273A**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

Page 12, in line 54, after 'Chief Commissioner', insert " or Director-General, as the case may be". (173)

Page - 12, in line 59, after Chief Commissioner, insert " or Director-General, as the case may be". (174)

**Clause 36- Insertion of Eighth Schedule**

SHRI MANABAENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): I beg to move:

Page 13,

Afterline 16, insert

"(AllA) Uttar Pradesh (Garhal and Kumaon Mandals)" (23)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE  
(Panskura): I beg to move:

Page 13,-

afterline 7, insert-

"(2A) Bihar (Northern parts and tribal Districts)" (25)

SHRIGIRIDHARILALBHARGAVA (Jaipur):  
I beg to move:

Page 13,-

afterline 14 insert-

"(9A) Rajasthan" (37)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): I beg to  
move:

Page 13,-

afterline 14, insert

"(9A) Orissa (Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir and Ganjam districts)" (148)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:-

Page 13, in line 4, for "(5)", substitute "(2) (iv)  
(b)", (175)

**Clause 38- Amendment Section 5**

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDAYA  
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 28,-

for 1st day of April, 1994",

substitute "1st day of April, 1993". (.)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE  
(Panskura): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 29,-

afterhouse insert.

"not exceeding 100 sq. yard" (26)

**Clause 39- Amendment of Section 18 B**

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to  
move:

Page 13, in line 34, after "Chief Commissioner", insert "or Director-General, as the case may be". (176)

**Clause 40- Amendment of Section**

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA  
(Jadavpur): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 45,-

for "thirty thousand" (185)

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 41.. there is no  
amendment.

**Clause 42- Amendment of Act 52 of 1962**

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to  
move:

Page 16,-

omit lines 50 to 53. (159)

Page 17,-

omit lines 1 to 10. (160)

[English]

Page 17, -

**Clause 43- Amendment of Act 5 of 1975***omit* lines 32 to 45. (161)SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEJEE (Bolpur):  
I beg to move:SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA  
(Jadavpur): I beg to move:

Page 17, -

Page 17, -

*for* lines 11 and 12, -*omit* lines 16 and 17. (186)

*substitute* "The Customs Tariff Act, 1975, (herein after referred to as the 'Customs Tariff Act') shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Scheduled save that there would be no reduction in the effective rates of import duty on any item which is produced or indigenously available in India and the effective rates of import duty in respects thereof will continue to be the same as prior to the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1993." (49)

[English]

Page 17,

*after* line 29, insert-

"Provided further that there shall be a fee of two hundred rupees where the appeal is made by SSI units." (187)

**First Schedule**Shri Saifuddin Choudhury (Katwa): I beg  
to move:DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA  
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:

Page 17, -

Page, - 18

*for* lines 11 and 12, -*omit* lines 19 to 28 (8)

*Substitute* "The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Customs Tariff Act') shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Scheduled save that there would be no reduction in the effective rates of import duty on any item which will harm the interests of the indigenous industry/engaged in the production of the same items and effective rates of import duty in respect thereof will continue to be the same as prior to; the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1993." (149)

Page 18, -

*omit* lines 38 to 43 (9)

Page 18, -

*omit* lines 52 to 55 (10)

Page 19 -

*omit* lines 5 to 8 (11)

Page 19, -

*omit* lines 13 to 16 (12)**Clause 44- Amendment of Act 1 of 1 of 1944**

Page 19, -

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

*omit* lines 35 to 38 (13)



Page 21,

Page 22,-

omit lines 41 to 46 (14)

for lines 1 to 8 substitute

*"Rates of Income - tax*


---

(1) Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Nil;
(2) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000,00	20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000
(3) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,000,00 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 10,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000
(4) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 40,000 plus 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 (15)

---

Page 23

Page 22,-

omit lines 9 to 18 (16)

omit lines 42 to 45 (18)

Page 22

Page 22

omit line 28 to 33 (17)

For lines 48 and 49, Substitute-

*"Rates of income - tax*


---

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 (19)

---

[Sh. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur):

Page 23,-

I beg to move:

*omit* lines 1 to 4 (20)

Page 18, line 31

Page 23,-

for "Rs. 28,000" *substitute**omit* lines 9 to 12 (21)

"Rs. 35,000" (38)

Page 23,-

Page 18

*omit* lines 31 to 34 (22)*for* lines 33 to 37 *substitute*

"(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 35,000

Nil

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 35,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000

20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 35,000

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000

Rs. 13,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceed 1,00,000," (39)

Page 19, line 44.

Page 22,-

*for* "40 per cent" *substitute**for* lines 2 to 8. *substituted*

"27 per cent." (41)

"(1) where the total income does not exceeds Rs. 35,000

Nil

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 35,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 60,000

20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 35,000

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000

Rs. 5,000 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000

(4) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000

Rs. 15,000 *plus* 30  
percent of the  
amount by which the  
total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000" (43)

Page 22, line 49

Page 23, -

for "40 per cent" *substitute-*

for lines 16 to 20 *substitute*

"27 per cent" (45)

"1. In the case of a domestic company

(1) where the company is a company  
in which the public are substantially interrupted

30 per cent of the  
total income;

(2) where the company is not  
a company in which the  
public are substantially  
interested

35 per cent of the  
total income" (47)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN  
(Gobichettipalayam): I beg to move:

Page 18.

for lines 12 to 18. *substitute-*

"(1) where the total income does not  
exceed Rs. 48,000

Nil;

(2) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 48,000 but does not  
exceed Rs. 75,000  
Rs. 48,000;

20 per cent of the  
amount by which the  
total income exceeds.

(3) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 65,000 but does not  
exceed Rs. 1,00,000.

Rs. 5400 *plus* 30 per  
cent of the amount  
by which the total  
income exceeds Rs.  
75,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000.

Rs. 12,900 *plus* 40  
percent of the  
amount by which the  
total income exceeds  
Rs. 1,00,000." (94)

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

Page 18,-

Page 18,

omit lines 29 to 43 (96)

after line 28, insert-

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): I beg to

move:

"Provided further that surcharge on income tax shall be computed on additional income tax payable on total income exceeding Rs. 1,00,000." (95)

Page 22,-

For lines 1 to 8, substitute

*"Rate of income-tax"*

---

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 32,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds 32,000 but does not exceed 75,000	20 per cent of the amount Rs. by which the total income Rs. exceeds Rs. 32,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 75,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,600 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 75,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,100 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000; (97)

---

Page 22. line 7,-

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum)

dum): I beg to move:

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (121)

Page 18, line 17,-

Page 22, line 26,-

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (110)

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (123)

Page 18, line 36,-

Page 22,-

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (112)

Page 19, line 4,-

omit lines 26 to 31. (124)

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (115)

Page 22, line 49.

Page 19, line 21,-

for "40 per cent" substitute "45 per cent" (126)

for "45 per cent" substitute "50 per cent" (118)

SHRIJITENDRANATHDAS (Jalpaiguri):

Page 23, line 19,

I beg to move:

for "45 per cent" substitute "50 per cent" (128)

Page 22,

For lines 1 to 8, substitute-

---

*Rates of income-tax*

---

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 40,000/-                            | Nil;  |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 70,000/-   | 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000/-              |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/- | Rs. 3,000/- plus 20 per cent of the amount by which total income exceeds Rs. 70,000/- |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000/-                                  | Rs. 9,000/- plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds          |
- 

Rs. 1,00,000/-" (144)

SHRIMANIMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

Page 22, in line 2, for "28,000", substitute "30,000". (172)

Page 22, in line 3, for "28,000", substitute "30,000" (178)

Page 22, in line 4, for "28,000", substitute "30,000". (179)

Page 22, in line 4, for "4,400", substitute "4,000". (180)

Page 22, in line 7, for "19,400", substitute "19,000". (181)

Page 22, in line 21, for "28,000", substitute "30,000". (182)

SHRIMATI MALINI BAHTTACHARAYA (Jadavpur); I beg to move:

Page 18, line 17, -

for "40 per cent"

substitute "50 per cent" (188)

**Second Schedule**

Page 30,-

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur):  
I beg to move:

omit lines 1 and 2. (145)

Page 26, line 4. -

Page 30, -

for "85%" substitute "100%" (50)

omit lines 19 to 33. (146)

**Third Schedule**

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dumdum); I beg to move:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE

Page 26, -

(Raniganj); I beg to move:

Page 33

omit lines 4 to 52. (137)

omit line 22. (27)

Page 27 and 28. -

Page 33, -

omit lines 1 to 55 and 1 to 35  
respectively (138)

omit line 29. (28)

Page 28. -

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dumdum); I beg to move:

omit lines 37 to 39. (139)

Page 33,

Page 28. -

omit line 24. (131)

omit lines 42 to 55. (140)

Page 35, -

Page 29. -

omit lines 32 to 43 (132)

omit lines 4 to 9. (141)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, all the amend-  
ments to the various clauses have been  
moved. We will take up consideration of the  
amendments to the various clauses.

Page 29. -

omit lines 11 and 12. (142)

**Clause 2 - Income Tax**

Page 29. -

omit lines 14 to 55. (143)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ments 1 to 5 to clause 2 to the vote of the  
House.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I beg  
to move:

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want a divi-  
sion.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the lobbies  
have been cleared.

I shall now put amendments number 1  
to 5, moved by Shri Laxmi Narain Pandey,  
to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 1,-

Omit lines 1-3 to 16. (1)-

Page 2,-

omit lines 36 ot 48 (2)-

Page 2,

omit lines 57 to 58 (3)-

Page 3,

omit lines 1 and 2 (4)-

Page 3,

omit lineS 7 to 9." (5)-

**The lok sabha divided**

**19.40 hrs.**

**Division No. 7**

**A YES**

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Punlik

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Jai Prakash, Shri

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Jaswani, Dr. K.D.

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Joshi, Shri Anna

Mishra, Shri Janardan

Joshi, Shri Deu Dayal

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Kalika Das, Shri

Munda, Shri Kariya

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Naik, Shri Ram

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Kapra, Shri Ram

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Passi, Shri Balraj

Katheria, Shri Pradhu Dayal

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Patel, Shri Haribhai (Porbandar)

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan  
Chandra

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Pathak, Shri Harin

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad

\* Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Kunjee Lal, Shri

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Raj Narain, Shri

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.



Ram Singh, Shri	Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S
Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu	Sreenivaasan, Shri C.
Ramdew Ram, Shri	Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan
Rana, Shri Kashiram	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand
Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur	Swami, Shri Sureshanand
Rawat, Sjri Bhagwan Shankar	Tandel, Shri D.J.
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji
Sakshiji, Dr.	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Saraswati, Shri Yoganand	Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani
Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain
Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje	Trivedi, Shri Arvind
Shah, Shri Manabendra	Uma Bharti, Kumari
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Sharma, Shri Jeewan	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar	Varma, Shri Ratilal
Sharma, Shri V.N	Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra
Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das	Vekaria, Shri Shivilal Nagjibhai
Shukla, Shri Astbhujra Prasad	Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan	Verma, Prof. Rita
Singh, Dr. Chattrapal	Verma, Shri Sushil Chand
Singh, Shri Devi Bux	Vifendra Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Rajveer	
Singh, Shri Rampal	

## Noes

Adaikalaraj, Shri L

Ahirwar, Shri Anand	Chacko, Shri P.C.
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin	Chaliha, Shri Kirip
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Akber Pasha, Shri B.	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham
Anbarasu Era, Shri	Charles, Shri A.
Antulay, Shri A.R.	Chaudhary, Shri Kamal
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh
Ayub Khan, Shri	Chaure, Shri Babu Hari
Banerjee, Kyumari Memata	Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	Chennithala, Shri Ramesh
Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar	Chinta Mohan, Dr.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.
Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram	Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.	Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghraj	Das, Shri Ram Sunder
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh V. Dr	Deka, Shri Probin
Birbal, Sh.	Delkar, Shri Mohan S.
Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh	Dennis, Shri N.
Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath	Deora, Shri Murl
Buta Singh	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

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Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

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Imchalemba, Shri

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Devarajan, Shri B.

Inder Jit, Shri

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Islam, Shri Nurul

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Faleiro, Shri Edurado

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Kamson, Prof.M.

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Harchand Singh, Shri

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Kewal Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

\*Murugesan, Dr. N.

Krishnawamy, Shri M.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Naik Shri G. Devaraya

Kuli, Shri Balin

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Netam, Shri Arvind

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Mallikarjun, Shri

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Mallu, Dr. R.

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Manphool Singh, Shri

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Pandian, Shri D.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Panja, Shri Ajit

Meghe, Shri Datta

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patel, Shri Praful

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Ram Badan, Shri

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Ramchandran, Shri Mullapally

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Ramsagar, Shri

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Rathva, Shri N.J.

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti

Raddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Prabhu, Shri R.

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Pradhani, Shri K.

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Rai, Shri Ram Nihaor

Roshan Lal, Shri

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Selja Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangkabal, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Prof. K.V

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb (Jalna)

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

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Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

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Finance Bill, 1993 522

deya to the vote of the House. The question is:

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Page 3, Line 18,-

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

For "twenty-eight thousand rupees"  
substitute "fifty thousand rupees"(6)

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Let the lobbies be cleared-

Verma, Kumari Vimla

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ment No. 6 to clause 2 to the vote of the  
House.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

The question is:

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

page 3, line 18,-

Williams, Shri R.G.

for "twenty-eight thousand rupees"  
substitute "fifty thousand rupees"(6)

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

**The Lok Sabha divided**

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

**Division No. 8**

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

**19.50 hrs.**

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the  
result of the division is:

**Ayes**

Ayes : 122

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Noes: 253

Advani, Shri Lal K.

*The motion was negated.*

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not put amend-  
ment no. 6 moved by Dr. Laxminarain Pan-

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

\*The following Members also recorded their votes .

Ayes : 1. Shi B. Rajaravivarma  
2. Shrimati Kairshendra Kaur (Deepa)  
3. Dr. N. Murugesan

Noes: 1. Shri G. Moda Gowada  
2. Shri Raj Kishore Mahato  
3. Shri Dalbir Singh  
4. Shi Vijay Naval Patil

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikhliya, Shrimati Bhavna

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Jai Prakash, Shri

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan

Jeswani, Dr. K.D.

Joshi, Shri Anna

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Kalka Das, Shri

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.

Konodia, Shri Mahesh

Kapse, Shri Ram

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.). Bhuwan  
Chandra

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa) Shrimati

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Kunjee Lal, Shri

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna



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Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

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Sakshiji, Dr.

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Misra, Shri Janardan

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Munda, Shri Kariya

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Nalik, Shri Ram

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Passi, Shri Balraj

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Pathak, Shri Harin

Singh, Dr. Chatrapal

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Singh, Shri Rampal

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Singh, Shri Satya Deo

Raj Narain, Shri

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Ram Singh, Shri

Tandel, Shri D.J.

Ramdev Ram, Shri

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Vaghela, Shri Sankersinh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Bhakta, Shri Manaoranjana

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Vekaria, Shri Sivlal Nagjibhai

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Verma, Prof. Rita

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrao

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Virendra Singh, Shri

Birbal, Shri

**Noes**

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Buta Singh, Shri

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Chako, Shri P.C.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Charles, Shri A.

Anthony, Shri Frank

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Ayub Khan, Shri

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
(Phillaur)

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Giriyappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Das, Shri Anandi Charan

Gomango, Shri Girildhar

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Deka, Shri Probin

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao  
(Hingoli)

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Dennis, Shri N.

Harchand Singh, Shri

Deora, Shri Murli

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Imchalemba, Shri

Devarajan, Shri B.

Inder Jit, Shri

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Islam, Shri Nurul

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamson, Prof. M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Karredula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kewal Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Malik, Shri Dharampaul Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mallu, Dr. R.

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Manphool Singh, Shri

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Mutterwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Prabhu, Shri R.

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Pradhani, Shri K.

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Pandian, Shri D.

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Rai, Shri Ram Nihaor

Panja, Shri Ajit

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patel, Shri Praful

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Shhravan Kumar

Ram Badan, Shri

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Rathva, Shri N.J.

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Siddartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Reddy, Shri. K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Sindal, Dr. C.

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Singh, Shri Arjun

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Roshan Lal. Shri

Singh, Shri Motilal

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh, Shri S.B.

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Singla, Shril Sant Ram

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Solankli, Shri Surajbhanu

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Selja, Kumari

Sundraraj, Shri N.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Sharma, Capt.. Satish Kumar

Tara Singh, Shri

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Thangkabal, Shri K.V.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Thomas, Prof.K.V.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Thungon, Shri P.K. Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction,  
the result \* of the division is:

Topno, Kumari Frida

Ayes : 110

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Noes : 253

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

*The motion was negatived.*

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amend-  
ment No. 108 moved by Shri Nirmal Kanti  
Chatterjee to the vote of the house.

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

*Amendment, (No.6) was put and  
negatived.*

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amend-  
ment No. 162 to 164 moved by Shri Manmo-  
han Singh to the vote of the house.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

The question is:

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

"Page 3, in line 18,

Willaims, Shri R.G.

for "twenty-eight",  
substitute 'thirty'. (162)

Yadav, Shri Arun Singh

Page 3, in line 26,

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

for "twenty-eight".

---

The following members also recorded their votes:

Noes:- 1. Shri. Datta Meghe  
2. Shri Dalbir singh

Ayes: 1. Kumari Uma Bharti  
2. Shri Mangal Ram Premi  
3. Shri Chimayanand Swami

539 *Finance Bill, 1993*  
substitute "thirty". (163)

Page 3, in line 40,

for "twenty-eight",  
substitute "thirty". (164)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Clause  
2, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand  
part of the bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, as added to the Bil*

**Clause 3**

*Amendment of section 10*

MR SPEAKER: Now Clause 3

I shall now put amendment No 109  
moved by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to  
he vote of the House.

*[Amendment N 109 was put and  
negated]]*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is.\*\*\*

"That clauses 3 .4. 5 and 6 stand part  
of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 3,4, 5 and 6 were added to the  
Bill.*

**Clause 7 - Amendment of Section 16**

MR. SPEAKER: Now clause 7.

MAY 5, 1993

*Finance Bill, 1993 540*

I shall now put amendment No 29, moved  
by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, to the vote of  
the House.

*Amendment No 29 was put and  
negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 7, and 8 to 12 stand part  
of the Bill."

*he motion was adopted*

*Clauses 7 and 8 to 12 were added to  
the Bill.*

**Clause 13 - Amendment 2 Section 80**  
G

Mr. Speaker: Now, Clause 13/ I shall  
now put amendment No.30 to vote of the  
House.

*Amendment No. 30 was put and  
negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 13 and 14 stand part of  
the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 13, and 14 were added to the  
Bill*

**Clause 15 - Amendment of Secion 80**  
-1 A

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Clause 15. I  
shall now put amendment No 31 to the  
vote of the House.

*Amdendment No 31 was put and  
negated*

MR SPEAKER: I shall now put



The question is: Page 7 for lines 9\* to 23\* substitute

15 In section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1984—

(1) in sub-section (2), for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

Amendment  
of  
section  
80-IA

"(iv) (a) in the case of an industrial undertaking not specified in sub-clause (b), it begins to manufacture of produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1991 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1995, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(b) in the case of an industrial undertaking located in an industrially backward State specified in the Eighth Schedule on set up in any part of India for the generation, or generation and distribution, of power, it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or to generate power at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1993 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1988;

(2) in sub-section (5), for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

(i) (a) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (iv) of sub-section (2), twenty-five per cent,

(b) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (iv) of sub-section (2), hundred per cent, of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking for the initial five assessment years and thereafter twenty-five per cent of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking;

Provided that where the assessee is a company, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words: "twenty-five per cent, the words "thirty per cent", had been substituted;" 165.

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Clause 15, as amended, to the vote of the house

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"The Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, New Clause 15A.

Shri Manmohan Singh has moved amendment No 166.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What is the reason?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: This is because: I have already stated: we propose to raise the limit in Section 80L from the present Rs 7,000 to Rs 10,000.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you are not going to oppose it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am opposing I am opposing only because I wanted to move an amendment to the amendment he is moving.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow that amendment.

SHRI RAM NAIK: No. You cannot allow that because I understand that the President's sanction has to be secured for that ; because if there is any further change, reduction or increase, for that the President's sanction is required.

MR. SPEAKER: For reduction no sanction is required. If you are giving relief to the people you do not have to come to the house. If you are increasing the tax, then you have to come to the house.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Even then, if you are allowing my amendment, then I do not have any objection. Otherwise, yesterday I had raised on basic objection; that we do not get the amendments proposed to be moved by the Finance Minister in time.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand the basic principle of the parliamentary system. You cannot take the money from the people without getting the sanction from the house. But if you want to give some relief to the people, then the government can do it even without coming to the house.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The government wants to give relief to the rich. That is why this amendment is coming now .

20.00 hrs.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My only point is that we should be allowed to have amendment to the amendment which he has moved.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your amendment?

SHRI RAM NAIK: My amendment is that the concession which has been given upto Rs. 10,000 is to be increased to Rs. 12,000.

That is my amendment to the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you serious about it?

SHRI RAM NAIK : Yes, Sir, ( *interruptions* )

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Sir, Shri Ram Naik has not moved the motion formally or even orally. How can he move an amendment now? He kept on planning...(*Interruptions*) He never got up and said that he has an amendment to the motion itself. Therefore, he cannot move....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM NAIK: When the amendment come up for discussion, then only amendment to the amendment can be moved (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I respect your understanding of rules and everything. Let us not complicate, if you are not serious.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am serious, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion for suspension has already been adopted and amendment no. 166 has been moved by Shri Manmohan Singh. You may now move your amendment to the amendment.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Dr. Manmohan Singh, printed as No. 166 in List No. 16 of amendments,-

(i) for "ten thousand" substitute "twelve thousand"

(ii) for "1994" substitute "1993" 192.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 192, to the amendment no. 166

545 *Finance Bill, 1993* VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA)  
moved by Shri Manmohan Singh, to the vote  
of the house.

*Amendment No. 192 was put and  
negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put amend-  
ment no. 166 to the vote of the house. The  
question is:

"Page 7, after line 23, insert

'15 A. In section 80L of the Income-tax  
act, in sub-section (1), in clauses (1) and (2),  
for the words "seven thousand", the words  
"ten thousand" shall be substituted with ef-  
fect from the 1st day of April, 1994.' (166)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That New Clause 15A be added to the  
bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

New Clause 15A was added to the Bill.

**Clause 16** *Amendment of section 80M*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ments numbers 32, 33 and 34 moved by Shri  
Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the  
house.

*Amendments Nos 32, 33 and 34 were  
put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 16 and 17 to 20 stand part  
of the bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16 was added to the bill.*

*Finance Bill, 1993* 546  
**Clause 21**-*Amendment of section 115*  
K

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not put amend-  
ment numbers 167, 168, 169, 170 and 171  
moved by Shri Manmohan Singh to the vote  
of the house.

The question is:

Page 8, for lines 34 to 36, substitute

(a) in sub-section (1),-

(i) in clause (a), for the words, brack-  
ets and figure "equal to seven per cent, of the  
amount specified in sub-section (5)", the  
words " of thirty-seven thousand rupees"  
shall be substituted with effect from the 1st  
day of April, 1994:

(ii) in clause (b),-

(A) after the words "eating place" the  
words or of operating, hiring or leasing a  
goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab  
or a three wheeled motor vehicle' shall be  
inserted:

(B) for the words "thirty-five", the words  
"thirty-seven" shall be substituted with  
effect from the 1st day of April, 1994; (167)

Page 8, for lines 38 to 40, substitute-

(i) in clause (b),-

(A) in sub-clause (i), for the words "thirty-  
five", the words "thirty-seven", shall be  
substituted with effect from the 1st day of  
April, 1984 ;

(B) in sub-clause (ii),-

(1) after the words "eating place",  
the words " or from the business of oper-  
ating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage,  
a motor cab, maxicab or a three-wheeled

motor vehicle shall be inserted:

(2) for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994 (68)

Page 8, for 45 to 47, substitute-

(i) in clause (a),-

(A) for the words "thirty-five", at both the places where they occur, the words "thirty-seven", shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(B) after the words "eating place, the words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted: (169)

Page 8, after line 52, insert

'(d) sub-section (5) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994: (170)

Page 8, in line 53, for "(D)", substitute "(e)".

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 21, as amended, and Clause 22 stand part of the bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 21, as amended and Clause 22 were added to the bill.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, the doors of the outer lobbies are closed although no Division Bell is there. Please instruct them so that people are not stranded there.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, this is the rule that immediately after the Division, it should be open so that others can come in.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Unfortunately, they are not educated.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is exactly why I waited for some time. You are right. I am asking them to open the doors.

*(Interruptions)*

Clause 23- Amendment of section 143

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment number 35 moved by Shri Girdhan Lal Bhargava to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 35 was put and negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 23 to 29 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

Cause 23 to 29 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 30 - Insertion of new chapter XIX B**

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment number 184 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 184 was put and negated.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 30 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 30 was added to the Bill*

CLAUSE 31-Amendment of section  
253

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment number 36, moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 36 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 98 moved by Shri P.G. Narayanan to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 93 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clauses 31 and 32 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 31 and 32 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 32 was added to the bill*

**Clause 33** : Amendment of Section  
269 UD

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 12, for lines 16 to 19, substitute-

"Provided also that the period of limitation referred to in the second proviso shall be reckoned where any stay has been granted by any court against the passing of an order for the purchase of the immovable property under the chapter, with reference to the date of vacation of said stay". (172)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 33, as amended, and clause 34 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 33, as amended, and clause 34 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 35** - Amendment of section  
273-A

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 12, in line 54, after "Chief Commissioner", insert "or Director-General as the case may be". (173)

Page 12, in line 59, after "Chief Commissioner", insert "or Director General, as the case may be". (174)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Clause 35, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 36**-Insertion of eighth schedule

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): Sir, my amendment is for inclusion of Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh in the Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: I am putting the amendment No. 23 moved by Shri Manabendra Shah to the vote of the House

The question is

Page 13,

after line 16, insert

"(AIIA) Uttar Pradesh (Garhwal and Kumaon Mandals)" (23)

Let the Lobbies be cleared

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"Page 13,  
after line 16, insert

"(AIIA) Uttar Pradesh (Garhwal and Kumaon Mandals)" (23)

*The Lok Sabha divided*

### Division No. 9

20.15 hrs

### Ayes

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Bar daru, Shri Dattatraya

Barman, Shri Ujjwal

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhatwal, shri Sartaj Singh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Datta, Shri Amal

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Ketheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Fernandes, Shri George

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan  
Chandra

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Jai Prakash, Shri

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Kunjee Lal, Shri

Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Jeswani, Dr. K.D.

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Joshi, Shri Anna

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Kalka Das, Shri

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh

Mandal, Shri Suraj

Manjay Lal, Shri

Pathak, Shri Harin

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

\* Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Misra, Shri Janardan

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

\* Wrongly voted for Ayes

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Munda, Shri Kariya

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Raj Narain, Shri

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Rajesh Kumar, Shri .

Passi, Shri Balraj

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Ram Singh, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

\*Wrongly voted for ,



Ray, Shri Rabi

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Soren, Shri Shibu

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Sakshiji, Dr.

Tandel, Shri D.J.

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Sarode, Dr. Guntant Rambhau

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Uma Bharti, Kumari

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Sukhla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Singh, Dr. Chatrapal

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra

Singh, Shri Mohan

Vekaria, Shri Shivtal Nagjibhai

Singh, Shri Pratap

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Verma, Prof. Rita

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Virendra Singh, Shri

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Zainal Abedin Shri

**Division No. 9****NOES**

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Anthony, Shri Frank

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Ayub Khan, Shri

Banerjee, Kumari Mamta

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Buta Singh, Shri

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Babu Hari

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Giriappa, Shri.C.P. Mudala

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Deka, Shri Probin

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Dennis, Shri N.

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Deora, Shri Murli

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Imchalemba, Shri

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Inder Jit, Shri

Devarajan, Shri B.

Islam, Shri Nurul

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Jhikra, Shri Mohanlal

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Mallu, Dr. R.

Kamble, Shri Arvind

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Kamson, Prof. M.

Manphool Singh, Shri

Kaniithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

\* Meghe, Shri Datta

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Mujahid, Shri B.M.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Muttamwar, Shri Vilas

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Kudumula, Kumari Padarnasree

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Kuli, Shri Balin

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Nawale, Shri Vidwa Vithoba

Kuriën, Prof. P.J.

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Netam, Shri Arvind

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Mallikarjun, Shri

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad	Pradhani, Shri K.
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu	Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Pandian, Shri D.	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Rajeshwaran, Dr.V.
Panja, Shri Ajit	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Panwar, Shri Harpal	Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji	Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.
Patel, Shri Praful	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar	Ramchandran, Shri Mullapally
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh	Rao, Ram Singh Col.
Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao	Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Patil, Shri Vijay Naval	Rethva, Shri N.J.
Patil, Shri Yashwantrao	Raddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.
Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar	Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran
Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra	Reddy, Shri A. Venkata
Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti	Reddy, Shri G. Ganga
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Reddy, Shri M. Baga
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Reddy, Shri M.G.
Prabhu, Shri R.	Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Roshan Lal, Shri

Singh, Shri Motilal

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh, Shri S.B.

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Satrucharia, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Selja, Kumari

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Tara Singh, Shri

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Thangkabal, Shri K.V.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Siddartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Silvera, Dr. C.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Singh, Shri Arjun

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Tytlar, Shri Jagdish

Ayes : 186

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Noes : 249

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

*The motion was negatived.*

Urs, Shriati Chandra Prabha

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put the amend-  
ment no. 25 moved by Shrimati Geeta  
Mukherjee to the vote of the house.

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

The question is :

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan

Page 13-

Verma, Kumari Vimla

after line 7 insert

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

"(2A) Bihar (Northern parts and tribal  
districts)". (25)

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

MR. SPEAKER: Now I think, after the  
first division, we have not opened the door.  
If you agree, lobbies are cleared.

Williams, Shri R.G.

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhani Singh

The question is:

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

"Page 13,

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

after line 7, insert

Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh

"(2A) Bihar (Northern parts and tribal  
districts)"(25)

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correc-

*The Lok Sabha divided*

---

The Following members also recorded their votes :-

**AYES:-**

Shri Vishveshwar Bhagat  
Shri Lokanath Choudhury  
Shri Surya Narayan Singh  
Shri Samnath Chatterjee  
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav  
Shri Ram Naik

**NOES :-**

Shri Kewal Singh  
Shri Kripchaliha  
Shri Dalbir Singh  
Shri Harchand Singh  
Shri Bheru Lal Meena

**Division No. 10**

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

**20.22 hrs**

Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh

**AYES**

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Chikhliya, Shrimati Bhavna

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Bala, Dr. Asim

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Datta, Shri Amal

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Devegowda, Shri H.D.

Basu, Shri Anil

\* Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Basu, Shri Chitta

Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Berwa, Shri Ra Narain

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Chakraborty, Prof Susanta

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Fatmi, Shri Mohamad Ali Ashraf

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Fernandes, Shri George

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.



573	Finance Bill, 1993	VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA)	Finance Bill, 1993	574
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kuar			Khurana, Shri Madan Lal	
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela			Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad	
Giri, Shri Sudhir			Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati	
Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji (Bhavnagar)			Kumar, Shri Nitish	
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela			Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	
Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri			Kunjee Lal, Shri	
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal			Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.	
Jai Prakash, Shri			Lodha, Shri Guman Mal	
Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur			Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra	
Jaswant Singh, Shri			Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	
Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan			Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	
Jena, Shri Srikanta			Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.	
Jeswani, Dr. K.D.			Mandal, Shri Brahmanand	
Joshi, Shri Anna			Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	
Kalka Das,			Mandal, Shri Suraj	
Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.			Manjay Lal, Shri	
Kanodia, Shri Mahesh			Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna	
Kapse, Shri Ram			Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	
Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal			Misra, Shri Janardan	
Katiyar, Shri Vinay			Misra, Shri Satyagopal	
Khan, Shri Sukhendu			Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari	
Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand			Mollah, Shri Hannan	
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra			Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	
Khanoria, Major D.D.			Mukherjee, Shri Subrata	

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Munda, Shri Kariya

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Naik, Shri Ram

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Passi, Shri Balraj

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Pathak, Shri Harin

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pr

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Rai, Shri Lal Babu

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Raj Narain, Shri

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ram Singh, Shri

Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli

Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Ray, Shri-Rabi

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Soren, Shri Shibu

Sakshiji, Dr.

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Sreenivaasan, Shri C.

Sarode, Dr. Guntant Rambhau

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Tandel, Shri D.J.

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Manga,

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Singh, Dr. Chattrapal

\* Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Singh, Shri Mohan

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Singh, Shri Pratap

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Uma Bharti, Kuntal

Singh, Shri Rampal

Wrongly boted for Ayes.

Singh, Shri Satya Deo

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof (Tenali)

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

\*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

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Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Vekaria, Shri Shivalal Nagjbhai

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Verma, Prof. Rita

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Zainal Abedin, Shri

**Division No. 10**

**NOES**

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Anthony, Shri Frank

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athlthan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

MAY 5, 1993

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Ayub Khan, Shri

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Buta Singh, Shri

Chako, Shri. P.C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Babu Hari

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Deka, Shri Probin

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Dennis, Shri N.

Harchand Singh, Shri

Deora, Shri Murlidhar

Imchalemba, Shri

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Inderjit, Shri

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Islam, Shri Nurul

Devarajan, Shri B.

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Felerio, Shri Edurado

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kahandole, Shri Z.M

Mallik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Malu, Dr. R.

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Kamal Nath, Shri

Manphool Singh, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Kamble, Shri Arvind

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Kamson, Prof. M.

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Karreddula Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Meghe, Shri Datta

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Kewal Singh, Shri

Majahid, Shri B.M.

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekar

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Mutterwar, Shri Vilas

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kuli, Shri Balin

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Prabhu, Shri R.

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayar

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Pradhani, Shri K.

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Pandian, Shri D.

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Rai, Shri Ram Nihaor

Panja, Shri Ajit

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patel, Shri Praful

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Ramachandran, Shri Mullupally

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavare;

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasim.

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Ram Sing Col.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Rathva, Shri N.J.

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Silvera, Dr. C.

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Singh, Shri Arjun

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar

Singh, Shri Motilal

Roshan Lal, Shri

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Singh, Shri S.B.

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Selja, Kumari

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Tara Singh, Shri

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Thangkabal, Shri K.V.

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Thomas, Prof. K.V

Siddharatha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Thomas, Shri P.C.



Thungon, Shri P.K.

*Amendment No. 37 was put and  
negatived*

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put amend-  
ment number 148 moved by Shri Srikanta  
Jena to the vote of the house.

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

*Amendment No. 148 was put and  
negatived*

Umbrey, Shri Lata

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

MR. SPEAKER: Now Government  
amendment No. 175 moved by Shri Manmo-  
han Singh. The question is:

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Page 13, in line 4, for "(5)", substitute  
"(2) (iv (b))". (175)

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan

*The motion was adopted*

Verma, Kumari Vimla

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

"That Clause 36, as amended, and  
clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

Vyas, Dr. Girija

*The motion was adopted*

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

*Clause 36 as amended and clause  
37 were added to the Bill*

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

**Clause 38-Amendment of Section 5**

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ment number 7 moved by Shri Laxminarain  
Pandey to the vote of the house.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,  
the result \* of the division is as follows:

*Amendment No. 7 was put and  
negatived*

Ayes 199

Noes 243

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ment number 26 moved by Shrimati Geeta  
Mukherjee to the vote of the house.

*The motion was negatived*

*Amendment No. 26 was put and  
negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put  
amendment number 37 moved by Shri  
Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Clause

The question is:

*The motion was adopted.*

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

*Clause 39, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 40-Amendment of Section 5**

*Clause 38 was added to the Bill*

MR. SPEAKER: Now clause 40.

**Clause 39-Amendment of section 18  
B**

I will put amendment No. 185, moved by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Clause 39.

I shall now put amendment No. 176, moved by Shri Manmohan Singh, to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 185 was put and negatived.*

The question is:

*[Interruptions]*

"Page 13, in line 34, after "Chief Commissioner",  
"insert" or Director-General, as the case may be." (176)

*[Translation]*

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Minister is not the member of this house, but he is saying "No" or "Yes" (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put Clause 39 to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many other amendments. If you disturb me, there will be trouble for you.

The question is:

"That clause 39, as amended, stand

The question is:

---

The Following members also recorded their votes:

**AYES**

1. Shrimati Sajoj Dby
2. Shri Virendra Singh
3. Shri Ram Chandra
4. Shri Da Dayal Joshi
5. Shri Singh Kashwan
6. Shri Ganga Ram Koli
7. Shri Shyam Lal Kawal

**NOES:-**

1. Shrimati Chandra Prabha Urs
2. Shri G. Made Gowda
3. Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma
4. Shri Bhupendera Singh Hooda
5. Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams
6. Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan
7. Shri Rajesh Khanna
8. Shrimati B. Bhu Kumari Devi
9. Shri Ankurshrao Raogihab Tope

593 Finance Bill, 1993 VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA) Finance Bill, 1993 594  
"That Clause 40 and Clause 41 stand please allow me for a minute. I will be very  
part of the Bill." brief. My amendment is:

*The motion was adopted.*

"Page 17,-

*Clause 40 and clause 41 were added  
to the Bill.*

for lines 11 and ...

**Clause 42-Amendment of Act 52 of  
1962**

MR. SPEAKER: Now Clause 42.

I shall now put amendment No. 159 and  
160 moved by Shri Manmohan Singh to the  
vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 16,-

*omit lines 50 to 53. (159)*

Page 17,-

*omit lines 1 to 10." (160)*

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put Clause  
42. as amended to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 42, as amended, stand  
part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 42, as amended, was added  
to the Bill.**

**Clause 43-Amendment of act 51 of  
1975**

MR. SPEAKER : Now Clause 43.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir,

*Substitute* "The Customs Tariff Act, 1975,  
(hereinafter referred to as the "Customs Tariff  
Act") shall be amended in the manner speci-  
fied in the Second Schedule save that there  
would be no reduction in the effective rates  
of import duty on any item which is produced  
or indigenously available in India and the  
effective rates of import duty in respect thereof  
will continue to be the same as prior to the  
introduction of the Finance Bill. 1993" (49)

This amendment is very simple to save  
the Indian industry and the things manufac-  
tured by the Indian industry. It has already  
been raised several times on the floor of the  
house as also we have been forced to go to  
the hon. Finance Minister and also the hon.  
Prime Minister saying that several Indian  
manufactured goods are going out of circula-  
tion, going out of market: the production is  
stopping; the factories are being closed down;  
our products cannot be sold because the  
imported goods are cheaper. I shall be  
supported by no less a person than Shri P.R.  
Kumaramangalam because in his consti-  
tutency one factory is being closed down;  
there is already a lay-off of employees. It is  
because the imported goods are cheaper.  
We cannot understand this. We are being  
told of global competition. We do not know  
what sort of competition our Government is  
contemplating. If I am asking to race with  
young boys in a 100 metres race, I do not  
know what sort of race you are thinking.

In the name of globalisation you are  
putting our industry to the greatest of jeop-  
ardy. Today the imported raw materials are  
becoming cheaper. Therefore indigenous  
raw materials are not being utilised by the  
industry. Some of our products cannot be

sold because you have reduced the imported duty and similar foreign goods are available at cheaper rates. I would tell the hon. Prime Minister and all my friends there - I am sure they are all patriotic - that all right-thinking Indians will admit the position that it will be suicidal in the name of globalisation and liberalisation if we create a situation where the Indian industries have to face the most unequal competition which today we are not able to stand up.

*(Interruptions)*

The principle of self-reliance is being given a go by totally. The hon. Finance Minister today also said that we have to be efficiency-based. That is his language. How does overnight we get efficient? This is not import of capital goods. I could have understood their reducing the import duty for capital goods which are not available in this country or manufactured in this country. One could have understood reduction of duty for import of knowhow or for transfer of technology which is not available in this country because R&D has not been given any importance so far as the present policy is concerned. We have said, we are not against import of such things as are not available, not indigenously produced and which will not put an Indian industry out of circulation.

This is a very serious matter. This should not be treated as a mere party matter. This is a question of the future of the Indian industry. I have written to the hon. Finance Minister. People have come to us and given representations. Ministerial people are facing difficulty. The hon. Finance Minister has understood it and given some petty relief. So far as the rolling mill people are concerned they are facing difficulty; iron and steel people are facing difficulty; magnesite

people are facing difficulty; people of so many items are facing difficulty. In the name of some consideration you have given a pittance.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You do not go through rules. You speak whatever you wish. Should I go through the Rules and tell you?

*[English]*

I cannot take classes here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In these circumstances, I appeal to the Government; I will request the hon. Prime Minister not to take it as a matter of confrontation. It is a matter of survival of this country, as a nation. Therefore, I request the government to respond favourably. Otherwise, we shall be constrained to do it.

*[Interruption]*

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing. This is not going on record. Shri Nirmal Ji, why are you spoiling your reputation?

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that if the Speaker wants, he can allow a very brief statement; and everybody is not allowed.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, as they say, the proof of the pudding lies in its eating; and the very fact that the Indian industry is

not thinking along the lines in which Shri Somnath Chatterjee is thinking is proof of the statements of all the apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry in our country.

All of them have welcomed the fact that we want to move towards the competitive economy. I was surprised when Shri Chatterjee quoted the case of mini-steel plants; they are wanting the lower duty and not higher duty. So, I think it clearly shows that the type of atmosphere that Shri Chatterjee want to create is something not based on the facts of the case. Our country's industry is today fully prepared to meet the challenge of international competition.

Secondly, we have not done anything which will hurt our industry. I have looked into that particular case which Shri Chatterjee has claimed; there has been no import of any of that particular commodity in our country. Therefore, the closure of that particular mill does not arise. I think the facts are sacred, opinions can differ. But, unfortunately, our friends on that side, I think, confused both the facts and the opinion; and that is why the trouble arises. There is not basis for that.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Finance Bill will not be passed today. If this is the approach of the Finance Minister, the Finance Bill will not be passed tomorrow. If he deals with matters of such importance in this manner, then, Sir, they will have to face the other way. He thinks that everybody is national, except himself. That is what he says.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have not said anything like that.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER. I can vouch safe that

the Members expressing their views differently are as nationalist and as concerned in the dignity and the sovereignty of the country, as everybody else is.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He thinks that he is the only intelligent person in this world

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have not said anything.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I should now put the amendment no. 49 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want division.

Let the lobbies be cleared

MR. SPEAKER: Now the lobbies have been cleared.

I shall now put amendment number 49 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, to the vote of the house.

The question is:

for lines 11 and 12.

substitute "The Customs Tariff Act 1975, (hereinafter referred to as the "Customs Tariff Act") shall be amended in the manner specified in the second schedule save that the proposed reductions in rates of import duty would not apply to any item which is produced or indigenously available in India and the effective rates of import duty in respect thereof

will continue to be the same as prior to the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1993."(49)

*The Lok Sabha Divided)*

**Division No.11**

**20.41 hrs.**

**AYES**

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Datta, Shri Amal

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Alil Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri George

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Khan, Shri Sukendu

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mandal, Shri Suraj

Manjay Lal, Shri

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Murthy, Shri M.V.V.S.

601 *Finance Bill, 1993*  
Murugesan, Dr.-N.

VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA) *Finance Bill, 1993* 602  
Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Singh, Shri Mohan

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Singh, Shri Pratap

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Soren, Shri Shibu

Prakash, Shri Sashi

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Pramanik, Shri Radhika

Sreenivaasan, Shri C.

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Sur, Shri Manoranjan

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Syed Shahuddin, Shri

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Ramaiah, Shri Bolla Bulli

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Ray, Shri Rabi

Yadav, Shri Devendra prasad

Saychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Zainal Abedin, Shri

**NOES**

Adikalaraj, Shri L.  
 Ahirwar, Shri Anand  
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
 Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
 Akber Pasha, Shri B.  
 Anbarasu Era, Shri  
 Anthony, Shri Frank  
 Antulay, Shri A.R.  
 Arunachalam, Shri M.  
 Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi  
 Ayub Khan, Shri  
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram  
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal  
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
 Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.  
 bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghraj  
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh  
 Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh  
 Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath  
 Buita Singh, Shri  
 Chacho, Shri P.C.  
 Chaliha, Shri Kirip  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
 chandrasekhar, Shrimati Margatham  
 Charles, Shri A.  
 Chaudhary, Shri Kamal  
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash  
 Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh  
 Chaure, Shri Babu Hari  
 Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai  
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
 Chidambaram, Shri P.  
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.  
 Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.  
 Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh  
 Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh  
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
 Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
 Das, Shri Ram Sunder  
 Deka, Shri Probin  
 Delkar, Shri Mohan S.



605 *Finance Bill, 1993*  
Dennis, Shri N.

VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA) *Finance Bill, 1993* 606  
Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Deora, Shri Murlī

Harchand Singh, Shri

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan

Imchalemba, Shri

Devarajan, Shri B.

Inder Jit, Shri

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Islam, Shri Nurul

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Feleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Farook, Shri M.O.H.

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kaliaparumal, Shri P.P.

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kamal Nath, Shri

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Gagoi, Shri Tarun

Kamson, Prof. M.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Kanliithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Gudadinni, Shri B.K.

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kuma

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Kewal Singh, Shri

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Meghe, Shri Datta

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Majahid, Shri B.M.

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrasekara

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Muttamwar, Shri Vilas

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Naik, Shri A Venkatesh

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Kuli, Shri Balin

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Kurien, Prof. P.J

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Netam, Shri Arvind

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Nyamegouda, Shri S.B.

Malikarjun, Shri

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Malik, Dr. R.

Padma, Dr (Shrimati)

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Manphol Singh, Shri

palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Mandhanang, Shri Peter G.

Pandian, Shri D.

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Pangrahi, Shri Sripalav

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Patel Shri Harilal Nanji

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Praful

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Ramchandran, Shri Mullapally

Patel, Shri Uttambhali Harjibhai

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patil, Shri Anwaril Basavaraj

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Desingh

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rath, Shri Ram Chandra

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Rathva, Shri N.J.

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruuti

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Prabhu, Shri R.

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Pradhani, Shri K.

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rejasekhar

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal

Roshan Raj, Shri

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Rai, Shri Ram Nihaor

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sultanpyur, Shri Krishan Dutt

Selja, Kumari

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Sharma, Shri Chiraraji Lal

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

Tara Singh, Shri

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Thangkabal, Shri K.V.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Silvera, Dr. C.

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Singh, Shri Arjun

Topno, Kumari Frida

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Singh, Shri Motilal

Umbrey, Shri Lata

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Singh, Shri S.B.

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Kumari Vimla

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

"That clause 43 stand part of the Bill."

Vyas, Dr. Girija

*The motion was adopted.*

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

*Clause 43 was added to the Bill.*

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

**Clause 44-** *Amendment of act 1 of 1944*

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ment No. 161 moved by Shri Manmohan  
Singh to the vote of the house. The question  
is:

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Yamnam, Shri Yaima Singh

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, \*  
the result of the division is:

Page 17, -

Ayes: 90

omit lines 32 to 45 (161)

Noes: 80

*The motion was adopted.*

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ments nos. 186 and 187 moved by Shrimati  
Malini Bhattacharya to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amend-  
ment No. 149 moved by Shri Saifuddin  
Choudhury to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 186 and 187 were  
put and negatived.*

---

\* The Following members also recorded their votes

## AYES

1. Shri P.C. Thomas
2. Dr. Faiyazul Azam

## NOES:-

1. Shrimati Krishna Sahi
2. Shri R. Jeevarathinam
3. Shri P.G. Narayanan
4. Shri Datbir Singh
5. Shri Dharmann Mondayya Sadul
6. Maj Gen. R.G. Willams

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

*Amendments Nos. 39,41,43,45,47 were put and negatived.*

"That Clause 44, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 94 to 96 moved by Shri P G Narayanan to the vote of the House.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Amendments Nos. 94 to 96 were put and negatived.*

*Clause 44, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clause 45. The question is:

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 97 moved by Shri Anna Joshi to the vote of the House.

*"That Clause 45 stand part of the Bill."*

*Amendment No. 97 was put and negatived.*

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 45 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 110, 112, 115, 118, 121, 123, 124, 126, and 128 moved by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

*First Scheduled*

*Amendments Nos*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos 8,9,10,11,12,13 and 14 moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to the vote of the House.

*110,112,115,118,121,123,124,126 and 128 were put and negatived.*

*Amendments Nos. 8 to 14 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now amendment No. 144 moved by Shri Jitendra Nath Das to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 15 moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 144 was put and negatived.*

*Amendments No. 15 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 177 to 182 moved by Shri Manmohan Singh to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall Now put amendment nos. 16 to 22 moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to the vote of the House.

The question is

*Amendment Nos. 16 to 22 were put and negatived.*

"Page 22, In line 2, for "28,000", substitute "30,000" First Schedule (171)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall nows put amendment nos 38, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava to the vote of the House.

Page 22, in lline 3, for : "28,000", substitute "30,000" First Schedule (178)

Page 22, in lline 4, for "28,000", substitute "30,000". First Schedule (179)

617 Finance Bill, 1993 VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA) Finance Bill, 1993 618  
Page 22, in line 5, for "28,000", substitute "30,000". First Schedule (180) Amendments No. 137 to 143 were put and negatived.

Page 22, in line 7, for "19,4000, substitute "19,000", First Schedule (181)

Page 22, in line 21, for "28,000, substitute "30,000" First Schedule." (182)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: I Shall now put amendment Nos. 188 and 190 moved By Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 188 and 190 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I Shall now put First Schedule as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*The First schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill*

### **Second Schedule**

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Second Schedule.

I shall now put amendment No. 50 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 50 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 137 to 143 moved by Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 145 and 146 moved by Shri Rupchand Pal to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 145 and 146 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

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

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Third Schedule. I shall now put amendments Nos. 27 and 28 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 27-28 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 131 and 132 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 131 and 132 were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: 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. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Ayub Khan, Shri

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill.*

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

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

Bhagat, Shri Vishwashwar

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

**21.00 hrs.**

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

The question is:

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

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

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrao

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

**21.00 hrs**

Birbal, Shri

**Division No. 12**

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

**AYES**

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra Nath

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Buta Singh, Shri

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Chacho, Shri P.C.

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Chailha, Shri Kirip

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Chanderasekhar, Shrimati Margatham

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Charles, Shri A.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh



Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh
Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh	Gavit, Shri Manlikrao Hodliya
Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh	Gahlot, Shri Ashok
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Das, Shri Ram Sunder	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Deka, Shri Probin	Gudadinni, Shri B.K.
Delkar, Shri Mohan S.	Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao
Dennis, Shri N.	Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna
Deora, Shri Murlu	Harchand Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao	Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Imchalemba, Shri
Devarajan, Shri B.	Inder Jit, Shri
Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari	Islam, Shri Nurul
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Jakhar, Shri Balram
Diwan, Shri Pawan	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Jatav, Shri Bare Lal
Farook, Shri M.O.H.	*Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Kahondole, Shri Z.M.

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Kaliperumal, Shri P.P.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamson, Prof. M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Karrendula, Shrimati Kamala Kuma.

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kewal Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Khanna, Shri Rajesh

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Kshrisagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sona

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Malikarjun, Shri

Mallu, Dr. R.

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Manphool Singh, Shri

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Meghe, Shri Datta.

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Muirthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekra

Mutterwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

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Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA) Finance Bill, 1993 626  
Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti

Netam, Shri Arvind

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Nyamagouda, Shri S.S.

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaran

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Prabhu, Shri R.

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Rahli, Shri Ram Lal

Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath;

Pandian, Shri D.

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava

Panja, Shri Ajit

Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Patel, Shri Praful

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Rao, Ram Singh Col.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devsingh

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Rathva, Shri N. J.

627 Finance Bill, 1993  
Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.

Reddy, Shri A. Indrakaran

Reddy, Shri A. Venkata

Reddy, Shri G. Ganga

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Reddy, Shri M.G.

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Reddy, Shri Y.s. Rajesekhar

Roshan Lal, Shri

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sai, Shri A. Prathap

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P.M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sela, Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Capt. Satish Kumar

MAY 5, 1993

Shingda, Shri D.B.

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Taradevi

Sindal, Shri S.B.

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pashpa Devi

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singh Deo, Shri K.P.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Subbarao, Shri Thota

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Finance Bill, 1993 628

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Advani, Shri Lal K.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Bala, Dr. Asim

Tindivanam Shri K. Ramamurthee

Baliyan, Shri N.K.

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Racsahab

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

Topno, Kumari Frida

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Basu, Shri Anil

Umbrey, Shri Lacta

Basu, Shri Chitta

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Vyas, Dr. Girija

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P S

Willaiams, Shri R.G.

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna

**Noes**

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

631 *Finance Bill, 1993*  
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Datta, Shri Amal

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Devegowda, Shri H.D.

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Bharmabhiksham, Shri

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri George

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Gangwar, Dr. P.R.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Jai Prakash, Shri

MAY 5, 1993

*Finance Bill, 1993* 632

Janarthanam, Shri M.R. Kadambur

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Jena, Shri Sirkanta

Jeswani, Dr. K.D.

Joshi, Shri Anna

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Kalka Das, Shri

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.

Konodia, Shri Mahesh

Kapse, Shri Ram

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra

Khanoria, Major D.D.

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Koli, Shri Ganga Ram

Kori, Shri Gaye Prasad

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati

Kumar, Shri Nitish

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

633 *Finance Bill, 1993*  
Kunjee Lal, Shri

VAISAKHA 15, 1915 (SAKA) *Finance Bill, 1993* 634  
Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Manjay Lal, Shri

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Pathak, Shri Harin

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Misra, Shri Janardan

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari

\*Pralnai Shri K.

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

Munda, Shri Kariya

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

Naik, Shri Ram

Rai, Shri Lall Babu

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Oraon, Shri Lalit

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Raj Narain, Shri

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Passi, Shri Balraj

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.

---

Wrongly voted for Noes.

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Rajulu, Dr. R.K.G.

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Ram Singh, Shri

Singh, Dr. Chatrapal

Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu

Singh, Shri Devi Bux

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Singh, Shri Mohan

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Singh, Shri Pratap

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Singh, Shri Rampal

Ray, Shri Rabi

Singh, Shri Satya Deo

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Reddy, Shri B.N.

Sreenivaasan, Shri C.

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Sakshiji, Dr.

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Saraswati, Shri Yoganand

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Tandel, Shri D.J.

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Sharma, Shri Jeewan

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

\* Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.

Sharma, Shri V.N.

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Shlastrri, Acharya Vishwanath Des

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand



Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Yadav, Shri Chùn Chun Prasad

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Uma Bharti, Kumari

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,  
the result of \*the division is:

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.

Ayes: 248

Veghela, Shri Shankersinh

Noes: 193

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

*The motion was adopted.*

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra

**21.02 hrs.**

Vekaria, Shri Shivilal Nagjibhai

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

**Twenty-eighth Report**

Verma, Prof. Rita

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
Ministry of Science and Technology (DE-  
PARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND  
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOP-

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Virendra Singh, Shri

---

\*The following members also recorded their votes:-

**Ayes**

1. Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur
2. Shri K.V. Thagkabaju
3. Shri K. Pradhani

**Noes**

1. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan
2. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav
3. Dr. Faiyazul Azam
4. Dr. Mahavirsinh Hari Sirhji Gohil
5. Shri Satye Narayan Jatiya