

(vii) REPORTED DISTURBANCES IN SRINAGAR ON 26TH JULY, 1980.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): On 26th, a civilian rickshaw met with an accident with an army truck in Srinagar. The driver of the truck was drunk. Mob collected around the truck, manhandled the driver and later took him to the Police Station. Some people in the truck went to the barracks and from there some jawans came and took part in damaging property, vehicles, causing injuries to civilians. This has resulted in making the situation tense in the valley. Ever since independence, the Army Civilian relationship has been excellent and they have always defended the honour of the weak with courage and determination. This incident has led to widespread gossip and anti-social elements are going round spreading all sorts of malicious gossips. This is resulting in defamation of an Army which has an unblemished record. No one, be he civilian or an Army person, is above law and I am sure our worthy Defence Minister will assure both this House as well as the people of Kashmir that all steps will be taken to apprehend the culprits and that the loss of property and human life will receive adequate compensation, and measures will be taken so that such incidents do not recur in future. I want to assure the people that we in this House, one and all, condemn what happened on 26th. We share their grief and sorrow and we are hopeful that their wounds will heal and that it will not leave any scar for the anti-social elements who want to capitalise on this situation. We all must warn them that they will not be allowed to do so and that India is one and will remain united to fight indiscipline or any breakage of law.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I think 50 members are there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (New Delhi): I hope you have gone through the statement made by Mr. Abdullah....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is no quorum. The House cannot go on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be run . . .  
Now there is quorum.

12.40 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1980—  
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of Finance (No. 2) Bill.

Shri Saminuddin.

श्री समीनुद्दीन (गोड्डा): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं पिछली बार अर्ज कर रहा था कि जो मिलसिला जनता राज काल में चल रहा था, वह इस वक्त भी चल रहा है। मैं आचल-वाइज गांवों में डकैतियों का व्यौरा पेश कर रहा हूँ। जहाँ तक मैंने पहल पेश किया था, उसके बाद का जिक्र इस वक्त कर रहा हूँ। आचल सन्हाला, जिला भागलपुर में जल्हा, नाकी, भगवानपुर, चकनतू, महियामा, परियक, अमडण्डा, सेखवा, लाधा, मंगाचक, मिलकी, बेलटिकरी, सुखसैना, चांचे, श्रीचक। इसी तरह धरैया जिला भागलपुर में—मूसहार, धुवसंडा, बल्लनचक, ननगोला, कठबनगांव, सिज्मतमकैता रजौन, यारी, ओडहारा, रजौन, कोतवाली रजौन, सैना-जगदीशपुर। इन सब स्थानों में तकरीबन 57 डकैतियां हुई हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन वाक्यात में कितने लोग पकड़े गये, कितने मजूरिम हाजिर करायें गये। मुझे ऐसा पता है कि इन में से आधे से ज्यादा को डकैतियों के बजाय चोरी लिखा गया है और आधे से ज्यादा डकैतियों को नजर-अन्दाज कर दिया गया है। मैंने यहां पर सिर्फ उन गांवों के नाम लिये हैं जहां ये

डकैतियां हुई हैं, अगर सब डकैतियों को गिनाऊँ एक-एक गांव में दस-दस घरों में हुई हैं। तो इनकी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के आइ. जी. से पूछा जाय कि क्या इतनी डकैतियां हुई हैं और अगर हुई हैं तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ?

दूसरी बात - थाना महगावां, संधाल परगना में पुलिस और मैजिस्ट्रेसी के चलते काला डोमरिया और खुर्द डोमरिया में, जहां कब्रिस्तान, पीर-स्थान और करबला है वहां पर कुछ षडयंत्रकारी लोगों ने अवैध भूपाई बना डाले हैं। इस सिलसिले में डी. सी. से बात की और एस. डी. ओ. गोड्डा से बातें की थीं जब वे लोग वहां पर पहुंचे और उन्होंने वही यह कहा कि इन अवैध भूपाइयों को हटाया जाए। ये सारी की सारी भूपाइयां जो कब्रिस्तान पर बनाई गई हैं, ये अवैध और गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बनाई गई हैं। चुनावों के 29 जून को डी. सी. और वहां के अब मण्डलीय अधिकारी कुछ फोर्स के साथ गये और 16 भूपाइयों को पस्त किया गया। बाकी 34 भूपाइयां रह गई थीं चुनावों के उन अधिकारियों ने वहां पर पुलिस को तैनात करने के लिए कहा था जो कि यह देखें कि कोई नई चीज न हाने पावे और दूसरी भूपाइयां न बनने पावे। इसके बाद डी. सी. वापस गये लेकिन इसके बाद क्या हुआ कि वहां पर जो तैनात अफसर थे उनके इशारे पर सारी की सारी भूपाइयां फिर से बन गईं, जोकि पस्त की गई थी। जब इस तरह के हालात पुलिस और मैजिस्ट्रेसी पैदा करे कि डी. सी. वहां पर उन को तैनात कर के जाते हैं कि फिर से भूपाइयां न बनें, और इस बात को कहा था कि वे यह देखते रहें कि कोई नई चीज न हाने पावे फिर भी वही अफसर हैं, वही पुलिस है जिन के इशारे पर भूपाइयां बनवाना शुरू कर दिया गया। उस मैजिस्ट्रेट ने और पुलिस ने इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, तो यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि जो पुलिस व्यवस्था है, वह ठीक है। वहां पर हकीकत यह है कि माइनोरिटी मजबूर है, क्योंकि न पुलिस उन का साथ देती है और न मैजिस्ट्रेसी साथ देती है और इस से वे लोग उन से आजीब बा गये हैं और परेशान हैं। इस

बात को कई बार नोटिस में लाया गया है, मगर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई अतः तमाम अवैध भूपाइयों को पस्त कराया जाय और वहां तैनात पदाधिकारी एवं पुलिस को विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाय।

दूसरी बात मुझे आप से यह अर्ज करनी है कि जमशेदपुर में एक मंशी मुहल्ला है। वहां पर 150 घर माइनोरिटीज के हैं और पिछली बार जो रायट्स हुए थे, उस में 97 घर जला दिये गये थे और 7 आदमियों को मार दिया गया था। वहां पर चार, पांच पुस्ता मकान थे, जिन में बन्दूकधारी लोग थे। उन्होंने हवाई फायर कर के लोगों को बचाया और बहुत से लोग वहां जा कर छिप गये थे। उस मुहल्ले में कुछ हिन्दू भाई भी रहते हैं मगर उन के मकानों को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया गया माइनोरिटीज की तरफ से। वहां पर प्रोफेसर इकबाल हैं और उन का जो नौकर था वह हिन्दू है। उस का वहां पर महफूज रखा गया लेकिन कुछ फिरकापरस्त अनामिर हैं, जिन्होंने पुलिस में यह रिपोर्ट की कि आमीर पर बन्दूक चलाई गई। आमीर का कोई आदमी जख्मी हुआ है, इस का कोई सबूत नहीं है। इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर इस सारे वाक्या की जांच के लिए कमीशन बैठा हुआ है और कमीशन की इक्वायरी चल रही है लेकिन कुछ फिरकापरस्त अफसर और पुलिस इस बात की कांशिश कर रहे हैं उनके बन्दूक के लायसेंस रद्द करे। एक तरफ आपका कमीशन चल रहा है और दूसरी तरफ डी. सी. नोटिस भी दे रहे हैं और लायसेंस भी रद्द कर रहे हैं। यह क्या हो रहा है, मंत्री कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है? इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री से कहूंगा कि वह इस सिलसिले में कार्यवाही करे। मैंने इसके लिए वाजाप्ता दरखास्त भी दी है।

अभी अभी देवबन्ध में एक इन्टरनेशनल रिलिजस कांग्रेस हुई थी। वहां पर अरेबिक विश्वविद्यालय है। वहां पर कई रोज हुए 1 लाख 32 हजार रुपया चोरी कर लिया गया। पुलिस को इतिला देने पर भी पुलिस ने अब तक उस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है कि यह कैसे, कौन ले गया? इस तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी जा

[श्री समीनुद्दीन]

रही है। इसलिए बहुत मायूसी हो रही है। हर मोर्चे पर विधि व्यवस्था बिगड़ी जा रही है। ला-कानूनियत ज्यों का त्यों है। 15 मार्च को जमशेदपुर का और अनेक डकैतियों का तजकरा मैंने किया था। यह बजट सेशन के पहले अखबारों में भी आया था। यह हकीकत है कि डकैतियों का कुछ सिल-सिला कम हुआ है और मकवाना साहब ने जो कहा है उसकी ताईद भी हुई है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मुझे इरीगेशन के बारे में भी अर्ज करना है। मेरे यहां एक चान्दन डेम है जो कि बांका, रज्जान, धौरिया को पानी देता है। मुसलमन उस डेम की क्षमता दो हजार एकड़ को पानी देने की है लेकिन उस डेम ने दस हजार कमाण्ड एरिया करार दे रखा है। इसलिए वह पानी नहीं दे पाता है। न खरीफ में और न रबी की फसलों को पानी दे पाता है। बावजूद इसके कि किसानों को नोटिस दिये जाते हैं। इसका सबूत यही है कि अगर उस डेम में पानी देने की क्षमता होती तो 1979 में वह इलाका अकाल एरिया घोषित नहीं होता। न वह रबी फसल को और न खरीफ को पानी देता है। वह तमाम एरिया मेरे थाने में है। वह थाना मेरे लोक सभा चुनाव क्षेत्र में शामिल है। उमने एक कतरा पानी नहीं दिया था मगर नोटिस जारी किये गये। यह नहर नहीं है तो कहर है और इसके जो अफसरान हैं वे हलाहल जहर हैं। कमाण्ड एरिया उतने ही एरिये को करार दिया जाए जितने एरिये को वह खरीफ फसल में और रबी फसल में पानी दे सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is no quorum, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung....

Now there is quorum. The hon'ble Member may please continue.

श्री समीनुद्दीन : अब मैं दो चार चीजें अपने इलाके के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से वक्ताओं ने भी इन बातों को कहा है। आप की मजिस्ट्री में और आपकी

पुलिस में शायद जनता राज को जमाने में या पहले से कुछ ऐसे अनासर घुस गए हैं, कुछ फिरका परस्त अनासर, कि अगर कोई व्यक्तिगत भगड़ा भी होता है तो वे माइनों-रिटो पर ही बरस पड़ते हैं। किस तरह से बरसते हैं इसकी दो तीन मिसालें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 31 मई को इलैक्शन था। फतहपुर, मंसरपुर में औरतों वोट देने जा रही थीं। उन से कहा गया कि बर्क उठा कर दिखाओ। इस पर लड़ाई हो गई। दोनों तरफ से ढेलाबाजी हुई, पत्थर फेंके गए। बहुत से लोग इस में घायल हो गए। लेकिन पुलिस ने क्या किया कि उस जगह जितनी मुसलमानों की बस्तियां थीं, फतहपुर, मंसरपुर, इब्राहिमपुर वगैरह में सब जगह रेंड कर दिया। घरों में घुस घुस कर लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। जो मिल चला रहे थे और जिन का इस भगड़े से कोई ताल्लूक नहीं था, उसको भी पकड़ा गया, जो नमाज पढ़ रहा था उसको भी जा कर पकड़ लिया गया, जो बागीचे में आम जाग रहा था या बागीचे में काम कर रहा था उसको भी जा कर पकड़ लिया गया। लड़ाई इस वास्ते हुई कि वे समझते थे कि ये कांग्रेस आई की वोटर थीं। हर बर्क वाली कांग्रेस आई की वोटर तो नहीं हो सकती है, सभी मुसलमान कांग्रेस आई तो नहीं है। लेकिन क्योंकि उनको शक था कि ये कांग्रेस से सिम्पथी रखते हैं, इसलिए उनके साथ यह भगड़ा किया गया। मारे के सारे लोग कैद में पड़े रहे औरतों को पीटा, बच्चों को पीटा, मर्दों को पीटा और बच्चों को जेल भेज दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में पूरी इत्तिला हासिल करें और पता लगाएं कि ऐसा हुआ है या नहीं। सरदारपुर थाने के अन्तर्गत एक हारून क्रिमिनल है। उसे पुलिस को बराबर खिलते पिलाते रहना पड़ता है। पुलिस वाले ने उससे लंगी की मांग की। उसने लंगी तो दी जरूर लेकिन दूसरा उस लंगी को टपा ले गया। दूसरे रोज भगड़ा हुआ और पुलिस वाले ने कहा कि तुम ने लंगी नहीं दी। उसने कहा कि मैंने दे दी है। पुलिस वाले ने कहा कि तुम बदमाशी करते हो, तुम को हम पकड़ लेंगे। इस पर उन में कहा सुनी हो गई, उठा पटक हो गई। उस क्रिमिनल ने उस पुलिस वाले को पटक डाला और भाग निकला। वह जिस जिस मुहल्ले

से हो कर भागा उस मुहल्ले के मुसलमानों को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया और कहा कि तुम लोगों ने इसको छुड़ा लिया है। औरतों, बच्चों और मेहमानों को उसने मारा।

भागलपुर, दुभरा रोड पर पुरानी में दो बार इकतियां पड़ी है। पुलिस ने उन के घरों पर ही रडे किया जिनकी इकतियां हुई थीं। वहां पर रडे करवाया। इस तरह की ज्यादतियां माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के साथ हो रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि चाहे निजी भगड़ा हो या जातियों का भगड़ा हो या दंगा हो, पुलिस वाले हमेशा ही माइनोरिटी वालों को तंग और परेशान करते हैं। यह बन्द होना चाहिये। जय हिन्द।

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD** (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while participating in this discussion on the Finance Bill, it is my privilege to remind myself and Mr. Venkataraman that we were the colleagues in the First Lok Sabha of this country; and it is my proud privilege much more today, Sir, to congratulate him on his achievements as Finance Minister in a very short period indeed.

This Budget is a Budget of positive achievements, if I may say so, and therefore, Sir, the Finance Bill naturally reflects the various relief measures and the other measures that are necessary. It is a Budget which gives relief middle classes to workers, both skilled and unskilled, farmers and artisans. There are several provisions in this Budget which give relief to the above classes which I have mentioned. The first one among them is the raising of the exemption limit for Income-tax from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. Before this even a skilled worker in a factory had to pay income-tax. With this raising of the exemption limit for Income-tax, they will be exempted to that extent. This will benefit about six lakh people, as the Finance Minister himself has pointed out.

13 hrs.

The surcharge which has been reduced will bring down the maximum

marginal rate from 70 per cent to 66 per cent I had the privilege to save on a Committee when Mr. Chavan was the Finance Minister when we suggested relief and that itself had brought down the tax limit, from the highest tax limit to 66 per cent. It is now agreed that that would really help. I for one have always been advocating that for direct taxes there should be the highest limit which would help to a great extent so far as our country is concerned. In India direct taxes would yield much more than what they are today. I have come to the conclusion after an intensive study that there is a case for bringing down the highest tax level to 66 per cent. It will be brought down now by way of giving surcharge relief. But I feel that it should be brought down still so that it would take the pressure off from the Income-tax officers for investigating small cases, large number of cases who are small fish, whereas the big fish go unhurt. Therefore I feel that it will be advisable for the Finance Minister to concentrate his action on the highest tax slab where they will get much more than what they are getting today by catching the small fish. The reduction in surcharge will also help in the direction of Wealth Tax where the limit has been raised from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The Finance Minister has claimed simplification in the procedure, that is, giving time for 15 days. Congratulations. But I would say that it will not go to that extent that we feel it necessary. It is a crying need of the country that there must be simplification in the procedure of the tax-system in this country. Every year, second year, third year, we get the amendment notice. That does not make it easier to deal with the law of the jungle which the Income-tax Act is at present. I will congratulate the Finance Minister for the modifications made. Today an ordinary man who is subject to income-tax, because his earning is more than Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 11,000/- per annum, cannot file the income-tax return without the help of a law

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

yer or the pleader. Let there be a clear simplification so that an ordinary man can understand it well. But that is not possible today. Anybody who has to file income-tax return today must take the help of a lawyer, that too an income-tax lawyer by paying a handsome fee. Therefore, what you have initiated for the simplification of the procedure is a welcome step. But, everybody will tell you please simplify the procedure so that he can file the return without the help of anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I agree.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is good that this gentleman has also agreed to this. Sir, this budget promotes long term savings. It also gives incentive in the case of LIC premiums and provident funds that are detailed in the budget. I need not go into that. This budget also gives incentive for investment in industry by way of giving tax holiday. The tax holiday which was to expire on 31st March, 1981 will be continued, of course, in a modified form. That is necessary.

Now, earlier there were loopholes for the avoidance of tax, for example, in the case of Hindu Undivided Family, there are persons who used to say that Hindu Undivided Family is a sacred one and it is a joint family system and so on and so forth. These are all just to avoid taxation. But after 31st March 1979, this would not be admitted. It is perfectly all right. I think there are Palkhiwalas in other parties also and there is one here. But I will tell other Palkhiwalas, while they speak for the big people, kindly do not vitiate the sanctity of the Hindu Undivided Family for this purpose. I was a member of the Committee which looked into the cases of how Hindu Undivided Family and the private trusts were being used for tax avoidance. I know a firm in this country, a big man in this country, who with one thousand rupees as corpus of a trust has made hundreds

of trusts in this country and he would keep to himself the right to distribute the money. He has ten members in his family, he will calculate how much each member has to pay the income tax and at that particular time, he will divide the money to the individuals. We have big fishes in this country, they have got approaches to the throne, to you, to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and many others, I am told, even in Kerala and West Bengal Governments....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I could not catch you. What trust? I am a man full of distrust and mistrust, no trust.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: A man must have some trust somewhere, here is a man full of distrust. That is why, everyday we find that the House is being disrupted by him. I would request you not to follow the rules, kindly take him to a psychiatrist so that he can be helped at least to have some trust somewhere. Criticism is even now being levelled about the tax holiday, specially the 80J provision—why should it be applied retrospectively? It is very simple. The people, the big tax consultants of the big houses, who have refused to pay taxes are now making a big hue and cry that the Finance Minister is applying the 80J provision retrospectively. What is there in this 80J? Certain concessions are given on the capital that you employ for your industry. It was being done since 1947. This 80J relating to tax holiday is being applied from 1st April, 1972. Capital employed means that it was not to include borrowings. This is what this simple 19A rule says. Big businessmen and other tax consultants—there are many on this side and that side, also—may or may not speak here, but they plead outside. This rule says that for tax holiday, it will be your own capital, not the borrowed capital, they say that the borrowed capital should also be there. For long-term borrowed

capital you pay the interest and on that interest you get the concession from the Government. They say that because there we get the concession, here also we must get it. That is double benefit. Now it has been said that it will not be that. From 1968 to 1972 it was there, but in 1971, the Government of India, through the mouth of the then Finance Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan made it clear that the capital employed would not include the borrowed capital and I cannot do better than quote what Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan said at that time:

"I now propose that in calculating the limit of 6 per cent of capital for the purpose of tax exemption, debentures and long-term borrowings will be excluded."

This is what the then Finance Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan said very clearly, and on the day of presentation of budget, this was done through Rule 19A, it took effect from 1-4-1972. Now, there are big persons and wise persons in this country. We have got our High Courts, all respect to them. The moment Rule 19A was brought in, the big tax dodgers would not pay. They said: "What I have borrowed for long-term will get me the concession; here also, I will get concession." Lo and behold! The Calcutta High Court said—followed by Madras and Allahabad High Courts—"No; no. 19-A is *ultra vires* of the Income Tax Act" But there was one High Court, viz the Andhra Pradesh High Court which said: "No. It is valid, it is not *ultra vires*." But all these things are being done in this country by the big persons, the big money people and by all these dodgers of taxes. Therefore, the Finance Minister said: "All right, hereafter, rule 19-A will form part of the Income Tax Act itself." Therefore, it is not *ultra vires*. Now, on this, a hue and cry is being made by those big—not the bootleggers but—

tax evaders. There are two big companies in this country, and there are the multi-nationals. They are trying to avoid it. So, the Finance Minister wants to plug that hole and say: "It will come from part of the Income Tax Act." I think he has got our full support on this. Why should he be made to pay—from the point of view of the law of equity also? If this is not allowed now, to those who were honest and sincere citizens and paid the taxes, that money should be refunded, and they should be told: "You were foolish fellows. Why did you pay?" Those who did not pay should be told: "You were the wise persons, because the High Court has told you." Therefore, I fully support what the Finance Minister proposes to do by this.

I would now say that the Minister is trying to include 18-I also. For this, he is criticized. 18-I is simple. It says that tax holiday will be given to those industries which are set up after 31st March, 1981. They say: "You must give me on the capital employed. Why do you want to link it with the profit?" I will tell the Finance Minister: "You are right" In this country, the time has come when you must tell the industry that right from the start, they must be giving profits. They do not show profit; but only for concessions. They manipulate their balance sheets, and for years and years, they take the benefit and get tax concessions from Government. Therefore, it is good that 18-I is being included in this. I fully support this amendment.

So much about direct taxes. I support all his measures and the amendment. It is good that 18-J and 18-I are being made a part of the Income Tax Act, so that these big tycoons do not escape with a big motely money that they have in their kitties.

About Indirect tax, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for the things that he is doing. He has taken some burden off certain commodities—

[Shri Bhagwati Jha Azad]

from essential commodities, poor man's toilet soap, cheap variety of soap, tooth paste and from the housewives' pressure cookers. In the case of many items, either duties have been reduced, or they have been completely waived. I remember that every Finance Minister has the temptation to put something on tooth paste, something on toilet soap and something here and there. Therefore, the moment you are out, the comment from the Opposition Member is: "Now the people will remain dirtier in this country." I remember Kripalani said this once. Others will say: "Now there will be darkness in the house. Now there will be no food because the duty on the pressure cooker has gone up." Luckily this time, this is one Finance Minister—I am proud to be a friend of the Finance Minister since 1952—who has completely silenced criticism on the indirect taxes affecting the common man in this country. I have had very few occasions, you know, in my speeches, to compliment a Minister. Luckily I am complimenting a Minister who is also my friend. Therefore, in the case of both direct and indirect taxes, he has done good justice. (Interruptions) I am lucky, and my friend the Finance Minister is very lucky. The hon. Members should also feel themselves lucky that they don't have to pay more for their tooth paste, soap and for other things also. All of us are lucky in that sense. He could have done that very easily.

I am also happy that the Finance Minister has luckily a voided his temptation for taxing bidis and matches. I feel that on all counts he deserves congratulations, and this Bill should be passed. Before I conclude, I will take advantage of this occasion, to say something to the Finance Minister: "Mr. Minister, you have your taxes. You give a part of them to the State Governments, and a part to the Minister of Shipping. If you give a part of these taxes to the Minister of Shipping, please tell that Minister, Mr. A. P. Sharma, that he must... Interrup-

tions.) No, he would understand what I say. I would say that he must consider favourably a bridge on Ganges at Bhagalpur. After Mokamah, it is Farakka. In between, in this case, he will support me that we need a bridge in Bhagalpur. That should be done.

SHRI JYOTIORMOY BOSU: And feeder services.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That also. For that, I would recommend that a national highway starting at Burdwan on a national highway should be linked with the other side of the Janges, via Dumka-Bhagalpur on the other side at Kursila. That will also be important. One more point and that is about the Super Thermal Power Station at Kahalgaon. Mr. Minister, after a long struggle, it has realised that the principle of having a thermal power station at the pit head is the right course. But, unfortunately, coal is available at 12 km. from Kahalgaon but Kahalpaon will not have the right of priority. It will be taken to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bous's constituency. I do not know which consitituency. 100 km. railway line will be constructed. Will they also construct a coach and wagon factory from that? What happens to the transport bottleneck? I would say one thing. This is not a threat. (Interruptions) Chaudhuriaheb's constituency. That is right. Mr. Chaudhri must have gone to Farakka, because it belongs to his constituency. But he 'belongs to this country as a Minister. Therefore, there must be another 1000 MW of thermal station at Kahalgaon. Let it be known to the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister also—I am telling you that I am a plain speaking man—that no coal shall be allowed to be moved from Lalmatia unless we have a thermal station at Kahalgaon. Let the Minister inaugurate in the morning at Kahalgaon and in the afternoon at Farakka. Is India not one? Yes. India is one. Farakka is also in India and so also Kahalgaon is in India. So, let that cheap power generation site get the priority. I am in experts'

hands. Where the cheapest will come? What is the principle? CPM Party, CPI Party, Mr. Yadav of Congress(U), all of them are threatening in my constituency. I am not threatening. I know they want to take wind out of the sail. I would not permit them. If they want to start the movement first, I will be the faster. Therefore, I am telling my friends that let at Kahalgaon a thermal power station be completed along with Farakka simultaneously. Otherwise, it will be difficult because it is such indiscrete decision of the government and the leaders that allow the people in the area to protest and rise in revolt. It is such a kind of indecision and wrong decision which permits the people to do it; and you have made my life difficult in my constituency because these friends here say, no, no, you must have it, but there they say, look what could I do; they have taken away. Though it will light their house more CPI(M) house more than my house, still they would not speak. Therefore, I am making it very clear, Mr. Minister, please convey to your government and to the Prime Minister also and to Shri Choudhuri that we certainly welcome the Super Power Station at Farakka, but, at the same time you also welcome that on a point of pit head, the point of cheap generation, less costly, and Kahalgaon should get the priority. You have 1000 MW, but the rest thousands must come to Kahalgaon. Who are you, Mr. Chaudhuri, to announce it in the House—"I have increased it to 2000 MW."? Are you an expert? Do you understand it? On what basis, you increase it? Let the increase come to Kahalgaon. Please keep it in mind.

With these words, I support this Finance Bill and I expect the support from the Finance Minister also on these points of justice which I had referred to.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Your party has been allotted 38 minutes and there is another speaker, Shri Niren Ghosh. This is for your information.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Bihar is one of the states which is rich in mineral and forest resources and excellent manpower, they have been going out, not only inside the country but outside also because of their ability to do hard work. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad had been a Minister for years. During 33 years rule of his party that state had been made one of the poorest in the country. The per capita income of Orissa is the lowest; Bihar, I suppose, is nearing that. Making speeches and catching the eye will not work. I would like to ask what this government will do to increase the per capita income of poor Bihari friends—that is the crux of the matter.

This is the budget of Mr. Venkataraman. We take him as a good man although we know his affiliations, philosophy, likings and dislikes. The budget has made people like Tatas happy who openly expressed their jubilation through the Press, the FICCI also. Then there is the promise and performance of the new industrial policy. You read what you said in 1948 when you were bubbling with energy, at that time, to catch the eye, and in 1956 after that. Even power generation which is the most important and vital sector, coal sector—you are now giving it to the private sector, may be multinationals. When you come to low priority, highly profitable areas like the production of blades, you want Gillette to come and drown all your small scale industries. Mr. Venkataraman, I am charging your government that this is being done for consideration. You disprove and satisfy the people of this country.

The growth of multinationals has been phenomenal. Kindly see Mr. Goel's findings; he has done a very precious job on this. What about production in excess of licensed capacity? Why do you have industrial Licensing Act? Is it for extracting money for convenience? Have you not seen Datta Committee's report? Larsen and Toubro have produced 950 per cent of



[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

their licensed capacity. Have you touched them? You allowed them to grow. If so, for what consideration?

Then the Britannia Biscuit Company in your Madras. Kindly be truthful in this House. You are a good man, you believe in religion, religion should be: the good of the people. Britannia have been producing ten times more than their licensed capacity as a result the Indian entrepreneurs have gone out of existence. I do not hold brief for Indian capitalists but certainly when the choice is between Indians and multinationals, I am an Indian there. You are allowing Britannia Biscuits to buy flour at the rate of Rs. 1.80 or Rs. 1.90 per kilo and sell their biscuit after adding a little saccharin synthetic flavouring matter and a little sugar at Rs. 15-20 a kilo. Rs. 1.90 and Rs. 15—that is what they are doing, they are indispensable. I would like to know from him how many times the company whom I call a congregation of scoundrels have been caught for adulteration, for violation of the MRTP Act?

What are they doing? You enquire into their practices, how they are getting things made by others and nutting their stamp? Do you know what they did? I do not find my friend Musheer Ahmed Khan here, who was chairman of Modern Bakeries for sometime. They bought Modern Bakery bread and they allowed it to become stale; kept it for 24-36 hours and then they allowed it to go into the market. People bought Modern Bakery bread in bags and they found it was stale and fungus infested and it could not be eaten. They got them a bad name.

This is what India Tobacco did with Panama cigarettes. They bought millions of Panama cigarettes, kept them in moist, damp godown and the cigarettes went bad and then they dumped those cigarettes into the market through retail dealers. The Panama

cigarette got a bad name. This is what multinationals are doing. This government, I am charging again, is downgrading the public sector industries and many, I apprehend, may, change hands. Are you now allowing that, once again, as you have done in 33 years; while talking, talk about socialism and while practising, practise capitalism. You are allowing capitalism to grow, while you are bluffing people for getting votes and you are talking about socialism.

You talked about relief announced the other day. (Interruptions.)

You must do your duty, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad—You must oppose.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I shall do my duty, not at the behest of people like you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Certainly.

You announced relief about tax matters. If you do clear analysis, you will see that it is benefiting the wealthier and the wealthiest class. Have you got any scientific method of working? I have been the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for two terms. I have been a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. I have seen the whole direct and indirect taxes structure. That is for the rich man and nothing except that. Have you got priorities? Have you analysed what is the cost of collection of small assesses? Where the ultimate deposit is Rs. 625 your exercise is costing Rs. 6,000 and the man who is to pay Rs. 10,000 you have no priority for him.

What happened to National Grindlay Bank's case? We had calculated they were to pay at least Rs. 18 crores to the exchequer which they had swindled in this country and nothing has been done. This is what is happening.

Income Tax laws are jungle of contradictory rules and laws and the middlemen are thriving touts. Those who are mostly called consultants are touts.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** May I ask the names of those who have swindled the amounts in the Grindlays Bank, because I want....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You consult the Public Accounts Committee Report of 1974-75 on Grindlays Bank.

The biggest looters are multi-nationals who looted the country unabated—India Tobacco Co., Hindustan Lever, Brooke Bond, Britannia. Even they have been allowed to sell cakes—the Britannia Biscuits Co. We cannot even produce cakes in the country! For that you require multi-nationals. Srimati Gandhi once gave customs exemption to I.C.I. and Kila Chand to the tune of Rs. 232 crores. Shri Venkataraman can look into the Public Accounts Committee Report on that and Income Tax exemption in 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 600 crores. Is it not a fact, at the present moment one Congress (I) M.P. has got 52 cases of Income Tax prosecution against him as has come out in the press? Still he is a man in the ruling party. Are these cases not being withdrawn because he is from the Ruling Party? Does it not denigrate the whole House and all of us? We would like to know clearly all these things.

I would also like to know Mr. Venkataraman, how much did you refund after you took office to the beverage manufacturers—may be Campa Cola and Coca Cola? Now you had four days to find out. I am sorry to say, you evaded this then as you said you cannot tell off hand. To-day you have to tell us.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** You must make a specific mention. Say, it is Campa Cola or Thums Up. You cannot say somebody has been given, find out and tell me. I have been

searching for three days and I have not been able to find out. You may please make a specific mention.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** It is not there. How can you find out?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** You give a specific case and I will enquire into it for giving information to this House. I will not hold back any information. But you must help me to give the information.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am enquiring from you how much excise concession you have given to Campa Cola since you assumed office?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It is Campa Cola.

I would like to ask, we are paying Rs. 9/- per kilo for sugar in this country. The international price is about \$ 600. That comes to Rs. 480 a kilo and here we are paying Rs. 9/-. The international price of Edible Oils is about Rs. 450/- per quintal and here we are paying Rs. 1,500 per quintal. What is the protest riot in Dharwar Hubli Area for? It is the protest against the price rise nothing else. The news is being suppressed ruthlessly and the House must discuss that. Higher cost of petrol and diesel means what? It is a spiral down on everybody and everything because everything needs to be transported to reach the consumer. In 1979 the sugar export was Rs. 95.85 crores. In 1980, there is famine and you want to import sugar. I would like to know this. How are you dealing with Tate Lyal Co. Ltd., London, one of the biggest and richest of sugar tycoons in the world? Kindly let the House know whether any time before you had any dealings with Tate Lyal Co. Ltd., and what role Mr. Swaraj Pal is playing in this and what is the cut. The international price of sugar today is about 595 dollars with a polarisation of 99.7 per cent per tonne. Why is it that we are buying sugar at 660.25 dollars per tonne with a lower

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

polarisation of 99.5 per cent? The STC file will show that there were a number of offers for supplying sugar at 595 dollars with 99.7 per cent polarisation. Is there a condition also that when your new sugar crop comes, it is to be exported at the lower value to the supplier? Kindly enlighten the House. This is the whole thing.

I will now come to a subject about which I have given notices—the recent tragedy of the air crash that took a toll of a young married man's life, a father of a baby, a sad incident indeed. I am talking about the Pitts—SA2 crash in which Shri Sanjay Gandhi, a member of this House, a young man, died leaving behind his young widow and a child. This is a serious case which requires investigation by RAW, the Intelligence Bureau and Interpol, whether it was a victim of international espionage or double agents acting vigorously. This country has become a playground and our intelligence people have not given a good account of themselves. I shall state the reasons just now. I was startled to see one name in the newspaper—Joe Kozzarek a Polish Jew, an American citizen now residing in Juhu, Bombay. His ostensible means of living—cover job as we call it—is importation of aircraft, spare parts and chartering planes. I would also like Mr. Venkataraman to enquire and tell us: Is it a fact that he came with this deal because he is connected with Lycoming Engine of Pitts or is it something else? It is a very mysterious matter, because I have received certain correspondence from abroad and locally also I have collected some. He is a Director of Indamer and Co. Ltd. Did not two of his aircraft crash only in recent times, one in Rajasthan and the other in Lucknow? How do you justify the same man? I am putting it, is this Joe Kozzarek not a gun runner? Around 1957, the Kozzarek, Brimad and Peter Baldwin

racket was given Government contract—civil and military—for dropping of foodstuffs in the north-eastern region. Were they also not dropping arms with the foodstuffs to the rebels who were creating trouble in the remote inaccessible areas in the north-eastern region? You are paying the premium today. But you did not realise because you are not capable of holding office. Is it not a fact that the Intelligence Bureau got very worried and they have a fat file on Kozzarek? Were they not working on behalf of foreign imperialist powers? Did not one of his aircraft crash in the north-eastern region killing 12 Indian citizens? Is it not a fact that it was done deliberately? They knew that the aircraft will crash. Because the crew came to know about his nefarious activities, they wanted to destroy the crew. That was how the crash took place. You kindly read the debate dated 11th September, 1957—Mrs. Renu Chakravartty's speech—and it will give you some idea of what they did. He has a big brother elsewhere, bigger in his activities—Frank Kozzarek. He is also a Director of the same Indamer Co. He is a retired US Air Force Colonel, now working for the NATO maintenance contractor of US jet fighter squadron in West Germany. He is a man who is openly connected with the US agency. He hosted a holiday for top brass of Air India in his luxurious Spanish Villa, Mr. Sethi.

On what pretext the plane was imported?—executives travelling between Calcutta and Durgapur. It was imported by Thomas Mouget & Co. What is the Pitt S—2A aircraft for? I have a photostat copy from a very voluminous and expensive book, Jane International Calender for Aircrafts. It says that this aircraft is meant for aerobatics. It repeated this thing in two pages. It says: "high performance sporting aircraft". It further says:

"The increased size and power, coupled with aerodynamic changes, give the two-seater improved aerobatic and landing characteristics, and make it extremely stable in rough air conditions. Control responses are better than on the S-1." etc. etc.

This aircraft is meant for sporting in the air. This is not meant for traffic.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What do you want to establish by this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying that a great international racket is apprehended. It has got only one passenger seat and one pilot. How can it be a commercial aircraft? How was Thomas Mouget & Co., Aminchand Pyarela & Co. could be given a licence on the same day on which it was put on board of the SCT's steamer in USA? It was for one who wanted to learn aerobatics. The value is \$ 40,000. Strangely, the date of bill of lading at New Orleans, USA and the issue of licence by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in India is the same i.e., 7th January, 1977. The licence shows the CIF value as Rs. 4,50,000/- and not transferable. I would like to ask the hon. Minister where the DGCA was consulted, on the safety aspect of the aircraft, suitability or otherwise of the aircraft? The plane arrived, the bill of entry shows, on 14th March, 1977. It was a violation under section 124 and it was detected. And the Collector of Customs, Bombay, gave the following order:

"I therefore, order that the goods in question shall be confiscated under section 111(d) of the Customs Act, 1962, read with s.c. 3 of the Customs Act, 1962, read with section 3 of the Import and Export Control Act, 1947. I, however, allow an option to re-ship the plane on payment of re-shipment fine of Rs. 40,000/-. This option should be exercised within three months from the date of this order or within such extended period as may be allowed on good and sufficient cause being

shown to the satisfaction of the adjudication authority."

The Bombay Port Trust even listed the plane for auction for collecting demurrage charges. Who had prevented this auction? This was the Janata Government time. That is the unseen hand I am trying to declare.

I will quote from the judgment of the High Court. This is dated 14-3-77. It says:

"Please note that until writing this letter the re-shipment of the consignment has not taken place since the matter is under further consideration of the Customs authority and we would, therefore, request you not to relist for sale the above consignment until such time the Customs authority have given their decision in the matter."

Why was the re-shipment not done? That was part of the conspiracy or the misdeeds, whatever you may call it.

Here the question arises: In spite of the order of the Customs Collector for re-shipment, why was this death-trap kept? Why I call it 'death trap' is that it has been clearly stated by an authority in London:

"We would request you to please impress on those at the Government of India that this aeroplane is likely to be damaged if left lying too long especially the insulation parts which get unusable in damp weather."

When was the damp weather? —1978. After two years, you have allowed the aircraft to be assembled and you have allowed it to fly and created this 'death trap'. This aircraft was unusable due to very long exposure for two years of insulated components. Why did Jeena & Company, the Clearing Agents, say that they are unable to reship? Why the Customs Collector's Order was not complied with? Why was the penalty not realised? Why the plane was not sold in auction when it was due for auction?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The question is why this death trap was kept. How was the letter of confiscation by-passed and how this fictitious story of wrong shipment was planted five months after the shipment. The Collector and the Central Board of Excise and Customs detected it, but who over-ruled it? The Central Board of Excise and Customs clearly quoted. Thomas Mouget, Seymore Shipping and APJ, but who are Kelly Aeroplane Limited, London? We want to know all these details.

The Collector's order was "Re-export and a penalty of Rs. 40,000/-". The clearing agents have deposited the money, but not re-exported it; why? The Central Board of Excise and Customs on 14th March 1978 gave a show-cause notice in which it said:

"The Board is tentatively of the view that the Collector's order was not proper to the extent that (i) instead of ordering absolute confiscation of the goods it gave an operation for reshipment of the same on payment of a fine of Rs. 40,000; and (ii) no penal action was taken under section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962. The Board, therefore proposes subject to the submissions that may be made by M/s. Seymour Shipping Ltd. and M/s. Thomas, Mouget & Co., Calcutta to confiscate the subject goods absolutely without any option for re-shipment...."

What has happened to that order?

Then I would like to say that Thomas Mouget and APJ went on Writ Petition No. 5305 (W) of 1978 before the Calcutta High Court against the Central Board of Excise and Customs Order. On the 8th April 1980 you, the Finance Minister, asked your people to join the petitioners before the High Court and say "we do not want to proceed with this case". How this plane came out in spite of the confiscation order is a matter which the House should know? What was the advice which the Ministry of Finance gave to the Government lawyer?

Under what law this dangerous plane was released for use in this country, by exempting financially or otherwise? What is the unseen hand and who are the people?'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which plane?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Pitts plane, the acrobatic plane used by Shri Sanjay Gandhi which crashed.

So far as the notorious firm of Aminchand Pyarelal, or Jeet Pal are concerned, I will just refer to the Fiftieth Report of PAC of 1965-66 of the Third Lok Sabha, which says:

"In all these cases the parties failed to export either the full quantity contracted for or at all. The Sub-Committee regret to observe that even this simple stipulation of the contract regarding stopping of dealings was not carried out. For the various reasons, no action has been taken so far by the Iron & Steel Controller or the Ministry against these parties. In view of the fact that the Government were obliged to blacklist them or suspend the business on a number of occasions, the Sub-Committee feel...."

This bunch of crooks, Thomas Mouget, Seymour Shipping Company and Aminchand Pyarelal, suddenly they have become the godfathers of the ruling party.

Therefore, I am sorry for you, the Finance Minister. In by-passing the law to please somebody, you created a death trap and that has brought this situation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, since this is a matter of some importance, may I have your permission to clarify one or two things. I will reply to the whole debate later, when I will give all the details. But I do not want my friend or the country to be under any wrong impression.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in the course of the discussion on the Appropriation Bill charged me earlier that I have waived the customs duty on this aircraft. I want to tell him that the customs duty was not waived, it was paid and Rs. 61,000 and odd was paid.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You are distorting, Mr Vankataraman. There was a confiscation order, show cause for confiscation. What made you withdraw that confiscation order? The Collector's order was over-ruled. Shri Sahnay, I congratulate him, he was strong enough to say: imposition has been weak, therefore, confiscation and penalty. Who had rescued them from this? How the confiscated aircraft came out and was handed over?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker. when my esteemed friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was indulging in a lot of terminological inexactitudes and factual inaccuracies, I just kept quiet. I never intervened. I want him to extend the same courtesy to me and if he has any other point, I will always meet it.

*At this time, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu handed over some papers personally to the Chair  
(Interruptions).*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Are you placing it on the Table of the House?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I will give a certified copy\*, Sir.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Under the rules he can ask your permission to lay it on the Table.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** After I have explained.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is the usual way of behaviour of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. You can't avoid it. *(Interruptions).* He has placed certain documents before me and they will be examined.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after I have explain-

ed, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, the gentleman that he is, will himself withdraw all these papers.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** No. Let Mr. Deputy-Speaker say what these papers are--entire 80 pages of Calcutta High Court proceedings.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN.** I said "after I have explained." I said you are a gentleman and you will withdraw what you have said. The first point which I have made is--if I don't reply to that, it will go on record uncontradicted. Therefore, I am making the points clear. He said in the course of the debate on Appropriation Bill that I have waived duty and the charged me like this twice or thrice. I have carefully looked into the papers and I find that the duty of Rs. 61,000 and odd payable on that aircraft has been paid and therefore, the charge is based on wrong information.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** No. The charge is not based on wrong information. It was confiscated... *(Interruptions).* He distorted it, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If for what all you have said you take responsibility, why do you get perturbed?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Full responsibility.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Sir, I will briefly mention the history of this case. Then it will be clear again that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been fed on incorrect and half truth.

Sir, at the beginning of March 1977, an aircraft was received in Bombay and at that time the person in whose name it was received refused to clear it saying that it has been sent in his name by mistake.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA (Ponnain):** Sir, has he withdrawn them?

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He cannot do it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can there be a borrowing?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN (Etah): Sir, I am on a point of order.

इन पेपर्स को टेबल पर रखने के बाद आपने ओबजेक्शन दिया कि आप इनको एग्जामिन करणेंगे । क्या अब माननीय सदस्य उन पेपर्स को विद्-डू करने के एप्टाइटिल्ड हैं ? आई वान्ट थोर क्लियरिंग ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No, he cannot do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has taken it on loan from me.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: You observed that you will examine them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He can change the papers now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: It is not an ordinary thing, Sir.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He must put it on the Table.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is nothing in this transaction. Therefore you don't have to....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, Please put it here.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is because Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu can do anything. He can change the papers also. Therefore, he should put it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because it is 'Jyoti', he can do anything, good and bad.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): There should be exemption of interest on the loan!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Collector of Customs passed an order confiscating this particular aircraft and imposing a fine of Rs. 40,000. And he said.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For his Shipment. Which shipment?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Did I say a word when you were talking? If I withhold a bit of information, you can accuse me. I was going to say that.

The Collector of Customs said that the amount of Rs. 40,000 is the fine and on payment of this Rs. 40,000 the aircraft can be re-shipped to the place from which it came. The fine was paid by the party. I do not know what happened later. Perhaps some interested persons at that time in that Government—I do not know if Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu himself.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Coming from your mouth?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, no. I did not say that. Excuse me, I did not mean it. (Interruptions). This is an order passed by the Collector in the normal course. Possibly some people wanted to rake it up because it was the other Government, as I said. And then, after an order was passed, some development took place and the Board then issued a show-cause notice that this kind of paying Rs. 40,000 and re-shipping is not right, the aircraft should not be allowed to be re-shipped it must be confiscated. But they could not do it. They have got to issue a show-cause notice. So, they issued a show-cause notice. (Interruptions). I am giving information in a much better way than you have done. I do not think people have

understood what you said. (*Interruptions*). I am giving you all the information.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you mention if you mention the dates also, it will be very good for him because then he will know that it is not your Government which did it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then the revision was initiated in 1978. This notice to show cause was given. The notice to show cause said, 'why should not the aircraft be confiscated and why should not the fine be enhanced' apparently at the inspiration of somebody. When this notice was given, the party went to Calcutta High Court and then filed a writ petition and obtained stay of the proceedings of the Board, saying that they cannot take up this question of enhancing the penalty or confiscating. It was at this stage that a stay was given. They moved the Calcutta High Court a little later saying that the aircraft if it was not in use for a long time would become unusable and therefore they wanted permission from the Calcutta High Court to reshipe the aircraft back to the country from which it was imported

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what date?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The writ petition was on 6th July, 1978 and the order for re-shipment by the Calcutta High Court was on 26th April, 1979.

The Calcutta High Court said that subject to the conditions that the Board might impose the aircraft might be reshipped. Therefore, what the Calcutta High Court gave was only a permission to reshipe. It was not an order compelling them to reshipe the aircraft. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was asserting that the Calcutta High Court said that

it must be reshipped. On the contrary, what the Calcutta High Court said was that permission was given to reshipe the aircraft on their satisfying certain conditions that might be imposed by the Board. (*Interruptions*)

All the side remarks of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu must not go into the records because if I do not reply to them, it will give a wrong impression.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any remarks made in this House, while sitting, shall not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am standing and talking.

On a point of order. I have produced certified copies from the Calcutta High Court of all the proceedings relating to this case. I am asking the Minister specifically this question. When the plane was under order of confiscation by the Central Board of Excise and Customs, how did they go with the petitioner to the Calcutta High Court in April, 1980 so that the plane came out and it started flying? Let him answer that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. He is asking for a clarification.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is no case at all. He is making much a do about nothing.

I am saying that on the 25th April, 1979, when the Calcutta High Court passed the order, the order was not, I repeat not, that the aircraft should be reshipped but a permission was given that on satisfying the conditions that may be imposed by the Board, the aircraft will be permitted to be reshipped. The Board imposed the condition that the party must give a bank guarantee or other guarantee to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs. The party did not find it possible to give this guarantee and therefore, did not re-ship. No action was taken. The aircraft was



[Shri R. Venkataraman]

still there. Now this takes us to the end of 1979. In 1980, the shipper, called Seymour Shipping Limited....  
(Interruptions)

14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, for every word of the Minister if you are interrupting, it is not good, it will not help the House. You must help us. The Minister was good enough to give the reply immediately. He is not replying to you only, but to the entire House....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: and to the nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, being a very senior parliamentarian, you should not do like this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Around March, 1980, the Seymour Shipping Limited asked their associates in London, called M/s. Thomas Mouget Limited, London to take this aircraft and instructed M/s. Thomas Mouget Company, London to instruct M/s. Thomas Mouget Company, India to take this aircraft on their behalf, because the shipper is the Seymour Shipping Limited. They gave it to the Thomas Mouget (London) Limited and M/s. Thomas Mouget Co., London asked M/s. Thomas Mouget Co., India to take it in India and use it for several purposes like going from Calcutta to Durgapur, where they have branches of their company and so on. When this application came, the question was: "Have you an import permit?" The original import permit which was given to M/s. Thomas Mouget, India was brought to the Board and they wanted that on that permit, this aircraft should be allowed to be cleared. The Board went into this question and said, whether it could be permitted. Now the Board came to the conclusion after the matter had been examined by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and on getting his certificate that this aircraft

could be transferred under the old licence and said it could be now transferred to M/s. Thomas Mouget Co., India. This is a very simple thing.

Now there is nothing hanky-panky about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Everything is hanky-panky about it. Everything is fishy. It is a confiscated aircraft.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have repeated it so many times.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It was not a confiscated aircraft. The order of 1977 said that on payment of Rs. 40,000, it could be re-shipped. The latter order of the Board only issued. a show cause notice.

—a show cause notice is not a judgement, is not a decision—they merely gave a notice saying why this should not be confiscated and why the penalty should not be increased. Thereafter the Calcutta High Court stayed the proceedings and then in March, 1980 when they found that this aircraft could not be re-shipped because the shipping cost and all that is greater than the value of the aircraft, probably the shipper asked their associate company to take it. They asked for permission from the Government of India, whether they can be permitted to take. Then, the Government of India permitted them. The Government of India got Rs. 60,000 by way of Customs duty which we would not have got if they had shipped back. ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why Mr. Dutta did not realise it earlier? Why just now? Why only when you came to power that you realised it? Earlier it was a fit case of confiscation. When you came to power, you realised your duty. You released the confiscated aircraft for your political purposes.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** By repeating a falsehood, it does not become truth.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Why did you go to Calcutta High Court on 8th April, 1980 to withdraw the case? That shows they joined hands, the aircraft was brought out and it was given to somebody.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** It is an allegation which is unfounded.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I take the responsibility.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You take responsibility for everything.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I have only to say one more thing. This aircraft was cleared by the D.G., Civil Aviation as fit for flying in June, 1980.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Not at the time of granting the import licence.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** He does not know how these things come, they come in crates and they have to be assembled.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order please. It is not a confronting inquiry with the Minister. It is the Parliament. As a senior parliamentarian, you must help us and teach all of us. You have to be taught now. I am very sorry to say that.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Bosu does not know that this does not come as an aircraft. This comes in crates, in parts, and this is assembled then. It is only after the Customs duty is paid which was paid in May, 1980 that they could assemble it and then get the D.G.'s certificate which they got in June. A certificate of airworthiness was issued on 21st June, 1980. Therefore, all this fuss is much ado about nothing.

**SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are considering the Finance Bill which the Finance Minister has moved before the

House. The Finance Bill includes two parts, the collection of funds and the use of those funds. We have got two parts of it. The first part of it is that we must be able to maintain law and order and spend the amount in such a manner that the economy of the country progresses.

In this respect, I would like to say that this House is also bound to abide by rules and regulations. I have heard persons, the House has heard them, for days together saying about the non-maintenance of law and order in the country. But this right can be exercised by only those persons who abide by rules and regulations of the House. The so-called stalwarts—senior Members of Parliament—are not permitting the Parliament to function properly. This is very important: is it not abuse of the exchequer when we see that the money that is being collected from the people is not being utilised for the welfare of the people? Are we utilising that money? I say this because the money which is being spent on Parliament also comes from the exchequer and from the people. Every day, there is absolutely no respect for law and order: nobody bothers about it. Many persons get up at one time. When the Hon. Speaker is on his legs, then also they get up and go on shouting as if everybody else here is a deaf man. I cannot understand how the economy of this country can be improved with this type of performance from them. I would like to tell Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that this will not help him. If we want the people of this country to abide by rules and regulations and to maintain law and order, we must maintain the dignity of the House; we must have respect for rules. If we have no respect for rules, then I would certainly say that our being here would be meaningless. It would mean that we are interested only in wasting the money of the people—not in utilising it for the welfare of the people. Therefore, I would request the Hon. House through you... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is speaking about the Finance Bill because he says the finances are being wasted.

**SHRI B. R. NAHATA:** I would say that every paisa that is being collected by way of taxes is to be accounted for, to the people of this country, and it cannot be permitted to be abused. But here, is it not being abused? Every minute of this Parliament is precious and every second of Parliament means expenses—which comes from the public exchequer—and if we are not prepared to utilise it properly, then we can do nothing.

Another thing I want to say is that we want an ideal to be set up for the nation. It is only the performance of this august body which can set an ideal or an example for the people to follow. I do not say that people who have no respect for law and those who have committed any offence should be saved or protected. But then, it can be done only by utilising the funds of the people, collected from the people, in a proper manner so that we can positively make progress.

For this purpose, I would request the Hon. House that if some amendments to the Rules of Procedure are necessary, we must think of it and we must make the principles and the rules such that the House is not disturbed, or no disturbances: are created every day and our time is not wasted.

Another aspect to which I would draw the attention of the Hon. House through you is that economy is one of the most important factors, and economy has to be effected by us also. I was reading the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report for the year 1979-80, Part IV (Commerce). I find that crores of rupees have not been utilised for years together. During the period Mr. George Fernandes, a leader of the Janata Party, was Minister of Industries, what was done has to be looked into. I would draw the attention of the Hon. House to the fact that if you read the whole book, you will find no manual of accounts, no statements and no documents reconciling the actual expenditure made—and nothing could be done.

If you refer to p.58 of this book,—the Comptroller and Auditor-General's Report, Union Government (Commerce), 1979, Part IV—you will find that crores of rupees have not been utilised for years together. Then, please refer to p. 65. I will not take up much of your time by reading it, but a reference has to be made because the anxiety of the House is to bring down prices, the spiral of rising prices has created a great problem for us, but I would say that the foundation of the rising prices has been laid three years back, and its effects are to be borne by us today. They want that the spiral of rise in prices should go up further by these actions by not permitting people to function. That is making the economy of this country still worse. I would submit that it is about Rs. 6,000 lakhs. This item is 6.2.2.:

“6.2.2. In the following companies, the stores and spares of the values mentioned there against each had not moved for two to three years:...”

You will find that in item (iv), that is, Hindustan Steel Limited (Bhilai Steel Plant), it is Rs. 155.95 lakhs, Rourkela Steel Plant Rs. 1,689.03 lakhs, Alloy Steel Plant Rs. 455 lakhs. Again you will find in item (xvii), Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited Rs. 1191.00 lakhs, and so on and so forth.

You will find in this a large number of such items involving crores of rupees. This has affected the economy of this country. What has been done about it? I would make a submission that, wherever you find such wastages of money, in those cases, a very stringent view has to be taken and those persons who are guilty of it must be punished, individual responsibilities must be fixed. That is why every time we are finding this criticism in this august House that the public enterprises are not making any profit, they are running in loss. It is a must—the guilty must be punished—because we are wedded to the principle of socialism and we want

the poorer people of this country to come up. But with this sort of performance, it is impossible. The high-ups or low-ups,—I do not know—whoever is responsible, action must be taken against them. Otherwise, the economy will not improve.

Another factor to which I would draw your attention is this. I was reading another report of the Comptroller and Auditor General—*Bharatiya Niyantaran Mahalekha Pariksha ka Prativedan*, 1978-79. The ball-bearings of axles are being purchased from only one company. You will find that we had to pay Rs. 77.39 lakhs more to a company because of certain lapses or acts of omissions on the part of certain authorities. If on one single item there is so much of loss of national wealth—crores of rupees—do we not think in terms of plugging these leakages or inefficiency? The whole malady in this nation is that people are not prepared to plug these leakages; they are not prepared to take or accept personal responsibilities. Nobody is bothered about these things. Even in those three years, nothing was done on this. Therefore, I would submit that these are the various factors which we have to consider.

The economy of the country has to be developed in such a manner that all parts of the country develop. Every thing has to be seen in terms of national interest. My friend, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, was raising a controversy—between Farakka and some other place. He was mentioning about a super thermal plant. I also know that coal is produced in abundance in Madhya Pradesh, but the thermal plant is installed in U.P. Who is paying for transport? It is public and public alone. Therefore, this principle which has been assured by the hon. Finance Minister has to be followed, namely, that only in places where we find that the raw material is available and which will result in the cost of production being the cheapest, there alone this should be done and at no other place should this be

done for other considerations. It is the economy of the country which should be the only consideration for establishing big industries and super thermal plants. I would submit that we have got another part of it. Ultimately the industry of the country has been brought to such a level today that during the last three years the prices of cement have gone up so high that the reasons for it cannot be explained. You may attribute any reason or anything, but I would say that in my district we have got about 1000 million tonnes of limestone, but because of the railway difficulties, licences are not being granted. I do not know for what reasons. I expect that whatever actions they have taken in the previous three years, they will not be repeated and this government and the Finance Minister should take proper steps to check all these things and see that the wastages of the public money are not committed in future.

Another thing to which I would draw your attention is the price spiral rising every day which is causing concern to all of us. We have to find out a policy whereby the prices go down. The prices of everything needed by the agriculturists are going up and as a result, the prices of agricultural produces have to be sold at a higher price which the poor people cannot afford. So, you will have to find out ways and means whereby the necessities of life are sold at prices which the poor people can afford.

Coming to coal production, I would say that no explanation is sufficient to say that the coal could not be moved or it could not be lifted or that production is less. There is no point in your saying that the cement cannot be moved because the railway wagons are not there. Sir, you will recall there was a discussion here in this House two days back about two wagons of sugar lost in transit on the railways. God knows where it has gone and different stories have come before the House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
There is a privilege motion pending.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: I am sorry..

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):  
So what? You can have your say.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA: The point is that 66,000 tonnes of sugar at a monthly quota of 20,841 tonnes—3 months' quota of sugar has been supplied and the Food Corporation of India wants to find out excuses here and there. They say it is in the pipeline. Sir, I have taken up this matter in my State Advisory Council of which I am a member and we were informed that in three months the shortage will be made good but it has not yet been distributed. For 3 months we have not received any sugar. Sir, such things come in the way of our placing trust in the public sector by which our leader wants to implement our programmes and policies and bring about socialism, progress and prosperity in the country. These are small things but are crucial to our progress.

Another instance I would bring to your notice. My district is a monopoly producer of opium. The Narcotics Department purchase it. Here, the husk is being wasted and thrown away. Before the Janata government came on the scene, the Congress government had decided to establish an industry utilising the husk with the collaboration of Czechoslovakia. The Janata government came and it vanished in to thin air. I would request you and I have written to the hon. Finance Minister as also to the Prime Minister. Don't wait for foreign technology or foreign collaboration. Here in this country, in my own district a person has come forward with certain suggestions and your officers have gone and discussed the matter and have *prima facie* agreed to have further examination and research on the lines suggested by him. They say the cost of the unit would be Rs. 60 crores but I say positively it can be established with a capital of Rs. 5 crores. So, please go ahead with all expedition and see that the crores of rupees which are wasted in terms of opium husks are utilised.

And we are in a position to earn more of foreign exchange by exporting the alkalide and other things. One more aspect to which I want to draw your attention is this. The railways are playing a very prominent part in developing the country. With respect, I would say, that a certain survey had been done about laying new lines of B.G. on the Western Railways but in the survey the industrial development, the betterment of the area and the profitability of it is not being considered in many cases.

I come from that area in which, during the last fifty years, I have seen only three passenger train services on the meter gauge of W.R. between Ajmer and Khandwa section. I said earlier, we have got the prospect of having more than a thousand million tonnes of limestone in that district. Because of railway difficulty cement industries are not coming up. Applications are not being considered or the clearance is not being given. I wrote a letter to Shri Kamalapati Tripathi Ji but he said that it would cost us Rs. 99 crores. If you calculate on the basis of facts and figures, you will be convinced about its economy. The Industries Department have allowed the CCI to raise the capacity of Neemuch Cement Factory from 4 lakhs tonnes to 10 lakhs tonnes but with a rider that you will be able to produce only up to the stage of clinker and clinkers will have to be transported to Delhi, to Haryana and Hissar where it would be powdered and bagged and transported to various parts of the country. Why this be not in my area? Why not in that part of the area? The cost of production will increase. You want to concentrate the industries in those areas which are already having sufficient number of industries and the backward districts like ours where we have raw materials, will not get anything out of it. Why? Consider this. The cost of transport from one single cement factory by way of rail transport will be not less than Rs. 6 to 7 crores every year. If you establish five or six

cement factories there you will earn Rs. 30 crores in one year. If you connect as I have said, the areas of Godhra and Kota by the route Singol, Mandasaur, Neemuch and Banswara of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, you can reduce the distance thereby between Bombay and Delhi by 60 K.M. Sir, is it not economical? Is it not in the national interest? Why not put up cement factories in that part of the area. The Banswara District of Rajasthan has got absolutely no rail link. If you provide a link, that area will be benefited and the people of that area will also be benefited and the country will improve its economic position. The national income will improve not only in that part but also the whole of the country. In spite of that, because of lack of interest on the part of certain officials, they do not want certain things to be done there. If they cannot be convinced, they can sit with us and consider it. If I am convinced that it is not in the national interest, I would be the first person who will say 'don't give that to my constituency.' If they consider that to be against the national interest then, don't do that for my constituency. But if it is in national interest and it is economic, then I say you cannot ignore it. If it increases the national income, why should this not be considered? We, people, had been lagging behind for years together. Should we not also be accommodated? Let it be considered. Or is this because we have no big leaders here that it is not considered? That should not stand in the way of doing a thing.

I find that the comprehensive Finance Bill that has come before us is moving in that direction of progress, economy and efficiency. Whatever wrong had been done during the last three years has to be wiped out. I have also a word of caution. I request the Finance Minister and the Government to see that such mistakes are not repeated and see that development of industries is not done on a

partisan basis. It should be based on national interest. Then and then only, we will be able to achieve the goal for which we are struggling here in this country, in these hard times.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: SHRI Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you call the next speaker I have to raise one procedural point. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu physically laid certain papers on your Table. The procedure is that whenever papers are to be laid on the table, the Speaker goes through them first and, after going through them, he gives the permission to lay them on the Table. Before that, the procedure is that those papers are to be authenticated by the Member.

I want to know whether those papers have been authenticated by him or they have just been put on your table. They have to be authenticated. Otherwise, they should be handed back to the hon'ble Member for being authenticated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has handed over to me. It is subject to examination. It will be examined. We are going to examine it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even for examination purpose authentication is necessary.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I thank the hon'ble Member for bringing up this point. If any Member places any paper on the Table of the House, he must authenticate it saying that this is authenticated. Even when we Ministers file various reports we authenticate the same. So, first he must authenticate and then Speaker must examine whether they should form part of the record and allowed to be laid on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see whether it is authenticated.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, we should be very careful about these layings on the Table.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN (Nanded):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill which has been presented by the hon'ble Finance Minister.

Sir, thereafter he was also pleased to announce some more concessions and those concessions were also announced on the Floor of the House. I have heard with great patience the different points which the hon'ble Members from Opposition were making here. The main thrust of their criticism was that the hon'ble Finance Minister has left a very huge deficit uncovered—almost Rs. 1,432 crores. This has been left uncovered and they themselves were suggesting—if I mistake not, it was Prof. Dandavate—just three days before the Budget the Petroleum Minister was pleased to announce some price hike in petroleum products. I do not know whether Prof. Dandavate thereby wants to say that this is one of the means of resource mobilisation. If he is fully convinced that this is resource mobilisation in which Finance Minister through the Petroleum Minister has done this then, of course, he will be perfectly justified in raising that point but everyone of us is aware of the fact that there is still an element of subsidy in oil. We have not completely cleared the entire thing. So, any question of resource mobilisation normally will not arise.

Thereafter, there are only two courses left. One course is to reduce the developmental expenditure, the Finance Minister has been pleased to say that he has raised the developmental expenditure corresponding to the last year by 16 per cent and the hon'ble Members themselves have criticised this by saying that the price rise has been of the order of 20 per cent and your step-up is just 16 per cent. That clearly shows that there is hardly any scope of reducing the developmental expenditure. On the other hand, everyone of us in one

sector or the other has been requesting the Minister concerned that he should do this and do that and try to step up the developmental expenditure. So, that aspect is also not there....

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** To my knowledge, during the discussion, nobody ever suggested that the developmental expenditure should be reduced. Actually, on the contrary that is the one expenditure that is always productive and that is also non-inflationary, in a sense, if I may say so. Nobody suggested that the developmental expenditure should be reduced. If it comes to a ratio of non-developmental and developmental expenditure, I would say, we would be happy if the developmental expenditure is increased. That would result in more production. That would result in reducing the inflationary burden on the economy of our country.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** I could concede your point. You never meant it. But what else can it mean? That is my point. If Rs. 1432 crores of deficit has been practically left uncovered, what are the means available? One, to reduce developmental expenditure, which, according to hon. Members, is irreducible, you cannot do it. Now the other thing or the other means which is available is this. The hon. Finance Minister should have gone in for increased and heavier doses of taxation. I was also one of them, as the hon. Members of the Opposition, who were just waiting till the last sentence of the hon. Minister's speech, expecting something or the other to come out, by which they will be able to harass the Finance Minister, saying, you have increased this tax or that tax. His announcement that there is no tax came to everyone's surprise even on this side also. I must frankly admit this. We were also expecting that he is going in for heavier doses of taxation..

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East): He has raised it and then he came to the House.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** Probably you were not in the House, that is what I have already said. He has used another method which according to me is a cautious approach. I compliment him for this. I congratulate him for his imagination, boldness and taking very calculated step. Deficit financing is a very effective instrument in the hands of the Finance Minister which has to be used in a very calculated and selective manner, otherwise undesirable consequences are bound to follow, but here the Finance Minister has weighed every step, and taken calculated risk. We can very well analyse the assumptions which he was having in his mind when he took this step, where he did not levy any additional tax, and left such big deficit uncovered. According to him, he had two or three assumptions: One is that monsoon is going to be good; we will have normal agricultural production and with the stocks at our disposal, with normal monsoon, with good agricultural produce in our hands, there will not be any big problem. That is one assumption. Another assumption is what he has clearly enunciated in his Budget speech. Announcing a number of concessions in the case of Direct Taxes, he expects that every one will behave properly. Exemption limit was raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000; surcharge reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. He expects better tax returns to be filed so that he will be able to concentrate on major parties, leaving out the smaller one as far as possible. And his third assumption, according to me, is the incentive which he has afforded to the industrial sector thereby expecting that a proper atmosphere of investment and growth will be created.

Now, these are the 3 or 4 assumptions on which he seems to have framed his budget proposal. Now, it is

the people who have got the benefit, got all the concessions that the Finance Minister himself has offered without anything asking for the same. I do not think that any pressure was brought on the Finance Minister for these concessions. He on his own, knowing the working of the Industry Department, knowing also the working of the Finance Department, has announced so many concessions with a view to creating a proper atmosphere of growth and production. He expects that his budget proposals will ultimately lead to greater production both in the industrial sector as well as in the agricultural sector. How best we respond is now left to the common people for whom he has announced so many concessions. As a matter of abundant precaution I have one or two suggestions merely for his consideration.

The first point which I would like to suggest will be about appreciable reduction in the non-developmental and non-plan expenditure. If this can be resorted to, I feel that there is a tremendous amount of scope so that a large number of schemes can be transferred to the State Governments. Thereafter there is no justification for having this kind of expenditure at the Government of India levels.

The second point which is very much emphasised is about very close monitoring of the fiscal targets set for each Ministry both at the Central Government's level as well as at the State Government's level and for creating a kind of sense of urgency and awareness in the officers who are working in the field. I think this is where we have been falling short badly of our physical targets. For, the financial targets have been achieved but physical targets have always eluded us. We have to have some sort of a very close monitoring of all the activities.

Sir, I have had the opportunity of going through the performance budgets which was presented to the House by different Ministries. May I re-



[Shri S. B. Chavan]

quest the Finance Minister kindly to go through at least one performance budget? If you want, you can go through the entire thing and see whether in the case of at least one Ministry the performance budget has been really fulfilled or not. He must first satisfy himself. I for one at least can say that it does not give any correct idea as to what are the physical targets which they have set for themselves and how they are going to be answerable to the Parliament next year when the budget is presented. If we have to compare the performance budget of next year with last year's budget, the Members of Parliament should be in a position to find out as to whether they have been able to achieve the targets that they have set for themselves and if they have not, they should find out which department has failed, where the things have gone wrong. At least we should be able to find out these things.

Sir, the third point which we may bring to the notice of hon. Finance Minister, as a matter of abundant precaution is about the infrastructural facilities which are very badly required, if we really believe in, industrial and agricultural growth. Here the State Electricity Boards, the Coal Ministry and the Railway Ministry have a co-ordination Committee. But at the same time, greater attention will have to be paid to see that our production does not suffer because of the infrastructural facilities which are not coming up to the mark. That is the only apprehension left. If we are able to fulfil this expectation, if electricity becomes available to all the industries which are either there or which are newly set up—agriculturists should also get power which is very badly required—I am sure the production oriented budget which the hon. Finance Minister presented to the House will be completely fulfilled and there should be no difficulty about it.

One or two more points which I have to bring to the notice of this

House are about the incentives which, in fact are very badly required in the agricultural sector. It is not sufficient to give incentives only for the growth of industry, these are also essential for the agricultural sector which, in fact, has been very badly requiring some kind of incentives from the Government.

The support price suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission normally is very much below the market price. Agriculturists instead of getting remunerative price are not able to recover even the cost of production. I would suggest that the Agricultural Prices Commission should be an independent body and it should be a statutory body created by a Statute of this Parliament so that they are able to correctly find out and assess the cost of production and then suggest what should be the price which should be payable even as a support price to the agriculturists.

The second point is about the agricultural credit line which has got choked up in a large number of States and it has got to be cleared. Shri Niren Ghosh is not here, but I was amused to find that every now and then, whenever the the question of Maharashtra scheme was being raised here, he always used to say that there are some fictitious transactions and fictitious loans were given. I do not know on what basis he has been saying that. Even if there are some fictitious transactions, those could be found out and the persons concerned punished for that. Why should every cultivator be punished for that? They are not able to utilise the Reserve Bank credit limit because a large number of defaulters are there. The Maharashtra Government has taken a bold and realistic step in this connection and they wanted to provide Rs. 45 crores for wiping out the loan of these small and marginal farmers. I would request the Finance Minister to see that at least the Reserve Bank does not come in the way. The Reserve Bank should not

create any difficulty if the credit line gets cleared and they are able to utilise the agricultural credit in full, which, in fact, they very badly require.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thani): What exactly should this Government do? Give a concrete proposal.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I could make the Finance Minister get my point, at least, he is sure, of what we expect. I do not want the Reserve Bank to come in the way of the Maharashtra Government, that is the only thing.

14.49 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the chair]

There is one more point. Some kind of adjustment in the price of urea and other chemical fertilisers which the cultivators have to use is necessary. The price of all petroleum products has gone up, thereby urea has become a prohibitive item for agriculture. Some kind of adjustment effected by which urea should be easily available to the cultivators is one of the points which the Finance Minister may kindly consider.

My next point is about the natural calamities and the scheme of re-scheduling of loan. The Finance Minister is aware of the fact that re-scheduling is not a concession to the cultivator at all. He is not only required to pay one instalment, but one and one-third instalment. If a man who is not in a position to pay one instalment, is required to pay one and one-third, I think, it is too much. And if he were to fail in payment of one instalment, the entire amount is being recovered or a very heavy penalty is being levied. That is how many cultivators have become defaulters. Some kind of a realistic scheme will have to be adopted by the Reserve Bank in order to see that for those who suffer due to drought or floods or any other natural calamities, re-scheduling of the bank loan should not create more difficulties.

There is one more point about the participation by Government and the Reserve Bank in creating a credit stabilization fund.

That is a scheme which has already been accepted. That scheme is in operation, but it is only on paper. My submission will be that all the 3, viz. the State Government, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India should participate in a big way, so that in times of calamity, we are able to help the cultivators who, in fact, need our help very badly. I wanted to bring these suggestions to his notice, in order to see that the agriculturist also feels satisfied that the new Government takes care of the problems of agriculturists, and sees that the real bottlenecks and difficulties are being properly tackled.

There are 1 or 2 points which I have to mention—about the dispersal of industry. Mr Chanana is here. When a question was raised here some days back, he was pleased to say that he would lay the information on the Table of the House. The point was this: in spite of a clear decision by the Government of India, in spite of a clear decision by the Metropolitan authorities and in spite of the policy of the State Government not to locate big industrial units in already congested localities—and when we are talking in terms of dispersal of industries with a view to seeing that conditions are created by which mofussil areas also get the benefit of industrial development—we find that all these decisions are being violated. The same areas again get congested. More units, either in the name of new units, small scale units or expansion of the units are again located in the same, old areas. It is only the Bombay-Pune-Thana range in Maharashtra which is, in fact, having all the congestion of industry. The rest of Maharashtra, especially the ex-Hyderabad part of Maharashtra and the ex-Madhya Pradesh part of it—Vidarbha and Marathwada as they are popularly known—are lagging behind. There is hardly any industry there. We give

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

all concessions and we make policy pronouncements (*Interruptions*) About Konkan, with the petrochemical complex coming in, I think there is tremendous scope there. That is why I did not mention it.

I request the Finance Minister kindly to look into this and see that this policy is translated into action, and that backward areas are, in fact, given some industries in the joint sector, or some more concessions may be given, so that these backward areas are brought on par with the other areas of the State.

Now about national highways. In the ex-Hyderabad part of Maharashtra, there is not even one mile of national highway. We are consistently told that the Government has taken a decision not to go in for any new national highway. My only request to him will be this: the Transport Ministry did not come up for discussion here. I, therefore, take this opportunity to tell the Finance Minister that the ex-hyderabad part of Maharashtra did not have even a single mile of national highway, except perhaps a part of Osmanabad, i.e. the Solapur-Hyderabad national highway. That is the only highway passing through the fringe of that area. My request to him is to join all these areas in such a manner that the agricultural produce....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You get the support from the Chief Minister.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I hope that all these points will be taken care of, and the respective Ministry will be informed of the action taken. I have great pleasure in supporting the Finance Bill.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Mr Chairman, at the outset, I welcome the proposals, the new proposals inserted in the Finance Bill, namely, the tax holiday extended from

7 years to 8 years in the case of assesses. In the same manner, in the case of new plants, the concession is also extended for the purchase of machinery. Some incentive is also extended to the transport industry which is a vital industry in the matter of economic activities. It deserves that incentive which the hon. Minister is kind enough to give. In the same way, exemption is also made available to the business of live-stock, poultry, dairy farming. These proposals follow the previous budget proposals. These proposals will certainly help in the development of this country.

Something was mentioned here about the price rise. Even after this budget, prices have risen to a considerable extent. Complaint has been made about it here. As far as this House is concerned,—members belonging to various political parties, whether they are in the Ruling Party or in the Opposition, whether they are in the Centre or in the States,—every political party has got its responsibility in dealing with this problem. They must have some suggestions to make to the government how to curb price rise. I am happy that the hon Finance Minister has come out with a proposal to establish a cell in the Ministry of Finance to make available supplies to the scarcity areas so that the vulnerable sections can purchase these things at reasonable rates. This action of creating a cell may minimise the price level. After the Budget, though it was welcomed by all, I am sorry to say that certain departments are in collusion with some business people and they go against the interest of the government. I would like the government to take stern action against those officers as well as persons involved in this matter. For example, in my neighbouring district, Nilgiri, there is a public undertaking unit, that is, Hindustan Photo Film. Soon after the budget proposals were announced saying that they will be effective from 1st July this year, some officials came in collusion with some persons in South India Film Chamber in Madras. They smuggled about

4—5000 rolls of colour films valued at Rs. 26 lakhs from the godown of a firm. So, this is the gross scandal committed by the officials who were in collusion with some people in South India Film Chamber Association. I would like the government to take stern action against those persons. I am glad that the CBI is enquiring into the matter. In this connection I would request the hon. Minister to see that no culprit is free from punishment.

15 hrs.

About allegations made about the departments, we have been noticing in respect of expenditure, that as soon as amounts are allocated to the respective departments of the state government, they are not at all taking any interest whether a particular amount allotted to a particular department is properly utilised or not. It is done only after the entire amount is spent. It is time to have a mechanism to find whether the amount allocated to the departments of the state government are properly utilised for the particular purpose for which they were earmarked, so that the departments of the state as well as the Central Governments do not spend all their amount at the end of the financial year. For example, if some amount is allotted to a particular department, they sleep over that amount and then they spend that amount hurriedly at the end of March with the result that the amount is not utilised properly, there is scope for waste, corruption and malpractices. Therefore, it is the duty of the government to come forward with proposals to check these malpractices and inefficiency prevailing in the departments. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for 1978-79 shows how the departments are not utilising the amounts properly.

Government is committed to certain principles, to give to the people everything they need. But at the same time the departmental executives do not understand the realities or the principles and the responsibilities of

the government. In those cases I would like to ask the government to fix responsibility on a particular officer. What happens? Suppose some officer commits a mistake and the audit report finds something, a reply is given by the government and it is treated as if his responsibility is over. No action is taken against him. He may be transferred from one department to another. He has made some mistake or mischief at the cost of the exchequer, at the cost of public welfare. Government should fix responsibility on the officer and then only this type of lethargy in the departments will go.

We are getting assistance from foreign countries—the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and other agencies and the funds are utilised by our government. As far as India is concerned, I am happy that most of the funds are properly utilised. But at the same time, there may be some lacuna or shortcoming in the execution of projects. If the World Bank prepares an audit report, it should be placed on the Table of the House so that we know what is happening, what difficulties are pointed out by the World Bank. Just as the CAG's national audit report is placed on the Table of the House, the audit report of the World Bank and the IMF should also be laid on the Table of the House. Then only we will know what is our performance.

I welcome the functioning of Income Tax Department. Of course, there are some loopholes also in this matter. The Department should come forward with many amendments. For example I came across a judgment of the Supreme Court of 8th May, 1980. There is a person Shri Piara Singh. His job is smuggling gold from Pakistan to India. He was carrying money to Pakistan so as to buy gold and smuggle gold from Pakistan to India. He wanted to sell the smuggled gold at a higher price. On the way he was arrested by the Customs Authorities. Then the amount was confiscated. After some time his assets were assessed. He was carrying Rs. 65,500.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

Then the Assessee Shri Piara Singh went to the Income Tax Officer stating that the amount which was confiscated by the Customs Authorities should be allowed to be deducted from the income as expenditure. This was his contention. The Appellate Commissioner rejected his application. Again he went in for appeal. In appeal to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal the contention of the assessee was that if he was regarded as engaged in business of smuggling, he was entitled to deductions of the entire sum of Rs. 65,500 as a loss incurred in the confiscation of the currency notes. That was also rejected. On the reference, at the instance of Commissioner of the question—was the amount of Rs. 65,500 allowable for deduction under Section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1922 the High Court answered the question in affirmative against the Commissioner. On appeal made by the Commissioner of Income Tax, the Supreme Court while affirming the decision of the High Court said:

“The currency notes carried by the assessee across the border constituted the means for acquiring gold in Pakistan which gold he subsequently sold in India at a profit. The currency notes were necessary for acquiring the gold. The carriage of currency notes across the border was an essential part of smuggling operation. If the activity of smuggling can be regarded as a business, those who are carrying on that business, those who are carrying on that business must be deemed to be aware that a necessary incident involved in that business is detection by the customs authorities and consequent confiscation of currency notes. It is an incident as predictable in the course of carrying on the activity as any other feature of it. Having regard to the nature of the activity, possible detection by the customs authorities constitutes a normal feature integrated into all that is implied and involved in it. The confiscation of the currency

notes is a loss in the same way as if the notes had been stolen or dropped on the way. It is a loss which springs directly from the carrying on of the business and is incidental to it.”

This is the judgement of the Supreme Court. The person is committing an offence. Cognisable offence can be taken as a business under the Income Tax Act 1976 Section 2(13). It says—

“Business includes any trade, commerce or manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade commerce or manufacture.”

So this Section says ‘any adventure’. So, smuggling is an adventure. In the future, even pick pocketing and stealing currency notes will be legalised. This is the question. Whatever may be deductible or not, please see this type of judgment. Of course, I am not a legal luminary. The Department should know all these things and bring a suitable amendment. Therefore, I request the Government to go into this matter.

Coming to plan allocations to the States, some States like Kerala and West Bengal fight with the Central Government and get more funds for their respective States. Ours is a poor State and the people in power do not know where to approach for funds. Whether they should fight with the Central Government or not is not the question. But they do not know whom to approach for funds. (*Interruptions*). I am talking about the Finance Minister of Tamilnadu.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not so innocent.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: He is not so innocent, but he does not know whom to approach for funds. So, the Central Government should make a survey. Of course, the Planning Commission is there and they do visit the States. They call for the views and recommendations of the State

Governments. But the Central Government must make an independent survey, so that where a backward area needs certain help and benefits from the Central Government, that could be given to them. So, I request the Government to look into that matter also.

Many hon. members talked about railways. We have been demanding a particular line right from 1932. That scheme was approved and a survey was also made. I am referring to the railway line from Samaraj Nagar to Palani, the pilgrim centre, via Tiruppur and Dharapuram. Dharapuram is a very backward area. There are no water resources and no industries. When we approach the Railway Minister he says that because there is no industry, railway line is not necessary as there are no goods to be carried. When we approach the Industry Minister, he says, when there is no railwayline, how can we give you industries? This is the position. I want the Government to see that this railway line is constructed and also some major industry is put up in backward areas like Dharapuram. Coimbatore District has been bifurcated into Periyar District and Coimbatore District. The entire Periyar District is a backward area and it should be declared as an industrially backward district. Then only they will get more industries from the Centre and even the private people will invest money there. Thereby the area may become prosperous.

The previous speakers have spoken about agriculturists. The Agricultural Prices Commission has said that only Rs. 100 will be given per quintal as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. The agriculturists' associations demand Rs. 150. My personal view is that it is a just demand and Rs. 150 should be given to the agriculturists. Of course, the State Government is saying that Rs. 130 will be enough for them. Even otherwise, the State Government is ready to give more funds. Already the Chief Minister has assured the agriculturists that they will

get more money. Even the Agricultural Prices Commission or the Central Government do not give more money to the farmers. The Chief Minister has given a promise to the agriculturists that they will be given higher price of paddy. I request the Government that the price of paddy should be fixed at the rate of Rs. 150 per bag.

By saying this, I welcome the Finance Bill. I congratulate the Finance Minister for having given some concessions in some fields which I have already mentioned.

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda): I am grateful to you for allowing me to rise and support this Bill. I congratulate and compliment our Finance Minister for presenting the Bill.

I was here on the day when the Bill was presented and the disappointment in the opposition was so universal, so complete and so evident that I will not hesitate in saying that it was the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi that sent the Janata Party to the opposition, then our Minister's careful planning and presentation had provided the *coup-de-grace* whereas the search for a new rallying the point was concerned.

As far as taxation goes, there will always be taxation if the society has to progress. But it is the concern of the common man. Even those who do not read newspapers, they look around and see as to what is happening to the taxed amount, whether it is being utilised or not. If the taxed amount is utilised properly, they pay it willingly, if they feel it is not being utilised properly, they grumble. Even today, the vast amount of taxes that we collect or have collected, are being utilised in big financing agencies like LIC, UTI, IDBI. Whether the taxed amount is of today or yesterday or day before yesterday, this is all taxpayers' money and they keep an eye on it and keep looking at it with a hope that it will bring returns and then we will be having less taxation in the country.

[Shri Anand Singh]

Today, the tax evasion is of the order of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores. The black-money has gone upto Rs. 20,000 crores. The parallel economy is the word they have started using. Here, I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister is going to take very stringent and strong steps to curb this black-money so that this parallel economy is depleted if not completely destroyed.

The financing agencies are supposed to bring us returns. But what is actually happening? You take the case of automobile industry. These financing agencies have invested lot of money in the automobile industry. As you know, a diesel Ambassador car costs Rs. 84,000, an ordinary Ambassador car costs Rs. 60,000, a Fiat costs Rs. 64,000. If I ask you, Mr. Chairman, about the price, you will say that it is phenomenally high and so, the consumers like you and I are suffering. What is actually happening in this? If you look at the balance-sheets, you will find that they are running on marginal profit and in some year, it is a marginal loss. With Rs. 84,000 for a diesel Ambassador car, the Birlas are running their unit on a marginal profit or loss. With Rs. 64,000 for a Fiat car, the Premier people are running the unit on a marginal profit and loss. So is the case with Standard Motors. What they have actually done is that they captured ancillaries also. Their ancillaries are run by the same people, their family members or their directors. The profits are diverted there and it does not come back to the mother firm for distribution to the share-holders.

To cite an example, take the Premier Motors. The radiators are made by Bharat Radiators Private Limited at a much inflated price. The result is that the price of the car becomes higher. Who runs the Bharat Radiators Private Limited? It is run by the daughter of Walchand Hirachand. From where do they buy the other components? They buy them from

Acme, at a much inflated price. Who are the owners of Acme? The same Walchand Hirachand people. So, by the time the car is assembled, the price is much inflated and the consumer, you and I, have to pay more.

Take the case of one Birla concern. I am just citing one component, the bearings. A Birla concern called National Bearing sells them to Hindustan Motors. This National Bearing does not produce the bearing. It is only a sole selling agent. It buys it from National Engineering Industries Limited, which is another Birla company. So, it starts from National Engineering Industries, goes to National Bearing and then goes to Birlas.

The result is that when an article costing Rs. 10 goes to the mother plant, the cost inflates to Rs. 30. Who suffers? We are the sufferers. An unlimited number of shareholders suffer, institutions like LIC, UTI and IDBI suffer because they get less return. I say this because I strongly feel that if we get a bigger return from our investment in the public sector, if instead of getting a loss of Rs. 3,400 crores we get a profit of Rs. 3,400 crores the taxation structure could have been different and we could be more liberal in our taxation policy. Why do we not consider this aspect so that in future we can put lesser taxes on people and save them from misery?

It is good that our present Finance Minister has taken the right steps and saved us from some misery. Earlier we had a Finance Minister who claimed to be a son of a farmer. I congratulate the present Finance Minister for saving millions and millions of farmers from the misdeeds of that "farmer's son".

I can understand your fixing a target for collection of incometax but not for estate duty, because that passes my understanding. I am talking of the district level or zonal and I say this because I have suffered, I have gone through the mill. When my

father died, I went to the estate duty office. It was in the month of March. He said "look here, I wish I could help you, because you are such a youngster—it was way back in 1964—but what can I do? Nobody is dying and we have a target to fulfil." Then I asked him what am I to do. He said "pray". After a month it so happened that a big member of one of the leading business families living in Banaras died. So, when I called on him next month, he was very happy. He said he will do a little good to me and as someone else is also there. So, I was very happy. Then he gave another date after a month. When I went to him that day, he said: "Look here, I doubt if I can help you. The gentleman who died, even though he belongs to one of the big families, his estate is not going to pay any taxes, because he has manipulated the accounts in such a way that, brother, you are the only one again". So, he said: 'Anything I can do?' I asked: 'What am I supposed to do'. He said 'Pray hard'. I did pray hard. Later on, no one died and I had to take the brunt. So far as the targets in respect of death duty are concerned, there is no Act, it is just a Government order, and I request the Minister to inform in turn the Estate Duty Officers to go slow so far as this taxation is concerned.

I was talking about taxation. I want to bring in another topic and that is about sick units. In the last 3—4 years whenever we read a paper, specially the *Economic Times*, there you see the word 'sick'. This has become so common. What happened to your mini steel plants? They are sick. What happened to textile industry? It is sick. Jute industry is sick, handloom sick, powerloom sick, leather in Kanpur again is sick. The diesel manufacturers in Gaziabad are sick too. Sugar in U.P. is sick. The sugar mills in UP which have been brought in to this state 30 years ago and were covered with a special Act, protected from all calamities possibly so much so that farmers have been

suffering till now, are also sick. If you look at them what do you find? They do not pay the arrears. I want to bring to your notice two things. Firstly, the payment system. It says that there is a basic price plus you get something on the recovery. If the recovery is higher, the farmer gets a higher price. Every one is suffering because of the high price of sugar at the rate of Rs. 8 per Kg. 22 lakhs of families that are dependent on sugarcane cultivation in U.P. are suffering on two counts. Firstly, they do not get the payment and secondly, they buy sugar at Rs. 8 a kilo. The recovery process is a very tricky process. Maybe the sugarcane is good. If the sugarcane is bad, then the farmers will get a lower price for it. But what is the justification? If the factory had not been modernised, if the plants are old and they have not been renovated, then the recovery is low. Why should the farmer is made to suffer because of this and the Sugar Act, an Act that was made in 1934? The Constitution could be amended to suit the needs of the people, but then, a 34-year old Act till today has not undergone even a single change because the money barons are sitting on it. So, I request you firstly to see to this.

The second thing, the most important point, is the method of payment. When the farmer provides sugar cane to the mills, it is the Government who fix the price, the mill, the date, the place for supply etc. So, when it comes to the payment, why this aloofness? Why this cold attitude towards the farmer from the Government. So, my suggestion would be just about the way the Government takes interest in supplying sugar cane to the sugar mills. The Government should take interest in seeing that the payments are made to the sugar growers. In fact, what we need today is a small fund that would give the money to the sugar growers straight from the Government and Government would recover the money from the mill owners so that they come into direct contact with the mill owners. You



[Shri Anand Singh]

should have a small fund. The moment you get the supply of the cane, you make the payment from the treasury and you collect this money from the mills. You can be harsh with them, you can twist their arm, we cannot. Today more than Rs. 60 crores of dues are lying with them. What can we do? My own mill has not paid Rs. 40 lakhs. What am I supposed to do? Where can I go? So, Government must take up this responsibility.

The Planning Commission makes allotments for industrial development, but once the money reaches there, what happens? The way it is distributed in the districts is an old story. There are many districts like mine, Gonda, where in the last 30 years not one single penny has been spent on setting up the smallest industry to help the people there. So, a comprehensive chart should be prepared district-wise, showing the districts which are industrially backward, so that money may be invested there for promoting industries. The whole problem is this. The money sanctioned goes where?—where the Minister belongs, because there is a saying:

हमारे जिले में कैसे तरक्की होगी,  
हमारे यहां कोई मंत्र नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why most of the Members want to become Ministers.

SHRI ANAND SINGH: If there is a Minister from a district in the Congress (I) Government, when the opposition comes to power they see to it that there is a Minister from the same district to counter him in their Government, so that the benefits again go to the same districts, while the other districts are starved. It is therefore very necessary to have a comprehensive district-wise chart for industrial development.

There was a scheme under the leadership of Nanaji Deshmukh which

was taken up in Gonda, when he became Member of Parliament from Balrampur. It was a funny scheme. Rs. 17 lakhs were given to this scheme. Nanaji Deshmukh was the Chairman, and there were three or four of his party Members and Government officials. It was said that this agency would help the growers there to instal 20,000 tubewells. It ran for two years, and then the completion report showed that 20,600 borings had been done, but what was overlooked is that we have other agencies, Government agencies, which also do these borings. We have the minor irrigation schemes, block schemes etc. In fact, Nanaji did not bore a single tubewell. The figures quoted were simply the district's figures. And what happened to the money? Sixty people were employed as promoters on Rs. 500 per month. All of them belonged to one political party, and they were given 12 motor cycles. What they did was not to instal tubewells, but to go round the block and organise drills. So, I would like the Minister to look into this and see what happened to this money.

They had done blunders. The other day, I was reading the *Economic Times* dated 18th September 1979. I will read out what has appeared in this paper: "The faulty and unimaginative steel distribution policy led to the generation of black money to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores in the economy over the last one year." It was a question of one Minister, one Ministry, one order. They had so many Ministers equally efficient and we know what they did to the economy. The economy was ruined.

I must congratulate the Minister once again for presenting this budget at a time when the country is coming out from the dark era, from a dilapidated economic condition.

I must say that the Minister should not go on like this for another four years. It will ruin democracy, because it is said that if democracy

is to be safe, the Opposition has to be kept alive and this kind of budget can destroy them on popularity front.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA**  
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are in the last phase of the Budget discussion, which started just after the presentation of the Budget for the year 1980-81. A large number of members from this side and the other side spoke about it, some were critical about it and some of the very senior members of the House even staged a drama and made a number of allegations and cast aspersions on the Finance Minister.

In fact, this is not a very happy or ideal Budget in the normal conditions. But this Budget, which has been presented in this House, was not presented in normal conditions or normal circumstances. One has to understand that. There was perhaps no alternative to the Finance Minister in the present circumstances to present a better budget than this. The conditions were such, on the one side there was a deteriorating law and order situation and on the other, he inherited a deficit of about Rs. 3000 crores. There was abnormally low production in key sectors like steel, coal, cement and aluminium, which are the main fabrics of our economy and there was also a ten per cent decline in the agricultural production. Under these circumstances, what other options, did the Finance Minister have to present a better Budget than this? We want to minimise deficit, we want that there should be no taxation, we want that the rise in prices should be curbed, we want industrial peace and we want higher wages for the working class. We want everything. Of course, it is all necessary for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor and the weaker sections. Now, what was the scope for the Finance Minister for resources mobilisation to achieve this? As such, whatever constraints

or undesirability is there in the Budget is all due to the circumstances which have been created by the previous regime and this was bound to happen.

I support this Finance Bill because it is growth-oriented. In the present circumstances, we require a growth-oriented Budget, which would help us to increase the savings and these savings must be ploughed back for investment. Now, if we are to make large savings, what is required is creation of an atmosphere and conditions for such savings and these savings should be ploughed back to investment in core sectors having adequate incentives. One will like the present Budget which has arranged for desirable savings and investment, particularly in the Small Scale Industries Corporation, Handloom Corporation. All these are the attempts made by the Finance Minister.

The present taxation proposals before us are reduced ones, but it is not enough in this sort of economy, which requires a further reduction in taxes. We have seen that during 1972-73, there was a heavy dose of taxation and only in 1976-77, the taxes were reduced. The result was that there was more net realisation in 1976-77 than in 1972-73.

In economic theory, before determining tax rates, the fundamentals are to be looked at, the capability of paying and desirability of paying. The tax-payers must have the capacity to pay and, at the same time, they should have the desire also to pay. This is the striking balance and here the fixing of practical striking point at 66 per cent is a very practicable one and by this net realisation will be much more.

In the matter of inflation which is one of the very important aspects, there are textbook methods, that is, contraction of money supply, high rate of interest and dear money policy. But there should be a limit

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

to it. We have followed all these textbook methods but ultimately the solution lies with the augmentation of production. Steel, coal, power, aluminium, cement, machine building are the sectors where we must make qualitative change and improve the production to the maximum installed capacity. These are the key industrial sectors which have got the thread of our economic strength. Yet, the country has got enough strength to bear the economic crises if these sectors are properly manned and looked after and production is improved. For full utilisation, the conditions have to be created. The supply of raw materials and inputs has to be assured. There is no problem of market. India is a vast country. We have a very big domestic market. The responsibility of the Government will be to ensure the supply of raw materials and inputs. I am happy that the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has spoken about it also and that he is the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure. As such, more results are expected. That is why I say that this is one of the best budgets arising out of the present circumstances which will undoubtedly lead the country to a higher growth of G.N.P.

There is another important point which has to be looked into. We have certain areas, unexplored areas, where exploration is necessary. We have got union territories. We have got two kinds of union territories. One kind of union territory is having the legislature. The people there elect their representatives and they constitute the Assembly and they try to fulfil the aspirations of the people of that region. There is another kind of union territory which is fully governed by the Central Government, by the Home Ministry, through a Chief Commissioner. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a union territory of that type. It is one of the union ter-

ritories which is a God-gifted one to our nation because we have got such a vast coastline that can be developed for fisheries; we have got green areas for the development of forestry. We have got now the availability of natural gas and bright prospect of petroleum products. That too adds to the importance of the union territory. It is one of the strategically located union territories. What is the position? How we try to extract more wealth from unexplored union territory. I would like to give you some account of that.

Firstly, there is no public opinion in the union territory. There are no elections; there is no Assembly. There was only one Advisory Committee under the Home Ministry during the Janata regime. That has also been discontinued. Then, the Municipality is a simple Municipal Board. The Deputy Commissioner is there as Chairman of the Municipal Board and the members selected from the public have no say because all power is vested in the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.

MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, I come from a Union Territory; please be considerate.

Now, what are the developmental activities? There is only the district development process: that will not help us. As you know, even after 32 years of Independence, we do not have roads in the island and people from 20 miles away have carry head-loads of their products and come here to sell them in the market. There is no adequate conveyance. There is no public conveyance system; buses are not there. Again, for transportation from one island to another island, there is inadequate shipping facility. In spite of our best efforts, we could not improve the shipping facilities all these years.

Now, in certain areas, ex-service-men resettlement is going on very

near Indonesia; every now and then their grievances are being put up but are not solved. Unemployment is increasing day by day in that part. As for educational facilities, we do not have a medical college, an engineering college or an ITI; we do not have anything. In the mainland, seats are not available and students from that part of the territory cannot get admission for higher studies. These are the difficulties there. That is why I say that if the Government of India tries to have a special development programme in such areas, it can fetch more money and can also develop the territory. It can help the Finance Minister in mobilising more wealth.

In this connection, I would like to cite an example. There is a Forest Development Corporation of which either officers from Delhi or those who go on deputation constitute the Board of Directors. There is not a single person from the territory on the Board of Directors. Do you think those people will be able to do justice to our people?

I would like to make another suggestion to the Hon. Finance Minister. There should be a plantation based Corporation and there should be much stress given to it. We import Rs. 150 crore worth of red oil Palm. While this palm can grow very well in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. If the Government provides more funds, this can be done, and the import of this palm can be stopped.

At the same time, one of our islands, which is double the area of Singapore, has all the facilities for having a free trade zone. I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister to consider the suggestion to have a free trade zone in that island, which could be a window to the world trade community and in which tourist infrastructure can be developed—which also can earn a lot of foreign exchange.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
I will take another minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please now; you have said so much about your island. Don't think he will give everything to you! Don't ask so much that you don't get anything!

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Now, about the impression of the people who go to the island....  
(Interruptions).

There is a news item with the caption 'Andamans Still a Penal Colony'. They say that in the island of Andamans and Nicobar, the 'emerald in the deep blue', "there is a deep undercurrent of dissatisfaction, resentment and tension among the people". In fact, I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister to bear in mind, while implementing all these things, that there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the Government employees there because the Andamans and Nicobar Islands Special Allowance was not paid to all. Discrimination is there....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you take him to your island? Request him to pay a visit to the island so that he will know the problems there. Why don't you request him to pay a visit to the island so that he can see things with his own eyes and help you?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
I invite you also, not only him but also you and the entire House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Finance Minister goes, I do not mind going with him.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
While concluding, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to consider those far-flung, remote, backward and also isolated territories and in his budget proposals he should give more money for the developmental activities and also to remove the ano-

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

malies in special pay allowed to government employees.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : सभा-पति जी, इस फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलते हुए सब से पहले तो मुझे यह बात कहनी है कि जिस परिस्थिति में यह बजट लाया गया है, या पेश किया गया है और आम जनता ने जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के बाद इस नयी सरकार से जिस तरह के बजट की आशा की थी वह आशा जनता की इस बजट के द्वारा पूरी नहीं हुई है।

आज कांग्रेस आई को दो-तिहाई बहुमत हासिल है। जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के बाद जब कांग्रेस आई के लोग चुनाव के मैदान में थे तो उन्होंने जनता से यह वायदा किया था कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत ने हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति को जो चाँपट कर दिया है, यदि एक मजबूत बहुमत हम को दिया जाए तो हम निश्चित तौर पर देश को आर्थिक संकट से बाहर निकालेंगे, देश से मंहगाई दूर करेंगे, देश से बेरोजगारी दूर करेंगे, देश से गरीबी दूर करेंगे और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे, देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा कर के विदेशों पर आज जो निर्भरता है उसके समाप्त करेंगे। लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के कि यह पहला बजट है, जब कि आपको दो-तिहाई बहुमत हासिल है, ऐसी स्थिति में आपने चुनाव के मौके पर जो जनता से वायदा किये थे, क्या आप निश्चित तौर पर उन वायदों और उद्देश्यों को, लक्ष्यों को पूरा नहीं कर सकते? आज आप राजनीतिक तौर पर काफी शक्ति सम्पन्न हैं, आपके हाथ काफी मजबूत हैं।

हमारे देश में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत कोई नयी हुकूमत नहीं है। तीस साल तक कांग्रेस ने देश पर हुकूमत की है। पहले भी कांग्रेस चुनावों के मौके पर वायदा करती रही है, पहले भी जनता ने कांग्रेस को कई मौके दिये हैं लेकिन जनता को सदा ही निराशा हाथ लगी है। यह बजट भी उसी निराशा का प्रतीक है, इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है। खुद यहां पर कांग्रेस आई के लोगों ने भी,

बावजूद इस बात के कि उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री को मुबारकबाद दी है और मुबारकबाद देना उनका फर्ज भी है, लेकिन जिन बातों की उन्होंने चर्चा की है उनसे यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि वे लोग भी इस से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का सवाल है, मजदूर वर्ग के लोग, मिडिल क्लास एवं पढ़े लिखे लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। सिवाय उन बड़े लोगों को छोड़ कर जो बड़े घराने के लोग हैं, जिनको पहले भी रियायतें दी जाती रही हैं और इस बजट में भी रियायतें दी गई हैं, आम तौर पर सभी वर्गों में इस बजट की आलोचना हो रही है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बजट पेश करते हुए दो बातों का जिक्र बहुत मजबूती से किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस बजट के जरिये चीजों के दामों में जो बढ़ती हो रही है उसके रोकेंगे और मुद्रा प्रसार को कम करेंगे। बजट से पहले वस्तुओं के दाम काफी तेजी से बढ़ रहे थे। आज बगैर इस बात का ख्याल किए हुए कि कौन किस पार्टी में है अगर सच्चाई से देखा जाए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बजट के बाद के दौर में भी चीजों के दामों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है चाहे वह कैरोसीन आयल हो, खाने के तेल हों, चीनी हों, सब्जियां हों या कपड़े और वस्तु हों। और तो और रेलों के अन्दर भी बजट के पहले जो लोग गए होंगे, जिन्होंने सफर किया होगा और रेलों में खाना खाया होगा उनको पता होगा कि बजट के बाद आज जो खाना दिया जाता है उसके दाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। पहले 3रु. 20 पैसे में खाना मिलता था और आज 3रु. 80 पैसे में मिलता है। चाय जो पहले 1 रुपया में ली जा सकती थी आज उसके 1 रुपया 25 पैसे देने पड़ते हैं। दावा यह किया गया था कि चीजों के दाम जो बढ़ रहे हैं उनको रोका जायगा। इस में यह बजट पूरे तौर पर असफल रहा है। इसका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यह है कि खुद सरकार ने बजट पेश करने के पहले पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों और खाद के दाम काफी बढ़ा दिए थे। इससे यह साबित होता है कि सरकार की नीति और सरकार की नीयत आम जनता पर से मंहगाई के बोझ को समाप्त करने की नहीं है। अगर यह बात होती तो आज देश के बड़े व्यापारी वर्ग को खुली लूट करने की छूट न दी जाती। फ्री ट्रेड की बात को आपने

मान्यता दे रखी है, जो बाहर बाजारी करने वाले हैं, जो होर्डर हैं ऐसे लोगों पर किसी तरह की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। जब तक मनमाना मुनाफा कमाने की छूट रहेगी हम चीजों के दाम नहीं बांध सकेंगे। चीजों के दामों में यह बढ़ती-चढ़ती अकारण हो रही है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। कांग्रेस आई की नीति पूंजी परस्त नीति है, पूंजीपतियों के पक्ष की नीति है, उनको मदद पहुंचाने की नीति है और उसका ही यह प्रतिफल है, नहीं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि आज कांग्रेस आई के हाथ में इतनी बड़ी शक्ति मिलने के बाद भी आम जनता को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए वह आगे न आती। आपको इस काम में आम जनता की स्पॉट मिल सकती है, मदद मिल सकती है। लेकिन फिर भी आज चोर बाजारिये, स्टूटबोज, मुनाफाखोर और ऐसे लोग जो मनमानी लूट मचाए हुए हैं, उन पर कोई अकुश नहीं लगाया जा रहा है। आप देश की हालत सुधारना नहीं चाहते हैं। आपने 1417 करोड़ का घाटे का बजट बनाया है। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसे की कमी है। 16 हजार करोड़ के लगभग हमारे देश में ब्लैकमनी के रूप में मौजूद है। टाटा विडला जैसे लोग भारत में मौजूद हैं जिन की आजादी के वक्त केवल 45 करोड़ की पूंजी थी जो कि आज बढ़ कर 1200 करोड़ की हो गई है। आज वे देश को लूट रहे हैं। कौन सी ऐसी बात है जो आपके रास्ते में बाधा स्वरूप खड़ी है कि आप ब्लैक मनी को बाहर निकालना नहीं चाहते हैं? अगर पैसे की कमी है तो आप ब्लैक मनी पर छापा मारें। ऐसे लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान के एकाधिकारवादी हैं, पूंजीपति हैं, उनकी पूंजी को आप जब्त करें और अपने घाटे के बजट को पूरा करें। लेकिन आप इसका नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि सरकार उनकी है, सरकार उनकी मदद पर निर्भर करती है और आज से नहीं बल्कि जब से कांग्रेस की हकूमत देश में आई है, बराबर इस बात की मांग की जाती रही है खास तौर पर देश की लैफ्ट पार्टीज की तरफ से, जो मजदूरों का, गरीबों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं, जो देश के अन्दर समाजवाद लाना चाहती हैं, जो देश का विकास चाहती हैं, जो चाहती हैं देश की पैदावार बढ़े, कि उनकी पूंजी को जब्त किया जाए लेकिन आपने आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया है। समाजवाद का नारा देने के बाव-

जूद भी आपने इस मांग को पूरा नहीं किया है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि देश लगातार आर्थिक संकट में धंसता चला जा रहा है। जब दुनिया के पूंजीवादी देश, जो डिवेलपेड कंट्रीज हैं, उनको यहां भी संकट है तो जाहिर बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान जो एक डिवेलोपिंग कंट्री है, विकासशील देश है, अगर हम उसी रास्ते पर चलेंगे जिस पर वे चल रहे हैं तो हमें आर्थिक संकट के दल-दल में जाने से कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। वही बात आज हो रही है। इस से बचने के लिये गैरपूंजीवादी रास्ता अपनाना होगा।

आज लगातार देश की पैदावार घट रही है, पिछली बार की सारी रिपोर्टों में भी यह लिखा है। विदेशों पर आपकी निर्भरता बढ़ती जा रही है। बजट में ऐसी कोई तरतीब दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है। सन् 1979-80 में जब कि 949 करोड़ रुपये की निर्भरता थी, इस बार आपने जो बजट बनाया है, उसमें 1768 करोड़ रुपये की निर्भरता बताई है कि इतने रुपये की हम उनसे उम्मीद करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में लगातार आपका एक्सपोर्ट घटता जा रहा है और इम्पोर्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है। फारेन रिजर्व आपका तेजी से घटता जा रहा है। क्या होगा देश का और यह कहां जा रहा है? ऐसी हालत में निश्चित तौर पर अगर हम अपने देश की आर्थिक नीति में सुधार नहीं लायेंगे तो कभी भी हम देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं।

16.00 hrs.

खासतौर से देश के विकास के लिये, देश का जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है, उसको मजबूत करना आवश्यक है। 1956 में काफी लम्बे तजुबों के बाद देश के अन्दर एक औद्योगिक नीति का निर्माण हुआ, गठन हुआ। इस नीति के पीछे कुछ तजुबों थे, जिसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर को मजबूत करने की बात कही गई थी।

आज हमारे यहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर का क्या काम है? कम-से-कम इम्प्लायमेंट दो, मैक्सिमम मुनाफा कमाओ। चन्द हाथ देश की आमदनी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा लूटकर अपनी तिजारियां भर रहे हैं। देश की

[श्री विवेक कुमार शर्मा]

मेहनत करने वाली जनता देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है, लेकिन ऐसी हालत में अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर को आपने मजबूत नहीं किया तो देश को जहाँ आप ले जाना चाहते हैं, नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। स्थिति यह है कि कन्वर्टिबिलिटी क्लॉज को लगभग समाप्त कर के आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को इन्सर्टिव दे रहे हैं, उनको मदद और रियायतें दे रहे हैं। यह पावर में भी घुसने जा रहे हैं, सभी क्षेत्रों में, कोयल, शुगर, खाद, सीमेंट वगैरा में आप उनकी घुसपैठ को कबूल कर रहे हैं। नये यूनिट्स खोलने की उन्हें इजाजत दे रहे हैं। आज चाटे वाली जितनी चीजें हैं वह सब पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं और अन्धा-धुन्ध मुनाफा कमाने वाली चीजें प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को टैक-ओवर करें। देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये, देश में अगर बेरोजगारी दूर करना चाहते हैं तब भी यह कदम उठाना जरूरी है। मैं केवल एक आंकड़ा आपके सामने देना चाहता हूँ। 1978-79 में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में केवल 72 लाख लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट दिया है जब कि उसी साल पब्लिक सेक्टर ने लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट दिया। इससे भी यह स्पष्ट होता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को मजबूत करके ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है।

मैं अपनी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में करीब-करीब 20 लाख बीड़ी मजदूर हैं। हमारा क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, लोगों के सामने बेरोजगारी की बात है। बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए जो कानून सरकार ने बनाया है उसे लागू होना चाहिये जैसे मिनिमम वेज मिलना चाहिये, मंहगाई भत्ता, बोनस मिलना चाहिये, यह सारी चीजें उनको नहीं मिलती हैं और हमारे नालन्दा जिले में और देश में करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया बीड़ी मजदूरों का मंहगाई भत्ता और बोनस का बकाया है। जब सवाल उठता है तो कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मामला है। है भी स्टेट का मामला, लेकिन जब इतने सारे मजदूरों का भविष्य अन्धकार में हो तो निश्चित रूप से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर करे और

मजदूरों का बोनस व मंहगाई भत्ता, जो कि करीब-करीब करोड़ों रुपये में आ जायेगा, उसे दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करे।

बिजली की स्थिति हमारे यहाँ बहुत खराब है जैसी कि पूरे देश में है। हमारा सुझाव है कि हर जिले में थर्मल पावर प्लान्ट बनाया जाये और हर जिले को बिजली के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर किया जाये। इस तरह से हमारे नालन्दा जिले में यहाँ साल में 4 फसले होती हैं, यहाँ भी एक थर्मल पावर प्लान्ट बनाया जाए। यहाँ के किसान भी मेहनती हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इन सवालों पर विचार करे और इनको पूरा करे।

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार): सभापति महोदय, फिनांस मिनिस्टर द्वारा जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उसे हम प्रगतिशील फिनांस बिल कह सकते हैं। इस बिल की सब से बड़ी खासियत यह है कि आम लोगों को टैक्स के बोझ से बचाने की कोशिश की गई है और अधिक रीसोर्सिब मॉबिलाइज करने की चेष्टा की गई है। देश को वर्तमान वार्षिक परिस्थिति में इससे अच्छा बजट पेश नहीं किया जा सकता था, इस बात को विरोधी दल और विरोधी पक्ष में बैठे हुए नेता भी कबूल करते हैं।

हम फिनांस मिनिस्टर को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने बजट में उस गरीब जनता का ध्यान रखा, जो बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई की चक्की में पिस रही थी। इस बजट में देश के 90 प्रतिशत लोगों की सुविधाओं का ध्यान में रखा गया है।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इस देश की वार्षिक हालत को कहीं से कहीं पहुँचा दिया, मैं उसकी तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आते ही पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटैकिंग का प्री-टैक्स प्रॉफिट घटना शुरू हो गया। नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन को छोड़ कर उस क्षेत्र में 1976-77 में 476 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हुआ था, लेकिन 1977-78 में वह घट कर 236 करोड़ रुपये पर आ गया। 1978-79 में कहा गया कि एक पैसे का भी मुनाफा नहीं हुआ।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार की आम धारणा यह थी कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बचने का साधन है। उसके स्वर्ण से यह साफ जाहिर होता था कि वह सरकार मस्टो-नैशनलिज्म के हाथों का शिकारना बन चुकी है। जिस उद्देश्य से पब्लिक सेक्टर का निर्माण हुआ था, उसको नबर-बंदाज कर के उसने अपनी गलत नीतियों से यह साबित कर दिया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में उसकी नीयत ठीक नहीं है।

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि हम दस सालों में देश की बेरोजगारी दूर कर देंगे। लेकिन इन तीन वर्षों में जनता पार्टी ने एमी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई, जिससे बेरोजगारी को कम किया जा सकता था। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों के रजिस्टर को देखने से पता चलता है कि ठीक इसके विपरीत इन तीन सालों में बेरोजगारी कितनी तेजी से बढ़ी।

इन तीन वर्षों में जनता पार्टी की ओर क्या देने रही, वह भी मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इंडीस्ट्रियल ग्रावथ रेट 1976-77 में 9.4 परसेंट था, लेकिन 1977-78 में वह गिर कर 3.9 परसेंट तक पहुँच गया। सेंट्रल स्टैटिस्टिकल आर्गनाइजेशन के अनुसार करीब करीब सभी मैनफैक्चरिंग क्षेत्रों में ग्रावथ रेट कम हो गया। स्टील की कीमत बढ़ गई, सीमेंट गायब हो गया, कायला आम व्यक्ति की पहुँच से बाहर हो गया। कांग्रेस शासन ने 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की फारने एक्सचेंज और 18 से 20 मिलियन टन के करीब फुडग्रेन्थ का स्टॉक विरासत में जनता पार्टी की सरकार को दिया था। लेकिन उनका दुरुपयोग किया गया। जब देश में फिसी वस्तु की कमी होती थी, चाहे सीमेंट हो और चाहे कायला हो, फौरन कहा जाता था कि इन चीजों का निर्यात किया जायेगा, और उनके दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते थे। किसानों के मसीहा कहलाने वाले फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने किसानों के उपयोग की सारी वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ा दिये। एक दो चीजों को छोड़ कर सारी वस्तुएं महंगी हो गईं

समाप्ति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी की पालि-

सी है उस की ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। 1951 में एक्साइज ड्यूटी सिर्फ 15 बाइट्स पर थी और इस समय करीब 135 बाइट्स है जिन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी देने पड़ती है। इसलिए जिन चीजों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी रिर्लक्स की जाती है उन के ऊपर सरकार को कड़ी नजर रखने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा न हो कि इस रिर्लक्सेशन का फायदा आम लोगों को पहुँचने के बजाय पूंजीपतियों को पहुँचे। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि पिछले दिनों एलेक्ट्रिक पम्प पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी उठाई गई थी परन्तु किसानों को वही दाम देना पड़ा जो वह पहले देते थे। बाजार में उस का दाम ज्यों का त्यों रहा।

इस बजट की यह बासियत है कि ऐग्री-कल्चर और इंडस्ट्री दोनों पर बराबर ध्यान दिया गया है और किसी भी देश की तरक्की के लिए जरूरी है कि इन दोनों पहलुओं को हम देखें।

बाज में इस बात के लिए भी अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स में जो पालिसी अपनायी है वह भी सराहनीय है। भारत अभी भी उन देशों में है जहाँ सब से ज्यादा डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगता है। जिस व्यक्ति की आमदनी लगभग पचास हजार रुपये सालाना होती है उसे करीब 11850 रुपये परसनल इनकम टैक्स के रूप में देना पड़ता है जब कि यू.के. में 7200, अमेरिका में 4950 और जापान में सिर्फ 850 रुपये देना पड़ता है। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में इनकम टैक्स देने के कारण हमारे देश के लोगों की मनावृत्ति काला धन बसा करने की हो गई है और इस से सारे देश में इन्फ्लेशन, इंडीस्ट्रियल अनइस्टेबल और कन्स्यूमर्स अनइस्टेबल होने की संभावना बढ़ती जा रही है।

अभी हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने बड़ी जोर-दार बातें कहीं। मैं उन से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के पहले के तीन सालों की हालत को देखें। आज जो हमारी सरकार कदम उठा रही है वह कितनी बहादुरी और कितनी मजबूती से उठा रही है ताकि हमारे देश की वार्षिक हालत सुधर सके। हम बाजु को



### [श्री तारिक अन्वर]

बाद घिसना चाहते हैं कि तीन साल पहले कांग्रेस ने बड़े-बड़े तस्करों और कालबाजार करने वालों को पकड़ा था और उन से काला धन निकाला था। लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में जमता पार्टी ने उन काल-धन का व्यापार करने वालों और तस्करों को पूरी छूट दी और अपनी पार्टी में उन को इस्तेमाल किया। इस का यह नतीजा हुआ कि आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक हालत इतनी गिर चुकी है कि उसे संभालने में समय लगेगा। हमें पूरा यकीन है और भरोसा है अपनी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर और अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर पर कि वह आने वाले दिनों में इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे कि देश की आर्थिक हालत और जो गांवों में लोग रहते हैं उन की हालत कैसे सुधरे, कैसे उन को ऊपर उठाया जाय; कैसे उन की जो मूल समस्याएं हैं रांटी-कपड़े और मकान की उन का समाधान हो, कैसे उन की आर्थिक हालत को ऊपर उठाया जाय। इस के लिए हमारी सरकार और हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

जहां तक बढ़ती हुई महंगाई का सवाल है हमें उस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि सारी सुविधाएं देने के बावजूद आज हम महंगाई को अपने कब्जे में नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि जो मना-फाखोर और काला-बाजार करने वाले हैं वे इस बात को नहीं महसूस कर रहे हैं कि सरकार उन के खिलाफ कोई कड़ा रुख अपनाने जा रही है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार अपनी पूरी ताकत के साथ उन के खिलाफ कड़ा रुख अपनाए, पूरी शक्ति के साथ उन को दबाए, तभी हम अपने देश की आर्थिक हालत को सुधार सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ हम अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने इस बिगड़ती हुई आर्थिक परिस्थिति में इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि जो निम्न स्तर के गरीब और मजदूर हैं उन को किस तरह से राहत पहुंचाएं। मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जे. सी. बरबे (रामटेक): सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने सदन के

सामने जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसकी तारीफ करने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। किसानों के बारे में बजट के अवसर पर जो चर्चा हुई और उस पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया उसके अनुसार किसानों के लिए जो करना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी-तक हमारे देश में जितने एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हुए हैं उनका कहना है कि अगर एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस का भाव नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा तो इस देश का जो कृषि उत्पादन है वह घटेगा और उससे इस देश पर भारी संकट आ सकता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस ओर उचित ध्यान देकर किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य दिलायें। इस देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं उनको उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। उद्योग चलाने वाले लोगों और उनके अधीन काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों, जिनके पास मोटरकार, बंगले इत्यादि होते हैं, ऊंची ऊंची पगार लेते हैं उसके बाद भी उनको 20-25 फीसदी फायदा पहुंचाया जाता है लेकिन दूसरी ओर किसानों की क्या हालत है? खेती में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी हालत क्या है। किसानों का जो उत्पादन है उसके अनुसार ही इस देश की अर्थ नीति को बनाना पड़ेगा और किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य देना होगा। कृषि के उत्पादन का मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने एक आयोग की स्थापना की हुई है। उसको इस ओर उचित ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश के जो गरीब लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं, उनके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है लेकिन इस देश के जो मछुवे हैं, फिशरमेन हैं उनके लिए इस बजट में बहुत कम प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। आदिवासी, हरिजन, गिरिजन की तरह से ही फिशरमेन की ओर भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इस बजट के द्वारा जब-तक, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनकी और उचित ध्यान नहीं जायेगा तब तक उनका उत्थान नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी,

रामटेक में पानी न होने की वजह से किसानों की खेती, धान की खेती बर्बाद हो रही है। पंच प्रोजेक्ट जोकि 1980-81 में पूरा होना था, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट और मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट की ओर से, उसके लिए दो साल का टाइम बढ़ा दिया गया है। नतीजा यह है कि बिड़ड़ी तालाब में आज दो फिट से भी कम पानी है और 60 परसेंट किसान जिनकी खेती की सिंचाई उसके द्वारा होती है वे आज बड़े भयभीत हैं। पंच प्रोजेक्ट काम जरूरी पूरा किया जावे। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से गरीब आदिवासी, हरिजन, गिरिजन पर विशेष ध्यान देकर बजट में पैसा रखा जाता है उसी प्रकार से जो मछुवारे हैं, इनलैण्ड फिशरी में, नदी नालों में जो मछली पकड़ते हैं जिनको दो-तीन रुपये रोज भी नहीं मिल पाते हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। उनको रोजी मिल सके, इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से वे हरिजन लोगों पर, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों पर ध्यान देते हैं, उसी प्रकार से आगे आने वाले बजट में इन गरीब तबके के लोगों की ओर भी ध्यान दें, ताकि उनको उचित रोजगार मिल सके। मैं बजट का समर्थन करते हुए, जो आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर):** मान्यवर, मौजूदा सरकार की व्यवस्था से जो आज की अर्थ-व्यवस्था देश में चल रही है, वह इस देश की जनता के लिए बहुत ही घातक सिद्ध हो रही है।

मान्यवर, जब से यह सरकार सत्ता में आई है, लगातार चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। कुछ चीजों के दाम तो प्रायः प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहे हैं। इस स्थिति को भी देश की जनता ने देखा है, जैसे चीनी के दाम 4 रु. से बढ़कर 8 रु. या 9 रु. प्रति किलो तक पहुँच गया है। चार सौ पैसे से पाँच सौ पैसे तक दाम बढ़ चुके हैं, जबकि इतने दिनों तक तो आप सत्ता में भी नहीं

बैठे हैं, यानी प्रति दिन एक पैसे से ज्यादा दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए हम यह कह सकते हैं कि आपके राज्य में प्रतिदिन दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और आपका उसपर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। कारण यह है कि जो आपने बजट पेश किया है वह केवल बाहरी दिखावा है। दिखावा यह था कि हमने किसी भी चीज का दाम नहीं बढ़ाया है और लोगों को राहत पहुँचाई है। आपने टी. वी. सैट में राहत दी, उसको कितने लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, आपने दो बण्ड ट्रांजिस्टर की लाइसेंस फीस को छोड़ दिया, लेकिन कितने लोगों को उससे लाभ हुआ? आपने कुल मिलाकर 14 करोड़ रु. का लोगों को फायदा दिया और 3000 करोड़ रु. का बोझ देश की जनता पर डालकर उनकी कमर तोड़ दी। किन-किन चीजों के दाम आपने बढ़ाए हैं—पेट्रोल, डीजल और खाद। उसके बावजूद भी 1417 करोड़ रु. से भी अधिक घाटे का बजट आपने पेश किया। इससे कितनी मुद्रास्फीति होगी, इसका अन्दाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं और इसका नतीजा देश की जनता को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। आपने रेल के किराए में भी वृद्धि की, जिसकी वजह से चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। चोर-बाजारी और तस्करी पर आपका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। आँ-दिन अखबारों में समाचार निकल रहे हैं कि चोर-बाजारी हो रही है तस्करी हो रही है। अभी अखबारों में छपा था कि एक बहुत बड़े तस्कर गैंग को पकड़ा गया है। ये सारी चीजें यहाँ पर हो रही हैं, लेकिन इस पर आपका कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। आपके सत्ता में आने के बाद तीन महीने के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान लीवर के लोगों ने चीजों के दाम 40 फीसदी तक बढ़ा दिए हैं, जिसमें खास तौर से साबुन, डेटरजेंट साबुन, बेबीफूड वगैरह आते हैं। इन चीजों के दाम आपके तीन महीने के शासन काल में 20 फीसदी से 40 फीसदी तक बढ़ गए हैं। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि चीनी के दाम सौ फीसदी से ज्यादा बढ़ चुके हैं। इसी तरह से और भी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और इसकी वजह से मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ रहा है तथा इसी कारण आज भी देश में 80 फीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। दाल, तेल, सब्जी, साबुन, डेटरजेंट साबुन, बालों में

[श्री हरिकेश बहाबुर]

बुगाड़े बाड़े तेल आदि इन सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़ने की वजह से लोगों को बहुत कष्ट होने लगा है। मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जो कभी एक सप्ताह में बाहर जाने का प्रोग्राम बना लिया करते थे या कभी सिनेमा देखने चले जाते थे, बर्थ-डे मनाते थे, लेकिन अब चीजों के दाम बढ़ने की वजह से लोग इन सब चीजों से पीछे हटते चले जा रहे हैं। स्कूटर चलाने वाले स्कूटर चलाने में कठिनाई महसूस कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ गया है, 4 रुपये 41 पैसे से बढ़ कर 5 रुपये 4 पैसे हो गया है। मिनी बस से लोगों ने जाना बन्द कर दिया है, क्योंकि डी. टी. सी. की बसों का किराया मिनी बसों की अपेक्षा अभी कम है। अब लोग डी. टी. सी. की बसों के द्वारा जा रहे हैं। स्कूटर-रिक्शा या टैक्सी से जाने की बात तो भूल ही जाइये। सिनेमा के टिकट के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। पहले लोग हफ्ते में एक बार सिनेमा देखने चले जाते थे, क्योंकि उन के पास एन्टरटेन्मेन्ट का वही एक साधन था, लेकिन इस मंहगाई का उस पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा है। अब वह शायद महीने में एक बार ही चले जाएं, तो समीक्ष्ये, आप की बड़ी कृपा है, लेकिन हमें तो उस की भी उम्मीद दिखाई नहीं देती है।

बच्छी दाल और अच्छा चावल तो वह खरीद ही नहीं सकता। जो आदमी आज 800 रुपये मासिक वेतन पाता है, मकान, बिजली, पानी और अबबार का पैसा देने के बाद उस के पास 600 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं बच पाता है, इतने रुपयों में गेहूँ, चावल, दाल, तेल, चीनी, साबून, डिटरजेंट, कपड़ा, आने-जाने का किराया, बच्चों की फीस, किताबों की कीमत, कोई भी कार्य अपने बच्चों के लिये करने में असमर्थ हो रहा है। दूसरी छोटी-मोटी चीजों पंखा, टेलीविजन, फनीचर, इन सब चीजों को तो खरीद ही नहीं सकता है—यह स्थिति आज बनती जा रही है।

पूँजीपतियों की पूँजी निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है, उन पर आप का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। कई बार यहाँ पर चर्चा हुई है कि पूँजीपतियों पर नियन्त्रण करने की कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। माननीय वित्त मंत्री

जी ने स्वयं इस तरह की चर्चा की है किन्तु उन पर उन का स्वयं का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर की हालत यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की अधिकांश इण्डस्ट्रीज घाटे में चल रही हैं और इस घाटे के लिये पब्लिक सेक्टर के अधिकारियों को आप कभी भी जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराना चाते हैं। बड़े-बड़े अफसर जो हजारों रुपये तनखाह पाते हैं और दूसरी तरह के भ्रष्टाचार कर के अलग से पैसा कमा रहे हैं—उन पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है, क्योंकि सरकार स्वयं इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair.]

आज बेरोजगारी की क्या स्थिति है। आज जो बजट हमारे सामने आया है और फाइनेंस बिल पर आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, हम लोगों का सब से बड़ा कन्सर्न बेरोजगारी की समस्या है। यदि बेरोजगारी को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप अपराधों को भी कम नहीं कर सकेंगे। बेरोजगारी और अपराध का आपस में सीधा रिश्ता बनता जा रहा है। बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि सरकार कुछ ठोस नीति अपनाये। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जो श्री पटनायक जी ने, जब वह श्रम मंत्री थे, दिये थे, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तरों में बिहार में 19.98 लाख, उत्तर प्रदेश में 14.07 लाख, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 12.37 लाख, केरल में 12.04 लाख और महाराष्ट्र में 11.19 लाख अन-एम्प्लॉय लोगों के नाम दर्ज हैं। उन्होंने इतने ही आंकड़े दिये थे, अन्य राज्यों में भी यही स्थिति है। यदि आप बेरोजगारी को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में न कोई सुधार कर सकते हैं और न बिगड़ती हुई कानून व्यवस्था को ठीक कर सकते हैं। सरकार ने इस के बारे में अभी तक कोई ठोस नीति देश की सामने नहीं रखी है।

बुनकरों की क्या स्थिति है? नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन पहले सूत बनाया

करता था, लेकिन निजी क्षेत्र के कारखानों के मालिकों ने नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के साथ मिल कर सूत बनाने का काम बन्द करा दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि सूत के दाम तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो सूत बन रहा है, मिल-मालिक मममाने दामों पर सूत बेच रहे हैं और उस के दाम बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। कौमिकलज के दाम भी बहुत बढ़े हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारे देश के काफी बड़ी संख्या में लोग, जो बुनकर का काम करते हैं, हथकरघा उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, उन के सामने भुखमरी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। अगर सूत और कौमिकलज के दाम कम नहीं किये गये तो मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस उद्योग के सामने बहुत बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हो जायगा और यह चीज सरकार के लिये बहुत खतरनाक साबित होगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में सन 1972 और 1973 में बैंकों द्वारा जो कर्जे बुनकरों को दिये गये थे, उन की बसूली को फिलहाल रोक दिया जाय, आज उन की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वे उस कर्जे को चुका सकें और उस पर जो ब्याज है, उस को पूरी तरह से माफ कर देना चाहिये।

हमारे देश में एक्सपोर्ट की क्या स्थिति है, उस के बारे में भी दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ कानपुर से 65 लाख रुपये की चप्पलों का इटली को निर्यात होना था। चप्पल बहुत घटिया किस्म के निर्यात हो रहे थे, जब कुछ लोगों को इस का पता लगा तो बम्बई-डाक पर उन चप्पलों को रोक दिया गया। उस के बाद दिल्ली में बैठे हुए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण लोगों ने सरकारी अफसरों पर दबाव डाला और कुछ भ्रष्ट अफसरों ने उस में पहल कर के उन चप्पलों का निर्यात फिर चालू करवा दिया। जिस फर्म को उन चप्पलों का निर्यात किया गया था, वे चप्पल जब वहाँ पहुँची और उन लोगों ने जब उन को देखा-इस के बारे में सारी बातें मैं विस्तार से पुनः बताऊंगा, मेरे पास कुछ चीजें हैं, लेकिन अभी मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब निर्यात हो कर चप्पल पहुँची, तो उस फर्म ने ओब-जेक्शन किया और कहा कि बहुत रद्दी किस्म की चीज है और भारत सरकार से

65 लाख रुपये की मांग की और भविष्य में चप्पलों और जूतों को इम्पोर्ट न करने की धमकी दी है। इस मामले की जांच हो रही है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों, जिन की सज्जिश से यह काम हुआ है, ने छोटे-छोटे कर्म-चारियों को कानपुर में सस्पेंड कर दिया है। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक काम हुआ है और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस मामले की पूरी तरह से जांच होनी चाहिए। इस में जो बड़े-बड़े अधिकारों सम्मिलित हैं, अगर सरकार कड़ाई के साथ कोई कदम नहीं उठाएगी, तो इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार इस विभाग में बढ़ता जाएगा और इस भ्रष्टाचार के बढ़ने से हमारे देश की साख विदेशों में गिर जाएगी। यह एक गंभीर मामला है और मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के ध्यान में इस को लाना चाहता हूँ ताकि वे सख्त कार्यवाही कर सकें और अपने सहयोगी मन्त्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी को यह कहें कि वे इस विभाग में बढ़ रहे भ्रष्टाचार को रोकें।

आज स्थिति यह है कि एक तरफ तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ भ्रष्टाचार, चोरबाजारी और तस्करी बढ़ रही है। हर तरफ से बाज्र देश के अन्दर एक गंभीर आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। इस आर्थिक संकट को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने बजट में किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। ऐसा लगता है कि नेकनीयती के साथ यह बजट पेश नहीं किया गया है और यह केवल एक दिखावे का बजट पेश किया गया है ताकि लोग यह समझें कि यह सरकार सक्षम तरीके से इस देश की सेवा करना चाहती है। जबकि वास्तव में ऐसी बात नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री जी का इरादा जरूर ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसा रहा है कि वे लोगों को कुछ राहत दें लेकिन अपने इस इरादे को बे डीक ठंग से कार्यान्वित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि इस सरकार में बैठे हुए जो तमाम लोग हैं, उन की नीयत जो है वह देश को धोखे में रखने की है और सफाई के साथ देश की सेवा करने की नहीं है। यही कारण है कि आज दिन प्रति दिन हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था विगड़ती जा रही है और देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है।

## [श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

राम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं गरीब आदमी पिस रहा है और पूंजीपतियों की पूंजी निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। इस प्रकार से हम यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में एक गंभीर आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए ईमानदारी के साथ अपनी नीयत को साफ रख कर कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए लेकिन इस प्रकार का जो बजट पेश किया गया है, वह केवल दिखावे के लिए पेश किया गया है और नैकनामी कमाने के उद्देश्य से कुछ बातें कर दी गई हैं, इससे इस देश का आर्थिक संकट दूर होने वाला नहीं है और इस सरकार को जनता कभी माफ करने वाली नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण राम (नवादा) संभाषित महोदय इस वित्त विधेयक (संख्या 2) को पढ़ने से यह स्पष्ट चित्र मिलता है कि विगत दो वर्षों में, तीन वर्षों में प्रशासनिक ढांचे की गड़बड़ियों से भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति पर बुरा असर पड़ा और जब वर्तमान हकूमत आई तब तक आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ चुकी है, उसको संभालने की दिशा में, अभी जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उसमें बड़ी ही संजीदगी से सारे प्रावधान किये गये हैं। सरकार के तंत्र पर और इस मुल्क की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में एक ठोसपन आये, जिस आर्थिक संकट से, बड़े ही खतरनाक तरीके से यह देश गुजर रहा है उसमें एक बदलाव आये, इसका भी प्रावधान इस बजट में है।

देश की जनता जागृत हो चुकी है। चुनावों में जनता ने एक फ़ैसला लिया। दो-तीन वर्षों के अन्दर जनता के सामने जो कठिनाइयाँ आयी तो उनसे भी जनता के मन में एक बदले की भावना आयी। अब इस सरकार के लिए एक परीक्षा की घड़ी है और उसी परीक्षा की घड़ी को सामने रख कर यह सरकार परीक्षार्थ यह बजट लायी है। उसे एक तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से लिया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे हरिकेश बहादुर साहब ने फरमाया और उन्होंने इसको स्वीकार किया कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय की मंशा बिल्कुल ठीक है, वे यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की, भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था ठीक हो, लेकिन उन्होंने यह बात कहते हुए यह भी आगेप लगा दिया कि यह संभव नहीं है कि यह सरकार इसको पूरा कर सके। लेकिन यह जो रिपोर्ट है, इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से यह स्पष्ट मालूम होता है कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के पास जो दौलत इकट्ठी होती हुई आजादी के बाद से चली आयी है और उसके बल पर जो वे इस सरकार पर हावी हो रहे हैं, उनके चंगुल से छूटने का एक संकेत इस में मिलता है।

अगर आप गौर से देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि इनकम टैक्स की एक धारा जिसका कि 1972 में सरकार ने लगाया था और उसके द्वारा कर लगाया गया था, जिसको कि लगाने के बाद बड़े-बड़े लोग, जिनके पास काफी दौलत है, उस दौलत के बल पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर के स्थगित करा लये, जनता पार्टी को इस से बहुत बड़ी दौलत उपलब्ध होती और हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ व्यवस्था सड़क होती है लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने भी उनका साथ दिया। अगर उस मंशा को,

उस उत्कृष्ट मंशा को, उस दकत को सरकार बरकरार रखती और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को फेस करती तो आज जो हमारे मुल्क में आर्थिक हालत है, जितनी मंहगाई है वह बहुत कम होती, उसकी मात्रा बहुत कम होती। लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला हुआ, उसके बाद जनता पार्टी की हकूमत ने इनकम टैक्स की उस धारा का कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा जिससे कि बहुत बड़ी रकम सरकार नहीं रखा जिससे कि बहुत बड़ी रकम सरकार को मिलती। लेकिन हम वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बहुत धन्यवाद देंगे इस बात के लिए कि उन्हें बहुत हिम्मत की है कि इस धारा को अपने बजट में शामिल किया है जिससे कि आय कर से एक बहुत बड़ी रकम सरकार के पास आयेगी और भूतलक्षी प्रभाव से ही आयेगी। कुछ ऐसे भी मित्र हैं जिन्होंने उस धारा का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के जो बड़े-बड़े वकील हैं, उनके प्रभाव में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, वैसे लोगों ने ही बंसी बात इस सदन में रखी होगी। संकट की जो घड़ी हमारे सामने

है उस परीवेक्ष में जो आर्थिक सुधार का हीष्टकोष अपनाया गया है, उसके इस रिपोर्ट में पढ़ने से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि किस तरह से हम अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था की, अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारना चाहते हैं। उस में यह संकेत निश्चित रूप से मिलता है कि आने वाला जो मानसून है अगर वह पक्ष में रहता है तो हमारे जितने प्रावधान हैं, यह मंहगाई का जो सिलसिला है आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि में जो हमें कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है वह सब खत्म हो जाएगा। हम मानसून को आधार मान कर इस बजट को ले कर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर मानसून देश के पक्ष में हुआ तो जो हमने कोई कर नहीं लगाया है, जो अपना कोई खर्च नहीं बढ़ाया है, सीधे तौर पर आम जनता को ऋण मिलेगा और यह बजट आजादी निश्चित रूप से जनता को राहत मिलेगी, जनता को ऋण मिलेगा और यह बजट आजादी के बाद के वर्षों के बजटों में सर्व श्रेष्ठ बजट समझा जाएगा।

लगातार दो वर्ष तक सुझाड़ की स्थिति रही है। इसकी वजह से बिजली का उत्पादन कम हुआ है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या आप इस बात को नहीं मानेंगे कि हमारे औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी आई है? क्या इस में मन्चार्ड नहीं है कि जो अभी वर्षा हो रही है, इससे बिजली का उत्पादन क्या है और बहुत से कारखाने जो ठप्प हो गए थे, जिन में ताला लग गया था, जो बन्द हो गए थे आज वे पुनः चालू हो गए हैं? इससे क्या हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा? जैसा हमारे हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने कहा है कि उत्पादन की कमी की वजह से गत दो वर्षों में जहां साखानों के मूल्य दस प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं वहां कारखानों में निर्मित वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। सब से बड़ा कारण यह था कि पानी की कमी की वजह से हम बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में पैदा नहीं कर सके, जितनी आवश्यकता थी उससे कहीं कम बिजली का उत्पादन हम कर सके। आज जब हमें पानी मिला है, जब वर्षा काफी हुई है तो हम इस आशा से कभी वंचित नहीं हो सकते हैं कि हमारा बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और हमारे सामने जो आर्थिक संकट विद्यमान है, उसका निवारण होगा।

हमारी वित्तीय नीतियां इस प्रकार की बननी चाहियें ताकि उनके प्रभाव निश्चित रूप से हम को नजर आए। जो सदस्यगण गांवों में रहते या जो गांवों में जाते रहते हैं, उन्होंने वहां की गरीबी को देखा होगा। पत्रकार बंधुओं ने भी जो वहां जाते हैं उन्होंने वहां की गरीबी को देखा होगा। हम लोग जो चुनाव लड़ते हैं गांव की गरीबी का ज्ञान है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर जो गरीबी विद्यमान है उसका निवारण हम को प्रभावकारी ढंग से करना चाहिये। अभी प्रभावकारी ढंग से हम ने कदम उठाए हैं ऐसी कोई भूलक हम को इस बजट में नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसे संकेत हम को नहीं मिल रहे हैं जिन पर हम को सन्तोष हो सके। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि गांवों को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की दिशा में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। गांव कैसे स्वावलम्बी बन सकते हैं यह देखना और इसके उपाय करना बहुत जरूरी है। कोई उद्योगपति या कोई पूँजीपति अगर यह चाहता हो कि वह किसी गांव को स्वावलम्बी बनाए तो उसको ऐसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई बात इस रिपोर्ट में सम्मिलित करे जो इस बजट में देखने को हमें नहीं मिलती है। अगर वैसे किसी पूँजीपति या उद्योगपति को हम कर के रूप में छूट दे सकें, तो वह गांव को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की दिशा में काम कर सकता है, यह मेरा सुझाव है। भूतपूर्व जमींदार को भी जो मुआवजा देते हैं, अगर उसके बदले में आप गांव का विकास कर दें और उससे जो आपको उपलब्धि हो, उससे मुआवजा दें अगर यह आपके सामने सिलसिला होगा तो इससे गांव स्वावलम्बी बन सकेगा और गांव में जो अर्थ-संकट रहता है, गरीबी रहती है, वह खत्म होगी।

काले धन को आप निकालने की कोशिश करें। आपने 1,000 रुपये का नोट समाप्त कर दिया, आप क्यों नहीं 100 रुपये का नोट समाप्त कर दें? इससे बहुत सारा काला धन समाप्त हो जायेगा। इससे इन्फ्लेशन रोक सकता है। यह कार्य कर के आप बहादुरी का काम कर सकते हैं।

आपने टेलीवीजन पर से कर उठाया, इसकी क्या जरूरत थी? इसमें बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी लगे हुए हैं, उनको तरजीह देने की क्या

[श्री कुंवर राम]

बाधस्थिता थी? आपने टेलीविजन पर से जो कर उठाया, इससे विशेष रूप में सार्वजनिक महत्व का प्रश्न हल नहीं होता। इससे जो लाभ आपको हो सकता था, वह दूसरों को मिलने जा रहा है। इसका पूंजीपति बनाते हैं और पूंजीपति ही बेचते हैं। आज हम चाहें कि पैसा बाढ़ में दें तो वैसे भी टेली-विजन मिल जाता है, इसका मतलब है कि उन लोगों के पास काफी दौलत है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान संविधान की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से यह नीति निर्धारित है, निदोष है कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो। इस दिशा में कहीं हम यह नहीं देखते हैं कि इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान है। सरकार को और हर व्यक्ति को चाहिये कि वह देखे कि सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण की ओर कितने परसेंट काम हुआ है, कमजोर वर्ग, गरीबों और हरिजनों को कितनी तरजीह दी गई है, कितनी मात्रा में गरीबी हटी है। इसकी कोई विधिवत् रिपोर्ट सरकार की तरफ से नहीं आती है।

बोनस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप क्यों नहीं देते हैं। आप कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को उसमें हिस्सा दीजिये, इससे उनको इन्सैटिव मिलेगा और वह ख़ूबी से मेहनत से काम कर सकेंगे। हड़ताल सम्भावना घटेगी।

मूल प्रश्न है कि मंहगाई को कम करें और इससे ज्यादातर अगर कोई वर्ग प्रभावित है तो वह है हरिजन, गरीब, कमजोर आदिवासी।

हमने देखा है कि रिपोर्ट में विकास के लिए योजनाएं आदिवासियों और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये बने हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इससे हरिजनों को प्रोत्साहन मिला है लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हरिजन सैल तो बना दिया गया, लेकिन उस के कार्यालय के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं दिया। अगर कोई व्यक्ति थाने में जाता

है और एफ. आई. आर. दर्ज कराना चाहता है और अगर थाने वाले एफ. आई. आर. दर्ज नहीं करते हैं तो वह हरिजन सैल में जाता है, वहाँ का अफसर एफ. आई. आर. लिख लेता है और थाने में उसकी इन्क्वायरी होती है। थाने वाले पहले ही इन्कार कर चुके होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर थाने में हरिजन सैल होना चाहिये, नहीं तो जो हरिजन सैल बना रहे हैं, उसको इतनी ताकत दें जितनी थाने में होती है। हरिजन सैल वहीं से कार्यवाही करें, तहकीकात करें और विधिवत् मुकदमा करें। अगर ऐसा आप करेंगे तो हम समझते हैं कि थानों में इन लोगों के साथ जो जुल्म होते हैं वह थाने वाले नहीं कर सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें। उन्हें बहुत टाइम दिया गया है।

श्री कुंवर राम : मैं ला एन्ड आर्डर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : सब विषयों पर बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। अब दूसरे सदस्यों को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री कुंवर राम : मैं अभी समाप्त करता हूँ।

हम सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहते हैं कि हर पंचायत में पुलिस चौकी बनाई जाये। ला एन्ड आर्डर की दशा इतनी खराब हो गई है कि लोग बहुत चिन्तित हैं। अगर आज हमारी हुकूमत यहां बनी है, तो उसका बहुत बड़ा बाधा यह है कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत में ला एन्ड आर्डर खराब हो चुका था, और लोगों ने तंग आ कर कहा कि जनता पार्टी को हटाओ और उन्होंने इस विश्वास पर हमें वोट दिये थे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कानून और शान्ति की व्यवस्था ठीक करेगी, जैसा कि उन्होंने इमर्जेन्सी से पहले और इम-जर्जेन्सी के वक्त भी किया था। आज जो दशा है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए हर पंचायत में एक पुलिस चौकी स्थापित की जाये और हर पुलिस चौकी में वायरलेस का प्रावधान हो। इस पर बहुत बड़ा खर्च नहीं

होपा। यह व्यवस्था करने से हरिजनों पर होने वाले जुल्म और दूसरी तरह के अपराध रुक जायेंगे।

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar):** Mr. Chairman, at 5 O'Clock we are discussing the Calling Attention motion. Only five minutes are left. I hope you will give me time again tomorrow.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I shall have no objection, if time is available. He can continue his speech tomorrow.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Yadav was saying that the Congress Party is not strengthening the public sector. So far as that is concerned, we have already nationalised six banks and taken over Hind Cycles and Sen Raleigh. But if we have to ensure that the public sector functions better, then we need your co-operation, because your unions are also functioning there. Because of economicism and rivalry between unions, and that they are treating the public sector like an ordinary private industry or factory, it is creating problems for us. So, while we are all unanimous in this House that the public sector should be strengthened, you are not contributing your share, rather you are putting impediments in the functioning of the public sector. That is why we are getting a bad name.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur said that the price of sugar is already very high and tomorrow it will be more. I would remind him that during their regime also—I would not use the term 'Janata' because Shri Swamy would object; so I would simply say 'previous regime'—during the previous regime also the same trend was continuing that while the price of sugarcane was very low, the price of sugar was high; while the price of cotton was very low, the price of cloth was very high. It will take some time to stop this trend but we are sure that with our policy we will be able to stop this trend.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You want the sugar prices to be high so that you can get honey.

**SHRI R.L. BHATIA:** In this House if anybody gets honey, it is Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, because he gets the maximum time.

With regard to our policy, I must say that we have two fundamental principles, namely, democratic value and distributive justice. We want that these two thrusts to somehow fuse into meaningful action. Whether it is the industrial policy, Finance Bill or the budget, it is our endeavour to give the same direction, to give social justice to our people.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** Sir, the Calling Attention Motion is scheduled to be taken up at 5 O'Clock. We have not received any statement from the Law Ministry. Then how can we participate in the Calling Attention motion? We gave an adjournment motion notice because we wanted to censure the Government. But the Speaker in his wisdom admitted a Calling Attention Notice.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We will wait for another two or three minutes.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, they have to formulate questions.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Usually the statement is supplied to the Members sufficiently in advance.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am told that notice of this Call Attention motion was given today only and probably they are collecting the necessary information. It will come, and if you require some more time for studying the statement and then putting the questions....

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This is so crystal clear, Sir.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Supposing we get the statement now and if you require some more time for studying the statement, it will be given to you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: We do not seek the time....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because it was given today only.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Government should be pulled up for not supplying the statement in advance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: It is a good policy and I am sure that by working on this, we will be able to help the economic situation at present. But in this connection I would like to tell our Finance Minister that the other Ministries, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Coal and Mines, as also the Ministry of Railways, must work hard because unless all those Ministries work together unitedly, we are not going to achieve our objective. I am glad to say that the Minister of Energy has reported that there has been 10 per cent increase in coal production, similarly in the case of energy also there has been some increase. All these things put together are likely to give us help. But I would also like our Finance Minister to identify certain essential articles in which production is required in this country and he must emphasise on those areas so that we are able to get our desired objectives fulfilled.

Coming to the black money....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, according to the Agenda, at 5 P.M. we have to discuss the Call Attention and no further business.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, it is 5 P.M.

I call the attention of the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon....

It is 5 O'Clock now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Parulekar, you will do it after obtaining the permission of the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the Law Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR. Then he should come and tell us. It is for the Government and not for you to tell us.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will raise this issue after obtaining the permission of the Chair.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will hear Mr. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you to raise this point of order, but please take your seat. Mr. Dandavate wanted to say something. Mr. Vajpayee wants to say something.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): It was already announced by the Speaker that at 5 O'Clock the calling attention would be taken up. We are pressing for an adjournment motion. If the Law Minister is there, as an alternative why don't you admit the adjournment motion?

(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will ask the Government why the statement has not come. If they have any explanation, they will give.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (New Delhi): The Law Minister should have been here to respond to our calling attention motion. Has he written to you asking your permission and informing you that he will be late? If not, he is guilty of committing a breach of promise. This is a clear case of contempt of the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Your point of order is that if the Minister has not informed....

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** He should have informed you before 5 O'Clock. I do not know if you have received any communication from the Minister.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am informed that the Minister has informed the Speaker. Your point of order is that the Minister should have informed the Speaker, is it not? What is your point of order?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Did you receive any communication before 5 O'Clock?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am told that a communication has been received in the office of the Speaker.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Who told you? The position is not clear. You cannot defend the Minister on this point. This is a serious matter.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** May I say that here the Chairman or the Deputy-Speaker or the Speaker are not sitting continuously? and if the information is received by the Secretariat and if I am informed by the Secretary that that kind of information has been received, I can pass it on to the House. That is what exactly I am doing. I am not defending the Government or

anybody here. Please, do not misunderstand.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** I am on a point of order. You said that you were informed by the Secretariat that the Minister had informed. But you said that after 5. My point of order is, now it is seven minutes past five. According to the rules and custom, he has to take the permission of the House so that he may reach....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are you referring to any rule? I will abide by the rules. But show me the rule.

Even before 5 O'clock, I had informed the House that probably the statement has not come and that we may take it up at 5.30. Now the statement has come. I was informed by the Legislature Secretariat that the hon. Minister's office and department had informed that they were translating that statement into Hindi and probably because of that, they took sometime. It is not a question of defending anybody. Now, the statement is here, the hon. Minister is here.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I want to say something on the procedure.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR)** *rose.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will allow the hon. Minister to say something, after Mr. Bosu says what he wants to say within a minute.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** As far as the laying of papers are concerned, the Minister can write to the Speaker and obtain his permission so that somebody else can do it. But as far as replying to questions are concerned..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are you on a point of order?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Please, do not interrupt me so much. The question is.... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** (Tumkur): Let him quote the rule. Under what rule is he holding the floor? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: If they wanted to shift the call attention motion to 5.30 p.m., it was to be conveyed to the Chair, whose duty it was to take the sense of the House and inform the House in advance that the call attention motion would be taken up at 5.30 and not at 5 O'clock. The Minister is late by seven minutes, it is a clear case of contempt. Nothing more I want to say.

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: It is not a point of order.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR** *rose*

**MR. CHARMAN**: Do you want to say something on this or shall I ask the member concerned to call the attention?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR**: I would like to say something on this. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was decided at 11 O'clock that the call attention motion would be taken up at 5 O'clock. After that, I had been trying to get the papers so that I could prepare the statement and after preparing the statement, I had to get it translated into Hindi. I was trying my best to see that I am ready with the.... (*Interruptions*) I had been trying my level best to see that the Hindi translation is also ready by 5 O'clock. But it has taken a little time and I had to seek the permission of the Speaker that the matter may be taken up at 5.30 instead of 5. It is none of my intention to slur this hon. House or any of the members....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: The House had to be informed.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR**: If anybody has felt slurred, I am really very sorry for it. By virtue of all these circumstances, it has been delayed and I am confident that by 5.30, I will be

before you so that this call attention motion could be taken up.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA**: On a point of order. You have not given me any order. Can I continue my speech?

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: I think, the members would like to have some time for studying the statement and they would like to continue with this at 5.30 P.M. if the House so desires. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY**: No, Sir. We appreciate the Minister's humility in saying what he said. But this item is before the House. The Agenda is before the House. The Agenda says, 5 O'clock. Unless you inform us in advance that this Agenda is going to be changed, you have no right to change it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: I had informed the House before 5 O'clock that this would take some time. I am not insisting on that kind of formality. It is none of my business to protect anybody here. But to facilitate the members to get Hindi version of the statement, I was told, some time was required. We are more interested in getting the statement rather than discussing this thing in this manner. So, we will take it up at 5.30 p.m. Shri R. L. Bhatia to continue his speech on the Finance Bill.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA**: Sir, I was explaining the new strategy of the Finance Minister in this regard.... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Badagara): You cannot do that. It is a different issue. You cannot quietly change it. It has never been done in this House. We shall not be a party to it.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO** (Mormugao): On a point of order, Sir. It has been the constant practice of this House that Calling Attention notices are selected on the previous day and the Government is informed on the

previous day what Calling Attention Notices are taken up on the next day. It is in very exceptional cases that a Calling Attention is selected on the same day and taken up for discussion on the same day. Even when a Calling Attention is selected on the day on which it is taken up, it is the ruling of the Speaker, the precedent of this House and also it is laid down in *Kaul and Shakhder* that a Calling Attention is taken up at the end of the day, that is, at 6 O'Clock. What I would like to submit is that it is in the interest not merely of the Government but of this House for the proper conduct of the business of the House and the precedent to be followed. In future, this type of timings may not be given for a Calling Attention. If a matter is very extraordinary, let it be taken up at the end of the day, that is, at 6 O'Clock.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Is it a point of order? Under what rule is it?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You cannot question me. I will decide whether it is a point of order or not.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** I am on a point of order, under rule 376.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will hear your point of order only after hearing him.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Under what rule is he raising the point of order?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Faleiro will take his seat please.

Now, points of order are raised with respect to rules and conventions. Please be clear in your minds that points of order are not raised only with respect to rules but they relate to conventions also.

Now, Mr. Faleiro.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** In the first portion, I have referred to what is expressly laid down: I don't

have the book with me, here, but it is expressly laid down in Vol. I of *Kaul and Shakhder*, in the 2nd Edition.

The second aspect, on Rule 197, is this. Rule 197 says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance"

Now, this gentleman, Mr. Srivastava, was to retire on the 30th. He has retired now only to give a handle to the situation. This type of a calling attention motion is not worthy of accommodation. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will give you time.

What Mr. Faleiro is saying may be a point of order or may not be a point of order: I am not giving any decision on that.

Now, have you to say something here, Mr. Stephen?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** My point is that the Opposition are pleading as if something set down in the List of Business is absolutely invariable. That is the basis on which they are pleading. But Parliament is not conducted that way; the rule does not stipulate that way. The relevant rule is that the Speaker has got the authority to vary the timing and to take it up at such time as the Speaker stipulates.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Exactly.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Rule 25 says:

"On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It is not Government's business.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** It is not Government's business, but it covers that.

The proviso says:

"Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.."

My submission is that it is set down, but a situation can arise when, if it cannot be taken up at a particular hour, it has got to be changed. It can be changed to another hour; it can be changed to another day. The setting of business is according to the directions of the Speaker, and inherently the Speaker has got the jurisdiction to vary the setting of the timings. Therefore, the proviso has set down here what is applicable to what is known as Government business and that sort of thing: it is applicable everywhere else also. My submission is that the Speaker has got the inherent jurisdiction to order that a particular procedure which is set down can be varied. When the Speaker is satisfied that this statement cannot be given exactly at five O'Clock, the Speaker can direct, in this particular case, because the Hindi translation is also going to come, that it may be taken up at 5.30. The Law Minister has submitted to you that he has made a representation to the Speaker and the Speaker has given the permission. Therefore, to make a mountain out of a molehill is not correct. It is not as if you do not have the jurisdiction to do that. The Speaker not being in the Chamber, the moment you are sitting there, you are the Speaker, and you can give permission that the matter may be taken up at 5.30. You have given permission that the matter may be taken up at 5.30. The matter may be treated as closed, which is according to the rules, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल:** (भंभारपुर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

**इभासति महोदय :** आप बैठिये । आप को भी मैं सुनूँगा ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will hear your point of order.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We will cooperate with you. You want time; we will cooperate with you, with more points of order.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** And you can give your ruling just before 5.30!

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What the Hon. Minister has said here is in accordance with the rules and conventions. Moreover, I will read out from Rule 197 which says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date."

So, it is explicitly provided in the rules. Now, I will hear Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr Faleiro has cited certain instances. I can point out that there have been numerous instances when not only we have had Call Attentions in the afternoon but we had even two Call-Attentions.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have read out the rules.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The Minister had agreed. That is how the Speaker had listed that business to be transacted on the floor of the House at 5.00 p.m. If the Minister wanted more time, certainly he was within his powers to ask for time and the Chair was within its powers to grant the time. The only obligation the Chair has is to tell the House prior to 5.00 p.m. that such and such business will be taken up at such and such time and

not inform the House just when the Minister stands up. (*Interruptions*) The Law Minister showed his face....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ....and requested, 'Please give me some more time', and then he disappeared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. What Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said is partly correct. The hon. Speaker or the Presiding Officer or the Presiding Member here has the authority to change the time—and that was shown by Mr. Stephen—according to rules, according to conventions and according to the residuary powers available. Partly I agree with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that the House should be informed. It is not that the Presiding Officer has no right. The Presiding Officer has the right, the inherent right and the right given by the rules to change the time. But what is required and which would be in consonance with the dignity of the House is to inform the House that this is done. I think, in this case, before 5.00 p.m., the House was informed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I draw your attention to Rule 31(1) and Direction 2.

Rule 31(1) says:

"A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member."

A list of business has been prepared and submitted to us.

Direction 2 tells us about the relative precedence of different classes of business: it says that: "unless the Speaker otherwise directs on any particular occasion, the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below...." etc. Now, the Speaker did not direct otherwise; after having directed that the Call Attention comes at 5 p.m. there has been no

further direction. This is a House of Parliament and not a bazaar that can be closed or opened at any time. We have Parliamentary Committees. We have important meetings to attend to, and when you say '5 p.m.', we have so scheduled our appointments for being here at this time. The House should have been told well in advance, and the Speaker has not done so. You should have started the business at 5.00 p.m. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have replied to the point you have raised here while replying to the point raised by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I have said that the Presiding Officer has the inherent power or the jurisdiction to change the time if it is necessary to make it convenient for all the Members in the House to carry on with the business. What is required here is that the House should be kept informed before time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, I want a clarification. A little while ago, Mr. Parulekar called the attention of the Minister concerned. Has it gone on record or have you expunged it? Where are we now, I would like to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you raising a point of order or are you asking what is the record?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Have you expunged whatever Mr. Parulekar said or has it gone on record?

(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister has come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the copies of statement be distributed to the Members for putting questions.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Every minute of Parliament costs Rs. 900 and Government has wasted 15 × 900 rupees of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं नियम 25 के परन्तुक के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष को या प्रिजाइडिंग अफसर को अधिकार है लेकिन उस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल दो ही स्थितियों में हो सकता है। एक स्थिति तो यह ही सकती है कि अध्यक्ष मंसू मंत्री महोदय ने कोई मांग की ही, उन्होंने अपना उस पर दिमाग लगाया है और कहा है कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाए तब समय बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय यहां उपस्थित हैं और वह अध्यक्ष जी से अपनी बात कहें कि वह तैयार नहीं हैं, उनको समय चाहिये तो उस स्थिति में उनको समय दिया जा सकता है। ये ही दो स्थितियां हैं। मंत्री महोदय के अनुरोध पर उनका समय अध्यक्ष महोदय या प्रिजाइडिंग अफसर बढ़ा सकते हैं... (व्यवधान) आप सुपर स्पीकर हैं। हर वक्त कमेंट करते रहते हैं। हम भी यहां चुन कर आए हैं। ये ही दो स्थितियां हैं जिन में समय बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : आपने बड़ा अच्छा प्वाइन्ट यहां रखा है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि मैं इसको व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं मान सकता और वैसा बोल कर इसको मान्यता नहीं दे सकता हूँ। हाउस की सुविधा के लिए मैं कहूंगा कि एक अहम मुद्दे पर अगर हाउस के मंन्बर थोड़ी ज्यादा देर बैठ कर चर्च करना चाहें तो ज्यादा समय दिया जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR—  
rose.

17.28 hrs.

#### ARREST AND CONVICTION OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Parulekar. Before you speak, I have certain announcements to make. One announcement is:

'I have to inform the House that the following wireless message dated

25th July, 1980, from the City Magistrate, Etawah (U.P.) addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received:

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Ram Singh Shakya, M.P., of Etawah District, was tried on 25-7-80 in my Court before me on a charge of contempt of my Court, Allahabad for obstructing in the discharge of duties, by raising slogans etc. in connection with Baghat agitation. On 25-7-80, after a trial lasting today, I found him guilty of offences U/S 228 IPC, read with Section 345, Cr.P.C., and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and, in default, of payment of fine, to undergo simple imprisonment for 7 days. The aforesaid M.P. did not pay fine and as such he had been sent to Central Jail, Fatehgarh, to undergo S.I., for want of accommodation in District Jail, Etawah'.

#### RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is second announcement. I have to inform the House that to-day the Speaker received a letter from Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Allahabad Constituency of Uttar Pradesh resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. He has accepted the resignation from 28th July, 1980.

17.30 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE  
RAMESH CHANDRA SRIVASTAVA OF  
ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, to the following matter of urgent public importance and request