

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let Mr. Ravi speak.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: While speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Charan Singh said that there was a plan to shoot the opposition leaders during emergency. This was reported in the Press. It created an impression that there was a real plan to kill the opposition leaders. That was raised in the House. I ask under Rule 222....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule he is speaking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, I have received notice of whatever you are trying to read. Let me go through that.

12.40 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED LOCK-OUT BY PFIZER LTD. IN ITS THANA PLANT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice under 377 stating that Pfizers Co., a multi-national corporation, which is making billions of rupees a year, have given notice declaring lock out in its Thana Plant from 18th July, 1977. They have thereby thrown out of employment more than thousand employees. This is manufacturing life-saving drugs, antibiotics, vitamins and pharmaceutical products. I would request the Minister concerned to make a statement on the floor of the House, and assure us that nothing will be allowed to happen, nothing will be allowed to disturb, the life of the nation and the life of the workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi, I will allow you under Rule 377.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin-kil): I am withdrawing it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): With your permission, Sir, I want to raise an important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have asked for information.

12.41 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1977—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion on Finance (No. 2) Bill. Now it is 12-40. Four Hours are left. It includes the Minister's reply. He will take about one hour. This will go on till 3-40. I think the Minister will start his reply round about 3-40, or 3-30. We will now proceed with the discussion. Shri Pradhan.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (DEOGARH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was telling the House that poverty cannot be fully eradicated. To remove unemployment is the prime necessity of society and also of the Government. Unemployment cannot be removed by merely opening some industrial concerns, factories, mines and mills. Agriculture should be diverted to industries. Unless this is done Government cannot remove unemployment in society. I do not believe in the figures saying that so many millions are unemployed. These figures given out by Employment Exchanges are based on and restricted to only to the towns and the suburbs of the towns and the unemployed people living therein.

But, the entire unemployed population in the villages are not taken into consideration. It is a fact that nearly 80 per cent of the people of the country remain in villages and we do not take into consideration whether those people are employed or unemployed. In the villages, my point is that fifty percent of them are unemployed or underemployed. Unless the rural underemployed and unemployed peo-

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

ple are given employment, the unemployment problem cannot be solved. For that, my proposal is that agriculture should be turned into industry. To turn agriculture into an industry means suitable provision for the scientific improvement and growth of agriculture. Provision for irrigation and fertiliser, ready and immediate availability of loan to agriculturists at cheap rate of interest, better seeds, insecticides, cheap agricultural implements and non-imposition of any sort of agricultural taxes on agriculturists may suffice the purpose. In the Finance Bill, I find that there is a provision of agricultural income-tax. Also there is a provision for imposition of excise duty on tractors. I expect the Government not to impose agricultural income-tax and excise duty on imported agricultural tractors and accessories there. Also I desire and demand that Government must abolish the land revenue on all extents of land.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 20 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: I have taken five minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry, Mr. Pradhan; there are a number of speakers who have got to be accommodated.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: I shall finish soon. To turn agriculture into an industry, there must be provision of irrigation to all lands that are to be cultivated and the provision made for irrigation needs to be completed within a period of fifteen to twenty years. Unless this is done, the national unemployment problem cannot be solved.

There are so many ways of providing irrigation. We have to harness all

the rivers, streams and rivulets. That alone will not suffice to solve the entire problem of Indians. There was a scheme—I do not know whether it was the scheme of the Government of India or not—which was published about seven years back according to which, the waters of the Brahmaputra were to be diverted to the Teesta river and from the Teesta river to the Ganges and from Ganges the waters should be pumped out in eight or ten stages to the South Indian plateau and, thereafter, the water would be allowed to flow into the South Indian rivers like the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri, the Narmada, the Tapi and the other smaller rivers—and also the Orissa rivers. If this is done, I think within a period of 20 years or 25 years, the whole of India will get full irrigation facility and, if there is irrigation, naturally, there will be plenty of production and food and clothing will be cheapest in India and there would be surplus of it. Instead of importing foodgrains and other things from outside, India would try to export and thereby earn foreign exchange. I think, therefore, that Government of India will give their due attention to the question of diverting the waters of Brahmaputra to Teesta and from Teesta river to the Ganges and from Ganges by lift system in ten or twelve stages to the South Indian plateau and, thereafter, the waters would flow into the South Indian rivers and also Orissa rivers as mentioned earlier. If this is done, I think, the unemployment problem for 80 per cent of the population of the country will be completely solved and the rest 20 per cent of the people living in the towns and cities will be provided with cottage and other small and medium industries. To remove poverty this is the only way out. Opening of some mills and factories here and there with rationalised mechanised system will not help solve the unemployment problem in the country. If my suggestions are translated into action, the problems of supply of cheap food and clothing, removal of unemployment and

poverty to a great extent will definitely be solved, and the purpose of the Finance Bill achieved. With these suggestions and, thanking you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I conclude.

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Ottapalam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sorry to say that after the Janata Party has come to power the hopes of millions of harijans and Adivasis have been shattered. I would draw your attention to what happened in the village of Belchi in Bihar. 11 Harijans were brutally murdered there. They were roasted alive. Similarly, in the East Champaran district of Bihar a Harijan leader named Gambhir and his friends were arrested and beaten up mercilessly by the police. Thereafter the police handed over Mr. Gambhir and his friends to landlords at their instance. Then the landlords beat them mercilessly and handed them back to the police. Mr. Gambhir was again subjected to severe beating by the police as a result of which he died. I would say that it is a very shameful affair so far as this Janata Government is concerned.

Sir, in the States of Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. Harijans and Adivasis are being driven away from their land and then their land is being taken by the landlords. It is almost a daily occurrence in these areas. In a village named Sherpur Khurd in Bihar, the land which was given to the harijans by the previous Government has been taken back by the landlords. In the villages of Janabad, Richa and Mookhidi in M.P., the landlords are forcing the harijans and adivasis to do bonded labour. The landlords say "We will again make you slaves. The Janata Government is ours, the days of your patrons are over."

In these villages the landlords in collusion with the money lenders and other caste Hindus have unleashed a reign of terror on the harijans. I am

sorry to say that so far as harijans of this country are concerned it is unfortunate that the hon. Home Minister of India has not spoken a word in condemnation of these incidents. In Rajasthan the complete writ of the landlords runs in the district of Udaipur and Chitorgarh. It has become almost impossible for the adivasis who are known as Bhils to protect the honour of their women folk. Incidents of criminal assault on these poor Bhil women are almost a daily affair. If any body dares raise his voice against it he is mercilessly beaten up by these landlords. The police in that State has become so callous and arrogant that they do not bother to give protection to the Bhil adivasis. Sir, I do not want to say anything more on that. Today in the States like U.P., M.P., Bihar and Rajasthan, there is no protection to the life and property of the harijans. I would like to say that the Harijans in India are like a volcano today. I warn this Government if the volcano erupts not only that these State Governments will be swept away but tormentors of harijans will get reduced to ashes in the fire of their anger.

Sir, 30 years have elapsed since we got independence but it is a matter of shame for us that even today untouchability prevails in many of our villages. This Government has not been able to present any meaningful schemes for the abolition of untouchability from this country. For the year 1977-78 a paltry amount of 15 lakhs of rupees has been set apart for this purpose. I would ask this Government whether they are able to view the problems of Harijans as a national problem. If they are serious about it they should chalk out a time bound programme to obliterate the blot of untouchability from the face of this country.

Now, coming to the Finance Bill, I welcome the decisions of the Government to give some benefits by way of

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri K. Kunhamba]

concessions to some workers in the handloom and powerloom sectors. But, Sir, it is unfortunate that the Government could not extend any concession to the millions of poor bidi workers. 20 lakhs of workers working in the bidi industry are not given any concession whatsoever. If the cess on bidi is abolished all that the Government will be losing is a small amount. It will be a negligible amount. But they have not done so. I would point out another thing. I welcome the decision of the Government to exempt those who are drawing an income upto 10,000 rupees from the payment of income tax. But a man whose income is only Rs. 10,500 has to pay income tax for the entire amount above Rs. 8000/-. It is not fair.

Sir, now I would like to point out the problems of the peasants of Palghat and Kuttanad in Kerala. Due to the increase in the price of fertilisers and pesticides and also due to the increase in the cost of production it has become almost impossible to grow paddy in these areas on any extensive scale. The farmers urgently need some kind of subsidy from the Government. It is beyond the financial capacity of the State Government to give them any meaningful assistance. Therefore, I earnestly request the Central Government to help the farmers in Palghat and Kuttanad by giving them subsidy.

Coming to the problem of educated unemployed, I request the Government to set up atleast one major industry in Kerala. Compared to other States, no major industrial undertaking has been set up in Kerala after independence. So my particular request is that the Central Government should take steps to set up one major agriculture based industry in the district of Palghat.

Sir, many progressive measures have been taken by the Kerala Government for the upliftment of the harijans and of the backward sections. It is a proof of the fact that the Kerala

Government is taking active interest in the welfare of the harijans. When the former Central Government introduced 20-point programme the Kerala and the Andhra Governments took earnest steps to implement this programme. As a result of this the harijans and other backward sections of our society have been immensely benefited. I may point out in this connection that large sums of money were taken from the fourteen nationalised banks and spent for their upliftment in the States. But I would draw your attention to the fact that harijans and adivasis have not been given adequate representation in the jobs in these banks. Similarly, the harijans and adivasis are not getting employment opportunities in the public sector undertakings also. Therefore, it is necessary to give them adequate employment opportunities in public sector units. In this connection I would also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that harijan students are being sent abroad for higher studies during the last over 20 years. 248 students have been so far selected out of whom 208 have been sent abroad. It is a fact that a single harijan student has been selected or sent from Kerala so far. Therefore, my request is that when the Government selects harijan students for sending abroad for higher studies during 1977-78, students from Kerala should be given adequate representation.

13.00 hrs.

Now, I come to another point. Today in many parts of our country a systematic attempt is being made to implicate harijan officers and harijan leaders in false cases. This is being done with the blessings of some of the Janata leaders. This should stop. I request the hon. Prime Minister to dissuade such party leaders from associating themselves with such attempts and take all steps necessary to prevent the harijan officers and harijan leaders from being implicated in such false cases. False cases are

also instituted against those who refuse to do bonded labour in the villages. Nobody has raised a little finger against these people. It is really unfortunate that when such diabolic attack is being made on the harijans in the States like Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P. etc. Our hon. Home Minister is sitting quiet like a mute witness. However the people of this country are happy that the Prime Minister is taking active interest in the problems of harijans. The hon. Prime Minister has issued instructions to various Chief Ministers to protect the life and property of the harijans. Indeed we are grateful to him. My only request is that the Government should do whatever it can to improve the social and economic conditions of the harijans. Sir, some attempts are being made in certain States to undo whatever good things the previous Government has done to the harijans. I am sorry to say that our hon. Home Minister is not doing anything in this matter.

In the Communication Department about 500 telephone engineers have been promoted but I could not find a single harijan among them this should be reviewed.

I would like to say a word about Railway facilities in Kerala. The Olavakot Division of the Southern Railway is a very big division. Urgent steps should be taken for the development of this division. I have to point out that there is not even a retiring room in this station. Similarly, Railway department should take steps to see that the West Coast Express, Madras Mangalore Mail and the Jayanti-Janata Express do stop at Ottappalam, Ballapatam and Pazhayangadi, Ballapatam has the distinction of being second in the world as far as plywood industry is concerned. This place is very famous for timber business. The Mail which used to stop in Ballapatam in the past does not stop here nowadays. Therefore this position should be urgently reviewed.

Sir, the welfare activities for the harijans should be properly coordinat-

ed and accelerated. If anybody has been deprived of any benefits given by the previous Government it should be restored to him. The hon. Home Minister should not hesitate to accept the suggestions made by the harijan members belonging to all sections of the House who have personally gone to Belchi and other places where the atrocities were committed on the harijans and made on the spot inquiries. It is a matter of regret that the Home Minister has made a statement merely on the basis of the report he received from the police in Bihar. I conclude by demanding the institution of an Inquiry Commission to inquire into the killings of harijans in various parts of the country.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition the other day in his remarks said that the Budget lacks direction and he was very anxious that the public sector should be allowed to continue. That has been the burden of the song from the Opposition benches. Public sector has its due place in the economy, but not to the exclusion of all other sectors, private and cooperative. It is not the panacea for all the ills which the economy is afflicted. This emphasis on public sector fell in line with the general policy of the previous Government of concentrating powers, both economic and political, in the hands of the State. This is a road to dictatorship and actually we had the experience of it in very recent months. Concentration of political power alone did so much mischief already and brought the country to the brink of disaster. The excesses and wrongs which were committed during this period have left wounds and scars which will take long time to heal. I need not expatiate on them. It would be a folly, therefore, to invest the State with total economic power also. The concentration of economic power, whether in the hands of individuals or families, is an evil; it is doubly so in the hands of the State. Gandhiji, Vinobaji and Jayaprakashji have all insisted on the decentralisation of both

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political and economic power and the Janata Party is also committed to it. We do not want to curb the initiative and resourcefulness of the people. We want that a hundred flowers should bloom and everybody should try to make his contribution not as a servant of the State only, but as a free and independent citizen of this country.

13.15 hrs.

[Miss ABHA MAITI in the Chair]

Sir, if there are certain ills in the capitalist system, most certainly they have to be remedied. The system has to be modified and changed. We will certainly desire the largest participation and share-holding of workers; but the ownership by the State will not be conducive to the welfare of the people. Even in the sphere of administration, the State has not proved a success, much less so in the economic sphere. Even in well-governed countries like Sweden and Norway, the need for Ombudsman to protect people from the tyrannies of the State servants, is being felt. This is much more so in our country, where corruption and inefficiency, waste and extravagance are rampant. The police and the bureaucracy are not the servants, but the masters of the people.

The performance of the public sector in the economic sphere has also not been very laudable. Nationalization of banks, which was heralded with so much of fanfare, has proved a damp-squib. Has nationalization added to their efficiency, or diverted funds for the benefit of the weaker sections of the country? No. Have they not squandered people's money for the benefit of their political masters? The story about the advances made to the Kohinoor Mills against all business norms, has recently been related in this House. It was from the State Bank of India that Shri Nagarwala was able to draw out Rs. 60 lakhs on a telephonic message from Malati. To this day, it

is not known to which account the money pertained, and where it went. We have also heard about the Food Corporation of India, and about the Enforcement Directorate of the Customs, only to-day in the House. These are some of the performances; and so, it is not desirable, as I said, that we should only repeat the 'mantram' of nationalization and think that all the ills will be over.

Madam, what is the situation to-day. The first and foremost thing is the continued rise in prices. From the peak in September, 1974 when the Index number reached 183.4, a decline began and it came down to 160.2 in March 1976, which means a decline of 11.6 per cent in 18 months. But the trend was reversed and by September 1976, the index again rose to 180; and by the end of March 1977, it was at 181.5; and by the end of April, it rose to 184.7, crossing the earlier peak. This tendency has continued and the index stood at 187.7 in the middle of June.

According to the statement of the Finance Minister, this was due in a large measure to the excessive increase in money supply last year, by about 18.8 per cent, the net effect of which was still operating in the economy. The more puzzling and unfortunate effect of this price rise is that it has come up after a record agricultural harvest in 1975-76 and a fairly good harvest in 1976-77. The buffer stocks, according to the FCI reports, stand at 23 million tonnes. The stocks of not only foodgrains but also other industrial products like steel, fertilizers, coal, engineering goods, chemicals, cement, paper, textiles etc. have gone up because of lack of demand. We have built up a sizable foreign exchange reserve due to the steady expansion of exports, invisible receipts and increasing external assistance and remittances from abroad. Yet, more than 50 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line, and unemployment is growing apace. Also, there are strikes, lock-outs and closures. Thus, in the midst of plenty the people perish.

Therefore, it is towards the eradication of poverty and removal of unemployment and inequalities that our effort has to be directed. We are giving primacy to the rural sector, where 75 per cent of the people live. It is they who contribute 70 per cent of the gross national product. But they are unorganised and, therefore, the benefits go largely to the organised sectors, whose contribution is barely 29 per cent. It is the unorganised sector which is the most hard-hit by the rising prices and unemployment.

The question is: what are we going to do with our granaries that are full? Today we heard in this House that most of the grain is lying in the open without adequate protection and is bound to rot. We have been negotiating and getting aid from foreign countries when there was starvation or scarcity in this country to feed our people. Should our Government not come forward to feed our people who even in normal times starve, by providing subsidised grains to those people who are short of it just now?

The second question is about the foreign exchange reserves. We are still taking aid from foreign countries. When we have got a surplus of foreign exchange, why should we not repay the loans and be free from aid? That will be more befitting the dignity of the nation and also in consonance with the independent economic policies which we choose to pursue.

It was said that we we have to make a massive investment if we want to eradicate unemployment, or bring up or develop our rural economy. It is true that it is not only investment but around massive effort that has to be made, and it has to be directed on all fronts, scientific, educational and administrative.

There is wide-spread corruption in the administration, and so long as this persists in the instrument and agency through which all these beneficial schemes are to be executed, we cannot expect to make any progress. If the

instrument or agency is corrupt, then there will be great distortion and waste in the economy and nothing is going to come out of it. So, we have to ensure that corruption is rooted out from the administration.

There has to be a re-orientation of our education. So far, education has been very badly neglected. As a matter of fact, it is continuing to deteriorate. We have to devote much more time to work in the fields and we have to educate people in crafts so that they can be self-employed and stand on their own feet.

The same is the case with scientific research. It has not been directed towards the village problems. Some years back, I read in the papers that they had discovered some sort of solution which could make straw fire-proof and some sort of a mixture of cowdung and earth which could make the walls of kucha houses water proof. Such experiments are a boon for the people who live in the huts and kucha houses and these things will be of great benefit to the entire country.

Similarly, in order to develop the countryside, we have to provide them plenty of power and irrigation facilities. Power in plenty can be developed from the sun, the wind and rain. If the scientific research is directed in these directions, there will be no dearth of power in our country particularly because we get plenty of sunshine, wind and rain. There is no dearth of water resources also. So, these are the problems that we have to solve.

As regards water which is the basic necessity of life and of agriculture, even drinking water has now become a problem in most of the villages in my constituency of Agra District. There the Yamuna has become dry. Because of Tajewala and Okhla water works, actually there is no flow in the river and the bed is dry. So, we do not get even drinking water from the Yamuna. We have been assured of

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Ramganga project, but I do not know when it is going to materialise.

In the end, I must say that the schemes that we have taken up for developing the small scale sector and the rural areas, are certainly a step in the right direction, but much more needs to be done in this direction. Unless we tackle these problems on all fronts and make a revolutionary change in education, science and in the administration, our effort will not be so successful in the short time that we have at our disposal.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : श्रीमन्, मैं ने बजट पर काफी भाषण सुने। इस बजट के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह समाजवादी बजट नहीं है। किसी ने कहा कि यह पूंजीवादी बजट है। अगर यह समाजवादी बजट होता, जैसा कि कुछ लोग कह रहे थे, तो इसमें समाजवादी बजट लब्ध लिखा होता, तो समाजवादी लब्ध का इस्तेमाल तो कांग्रेस ने कई सालों से हर बजट में किया, लेकिन क्या उससे मुल्क समाजवादी हो गया? क्या कांग्रेस के जमाने में हम यह नहीं देख रहे हैं कि गरीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई बराबर बढ़ी है, घटी नहीं है? क्या हम ने यह नहीं देखा कि उन के जमाने में गरीबी बढ़ी, बेरोजगारी बढ़ी? क्या हम ने यह नहीं देखा कि गांव गांव में जो हमारी समस्याएँ हैं उनका अभी तक निराकरण नहीं हुआ? तो समाजवादी बजट सिर्फ नाम लिखने से या एक लब्ध उसमें रखने से नहीं हो जाता।

मैं तो इस बजट को क्रांतिकारी बजट कहता हूँ। क्रांतिकारी इस माने में कि इस बजट का सब हमारे बाबिल बिल मंत्री ने गांव की ओर कर दिया है। गांव की असाई, उन की तरक्की और उत्थान के

लिए इसमें काफी गुंजाइश है। लेकिन इस बजट के जो प्रोपोजल हैं या बजट जिस मंशा से रखा गया है वह मंशा पूरा होना या नहीं यह देखने की बात है। सारी सर्वनमेंट मशीनरी करट हो चुकी है। इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि कांग्रेस ने सारी सर्वनमेंट मशीनरी को करट किया। गांवों के विकास के लिए डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं। लेकिन डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स के अंदर जितना रुपया दिया जाता है उसमें से मैं समझता हूँ कि 20-30 प्रतिशत ही लोगों के काम आता है। बाकी 60-70 प्रतिशत गायब हो जाता है। यह स्थिति है आज जो कि कांग्रेस ने इस सरकार को दी है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर गांवों की तरक्की चाहते हैं तो गांवों की तरक्की के लिए जो व्यवस्था चली आ रही है और जिसमें काफी गुंजाइश है गांव की तरक्की के लिए उस पर ध्यान दिया जाये। पहले तो गांवों में बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलनी चाहिए और समय पर मिलनी चाहिए तथा उसी कीमत पर मिलनी चाहिए जिस कीमत पर बड़े बड़े कारखाने वालों को प्राप्त करते हैं। उससे ज्यादा कीमत नहीं होनी चाहिए। समय पर बीज मिलना चाहिए। और समय पर पानी मिलना चाहिए। आज पानी के पैसे तो किसानों से लिए जाते हैं लेकिन पानी मिलता ही नहीं है। इसकी व्यवस्था अगर हो जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि गांवों की तरक्की होगी और हमारा हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की करेगा।

मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक पिछली सरकार ने क्राप और कीटल इन्फोर्सेस इस मुल्क में क्यों नहीं लाया किया। बहुत जल्दी है कि क्राप और कीटल का इन्फोर्सेस हो। वित्त मंत्रालय की तरफ से सवाल पैदा होगा कि पैसे

कहाँ से आयेंगे। लेकिन इसके लिए वैसे की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हरेक स्टेट में तकाशी का फण्ड होता है जो जरूरत पड़ने पर किसानों के काम आता है। इस को इस में डायवर्ट किया जाय और उस से याबों की तरफकी के लिए इस्थोरेंस की योजना लागू की जाय।

गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जब विचार हो रहा था तो मैंने सुना गृह मंत्री कह रहे थे कि पुलिस को लोगों ने आउट-राइट कंडेम यहां पर किया है जो ठीक नहीं है। यह तो किसी का मंशा नहीं था चाहे वह किसी भी तरफ से बोला हो कि पुलिस को बिस्कुल कंडेम किया जाय लेकिन पुलिस की हरकतें ऐसी हैं जिन को नजर-अंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। इमरजेंसी के जमाने का एक वाक्या में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। देहरादून जिले में इमरजेंसी के दौरान पुलिस वालों ने तीन नौजवानों को 4-5 बजे के बीच पकड़ा और 9-10 बजे रात एकाउन्टर दिखा कर उन को गूट कर दिया। उस के 1-2 महीने बाद जब ग. नर महोदय बहां गये, लोगों ने उन के मामले यह बात रखी। उन्होंने इन्कवायरी करवाई और इन्कवायरी का नतीजा यह हुआ कि सी० आ० डी० ने साफ लिख दिया कि पुलिस वालों ने कत्ल किया है। जब यह रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के पास जाती है तो मुख्य मंत्री तिवारी जी कहते हैं कि इस से पुलिस का मनोबल गिर जायेगा इसलिए इस मामले को यहीं पर समाप्त किया जाय। आज भी अगर ऐसे मामलों में यह सरकार तहकीकात नहीं कर सकती और इस में इंसाफ नहीं दे सकती तो समय-समय पर हम पुलिस के विज्ञाप और पुलिस की बातों को लेकर हम सदन में बोलेंगे। पुलिस के बारे में तो यही कहा जा सकता है कि जिसु मंशा के लिए पुलिस है वह मंशा आज

पूरान नहीं हो रहा है और इसलिए लोगों को पूरी गुंजाइश है कि वे पुलिस का क्विटिंसिअम करें। जब पुलिस इस स्थिति तक पहुंच जायेगी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की भलाई करे तो लोग स्वयं उसकी तारीफ करेंगे। हमारे कहने, न कहने से कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। अगर जनता पुलिस की तारीफ करेगी तो जो माननीय सदस्य यहां पर आयेंगे वे स्वयं उस की तारीफ करेंगे।

समापति महोदय, रेलवे के बारे में भी मैंने यहां पर चर्चा सुनी थी। जगह जगह नई रेल लाइनें बनाने की बात सुनाई दी थी। कहा गया फलां इलाके में और फलां प्रदेश में नई रेल लाइन डाली जाएगी। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में स्वयं अंग्रेजों ने इस बात को महसूस किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के ज्यादा से ज्यादा यात्री बर्दीनाथ जाते हैं और ऋषीकेश से बर्दीनाथ तक रेल ले जाने की उनकी योजना थी। उसका कुछ सर्वे भी हो चुका था लेकिन प्रजावादी के बाद उस योजना के बारे में कोई चर्चा तक नहीं हुई। इस बात का मुझे बहुत दुःख है। इसी प्रकार से देहरादून से विकास नगर लाइन का सर्वे हुआ, लेकिन इस बजट में उसका कहीं पता तक नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं जिनको आगे बढ़ाने की सरकार की मंशा है वह सभी आगे बढ़ सकेंगे जबकि वहां पर रेलें जायेंगी और सड़कें बनेंगी और वहां के लोगों को दूसरे प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेंगी। अगर किसी इलाके में सड़क जाती है तो उसका मतलब यह होता है कि वहां पर बहुत से रोजगार के साधन खुल जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार से उन इलाकों की तरफकी हो सकती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश जो एक विशाल प्रदेश है उसकी समस्याएं भी विशाल हैं। यदि प्रायः प्राजावादी से पहले की पर-कंपिटा आयवनी का हिसाब देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

दूसरे प्रदेशों से पहले आता था लेकिन आज उसकी स्थिति बिगड़कर पलट गई है। वो तीन प्रदेशों को छोड़कर बाकी अधिकांश प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश से आगे निकल गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के दोनों तरफ पहाड़ी इलाके हैं। उत्तर की तरफ पहाड़ी इलाके में एक रियासत थी टिहरी गढ़वाल, जो कि 1949 में उत्तर प्रदेश में मर्ज हुई थी। उस समय गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने वादा किया था—उस समय वह रियासत जिले के रूप में मर्ज हुई थी—कि उस जिले को दूसरे जिलों के समकक्ष लान की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की रहेगी। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारत सरकार ने आज तक वहाँ पर कुछ भी नहीं किया। जिले देहरादून का एक हिस्सा परिगणित जनजात का घोषित किया गया था क्योंकि वहाँ का रूढ़न-संस्कृति, जनजात और सामाजिक व्यवस्था जौनपुर जैसी है लेकिन टिहरी-गढ़वाल जिले का यह इलाका जौनपुर उसमें नहीं लिया गया। भारत सरकार की ओर से वहाँ पर संरक्षण देने की बात कही गई थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार ने जो वादा किया था उसको पूरा नहीं किया है और आज भी पूरा नहीं करना चाहती है। उत्तर प्रदेश का टिहरी जिला देश के सभी जिलों में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और आँकड़ों के मुताबिक वहाँ पर सबसे ज्यादा गरीबी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर हमको आगे बढ़ाना है तो भारत सरकार इसको अपने संरक्षण में ले।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इनका कुछ भला नहीं कर सकती है। इसके लिए हम लोग स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से, उनके ताशकंद जाने के कुछ दिन पहले मिले थे और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की भिकायत उनके सामने रखी थी लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वे ताशकंद से लौटकर ही नहीं आए। वह रिपोर्ट पता नहीं कहाँ चली गई। हमने 1966 में श्रीमती निवारा शांती को भी पर्वतीय राज्य बनाने का

मेमोरेंडम दिया था लेकिन उन्होंने फर्माया कि हम अभी सड़वाई से फारिश हुए हैं, अभी पैसा नहीं है, फिलहाल वहाँ के डेवलपमेंट के लिए पैसा दिया जाएगा। हमने उनकी बात मान ली क्योंकि वे प्रबल मंत्री श्री थी और नेता श्री थीं, लेकिन दुःख है कि आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। नतीजा यह है कि आज वहाँ पर फिर यह आवाज उठने लगी है कि हमको अलग पर्वतीय राज्य चाहिए।

तो श्रीमन्, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती, भारत सरकार उस इलाके को अपने संरक्षण में ले और टिहरी के लिए जो सरकार का कमिटेमेंट है कि जब तक उसको दूसरे जिलों के समकक्ष या हिमाचल प्रदेश के दूसरे जिलों की बराबरी पर नहीं लाते, तब तक पूरा प्रोटेक्शन देंगे और मदद करेंगे, उस कमिटेमेंट को पूरा करना चाहिए। वह आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। (व्यवधान)...

अगर उस इलाके को हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिला लिया जाए, तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। कुछ न कुछ तरकीब तो होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को हम ने कितनी ही मर्तवा लिख कर दिया है और जितने भी मुख्य मंत्री वहाँ पर हुए हैं उनको कहा है और जितने भी चीफ सेक्रेटरी वहाँ पर हुए हैं, उन के सामने भी हम ने अपने मसले रखे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आज को बतलाऊँ कि हम ने कहा था कि फीरेस्ट सेटिलमेंट एकदम किया जाए जिस से हमारे जो हक हकूक हैं, उनकी समस्या हल हो जाए, लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं हुआ है। हमारे टिहरी उत्तरकाशी जो पंचायती फीरेस्ट्स हैं, 1947-48 में वहाँ पर रेबोर्गेशन हुआ था। इसके बाद वे फीरेस्ट्स फीरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को दे दिए गए मगर कोई लिखा पढ़ी नहीं हुई। उस समय कोई कर्मचारी कार्यवाही नहीं होती थी लेकिन अब वे फीरेस्ट विभाग कहते हैं कि वे हमारे पास नहीं हैं और बाकई नहीं हैं। इस तरह से पंचायती फीरेस्ट्स की कोई व्यवस्था

नहीं है। इस तरह के दर्जनों वहाँ के मसने हैं जिन के बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कोई ध्यान देने वाली नहीं है।

आगे देखा होगा कि जो अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री मंडल बना है, उस में पूरे गढ़वाल विधायन का कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं है। मुझे पता है कुछ वर्षों पहले मुख्य मंत्री को कुछ लोग मिले थे। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि बरेली में जब एक मुख्य मंत्री गए और वहाँ पर विधायक लोग उन के साथ बैठे हुए थे, तो वहाँ पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट भी थे। मुख्य मंत्री जी वहाँ पर पूछने लगे कि यह साहब कौन है। हम तरह से पता चलता है कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्री जो थे वे यह भी नहीं पहचानते थे कि यह कौन अफसर है। इसी तरह में टिहरी गढ़वाल में एक टिहरी फोरेस्ट सफिल बना, परन्तु वन मंत्री को पता नहीं था कि टिहरी जिले को हानि क्या है और उन्होंने इस को जानने की तकलीफ नहीं फरमाई। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टिहरी गढ़वाल के लिए जो भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, वह उस को निभाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जो पहले यह कहा जाता था कि यह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और इसके टुकड़े कर दिए जाएँ, तो इस में क्यों आपत्ति होनी चाहिए। बम्बई प्रान्त के गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र बन गए। इसी तरह में तामिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश बन गए और पंजाब में पंजाब और हरियाणा बन गए और उस के बाद उन्होंने बहुत तरक्की की। हरियाणा पहले बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ था लेकिन जब से वह अलग हुआ सब से आगे बढ़ गया। छोटे छोटे कितने ही राज्य बन चुके हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ अपनी ज्यादाती क्यों, मैं नहीं समझता अभी तक तो यह कहा जाता रहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश ने दिए हैं लेकिन जब तो उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रधान मंत्री भी नहीं है। तो हम क्या उम्मीद करेंगे। माननीय गृह मंत्री उत्तर

प्रदेश से आते हैं वे भी पहले इस बात की मांग करते आए हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत अनवीलडी है और इस को बंट देना चाहिए।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि गज सेक्टर में जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। मैं इसको जानता हूँ कि पार्टी की सरकार नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय सरकार मानता हूँ क्योंकि पहले के बड़े बड़े दलों के सब बड़े बड़े नेता इसमें हैं। वे पूरी तरह से इस पर विचार करें कि हिन्दुस्तान को वे कहाँ ले जाना चाहते हैं; सबसे पहले प्रदेशों की मियादें ठीक रहे। बजट तो हर साल प्रस्तुत होगा और उस पर भाषण भी होंगे और सरकार का दृष्टिकोण सामने आता रहेगा तथा माननीय सदस्य भी अपने विचार रखेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं तो अच्छा होते हुए भी कितना काम यह सरकार कर सकेगी इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता। मुझे खुशी है कि इस सरकार ने कम से कम लक्ष्य तो निर्धारित किए हैं और यह घोषणा की है कि एक दो साल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के हर भादमी के घर पर बिट्टी और मनीमार्डर पहुँच जायेंगे।

यहाँ पर घोषणा हुई कि पांच साल के अन्दर हरेक गांव को पानी दिया जाएगा। घोषणा हुई कि दस साल के अन्दर बेरोजगारी को खत्म किया जाएगा। ये बड़ी बड़ी घोषणाएँ हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस बजट में न सही तो अगले बजट में अन्य आवश्यक समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में भी जरूर पग उठाए जायेंगे।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी और शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक सरकार शिक्षा को अनिर्वाय करने जा रही है। कब तक सरकार हर भादमी को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ देने जा रही है? यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसी तरह से गाँवों में सड़कें पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। आजकल आप बरसात में देखेंगे कि गाँवों में जाने के रास्ते

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

लोगों को नहीं मिलते। मैं अभी देहरादून के धारा रहा हूँ। मुझे वहाँ लोगों ने बताया कि वहाँ गांव में जाना सड़क के अभाव में कठिन है। इसलिए सरकार को गांवों तक सड़कों को पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

पिछले दो सालों के अन्दर जो जमीन बांटी गई उसमें बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। कांग्रेस वालों ने गरीबों की जमीन लेकर अपने लोगों के बीच बांट दी। यह चीज बन्द होनी चाहिए। मैं देहरादून जिले के बारे में आपको बताऊँ। जब चुनाव हुए तो गांव में कहीं बिजली के खम्बे लगा दिए गए, गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था का ढोंग रचा गया, कहीं सड़क बनने लगी। लेकिन जब चुनाव खत्म हुए तो ये सारे काम बन्द हो गए। जब इस जिले में यह हालत है तो अन्य जगहों का क्या जाहजबे लगा जा सकता है। देहरादून यहाँ के पांच चार घंटों में पहुँचा जा सकता है। वहाँ जाने में मंत्रियों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इस जिले में इन बातों की संकयारी कराई जाए। इस एक जिले से ही आपको सब जगह का पता चल जाएगा।

श्री अर० ए० कुरील (मोहनलाल गंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, अनेक लोगों ने बजट पर काफी बातें बतलाई हैं। हमारे सामने बहुत सी समस्याएँ पिछले तीन सालों से चली आ रही हैं। पिछली सरकार ने हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए बहुत कुछ कहा लेकिन वास्तव में उनको कुछ नहीं मिला। उन्हें इसी प्रकार से देखा गया जिस प्रकार से एक मालिक अपने कुत्ते को टुकड़े डाल कर उससे काम लेता है। कुत्ता जिस प्रकार घर की रखवाली करता है उसी तरह से पिछली सरकार ने इन हरिजनों को छोटे छोटे सालख दे कर के इन वर्गों से बहुत कुछ कार्य लिया। कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनसे वोट भी लिया। यह तो यही हुआ कि माल सब पुन्हारा है

लेकिन इसको हाथ मत लगाना। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो भी सुविधाएँ इस वर्ग को दी गई हैं वे नाममात्र की सुविधाएँ ही गई। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि वास्तव में उनको कुछ दिया ही नहीं गया।

पुलिस और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने उनही और जरा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया। एक मायने में इस वर्ग के प्रति जो उच्च अधिकारियों का रवैया रहा उसी का फल है कि इतनी सुविधाओं के बावजूद भी वे वहीं के वहीं रहे। पुलिस अधिकारियों में जो हरिजन वर्ग के लोग हैं वे बड़े भोहवों पर नहीं पहुँच पाए। आई ए एस, आई पी एस वगैरह में उनको साइड ट्रैक कर दिया गया है। यही लोग हैं जो वास्तव में समाज की स्थिति को जानते हैं। इन लोगों में जो आई ए एस हैं उनको डी एम बनाना चाहिए था लेकिन फील्ड में इनका परसेंटेज बहुत ही कम है। उनको साइड ट्रैक कर दिया गया है। इसी तरह से पुलिस आफिसर जो आई पी एस रैंक के हैं या डी एस पी रैंक के हैं उनको भी साइड ट्रैक कर दिया गया है। इन लोगों की अच्छी रिपोर्टें हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी हमेशा पक्षपात का रवैया उच्चाधिकारियों का रहा है, सरकार का रहा है और जिन आई पी एस आफिसर्स को इन में से एस पी अप्वाइंट किया जाना चाहिए था उनको कमांडेंट पी ए सी में कर दिया गया है और कहीं होम गार्ड में कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार के उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहे हैं। जो वर्ग अब तक उनको सताता आ रहा है वह अब भी सता रहा है। यह पुलिस की गह पर सब होता रहा है। पुलिस के और समाज के कुछ इनप्लुएंसल प्राइमरी हैं, अनाथ लोग हैं, प्रभावशाली लोग हैं वे सब मिल कर एक कंसिप्रेसी करके, इस समाज पर हमेशा से अत्याचार करते आ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, बेल की कांड यह स्पष्ट बताता है कि उच्च वर्ग के लोगों पर पुलिस की एक कंसिप्रेसी की, एक बहुत बड़ा सब-

बंश का भी इस बंधन में तेरह व्यक्तिओं को जिन्दा जला दिया गया, और दिया गया। आज की सरकार भी इस और कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। एक तरफ सुन्दर डाकू है दूसरी तरफ बेलची के तेरह लोग हैं जिनको जिन्दा भाग में जला दिया गया था, दोनों का कम्पेरिजन भ्रगर किया जाए तो डाकू का खून तो खून था लेकिन इन तेरह व्यक्तियों को जो जिन्दा जला दिया गया था वह खून नहीं पानी से भी बढतर था। यह कितनी विडम्बना की बात है, मैं की बात है कि जिस सरकार से हम उम्मीद करते थे कि वह हरिजनों के साथ प्रन्याय नहीं होने देगी, उनके वास्ते न्याय की व्यवस्था करेगी, उससे हमारी सब उम्मीदें टूटती चली जा रही हैं। उन उम्मीदों के बल पर हमारे बच्चे लोगों ने, हमारे दलित वर्ग के लोगों ने तीस साल से जमी हुई सरकार को उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया, उसने तीस साल से जिनकी जड़ पाताल में घुस गई थीं उनको उखाड़ कर के धूप में सुखा दिया लेकिन आज उनको यह भरोसा नहीं हो रहा है कि इस सरकार से उनको न्याय मिलेगा। उनको सन्तोष नहीं है। उस सरकार ने कुछ किया नहीं और यह सरकार भी भ्रगर वही रूब भ्रपनाती है तो वह समय दूर नहीं जब इसकी भी नहीं गति हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि समय रहते हम इन चीजों को समझें हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि इन बेजुबान लोगों के प्रति न्याय हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SRI BIJU PATNAIK): On a point of information to the hon. Member. The Home Minister had announced in this House that 29 people had been strangled on attempted murder charge in the Belchi incident. I think the hon. Member does not know that.

श्री शार. मुख. सुरिस।

It was murder, not attempted murder.

यह सन्त बयान दिया गया था, यह भ्रफसीस की बात है। हरिजन भ्रफसरों को फील्ड में ले जाना चाहिये बूकि वे जो व्यवस्था है उसको समझ सकते हैं और वे इन लोगों पर प्रन्याय तो नहीं होने देंगे, जानबूझ कर प्लांड मंडर जो किये जाते हैं, उनको नहीं होने देंगे, पुलिस और कुछ घनाइय लंग, इनस्पुएंशल लोग जो इस प्रकार के पडयंत्रों में शामिल रहते हैं वे उनसे डरेंगे तो सही, उनको यह पता तो चल जाएगा कि जनता को भ्रब न्याय मिलेगा, लेकिन उनको फील्ड में भेजा नहीं जाता है। इस वर्ग के लोगों का पुलिस में अधिक से अधिक रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये, अधिक से अधिक प्रप्लांटमेंट इन लोगों के होने चाहिये। किसी भी क्षेत्र में हरिजनों के साथ प्रत्याचार या प्रन्याय होता है तो यह सरकार मूक होकर और बेजुबान की तरह इसको देखा करती है, क्या उसके पास इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है? किस तरह से प्रन्याय को समाप्त किया जाय? महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि 10 साल के भ्रन्दर छुप्राछुत समाप्त हो जाएगी। इसी बात पर पूना पैक्ट हुआ था। लेकिन आज हमारी हालत यों की त्यों है। जैसे हम भ्रप्रेजों के समय में थे वैसे ही आज भी रहते हैं। आजवादी ऊपर वाले वर्ग के लोगों को मिली है, हम लोग आजवादी नहीं हैं, हमारा समाज आजवादी नहीं है। जो सोचते हैं कि हमारा वर्ग आजवादी है वह गलत सोचते हैं। हमारे लोगों को जिन्दा जलाया जाता है, हम पर प्रत्याचार किये जाते हैं और उसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है। कितने शर्म की बात है। मुझे कहते हुए भ्रफसीस है कि जिस समाज में लोग इतनी मेहनत करते हैं, लोगों को भ्रभ खिलाते हैं, खुद पैदा करते हैं उनको खाना नहीं है। जो लोग मेहनत करके कपड़ा बनाते हैं उनको पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता। आजवादी पैदा करते हैं, बासमती चावल पैदा करते हैं लेकिन उनको खुद खाने को नहीं है। मं.स. प्रन्याय भी नहीं होता। जो भ्रच्छे-भ्रच्छे कहल बना कर देते हैं उनको रहने के लिये

[श्री आर० एल० कुरील]

झोंपड़ी भी नहीं है, उस से भी निकाल दिया जाता है। यह कैसी विडम्बना की बात है कि जो आदमी मेहनत करता है उसको खाने को नहीं, रहने को कोई मकान नहीं, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। और जो मेहनत नहीं करते हैं, जो हराम को खाते हैं उनका नाम समाज में इज्जत से लिया जाता है, आज वह सम्मानित है। यह कितनी गलत व्यवस्था है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस व्यवस्था को बदले और हरिजनों के लिये, जनजातियों के लिये, गरीब वर्ग के लिये अधिक से अधिक सहायित्व प्रदान करे।

कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस सभी लोगों को दिये जाते हैं। इस वर्ग को क्यों नहीं दिये जाते हैं। हमारा कहना है कि इस वर्ग के लोगों को कम से कम 50 परसेंट कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस देने चाहिये, और उसके लिये आवश्यक लोन सरकार बैंकों से दिलाये। सेक्योरिटी वह बेचारे कैसे देंगे। जिनके पास खाने को नहीं है। उनकी सेक्योरिटी सरकार ले तभी यह वर्ग ऊपर उठ सकेगा। नहीं तो आज तक हम जिसके गुलाम रहे है वह कैसे चाहेगा कि हम उसके मालिक बन जायें। इसलिये हमारा मौजूदा सरकार से यही निवेदन है कि कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस में 50 परसेंट तक रिजर्वेशन हम लोगों के लिये किया जाये ताकि इनकी आर्थिक हालत ठीक हो सके।

पोस्ट्स में प्रमोशन है उसमें रिजर्वेशन है, ऐपॉइंटमेंट में भी रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन साथ में सूटेबिलिटी क्लोज़ लगा हुआ है।

if suitable candidates are available, otherwise, they will be treated as un-reserved.

यह समाप्त होना चाहिये। अगर किसी के पास मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन है जो आपने सांगी है तो वही काफ़ी है। इस सूटेबिलिटी क्लोज़ की वजह से हमारे लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है क्योंकि देखने वालों के

दिमाग अभी तक ठीक नहीं हुए हैं इसलिये अनसूटेबिल डिक्लेयर करके कोई भी पोस्ट हरिजनों को नहीं दी जाती है। जो ऊंची पोस्ट्स हैं उन पर किसी भी हरिजन को नहीं लिया जाता है, चाहे डायरेक्टर जनरल हो या आई० जी० हो। यही नहीं हम जब कानून बनाते है तो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर, स्टेट मिनिस्टर, चीफ मिनिस्टर, गवर्नर्स या राजदूत, इन तमाम जगहों पर भी हमारा कोई भी प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। हमारा रिजर्वेशन हर क्षेत्र में पूरा होना चाहिये। अगर आप वास्तव में चाहते हैं कि इन हरिजनों, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों के साथ न्याय हो तो सरकार को इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

14.00 hrs.

मेरा निवेदन है कि सर्विसेज में जो कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट होती है, उसमें फस्ट में तो अच्छा-अच्छा लिख देते हैं और सैकिड में जहां यह लिखा होता है कि क्या यह प्रमोशन के योग्य है, उसमें लिख देते हैं—

He requires more practice before he is promoted.

तो वह चीज़ उनको कम्प्युनिकेट नहीं की जाती है। जब प्रमोशन की बात आती है तो उसको ड्राप कर दिया जाता है। उसको पता ही नहीं चलता कि क्यों ड्राप किया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की एप्वाइंटमेंट करनी हो वहां अगर 100 कैंडीडेट्स आए हैं तो जो उनमें सबसे अच्छे हों, उनको चुन लिया जाना चाहिये। 100 में से 10 तो अच्छे होंगे ही। अगर वह 10 के 10 अनसूटेबल हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह लगाना चाहिये कि जो अधिकारी इन्टरव्यू लेने वाले हैं, उनका दिमाग शुद्ध नहीं है और वह प्रैजुडिसिड हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां भी कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है, उस जगह यह मान लेना चाहिये कि वहां का अधिकारी छूत-छात मानता है और इसके लिये उसको पर्सनली लायेबल होना चाहिये और उसे दंडित किया जाना चाहिये। जब तक सूटेबिलिटी की बात

उनके दिमाग में रहेगी तब तक कोटा पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। उच्च अधिकारी नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस वर्ष के लोग आयें। जब तक उनको दंडित नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक हमारा यह कोटा पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

जो मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन के सूटेबल कैंडीडेट्स होते हैं और अधिकारी उनसे कोटा पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि एज ए क्राइम, अन्टचेबिलिटी आफैस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो 500 रुपया जुर्माना और सजा की बात है उसमें उस अधिकारी को दंडित किया जाये। वास्तव में अगर इसमें सुधार लाना है तो इस प्रकार के प्रोवीजन करने पड़ेंगे, जिससे जिन अधिकारियों के दिमाग सही नहीं हैं, वह मानने के लिये बाध्य हो जायें। अगर हम वास्तव में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और वैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन यही है कि कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस वगैरह में इन क्लासेजके लिये परसेन्टेज निश्चित कर दी जाये और हर हालत में उसको यह दिया जाये। उसके लिये उसे आवश्यक बैंक लोन दिये जायें। सूटेबिलिटी की जो क्लाज है, उसे समाप्त किया जाये और मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन के आधार पर ही उनकी प्रमोशन और एम्प्लॉयमेंट की जायें। जो अधिकारी कोटा पूरा नहीं कर सकें, उन्हें दंडित किया जाये।

इस बजट में हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कम प्रावीजन रखे गये हैं, उनके लिये अधिक से अधिक प्रावीजन होने चाहियें। सर्विसेज में भी हमने देखा है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये एक नियम है कि उनकी नीयरेस्ट टु होम टाउन पोस्टिंग करनी चाहियें। लेकिन होता इसके बिल्कुल उल्टा है। अगर कहीं पास में जगह है भी, तो भी उसकी पोस्ट नहीं किया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हरिजन कर्मचारियों को डायरेक्ट रिप्रैजेंट

करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये जिससे वह कमिश्नर को रिप्रैजेंटेशन कर सकें। अगर वे थू रिप्रैजेंटेशन करते हैं तो They are liquidated in the process itself.

मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके कंडक्ट रूलज में सुधार होना चाहिये जिससे वह डायरेक्ट अपना रिप्रैजेंटेशन उच्च अधिकारी या मिनिस्टर को दे सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

*SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Madam Chairman, Seated in this air-conditioned Chamber of Lok Sabha, where a thick soft green carpet spreads from wall to wall and where the members are seated on cushioned chairs, a discussion on the Finance Bill is proceeding where we are talking loud about democracy, freedom and amity and before long the Finance Bill will be passed by this House sanctioning huge amounts of money to Government for running the administration but may I ask the hon. Finance Minister whether he is really aware of the fact that this Finance Bill has not made any provision even worth one naya paisa for the people of an area which is a part of India? If he is surprised, let me tell him that the area is in the far eastern part of India, a part of West Bengal—it is the Seetmahal enclave. While we discuss the problems of the nation in this Chamber in comfort and ease, a reign of chaos and terror prevails in this part of India about which many of us are not fully aware of. Loot, arson and robbery is the common feature of the day-to-day life of the people of this area. There is no rule of law, nor there is an administration which can ensure the welfare of the people. It is an area which is virtually being ruled by the goondas. It is a land locked area of Bangladesh. There is no Government office, no police post, and in

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri. Amar Roy Pradhan]

fact no visible signs of an orderly administration are traceable here. The people are at the mercy of the Government of Bangladesh, at the mercy of people of Bangladesh. The Indian people have no right of citizenship. They are not living in the truest sense of the term but they are merely surviving rather struggling to survive for their mere existence.

You will be surprised to know Madam that on 3rd July, 1977 in the Seetmahal area of Cooch Behar of West Bengal, as many as 87 houses were burnt and no less than 17 persons were burnt alive apart from the mass looting that the people of this village had to suffer. There is no justice for them. They have no option but to lament and suffer. The ladies were not spared they were subjected to inhuman torture but the news about such atrocities do not travel beyond the enclave and the nation and its Government remain ignorant about the plight of such helpless people. Such incidents of atrocities are occurring in this area day after day but there is none to heed and take care. While the Government spokesmen speak hoarse about democracy, socialism and freedom, it is a cruel irony and a strange farce that the citizens of the country should suffer untold atrocities and the Government of India should remain a mute observer. This cannot be tolerated. This cannot be allowed to go unchallenged and must be brought an end to. How long such robbery, murder and arson continue? How long will the ladies continue to be raped and humiliated?

Seetmahal area is a small chunk of the vast country of ours with an area of 30 sq. miles and if the Government feels that nothing matters for whatever happens in this tiny inhabitation then I have nothing to say. If the Government feel that the area is inhabited by only 1½ lakh of people which is a very small fraction of the total population of 60 crores of this country, then I have nothing to say. If the Government feel that

it is nothing really significant if a population 1½ lakh is subjected to such humiliating conditions of loot, arson, chaos and rape, then I have nothing to say, if the Government feel that the citizens of India can be allowed to live at the mercy of the Government of Bangladesh then I have nothing to say. But if it matters to them it is humiliating, it is shameful to say the least and surely the Ministers of the Central Government have no right to stick to their seat of power nor be in this House.

This one and half lakh unfortunate population of India live in Shalbari, Natakata, Dahala Khagra Bari, Kot Bhajini, Bans Kata, Purba Bhag areas of the district of Cooch Behar.

As I have already stated the entire area is within the main land of Bangladesh and there is no direct means of communication between this enclave and India. There is no shadow of an organised administration. Not even a chowkidar. Here human life is far less precious than that of cattle.

In this House we are talking about democracy; we are talking about the vote and voting rights of the people of our country and we all are really worried that democracy is not killed once again in our country in future. But has any one in this House ever cared to know that there is a sizeable section of the Indian population who have either no right to vote or they have been denied the opportunity to exercise their right. I do not look to the Congress benches for the answer. For the last 30 years they have never bothered their head about this problem but those who have come to power today are in any way better. Have they also cared to know the facts of this case. Have they ever cared to find out whether the people of this enclave exercised their vote, whether they have such a right or not? The other day I had put this question to the Minister of Law and in reply he had told me that if an instance was brought to his notice he will have the matter inquired into and facts collected. How shameful; how disgraceful. A Minister of the Central Government re-

quires notice to educate himself whether 1½ lakh of Indian population have a right to vote or not. That shows how indifferent and ignorant the Government chooses to remain in this matter. The entire population of this enclave has been decided the opportunity of exercising their franchise. Is it not something which should bend our heads in shame? Not one single individual of this population of 1½ lakh persons could exercise their vote; no polling booths were set up and even voters lists were not prepared. You will be amazed to know that while the population of this enclave was denied the right to vote, persons belonging to the enclave which forms a part of Pakistan and Bangladesh and falls within the area of India, that is, Bangladesh enclaves, were allowed to have their right to vote through the efforts of the Government of India. If these people were given the right to vote, I must say that a good thing was done but and I would not have raised this issue at all if the Government in a likewise manner had taken up the issue with the Government of Pakistan and Bangladesh to ensure that these people too could cast their vote. The erstwhile estate of Cooch Behar had merged with India in 1949 and during all these 28 years the people of this area have never known what freedom is and what democracy means functionally. If after these long 28 years we are not able to show sympathy and accommodation in solving the problems, the people will never excuse us.

The Congress Government have done nothing for these people for all the years they were in power but they have done one significant thing, that is, they have ensured to the Congress workers a right to exploit and make lakhs of rupees therefrom. I will tell you Madam how this has been going on all these years. In the year 1969 the Central Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the rehabilitation of the Seetmahal refugees who would come over to India for settlement. People in authority played ducks and drakes with this money. Far from rehabilitating the Seetmahal refugees, the Congress party and its Government ensured full

rehabilitation of the Congress workers, their hench-men and their leaders. I will give you some examples, Madam. Land was distributed which would not cost more than 100 to 150 per bigha because these were fallow land and for this the administration has shown in the books of accounts an expenditure of Rs. 1000 per bigha. There were many persons who were not the residents of Seetmahal enclave and even some Pakistani refugees were given a sum of Rs. 10650/- as being the refugees of Seetmahal enclave. It really never mattered with the Government to verify these facts and the only consideration that seemed to have weighed with them was whether one was enjoying the patronage of the Congress party or not. With your permission I would quote some of the names of persons who enjoyed such monetary benefits even though they were not entitled to it:—

1. Sitanath Roy, son of Annada Roy, Rani Nagar, Jalpaiguri.
2. Hira Lal Roy, Sukani, Jalpaiguri.
3. Atul Roy son of Thaidar Roy, Jalpaiguri.
4. Hridya Nath Roy son of Thaidar Roy, Jalpaiguri.
5. Dibya Nath Roy son of Thaidar Roy, Jalpaiguri.
6. Prafulla Burman, Kuchanibari, Cooch Behar.
7. Sonu Roy Burman, Fatehmud, Cooch Behar.
8. Jatia Burman, Haldibari, Cooch Behar.
9. Prafulla Roy, Setkura, Jalpaiguri.

This is to mention only a few names as there are many others who enjoyed this benefit when they were not entitled to.

A section of the Congress workers made lakhs of rupees by forming the Indian Enclave Refugee Association in collaboration with Government officials. I will give you an example how this was achieved; how international passports and permits were issued; how business was done and how money was

{Shri Amar Roy Pradhan}

amassed. The Congress workers had set up the Westmahal People's Committee who were given the powers to issue permits which could enable the permit holders to do business across the border. Hon. Members will be interested to know the composition of the Committee's chief functionaries. The adviser of the Committee was a former member of Lok Sabha Smt. Maya Roy. The President of the Committee was again a former Congress member of Lok Sabha Shri R. K. Dass Choudhary, and the Secretary of the Committee was Shri Bimal Chakravarty.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He has mentioned the name of Shri Das Choudhary.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Here is a document. I can prove it. I am handing it over to the House. (Interruptions) I have a photostat copy of the permits that I have mentioned. It reads like this:

Enclave People's Committee, H.O. Haldibari Dt. (Cooch Behar) (W.B.), Identity Card No. 621.

Name of the holder. Sri CHILANU DAS Father's/Husband's name Late. BADYA NATH DAS.

Residence: Village DARI BASH, P.O. HALDIBARI, District Cooch Behar.

He may be allowed carrying fish only 20, (Twenty K.G. from Enclave to bari town) to and from Enclave and main-land.

Through these permits lot of illegal trade was done. As is clear, the Identity Card bears No. 621 and I do not know whether more such cards were issued or not. Madam, the people of this area had appealed on 1st January, 1977 to the then Prime Minister of India India, Smt Indira Gandhi the Home Minister, and to the Rehabilitation Minister about their difficulties but nothing was done. I would appeal and request the hon. Home Minister kindly to enquire into the whole matter, and give to the people of this Enclave the right

to use which they are entitled to. I thank you Madam for the opportunity to speak that you have given me.

श्री प्रधानमंत्री सिंह (गिरिडीह): तत्समय में महीन, जानकीव वित्त बोर्ड की वित्त विधेयक पेश किया है, यह कहते हैं कोई विषय नहीं है कि कालेज सरकार में वित्त इन की व्यवस्था रही है उसके यह उत्तम है लेकिन अभी वर्तमान में जो परिस्थिति आई और जनता की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ बढ़ी उसके अनुकूल यह वित्त विधेयक नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात यह कहनी है कि हमारे देश में 70-80 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि में लगे हैं और 70 प्रतिशत प्रायः श्री केन्द्रीय सरकार व अन्य राज्य सरकारों की कृषि से ही मिलती है। इसमें 30-40 प्रतिशत लोग भूमिहीन हैं। जो मजदूर क्वास के लोग हैं जो गांवों में कृषि में लगे हुए हैं या जो मजदूर उद्योगों में लगे हुए हैं उनकी प्रगति या प्रोत्साहन के लिये इस वित्त विधेयक में कई खास चीज देखने को नहीं मिलती है। लैंड सीमिन के अन्तर्गत जो सरप्लस जमीन डिन्वेयर हुई थी उसमें 16,66,125 एकड़ मिनी थी और जो सरकार ने ऐजेंट किया कि हमारे पब्लिस में आई वह 10,15,467 एकड़ थी लेकिन उसमें गरीबों के बीच में कितनी बांटी गई? कुछ मिला कर जो जमीन वितरित हुई वह 4,21,902 एकड़ थी जो कि 1,78,562 व्यक्तियों में बांटी गई। जो जमीन इस प्रकार बांटी गई वह भी किसी न किसी तरीके से महाजनों, भूमिपतियों या पूंजीपतियों के पास ही चली जा रही है। यह बात भी सही है कि भूमिहीनों को जो जमीन मिली है उसमें उपज कम हो रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके पास साधन नहीं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के समक्ष एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। जो वह सरप्लस लैंड सीमिन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत लगे हुए हैं, उसका अंश में हर परिवार में जहाँ दो तीन बच्चे लम्बवतों की संख्या लगी रहती है, उसे जमीन की हद बढ़ा कर में और

भूमिहीनों के बीच में कितना करे और प्रकृति पर विचारों की व्यवस्था संस्कार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। बीच, खाद के अलावा बिजली की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए और वहां पर इस ढंग के इन्फ्रामेंट हो कि पशु पालन और मत्स्य पालन का भी कारीबार बने। इससे यह होगा कि जो भूमिहीन मजदूर है और जो धनी लोग उनको खेतों में पानी लेने नहीं देते हैं, वे उनको रोक नहीं सकेंगे। उनके पास रकबा भी नहीं होता है जिससे कि वे खाद ले सकें। अगर सरकार इन सब चीजों की सुविधा उनको दे देती है तो उनकी सारी विषयों दूर हो जाएगी। मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि सरकार जो उनको बीच, खाद या रकबा जो कर्ज के रूप में देती है, उस सब को उपज से वसूल कर ले।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समाज में गरीबों या हरिजनों की जो समानता की बात है, वह भी उसी से पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि अगर वहां हम दवा का कैम्प और शिक्षा का कैम्प खोल देते हैं तो प्राथिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ उनका बौद्धिक विकास भी हो सकता है। इस ढंग की व्यवस्था अगर हम कर दें तो जो जमीन हमें मिली है वह हम उन लोगों को दे सकते हैं और उसमें वे अपनी उपज ले सकते हैं जिससे उनकी गरीबी भी दूर होगी और जमीन भी हमें वापस उनके पास रह जाएगी और उनका धाने भी विकास संभव हो सकता है। यदि प्राय तीन, तीन, चार-चार, तीस-तीस और पचास-पचास बीस की दूरी पर उनको जमीन बांटेंगे, तो वे उसमें बेटी नहीं कर सकते और मजबूत धादभी उनके खेतों में पानी नहीं जाने देते। नतीजा यह होता है कि यही जमीन मिलने के बाद भी जो किसान मजदूर है, जो जमीनहीन है, वे उस जमीन को अपने पास नहीं रख सकते। इससे राज्य को भी नुकसान होता है क्योंकि उसमें उपज नहीं होती है और इस तरह धन की जितनी पैदावार मिलनी चाहते हैं वह

नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए किसानों सहोदय से इस बात के लिए आग्रह करना कि जमीन का जो बंटवारा हो, वह इस तरह से हो कि गरीबों को जो जमीन मिलती है वह उसके पास रहे और उससे उसके बच्चों की परवरिश हो। वे महाजन के बंगल में न फँसें और साथ-साथ उनका बौद्धिक विकास हो और समाज में समानता का अधिकार प्राप्त हो। यह राज्य में इस सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता था।

दूसरी चीज में स्मालस्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज और कार्टेज इन्डस्ट्रीज को बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिये पिछली सरकार ने भी रकबा दिया था और यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है लेकिन यह बात ठीक है कि इस सरकार ने इस रकम को बढ़ाया है। पिछली सरकार भी इस पर बराबर रकबा खर्च करती आ रही है लेकिन क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश में ये जो स्मालस्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, वे धाने नहीं बढ़ सकी हैं। इसका एक मात्र कारण है और उसकी गहराई में अगर ध्यान जाएँगे तो पाएँगे कि गाँवों में या दूसरे ऐसे इलाकों में जाने से पता चलता है कि जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं वह भी वही सामान बनाते हैं जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे वाले बनाते हैं। प्रायः अगर गाँव में साबुन का कारखाना खुलता है तो टाटा साहब भी अपना साबुन बनाते हैं और अगर गाँव का साबुन एक रुपये में मिलता है तो टाटा साहब उसको 50 पैसे में बेचते हैं और तब तक बेचते रहते हैं जब तक लघु उद्योग धंधे बन्द न हो जाएँ और उसके बन्द होने के बाद उसके एक रुपये की जगह पांच रुपया वसूल करते हैं। इस तरह से प्रायः यह कम्पटीनिजम चलवाते हैं जो कि एक बाघ और जकरी के बीच में होता है, जिसमें बाघ जकरी को खा जाया करता है। प्रायः तक इन चीजों की कमी रही है। इसलिये हमारा इस विषय में सुझाव है कि लघु उद्योग जो गाँव में छोटे-छोटे सामान बनाते हैं इनके लिए कमी की सोचें। उनके सामान की सरकारें बनाएँ।

[श्री. राजवाड़ा सिंह]

कटौत करे, उसकी बनावी हुई चीजों के लिए उचित प्राइस में सरकार मार्केट की व्यवस्था करे, बाजार बोजे । तभी ये छोटे उद्योग धंधे चल सकते हैं । अन्यथा इनका चलना बहुत मुश्किल होगा । हमारी सरकार ने बेकारी दूर करने के लिये प्रारूप तैयार किया है । सरकार इन उद्योगों के लिए भी कुछ करे तभी बेकारी दूर होगी ।

हमारे यहां कोयले के बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं जिनमें हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं । इन मजदूरों को पहले प्राइस में बोनस मिलता था । बीच में जब एमजॉबी लागू हुई तो बोनस को बन्द कर दिया गया । हमने लोक सभा चुनावों और असेम्बली चुनावों में वादा किया था कि जो भी एमजॉबी के दौरान कांग्रेस सरकार ने मजदूरों के हक छीन लिये थे, उनको हम वापस करेंगे । लेकिन हमने ऐसा अभी तक नहीं किया है । इससे मजदूरों में काफ़ी असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है । इस असन्तोष का असर उत्पादन पर भी पड़ेगा ।

हम कोल बासरी में काम करते हैं जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर कंसर्न है । वहां पर अष्टाचार है, फरबरी, 1974 में, कोयला उद्योग के मजदूरों के माध्यम से वहां 26 हजार टन कोयले की चोरी पकड़ी गई । यह साबित साफ कोयले की बढ़ती प्रतिशत से होता है जो आज तक चालू है । हम लोगों पर जो केस चल रहे थे वे अभी चल ही रहे हैं । वे केस अभी तक बन्द नहीं हुए हैं । इसी तरह से वहां से पिव प्रायरन रशिया जाता है । इस प्रायरन पिंग में भी चोरी होती थी । 5-3-74 को हम लोगों ने चोरी पकड़ी थीर उस चोरी के पिव प्रायरन को स्टेशन से अपने सिर पर उठा कर जाने में जमा करा कर आये । आज तक वह प्रायरन पिव वहीं पड़ा हुआ है । इस तरह का अष्टाचार वहां चल रहा है । इसकी रोकने की बहुत

जक़रत है । अगर हम इस अष्टाचार को रोक नहीं सकते तो हमारे देश को लाभ नहीं होगा ।

इसी तरह से हम लोगों से देखा कि बजट में धनी लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाया गया है । धनी लोग जो ज्यादा पैसा बैंकों से लेते उन्हें तो उनसे पैसा कम ब्याज पर मिलेगा और जो लोग बैंकों से कम पैसा लेते, उन्हें उस पैसे का ज्यादा ब्याज देना पड़ेगा । बैंक रेट को साढ़े चौबह परसेंट से घटा कर बारह परसेंट कर दिया गया है । कम पैसा कौन लोग लेते हैं ? कम पैसा छोटे लोग लेते हैं, उनको बैंक ब्याज दर में छुट नहीं दी गयी है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि धनी लोगों को इसमें बढ़ावा मिलेगा । अगर हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो हमें धनी लोगों को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहिए ।

इसी तरह से अगर हम स्मालस्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देंगे तो इससे हमारे देश में बेकारी दूर होगी । हमने एलान किया है कि हम दस वर्षों में बेकारी को दूर करेंगे । एक तो सवाल यह है कि अगर हम दस साल में सारी बेकारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो एक वर्ष में हमें दस प्रतिशत दूर करनी चाहिए । हम वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि इस बजट में कौन सा प्रावधान उन्होंने किया है जिससे हम यह समझ सकें कि 1977-78 में हमारे देश में बेकारी दस प्रतिशत कम हो जाएगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार का जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसका मुकाब गांधी की धोर है, खेती की धोर है । लेकिन इसमें बहुत सी कमियां रह गयी हैं जिनकी तरफ नबी सद्गोप्य को ध्यान देना चाहिए और अपना वास्तव्य देते समय उनकी सफाई करनी चाहिए कि बेकारी, बेकारी दूर करने के लिए, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए

धीरे-धीरे प्रष्टाचार को खिलाने के लिए मैं क्या प्रावधान करने जा रहा हूँ। धीरे-धीरे खपका अपने सोवने का खरीका क्या होगा।

श्री मंगल सिंह (मंडी) : वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो वित्त विधेयक इस माननीय सदन में पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुमा हूँ।

जनता पार्टी को विरासत में भूख, नग्नता, तानाशाही, भ्राजकता, प्रष्टाचार और निरक्षरता मिली है। भारत साठ करोड़ आबादी वाला देश है। बड़े अफसोस की बात है, कि पिछले तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज भारत में 41 करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्हें दो जून का खाना नहीं मिलता है, जो पाबर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। दूसरी ओर बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको इतना खाना मिलता है कि उसको भैं हज्म नहीं कर पाते। इन 41 करोड़ लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं, शिक्षा देने की, इलाज करवाने की व्यवस्था नहीं, इन कामों के लिए उनके पास पैसा नहीं। दूसरी ओर कुछ ऐसे लोग और बराने हैं जिन के पास भरपूर भाल है, भरपूर खाना है, शिक्षा के सभी साधन मौजूब हैं। यह सब कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार की तीस साल की देन है।

कंसिट्रेशन आफ बैल्ब तीस साल में कुछ आधमियों के हाथ में हुमा है। यह कांग्रेस के राख में हुमा है। जनता पार्टी को चाहिये कि यह इस कंसिट्रेशन आफ बैल्ब को कम करे। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस सरकार ने पहले गाँवों की जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई और फिर गहरों पर सीलिंग लगाई। लेकिन यह समस्या का समाधान नहीं है, यह समस्या को टालने वाली बात है। बैरासुझाव यह है कि जनपर्टी के ऊपर सीलिंग लगाई जाए, न्येकस जा इम्पूवेल। सभी जगह की जमीनी

पर। कितनी के करोड़ों खया बैंक में जमा है, कितनी के पास करोड़ों की जग्गी-खोना है, उन सब पर सीलिंग लगाई जानी चाहिये। जब तक इस प्रकार की सीलिंग नहीं लगाई जाती, केवल गाँवों की जमीन पर या गहरों की जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा।

भारत के डिफेंट एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिंग में एक करोड़ बस साब आधमियों के नाम दर्ज हैं जो बेकार हैं। गाँवों में रहने वाले बहुत लोग बहाने नाम दर्ज नहीं करवा पाते अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले इस माननीय सदन में माननीय इंडस्ट्रीज मंत्री ने बताया था कि भारत में कम से कम चार करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। यह बेकारों की फौज भी हमें कांग्रेस से विरासत में मिली है। सरकार के मुताबिक चार करोड़ खोब बेकार हैं। लेकिन मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि कम से कम सात करोड़ आधमी आज भारत में बेकार हैं। इनको जनता सरकार ने रोजी देनी है, रोटी देनी है। यह काम किस तरह से हो सकता है? जनता पार्टी ने यह वादा किया है कि वह काम करने का अधिकार हर व्यक्ति को देनी। भारत में सात करोड़ बेकार हैं। अगर आने वाले दस सालों में जो हमने वादा किया उसको अगर हमें पूरा करना है, डेसीट्रेशन को खत्म करना है, गरीबी, भूखमरी आदि को समाप्त करना है तो कम से कम इन सात करोड़ लोगों को काम देना पड़ेगा। इन दस वर्षों में मैं समझता हूँ कि एक करोड़ अधिक आधमी काम करने योग्य हो जायेंगे। इस प्रकार आठ करोड़ लोगों को हमें रोजगार देना होगा। यह कैसे दिया जा सकता है? अगर आठ करोड़ लोगों को दस साल में रोजगार देना है तो कम से कम अस्सी लाख लोगों की एक साल में रोजगार देना होगा। लेकिन श्री मंडल पेश किया गया है उसके मुताबिक यह दस वर्षों में सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। इस प्रकार कई साल तक कार्य है।

[श्री गुलाब सिंह]

इस बजट के अनुसार जो हमारा प्लान का बॉजट से है में 27 परसेंट की वृद्धि की गई है। लेकिन इस मामलों की वृद्धि से यह बेकारी समाप्त नहीं हो सकती। प्राकृतिक सम्पदाएँ प्रचुर मात्रा में हैं। नदियाँ हैं, समुद्र है, उपजाऊ घाटी है, खनिज पदार्थ हैं, धातवी हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हम गरीब हैं। सम्पन्नता की दृष्टि पर भारत दुनिया में 105 नम्बर पर है। यह गरीबी कैसे दूर हो सकती है। उसके बारे में महात्मा गांधी ने जो बताया है वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, श्रीर सरकार से कहता हूँ कि जो सुझाव उन्होंने दिया है यदि राष्ट्र उसके अनुसार चले तो गरीबी दूर हो सकती है :

"It is not the mass production, but the production by the masses that would do the trick."

मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को सबसे पहले गाँवों के घरों को पुनर्जीवित करना चाहिये, खासकर गृह उद्योगों को। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो देश के बेकार लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं।

80 प्रतिशत लोग हमारे देश में कृषि पर आशरित हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि सरकार कृषि को प्राथमिकता देवी। लेकिन जो पैसा उसके लिये रखा गया है, मैंने पिछले साल के बजट के आकड़े देखे हैं, वीलों में बहुत मोटा झरना है। इसलिये जो बोझा सा पैसा कृषि के लिये आवंटित किया गया है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि वह काफी नहीं है। हमें कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये सबसे पहले जो नहरें, कुएँ खानू करनी हैं। पहली पंचवर्षी योजनाओं में कुछ पैसा इन तरीक़ों के लिये रखा गया था। लेकिन अगर आप उन स्कीमों को देखें तो यह मात्रा काफी पकी हुई है। अब, अभी, देश में नहरों का काम तो प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। इससे किसानों को अधिक लाभ मिलेगा जो वे पहले नहीं पाते थे।

दुर्भाग्यवश जो हमें विरासत में मिली है वह कमजोर है। 25 अप्रैल, 1947 का दिन, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी वह देश के इतिहास में उनका ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 का दिन। 15 अगस्त, 1947 को हमने अंग्रेजों से आजादी पत्ती। लेकिन उसी आजादी को जो हमने महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में अंग्रेजों से प्राप्त की थी उसी आजादी को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपनी प्रधान मन्त्री की कुर्सी को बचाने के लिये समाप्त किया। देश में आन्तरिक हमस्जंसी लवाई। इमरजेंसी के दौरान जो रेक्सलेज हुई है उनको देखने के लिये सरकार ने कई प्रकार के कमोयान बनाये। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि स्वार्थ के लिये इमरजेंसी लाना ही एक आस है। इस आन्तरिक इमरजेंसी को लया कर, उस व्यक्ति ने, अतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री ने श्रीर जिन लोगों ने इमरजेंसी का समर्थन किया—उसके हक में बोट बिये—उन सबों ने हिन्दुस्तान के कांस्टीट्यूशन को सबवर्ट किया है श्रीर subversion of the Constitution is a crime in itself.

मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि इन आन्दोलनों ने, श्रीर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने, जिन्होंने इसका समर्थन किया है—जन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन को सबवर्ट किया है। They subverted the Constitution for their own ends... The subversion of the Constitution is as great a crime as a rebellion against the legally established government.

अतः मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि यह जो सबवर्शन आफ कांस्टीट्यूशन हुआ है, जिन्होंने यह किया है—उन्को खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाना चाहिये। हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि आजादी के दिनों के लिये जो पैसा रखा गया था वह सब बचता रहे।

नतीजा यह है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, जिस क्षेत्र में भी जायें, करप्शन का ही राज्य है। इस करप्शन को समाप्त करने के लिये कई कमीशन बिठाये गये हैं। लेकिन अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की करप्शन को हटाना है, तो इन कमीशनों के द्वारा वह समाप्त नहीं हो सकती है।

करप्शन किस लिये लोग करते हैं? इसलिये करते हैं ताकि वह कुछ सम्पत्ति जो कानून के द्वारा ग्रहण नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह इकट्ठी कर सकें। हमें कोई ऐसा साधन निकालना पड़ेगा ताकि लोगों में सम्पत्ति का लालच न हो। मैं इस बात के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ कि कोई सम्पत्ति संचय न करे। लेकिन कानूनी तरीके से करे, गैर-कानूनी तरीके से न करे। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो लोग 30 वर्षों के दौरान सरकार के कारोबार में रहे, सरकार में जिनका हाथ रहा है, जो मिनिस्टर या दूसरे अधिकारी रहे हैं, उनकी सम्पत्ति को देखा जाना चाहिए। प्रत्यक्ष साधनों से अधिक है या कम? मान लीजिये कि किसी की तनख्वाह एक हजार रुपये प्रति मास है और उसने 30 सालों में 10 लाख रुपया जमा कर लिया है। ऐसी सूरत में उनका खर्च काटकर, उसके अतिरिक्त जो जायदाद ज्यादा बढ़ती है, उसको जप्त कर लिया जाये और जब तक वह साबित न कर दे कि वह सम्पत्ति उसने वैलिड मीन्स से हासिल की है, सम्पत्ति एकत्रित की है तब तक उसको वह फालतू जायदाद वापिस न की जाय।

सभापति महोदया, मुझे समय तो ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये था, लेकिन इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिन्दु विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Madam Chairman: When the Janata party was elected with a massive majority, a lot of things were expected, particularly by the poor and weaker sections of the society. Rather they were happy to have a Gandhian

Prime Minister. But what they find in the beginning in the budget is that to disappoint the backward and minority communities as they have not been thought in the Gandhian way. The budget is neither Gandhian nor socialist; but it can well be described as a capitalist budget, for its lack of stress on economic equality.

The Finance Minister had, in his budget speech, talked about the task of devising an effective strategy for dealing with the problems of inadequate growth, crushing poverty, unemployment, growing regional imbalances and rising prices. But their first budget has laid no clear emphasis on removing regional imbalances, and for the uplift of poor and minority community.

Madam, I took this opportunity to narrate some problems being felt by the people of Assam and North-Eastern region, in the various spheres of their day-to-day life. First of all, I would like to discuss agriculture and industry. In comparison to the other regions—and States—as well—Assam remains far behind, not for the reason that it has no resources. Agriculture, as you know, fully depends on irrigation, which in further depends on energy. Due to the non-availability of power, energy and training on modern agricultural methods, the people of Assam, of whose population 80 per cent are agriculturists, feel rather discouraged. Assam is prone to natural calamities. People have to face floods and drought. No remedial measures have so far been taken to meet the situation.

The Janata Government perhaps thinks on the old way of granting some assistance when the situation arises, which serves no useful purpose for the people except on paper, as is evident from the budget. This year due to the early rainfall all the summer crops like paddy, jute etc. have been damaged and there is a possibility of famine. Even though the State

[Shri Ahmed Hussain]

Government have requested for adequate help to face the situation, I think no action has been taken by the Centre on that request so far. The Central Government should clarify their stand on this. I am sure that in case some remedial measures are taken, the flood situation can be fought properly.

Coming to the land problem, the Janata Government seem to have no policy about land and its distribution amongst the rural and backward people. About one third of the population of Assam, which is about 40 lakhs, are immigrants who depend on agriculture. A major portion of this population live in the riverine areas. They are experts in cultivation and produce all varieties of food and cash crops like jute, paddy and pulses, which are of national importance and because of which our country has prospects of earning good foreign exchange. Due to frequent land erosion, these agriculturists are becoming landless day by day and so they are showing less interest in agriculture and they are living like beggars. It looks that their upliftment has no place in the budget of the Janata Government.

Describing the problems of industry, Assam may lead one in a sorry state of affairs. Though our State is rich in minerals and natural resources, they have no utility for the backward people of our State. Even the industries so far set up in the north-eastern region, including Assam, could not function properly due to one reason or other. Very often there is power crisis, resulting in the closure of industries and thus causing loss to the industrialists. The other hindrances in the way of rapid development of industries are lack of transport and communications.

We are happy that the supply of electricity, which is an essential prerequisite for accelerated economic progress, is being planned on a regio-

nal basis. Yet, we are sorry to note that while the north-eastern region has to go a long way, the advanced regions have gained considerably. The reason behind this is perhaps the step-motherly treatment given by the Centre.

As I have mentioned earlier, the cement factory at Bokajan, the Ashoka Paper Mill at Jogigoppa and the Namrup Fertilizer factory face power crisis frequently, resulting in delay in production. Assam has plenty of natural resources like coal, lime-stone, iron ore and graphite. But they have not yet been exploited and that is why we are still continuing as a backward State. More attention should be paid to the exploration and utilisation of all these natural resources.

Even in the case of the existing industries, the petro-chemical complex at Bongaigaon, for instance, is causing agitation in the minds of the people of the north-eastern region. The head office of that unit is now located at New Delhi and not at Bongaigaon. Here I want to throw some light on the mismanagement for the project which is taking place. The project management consist of some retired personnel having no knowledge in the line. The local people are not given any preference. Although the work at the site is still in progress, all the top officers remain at Delhi, and most of them avail of tours very frequently for personal gains. There are several irregularities in the project, like deputing some officers for training abroad and thus incurring a huge avoidable expenditure. The mystery as to why trained personnel are not recruited and why inexperienced people are recruited and then deputed abroad for training after appointment still remains a controversy.

Construction of Brahmaputra Bridge near Jogigoppa and Railway line to Gauhati through South Bank touching Meghalaya border and its extension to Tura touching Mairakhor is a long felt demand of the region. The

Government should consider it urgently without any hesitation. The existing metre-gauge line between Pokiragram and Dhumbri should also be converted into broad-gauge line which is the long felt demand of Goalpara District of Assam. The previous Government assured the people of Assam for setting up of a railway division at Rongia for which the State Government has allotted the required land promptly as desired by the Railway Board, but the Railway Minister had nothing to say in his Railway Budget about that. May I, therefore, request him to seriously consider for setting up of a railway division there urgently?

Air transport facility for the North-Eastern Region is not in the Development chapter of the new Government. To cite the example of Rupshi Airport located in the Goalpara district of Assam which was constructed during the Second World War. Later on this airport was used for commercial traffic by the private airline companies. The airport was the only life line air traffic in the Goalpara district with a hinterland in Garo Hills District now in Meghalaya State. Unfortunately, for more than a decade now, however, no private company was allowed to operate and the travelling public have been experiencing various difficulties. Several representations to this effect to the concerned authorities resulted in nothing. The importance of this airport at Rupshi in the commercial development of the District can hardly be over emphasised; the district is one of the tea producing and principal jute growing areas in the State. Moreover, the timber industry is well known in and outside the State.

Madam, the Government has not given any thought to the tourism industry for the region. There should be some provision for opening hotels both in public and private sectors. The Sarswar Hill, a small inland lake of about 8 kilometers in length and 3 kilometers in width is located at a dis-

tance of four kilometers from Rupshi Airport—locally known as Khopati. This lake is one of the most beautiful spots in the Goalpara District and if properly developed with modern and scientific method may easily turn into a tourist attraction spot.

Unemployment is one of the greatest problems and requires specific attention. Assam is facing acute unemployment problem. The backward class and minority community are worst among them. Moreover, the local people of the North Eastern Region and Assam in particular have hardly any occasion of being recruited in various Central Government offices in Assam. The position of the backward classes and minority communities being recruited by the authorities can hardly be imagined. No development work has been undertaken without agitation. We had to agitate for oil refinery, Brahmputra Bridge, Petro-chemicals and even for a broad gauge railway line. I hope, the Government will not force us to follow the path of agitation in this matter.

With these words, I thank the Chair for giving me the opportunity to speak.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोलड़ा) :
सभापति महोदया, मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करने के लिए बड़ा दुःख हूँ। लेकिन पिछली सरकार की तरह सिर्फ ब्रांच मूव कर समर्थन ही करते जाना, यह हम नहीं चाहते, हम उसमें कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहते हैं और जो बाधियाँ हैं उनको भी रचना चाहते हैं।

भारत की जनता को इस सरकार से बहुत बड़ी आशाएँ और आकांक्षायें हैं कि वह नई सरकार कुछ बुनियादी परिवर्तन लायेगी। लेकिन नृही दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, परिवर्तन के काम कुछ धाये हैं, जो पिछली कांग्रेस की सरकार करती रही है उससे नहीं खरछा है, लेकिन हम उससे ही सन्तोष नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जो परिवर्तन की कुछ

[जी राम लोचन हजारे]

योजनाओं सामने आई हैं उनसे हमें संतोष नहीं है। हम अपने माननीय मन्त्री जी को गांवों की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं। भले ही ये आई०सी०एस० रह चुके हैं और इनको गांवों का कुछ ज्ञान शायद न हो, लेकिन मैं उनको याद दिलाता हूँ कि जो लोग बुरी, हुंसिया और कुदाली बलाते हैं कांग्रेस की सरकार ने तो उनके लिए आर्यभट्ट का इंचार्ज किया, आप कुछ इंचार्ज करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? आप क्या उसमें कोई सुधार लाने जा रहे हैं? जो आज तक दबे रहे हैं, जो आज तक मोहित और पीड़ित रहे हैं, जिनकी तरफ कांग्रेस सरकार ने कभी ध्यान तक नहीं उठाई, उसके लिए भी आप कुछ गौर करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? यदि नहीं, तो आपको उनकी तरफ गौर करना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे किसान जो दिन-रात मेहनत करते हैं, उनकी फसल सूख जाती है, उनके पसोना बहाये हुए खेतों में सूखा पड़ जाता है, क्या उनके लिए भी आपने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं? उनके खेतों को पानी चाहिए, उनको अपने गांवों तक सड़क चाहिए और बिजली चाहिए। इन कार्यों के लिए आपने जो पैसे का आवंटन किया है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आप को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आप उनके चरों तक बिजली पहुंचावें और यातायात के साधन मोहैया करें ताकि वे अपनी फसल उपजा सकें।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो टैक्शन किया है उसमें बीड़ी पर भी टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। क्या कभी आपने सोचने की कोशिश की है कि कौन आदमी बीड़ी पीते हैं? जो मजदूर हैं या खेत में काम करने वाले छोटे किसान हैं वहीं बीड़ी पीते हैं और जैसे सकुदपोष लोग तो सिगरेट पीते हैं। यदि आपने सिगरेट पर टैक्स बढ़ाया होता तो हमें किसी प्रकार की कोई भीयत

नहीं होती लेकिन हमारे ही बीड़ी पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। इसके अलावा आज गांवों की संख्या में वीण बीड़ी बनाकर अपने परिवार की जीविका बनाते हैं। बीरसे और बन्ने भी बीड़ी बनाते हैं जिससे उनका भरण पोषण चलता है। आपने यह टैक्स बढ़ाकर उनके रोखवार पर आकात पहुंचाया है। इससे उन गरीबों पर बहुत बड़ी चोट पड़ती है। मैं समझता हूँ यह बड़े गांव की बात है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और अक्सिन्स इसकी हटायें ताकि उन गरीबों को सांस लेने का अवसर मिल सके।

समापति महोदय, पिछली सरकार तो प्रखंडवार और रेडियो पर जिन्दा रहती थी लेकिन हमारी सरकार प्रखंडवार और रेडियो पर जिन्दा नहीं रहना चाहती। आज इस देश के लोग ही नहीं, सारी दुनिया के लोग देख रहे हैं कि जनता सरकार के क्या सिद्धान्त हैं, क्या कार्यक्रम हैं। कांग्रेस के शासन काल में तो प्रति वर्ष दो करोड़ बेकार लोगों की संख्या बढ़ जाती थी जोकि नौकरी की तलाश में निकल पड़ते थे। क्या आपने कोई योजना बनाई है जिससे कि उन लोगों को रोखवार मिल सके। कोई बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बना देने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। गांव-गांवों में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं वे दो तीन महीनों खेतों में काम करते हैं और बाकी समय बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। क्या आपने उनके लिए भी कुछ सोचा है या नहीं? जैसे कंगड़ा बुनने का काम है, सामान बनाने में दूसरे छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे हैं जिनके लिए आप उनको प्रोत्साहन दीजिए। आप इस तरह के बर्हा पर कुटीर उद्योग चलावें ताकि दो तीन महीने के काम के बाद जो बेकार बैठे रहते हैं उसमें वे कोई खोजी काम सकें। हमारे बिहार के खस नौकरी के लिए, कहीं बंजल जलते हैं, कहीं आलाक जाते हैं उनको आप उनके घर पर ही काम दीजिए ताकि वे अपने खान-पान के साथ-साथ ही अपने परिवार का भरण पोषण कर सकें। अक्सिन्स

सरकार तो आज तक बड़े लोगों के लिए ही सोचती रही। वह तो बिड़ला और टाटा के लिए ही सोचती रही जिसके कारण उन लोगों की पूंजी बढ़ती गई। गरीबों के बीच तो वे कभी गए नहीं इसलिए उनको उनका कोई ज्ञान ही नहीं है। जैसी कि एक कहावत है :

जाके पांव न फटे बिवाई,

वो क्या जाने पीर पराई।

इसलिए आप इस प्रकार की योजनायें बनायें जिनसे गांवों में जो बेकार हैं उनको काम मिल सके।

15.00 hrs.

भारत सरकार के पिछले आंकड़ों के आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में 85.2 प्रतिशत बेकार है, गुजरात में 54.7 प्रतिशत हैं, महाराष्ट्र में 39.8 प्रतिशत है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 62.8 प्रतिशत हैं और तामिलनाडु में 60.3 प्रतिशत हैं। इतने लोग बेकार हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिहार आपको कोयला देता है, जो बिहार आप को अबरक देता है, जो बिहार आपको तांबा देता है, उसकी उपेक्षा पिछली सरकार करती रही है, कांग्रेस सरकार करती रही है। अब क्या आपकी दृष्टि उस बिहार पर नहीं जाएगी और आप उसके विकास के लिए कुछ नहीं सोचेंगे। आप वहां पर कोयला खानों में जा कर देखिये। किस प्रकार से वहां के मजदूर नालियों का पानी पीते हैं। जो मजदूर दिन रात मेहनत करते हैं उन के रहने के लिए घर नहीं है और उनके बाल-बच्चे सड़कों पर सोते हैं। कम से कम उनको रहने के लिए अच्छा घर मिले और सही मजदूरी मिले। इतना ही नहीं, वे जो नालियों का पानी पीते हैं उस की बजाए उन के लिए स्वच्छ जल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आज तक उस की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि उन मजदूरों को स्वच्छ जल और रहने के लिए घर मिले।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि हम योजना पर खर्च करते चले जाएं और इस और ध्यान न रहे कि उस पर कैसा काम हो रहा है यह ठीक बात नहीं है। पिछली सरकार ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया था और नतीजा यह हुआ कि भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ा और अब वह सरकार नहीं रही। क्या आप उस दिशा में कुछ करने जा रहे हैं। आज हर क्षेत्र में सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार है। ब्लाक स्तर से लेकर सेक्रेटेरियेट तक भ्रष्टाचार है। इस भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए आप को विचार-विमर्श करके कोई समाधान निकालना चाहिए। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव है कि प्रान्त से लेकर ऊपर तक इसके लिए आप एक समिति बनाएं और वह बताए कि इस भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे समाप्त किया जा सकता है। पिछली सरकार ने लोगों का बड़ा नैतिक पतन किया है। इस सरकार को लोगों के नैतिक स्तर को सुधारना चाहिए। आज तो गांव वाले भी अगर किसी को नौकरी मिलती है तो पूछते हैं कि कुछ बाहरी आमदनी है, कुछ काजिल आमदनी है या सिर्फ 200, 300 रुपये की ही नौकरी है। अगर वह कहता है कि ऊपर की आमदनी नहीं है, तो वे कहते हैं कि नौकरी अच्छी नहीं है। यह देन कांग्रेस सरकार ने इन पिछले 30 सालों तक हुकूमत करने के बाद दी है और आज हमारा नैतिक स्तर इतना गिर गया है। जब तक आप नैतिक स्तर को नहीं उठाएंगे, तब तक आप की कोई भी योजना सकल नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इस और अवश्य ध्यान दीजिए।

साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार कृषि के मामले में, मजदूरी के मामले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां के मजदूरों के स्तर को आप उठाइए। वहां पर बेड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं और न बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं। वहां पर अशोक पेपर मिल है, जोकि आजकल बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। पिछले कई वर्षों से वहां पर जो हज़ारों

[श्री राम लक्ष्मण हजारी]

मजदूर काम करते थे, वे बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। मैं अभी महोदय से प्रायश्च करूँगा कि उस विषय की जासू किया जाए।

इसी तरह से वहाँ पर ठाकुर पेंशन मिले, ओकि समस्तीपुर में है, भी बन्द है। वहाँ के भी हजारी मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। एक तरफ तो प्राय मजदूरों को काम देने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो मजदूर काम पर लगे हुए हैं, वे बेकार बैठे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उनको प्राय काम दीजिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रायश्च करता हूँ कि बीड़ी पर से टेक्स हटाया जाए और मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था की जाए। हम प्राया करेंगे वित्त मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में पग उठावेंगे जिससे लोगों का असंतोष और आक्रोश दूर हो।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और प्राया करता हूँ कि वे गरीब लोगों के लिए कोई खास योजना बनायेंगे।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (खगरिया) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कचकाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों को भी दो मिनट मिलने चाहिए। हम भी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी (बोबरामड़े ग्रुप) के टिकट पर जनता पार्टी के समर्थन से केवल दो सदस्य चुन कर प्राये हैं। हमें भी अपने क्षेत्र की बातें कहनी हैं।

सभापति महोदय : इनके बाद प्राय बोले।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : इस बजट का समर्थन और स्वागत इसलिए करता हूँ कि तीस वर्षों के बाद पहली बार बजट में किसानों की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि जब हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्राय का पचास प्रतिशत प्राय कृषि क्षेत्र से प्राया है तो कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए इस बजट में पचास प्रतिशत प्राय रखा जाता। लेकिन फिर भी जो भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में 36% रखा है, उसके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायने कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ योजनाएं रखीं हैं, बजट में कुछ प्रायदान किया है। लेकिन एक ओर जहाँ कांग्रेस सरकार भूमिहीन किसानों के लिए भूमि हथबंदी के कानून तीस साल में इधर बना पायी और उनको लागू करने से पहले समाप्त हो गयी, वहाँ अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर इन कानूनों को लागू करने, इनके कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी प्रायी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन कानूनों में जो कृटियां रह गयी हैं उन्हें सरकार दूर करे और उन्हें लागू करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे। भूमि हथबंदी के कानून सवधन सभी राज्यों में बन चुके हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणा पत्र में वायदा किया था कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग संघों का जाल बिछायेंगे। इससे प्रेरित होकर वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में कुछ रियायतें दी हैं; मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं प्रायश्च करता हूँ कि इन छोटे छोटे उद्योग संघों को प्रायोग क्षेत्रों में फैलाया जाए ताकि इन उद्योगों के चलते हम लोगों को रोजी रोटी के साधन सुलभ हो सकें।

गाँव में रहने वाले कृषक समुदाय के सामने प्रायने एक दुविधा की स्थिति ला कर खड़ी कर दी है। उसकी समाप्ति पर सीमा बन्धी लागू कर दी गई है। यह लागू होनी

भी चाहिये। इसका हमने स्वयंसेवक भी किया है, सम्पत्ति भी किया है। लेकिन उद्योग धन्धों के विस्तार के समय पर कड़े संकेत-पंजीय-पतियों को कूट भी कर रही है। गांव में रहने वाले कृषक समुदाय भी धन्य पर, कृषक समुदाय की बेटी बाड़ी पर आपने सीमाबन्धी लगाई है लेकिन उद्योग धन्धे चलाने वाले जो शहरों में रहते हैं, उनकी भाय पर, उनकी सम्पत्ति पर कोई सीमाबन्धी लागू नहीं की गई है। यह जो कांग्रेस ने किया हम समझते थे कि आप इस चलती को ठीक करेंगे। कांग्रेस ने उनकी सम्पत्ति पर सीमा धनों नहीं लगाई इसको हम झण्टी तरह से समझते हैं। कांग्रेस बराबर उन उद्योगपतियों से, उन पंजीपतियों से चुनाव के वास्ते चन्दे लेती रही। आपका ध्यान इधर जाना चाहिये।

आपने कहा है कि आपकी योजनायें ग्रामोन्मुख होंगी, गांव में रहने वाला कास्त-कार, गांव में रहने वाला कृषक समुदाय उसकी भूमि पर अगर सीमा निर्धारित की गई है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी शहरों में उद्योग धन्धे चलाने वाले लोगों, बड़े बड़े पंजीपतियों की सम्पत्ति पर भी सीमा लगाए। इन्होंने श्राव तक जनता का शोषण किया है देश का शोषण किया है। उनकी सम्पत्ति पर भी सीमाबन्धी लगाई जाए।

उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिए बिल विधेयक में काफी प्रावधान किया है। गांवों में कई प्रकार के उद्योग धन्धे चलाए जा सकते हैं। कई प्रकार के उद्योग धन्धे हैं जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति गांवों में जा कर संचाल सकते हैं। हमारे गांवों में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो ग्रामीण उद्योग धन्धे चलाते थे लेकिन उनके ये उद्योग धन्धे ठप्प हो गये हैं। क्या उनकी दसा पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा? क्या नहीं सरकार के द्वारा इस बजट में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान रखा गया है ताकि गांव में रहने वाला कृषक समुदाय जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे चलाता था उसको किस

प्रकार से तरकीबों की जा सकती है, उसका उद्योग धन्धा को ठप्प पड़ गया है वह पुनरुज्जीवित हो सके। मुझे ऐसा मासूम पड़ता है कि इस बजट में उसके वास्ते कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। गांव में रहने वाला मुहार श्राव इस अवस्था में पड़ चुका है कि उसका लोहे का उद्योग धन्धा उसके हाथ से छिन लिया गया है और सारे का सारा वह उद्योग धन्धा टाटा चलाता है। वह कुदाल भी तैयार करता है, खुरपी भी तैयार करता है, हथ भी तैयार करता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि टाटा पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाई जाय या पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो बड़े बड़े सोहे बनाने के कारखाने चलाए जा रहे हैं उन में कम सीनेजिब डायरेक्टर्स को इस प्रकार की हिदायतों दी जाएं ताकि गांवों में रहने वाला जो मुहार है उसको इस प्रकार की सुविधा मिल सके कि वह अपना गृह उद्योग चला कर, छोटे छोटे शौजार बना कर गांव की श्रावश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके और इसके लिए उसको गांव में ही रॉ में मैटीरियल देने की व्यवस्था ये कारखाने-दार करें। गांव में रहने वाला जुलाहा भी श्राव बढ़ी दुविधा में है। कुछ जातियां वहां हैं जो बुनाई का काम करती हैं। कुछ लोग हैं जो चमड़े उद्योग से सम्बन्धित हैं, चमड़े का काम करते हैं। चमड़े के उनके काम को उन से बाटा ने छिन लिया है और जुलाहों का काम को बिडला जैसे बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों ने छिन लिया है। इसी प्रकार के तेल उद्योग जो वहां चलता था उसको भी इन बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों ने छिन लिया है। बीबई जो थे, बुनकार जो थे उनका सारे का सारा गृह उद्योग औद्योगिक घरानों ने छिन लिया है। क्या जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन घरानों से बे सारे के सारे अधिकार ले कर के गांव में रहने वाले बुनकरों को, तेल उद्योग से सम्बन्धित लोगों को, चमड़े का काम करने वाले लोगों को तथा इसी तरह के कुटीर उद्योग चलाने वाले लोगों को विचारणी? उन हाथों को काम देने की कोई योजना वह सामने रखेगी?

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

उत्तीर्ण की संभावित एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। देश की कुल भूमि जिस पर खेती होती है उस में केवल 25 प्रतिशत में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है। मैं खास तौर से इस सन्दर्भ में बिहार की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत ही सञ्जाजनक बात है कि वहाँ पर केवल तीन प्रतिशत भूमि पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। वैसी स्थिति में बिहार में जोर पिछड़ापन क्यों न देखने को मिलेगा? आप सभी राज्यों के नक्सों को देखें। उन सब में पिछड़ा हुआ बिहार राज्य ही आपको मिलेगा। मुझे इस बात की भी जानकारी है, स्वयं जब सिंचाई के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी बिहार विधान सभा में, उसको ले कर के कुछ एम०एल०एज० रिजोल्यूशन के साथ भाये थे और प्रधान मन्त्री तथा राष्ट्रपति से मिले थे और बताया था कि कोसी प्रोजेक्ट के नाम पर मिश्रा बन्धुओं स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने कितनी धाँसली की है, किस प्रकार सरकारी कोष का दोहन किया है इसकी जानकारी उन्हें दी थी।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : जो स्वर्गवासी हो गये हैं उनके बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहिये।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : ठीक है। दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने वित्त विधेयक पर जब चर्चा कर रही है तो भारत-भार देश में हरिजनों के ऊपर उत्पीड़न की बात कही है। वे 1971 में भी लोक सभा का सचिव था, पहले भी उनके ऊपर अत्याचार होते थे, लेकिन इस बार लोक सभा के चुनाव के बाद और विपक्ष सभा के चुनाव के बाद बिस्मिलानी किसिम का अत्याचार भी तब कश्मीरी और इसके छूटपड़ने वालों में इस प्रकार का वातावरण फैला रहे हैं ताकि गाँवों में भी

हो, देश-भर में अत्याचार के द्वारा धिमा का रहा है। विधान की वही रचनात्मक व्यवस्था की बातें करते हैं। जैसे बेलगाँव कोष की चर्चा की गई, उसके पीछे डॉ० जगन्नाथ मिश्र के दरौस वर जो आवनी है जिसका नाम जोला सिंह है, इस कोष के पीछे उसी का हाथ है और उन्होंने वहाँ के कमिश्नर को उकसा करके हरिजनों पर अत्याचार कराया है। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह काग्रेसी सारे देश में उत्पन्न मचा रहे हैं। तिमसुखिया में जो बाँजार लूटा गया है उसके लूटने में चाँच बागान के काग्रेसी लीडर का हाथ था। इस प्रकार के मुद्दों से आपकी जर्म धामी चाहिए।

खेतों में पानी देने की योजनायें बनाते हैं, योजना प्रायोग योजना बनाता है। इस देश की 65 करोड़ आबादी है, जो योजना बनती है वह पूंजी प्रधान योजना होती है रूसिये सारी योजनायें पूंजी के ऊपर निर्भर करती हैं। हमें श्रम प्रधान योजना द्वारा ही देश का कल्याण कर सकते हैं, पूंजी प्रधान योजना से नहीं।

धर में अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। नारायणपुर रैलवे स्टेशन से जो घासाम की तरफ में लाइन गई है गंगा के कटाव से वह लाइन बिल्कुल खतरे के किन्तु पर है। अगर वह लाइन फट गई तो घासाम देश से अलग हो जायगा। इसलिए सरकार उस लाइन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे। गंगा के कटाव से प्रतिबर्द्ध मैंगसराय जिले के बलिया प्रखण्ड, बलरिया सब डिवीजन के परबता प्रखण्ड, नमुकिया सब डिवीजन का जहीपुर और कटिहार सब डिवीजन का बरारी प्रखण्ड के सर्वनी गाँव गंगा के कटाव से हर साल फटते हैं। उनकी सारी समस्या मसुदा हो जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह लोग अपने ही देश में विस्थापित होते हैं, उनकी सारी शैलीवादी फट जाती है। उनके मित्रों इस बन्द में क्या प्रयत्न है?

उनकी रोजी रोटी छीन ली जाती है, काश्त की जमीन कट जाती है। 30, 30 साल तक वह जमीन जो उपजाऊ है, उस जमीन के मालिक गांव छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं। इसलिए उनकी समस्या की तरफ भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह धन कर अपनी जमीन पर काश्त कर सकें।

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

श्री संतोष राव गोडे (वर्धा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक पर इसलिये बोल रहा हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था :—

“The massive mandate that the people of India gave the Janata Party in March this year was not just a vote against authoritarianism. It was also a manifestation of our people's desire for a reorientation and a reshaping of our economic policies so as to bring about speedy elimination of poverty and destitution.”

यह जो वित्त विधेयक वित्त मन्त्री जी ने यहाँ रखा है, क्या इसमें इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए सफीशियंट प्रावीजन्स कर दिये गये हैं ?

इस हिन्दुस्तान की 82 फीसदी ग्राम जनता गांव में रहती है। खेती पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों का जीवन अधिक सुखदायी हो, इसके लिये कुछ व्यवस्था इस अर्थ बजट में है या नहीं, यह हमें देखना है। प्रापको मालूम है कि देहातों के सारे प्रश्न खेती से सम्बन्धित हैं। खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये बहाँ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से होनी चाहिये, बहाँ विद्युतीकरण होना चाहिये। उस के लिये हमें बड़ी धाराया भी, जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि इस देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इर्रिगेशन का काम करने की हम सोच रहे हैं। उन्होंने भी

प्रेस-कॉन्फ्रेंस की थी, उसमें से मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूँ —

“The Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, said here today that the Centre was considering a national irrigation scheme involving an investment of between Rs. 15000 crores and Rs. 20000 crores which would cover the entire irrigation system of the country.”

इसे सामने रखते हुए हम सोच रहे थे कि बहुत बड़ी राशि इस काम के लिये लगाई जायेगी और सारे देश में एक नेशनल इर्रिगेशन सिस्ट बना कर, जो प्रदेश इस क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुए हैं, विशेष कर महाराष्ट्र, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, उनको इसका लाभ मिलेगा। सारे देश में इर्रिगेशन की एबरेज 22 परसेंट है, तो प्राज महाराष्ट्र में केवल 9 परसेंट ही इर्रिगेशन की एबरेज है। इसलिये महाराष्ट्र कि खेती पानी के लिये सड़प रही है। हम सोच रहे थे कि सारे इर्रिगेशन का नेशनल सिस्ट होकर उत्तर का गंगा का पानी काबेरी तक जायेगा और उसका फायदा महाराष्ट्र के छोटे-छोटे किसानों को मिलेगा।

किसानों की दूसरी प्राबलम यह है कि उनकी खेती का जो प्रोडक्शन है, प्रोड्यूस है, उसका रैमनरेटिव प्राइस उनको मिलना चाहिये। मुझे यह लगता है कि उनको रैमनरेटिव प्राइस दिये बगैर, हमारे देहात की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, जिसके बारे में यहाँ पर बताया गया है कि हम गाँवियन सोशलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं, गाँवी जी के विचार थे कि ग्राम स्वावलम्बी बनें, ग्रामों में स्वराज्य हो, बहाँ के किसानों को उनकी प्रोडक्शन, प्रोड्यूस का रैमनरेटिव प्राइस मिलना चाहिये। इसे सामने रखते हुए, इस बजट में कुछ होगा, ऐसा हमको लगता था, लेकिन उससे भी हम बहुत निराश हैं।

इस बारे में महाराष्ट्र में कुछ प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 10 लाख किसान कपास बोते हैं, उसमें 5 एकड़ के नीचे वाले

[श्री संतोष राव गोडे]

किसानों की 52 प्रतिशत के ऊपर है। पिछले 5 साल में, इनका जो कपास का प्रोडक्शन होता है; उसे वहाँ कपास एकाधिकार, काटन मोनापली स्कीम के अन्तर्गत किसान खुद बेचने का प्रबन्ध करते हैं और 5 साल में जो योजना वहाँ चली है, इससे वहाँ के किसानों को फायदा हुआ है। जनेता पार्टी के सत्तारूढ़ होने के बाद प्रधान मन्त्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, ने महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि वह इस स्कीम के विरोधी हैं और उन्हें यह स्कीम पसन्द नहीं है। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि एकाधिकार योजना के रूप में जो सोशलिस्ट मेजर महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उठाया है, उसको इस देश के उन पाँच छः राज्यों में भी लागू किया जाता, जहाँ कपास का उत्पादन होता है, लेकिन ऐसा करने में बचाये जिस राज्य में यह योजना अग्रणी तरह से चल रही है, जहाँ के किसानों को इससे 300 करोड़ रुपये की आसवानी होती है, गवर्नमेंट प्राइ इंडिया उसे भी केवल 40, 50 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, जिस के कारण इस योजना के बन्द होने की आशंका हो गई है।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस सरकार होने की वजह से यह सोशलिस्ट मेजर न चलने देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार अड़ंगा डाला जा रहा है। शासन से मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस योजना के लिए अनुमति तथा मदद दें। केवल सात घाट महीने का प्रश्न है। यह कोई आन्ट-इन-एड नहीं है। किसानों के उत्पादन के व्यापार के लिए को-ऑपरेटिव लाइन्स पर व्यवस्था करना कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है। किसानों ने अपने बल पर इस योजना के लिए 45 करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठे किये हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार इसके लिए माजिन मनी के रूप में 10 करोड़ रुपया देने के लिए तैयार है। और महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक 20 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध कर सकता है। अगर

गवर्नमेंट प्राइ इंडिया 25, 30 करोड़ रुपये दे देती है, तो जिस योजना से महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को कपास की रीम्युनेटिव प्राइस मिल रही है, वह जारी रह सकती है। धार्य चल कर इससे किसानों की दूसरी प्राइवेट्स के लिए भी अग्रणी कीमत प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है। मेरी बिनती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को महाराष्ट्र सरकार की इस योजना के बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं रखना चाहिए और उसकी सहायता करनी चाहिए।

देहात के मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेज दिलाने के लिए भी सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम शुरू की है, जिस के अन्तर्गत प्रांसिन जिन लोगों को पन्द्रह दिन के खबर काम नहीं दे सकेगा, उन्हें कम से कम एक खपया प्रति-दिन दिया जाएगा। एक विलफेयर स्टेट का यह प्रार्थ है कि जो व्यक्ति काम मांगे, उसे काम दिया जाए।

ये सब योजनायें देश में एक विलफेयर स्टेट स्थापित करने की दिशा में कदम हैं। आज इस देश के जो 48 करोड़ लोक पाबर्टी लाइन के नीचे रह रहे हैं, उनके जीवन को ऊंचा उठाने का जनता पार्टी ने दावा किया है। इसलिए उस को चाहिए कि वह ये सब योजनायें सारे देश में करे, ताकि गाँवों में रहने वाले खेतियारों और खेतियार मजदूरों के जीवन में कुछ सुधार हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो सचय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

श्री ७० श्री ७० नवम् (बुधशनि) :
 सभापति महोदय, आज देश में 80 प्रति-
 शत ऐसे लोग हैं जो रात-दिन कड़ी मेहनत
 करके धीरे-धीरे खून-पसीना एक करके अपनी
 धार्मिकता बनाते हैं। लेकिन इतनी कड़ी
 मेहनत करने के बावजूद भी उन्हें दो वक्त की
 रोटी नसीब नहीं होती है। ऐसी अवस्था में
 देश की आजादी मिलने का क्या फायदा हुआ ?
 स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त के पूर्व भी देशों में लोगों
 की भी स्थिति थी, वही आज भी मौजूद है।
 उस समय देशों में जो बिल था, वही आजादी
 के 30 साल बाद भी मौजूद है। आज भी
 लोगों में धरतूतों की बही दशा है, उनके मकान
 गांव के बाहर हैं और उन्हें उसी तरह से
 प्रताड़ित किया जाता है जैसे पहले किया जाता
 था। सोचा तो यही था कि स्वतंत्रता मिलने
 के बाद उनके सुधार की गुंजाइश बढ़ जायेगी
 लेकिन कोई धातर नहीं आया। उनका
 पिछड़ापन बैसे ही है और गम्भीर अधिक है।
 साथ ही उनकी हालत भी जर्जर हो गई है।
 उनके सूखे हुए चेहरे, सौंसे की निकलती हुई
 हाडियां व पसलियां आज भी उनकी बिगड़ी
 हुई व दबनीय स्थिति का वर्णन करती हैं।
 स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् आज भी उन्हें
 किसी प्रकार की कोई सुविधायें उपलब्ध
 नहीं कराई गई हैं जिससे कि उनका पिछड़ापन
 दूर हो सके। उनकी धार्मिक स्थिति को
 सुधारने के लिये जो भी कार्यक्रम बनाये गये,
 सिर्फ कागजों पर ही रहे, प्रत्यक्ष रूप में उन्हें
 कोई लाभ नहीं मिला। अभी बहुत से सदस्यों
 ने यह बतलाया कि धरतूतों पर अधिक धर्याचार
 होते हैं, उनके घर जला दिये जाते हैं, उन लोगों
 को हर प्रकार से तंग किया जाता है और
 उन लोगों को हालत बब से बदतर कर दी
 जाती है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है।

मैं महाराष्ट्र के जिस जिले से आता हूँ,
 उसका नाम बुधशनि है। वहाँ अभी एक
 ग्राम में एक हरिजन की शादी होने वाली थी,

वह शादी से पूर्व ग्राम मुखनेवा के हनुमान
 मन्दिर में नारियल चढ़ाने के लिए गया तो
 स्वर्ण भाति के लोगों ने उसे वहाँ पकड़ कर
 बुरी तरह से मारा पीटा और जो बीच-बचाव
 करने आये उन लोगों को भी बुरी तरह से मारा
 और उन्हें उबत गांव से भगा दिया। शादी
 का सब महूर्त खराब कर दिया और सभी
 लोग इस प्रकार गन्धी हुरकत करने के बाद
 अपने गांव में भाग गये। इस प्रकार वह
 शादी 3 दिन तक रुकी रही और तीसरे दिन
 ही एक सूखे गांव में जाकर वह विवाह
 सम्पन्न हो पाया। यह हम लोगों के लिये
 बहुत ही दुःख और शर्म की बात है। हमारे
 देश में इस तरह के धर्याचार और अन्याय
 आज भी हरिजनों पर किये जा रहे हैं। दुःख
 के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस 30 साल की
 आजादी के बाद धर्याचार और धार्मिक बढ़
 गई है और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनका
 पिछड़ापन बैसे ही है। पिछले कांग्रेस शासन
 की यही नीति रही है कि उन्होंने धरतूतों के
 सुधार के लिये कोई वास्तविक कदम नहीं
 उठाये। उनका विकास रका हुआ था और
 कांग्रेस सरकार की यही भंशां थी कि ये लोग
 पिछड़े ही रहें ताकि उनका अपना राजनीतिक
 स्वार्थ सिद्ध हो सके। बैसे विधान के लिए
 उन्होंने प्रत्युत्पत्ता निवारण सप्ताह जैसे प्रयोजन
 हर साल किये।

बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने 1956 में
 कहा था कि इस देश में संविधान के आधार
 पर जो समाज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी,
 वह नहीं हुई है। यहां पर तो जाति विहीन
 समाज होना चाहिए और निर्धन राज्य होना
 चाहिए, परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसा देश में नहीं
 हुआ। उन्होंने तो यह भी कहा था कि हमें
 स्वतंत्र मतदान संघ चाहिए, हम संयुक्त
 मतदान-संघ का समर्थन नहीं करेंगे, इसके
 लिए महत्त्वा शशी जी ने 21 दिन का
 उपवास किया। उस वक़्त डा० अम्बेडकर

[श्री डी० जो० गवई]

को कहा गया कि वे क्यों नहीं महात्मा जी को उपवास करने से रोकते ? आप संयुक्त मतदान संघ क्यों नहीं मान लेते और इस बात पर दस्तख़त क्यों नहीं कर देते ? बाबा साहब ने कहा कि मैं 10 करोड़ लोगों के सुख के लिए सब कुछ कर सकता हूँ और एक महात्मा की जान बचाने के लिए 10 करोड़ लोगों के सुख को दांव पर नहीं लगा सकता । लेकिन बाबा साहब राष्ट्रवादी पुरुष थे । उन्होंने इस देश का संविधान तैयार किया जो सफाई से भरा हुआ, आदर्श, निर्मल व पवित्र था ।

डा० अम्बेडकर नहीं चाहते थे कि देश का कोई नुकसान हो जाय । वे कहते थे कि इस देश में धर्म के आधार पर जो दो टुकड़े हुए हैं, देश में उसके कारण जहरीला वातावरण न होने पाये, इसलिए उन्होंने संयुक्त मतदान संघ के करार पर अपने हस्ताक्षर किये तथा इस मांग को मान लिया और गांधी जी का उपवास टूट गया ।

मैं सदन का ध्यान एक अन्य बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश के ग्रामों में जो छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जो खून-पसीना एक करके अपनी बंजर भूमि में अपने गाढ़े पसीने की बूँदों द्वारा उसे उपजाऊ बनाते हैं अर्थात् सोना पैदा करते हैं, ऐसे काश्तकारों की हालत भी धाज बदतर है । वे बहुत बड़े कर्ज से लदे हुए हैं । साथ ही उन्हें कीड़े मार डवायें और बाढ़ बहुत मंहंगी मिल रही है तथा उनकी फसल का दाम भी उन्हें पूरा नहीं मिलता है जिससे वे बहुत कठिनाई से अपनी जीविका चला रहे हैं । कीड़ा मार डवायें 70 रुपये प्रति एीटर और बाढ़ लगभग 200 रुपये प्रति बिबटल उनको लेनी पड़ती है । सरकार को उनकी इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई प्रावधान करना

चाहिए, जिससे उन गरीब काश्तकारों की सहायता हो सके ।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास कपास का एकाधिकार है । अब महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास उस कपास को खरीदने के लिए पैसे की व्यवस्था नहीं है । अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको पैसा देना चाहती है तो इसके लिए हमें कोई तकरार नहीं है । लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के काश्तकारों को कपास की कीमत 600 रुपये प्रति बिबटल से ऊपर मिलनी चाहिए, उससे कम नहीं मिले, तो हम एकाधिकार को चलाने के लिए उनका समर्थन करेंगे । अगर इससे कम भाव मिलेगा तो हम एकाधिकार होने की बात पसन्द नहीं करेंगे ।

ग्रामों में जो विधि सहाकारी संस्थाएँ हैं तथा जो जिले में सहाकारी बैंक हैं, जो काश्तकारों को ऋण देते हैं उनसे ब्याज की दर 18 प्रतिशत ली जाती है और जो काश्तकार अन्य बचत योजना के अंतर्गत रुपया जमा कराते हैं, उस पर उन्हें बहुत कम ब्याज दिया जाता है । अब उन्हें उस पैसे (यानी अन्य बचत योजना) में से कुछ रुपया लेना होता है तो 10 प्रतिशत ब्याज इन काश्तकारों से ही लिया जाता है । ऐसे काश्तकारों के करोड़ों रुपये इन सहाकारी बैंकों, संस्थाओं में जमा है जिनका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है । तो मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे ऐसी प्रष्ट संस्थाओं की जांच करायें और काश्तकारों को उचित राहत दिलायें तथा इन काश्तकारों की खिन्दी सुधारने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठायें ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened carefully to the comments made by the hon'ble Members on

the Finance Bill as well as other aspects of the Budget. In my reply I shall try to cover the more important points made by the hon'ble Members. They have made many useful suggestions and also raised valuable questions of policy. As I stated earlier in this Session, this first budget of ours had to be prepared at a time when allocations proposed for different Ministries had been made and they had started operating on them. The scope, therefore, for giving new direction in a pronounced manner was limited if there was to be no wastage of scarce resources.

Nevertheless, sufficient changes were made to make clear the direction in which we intended to and would move in the following years. The valuable suggestions made by the hon'ble Members will certainly guide us in the formulation of our next budget and I may say within a matter of weeks we shall be working on it.

The Opposition leader, Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan, made a rather lengthy and emotive statement. He has painted a grim picture of the economy. He bemoans the fact that there is great poverty in the villages and rural areas. He complains that there has been no true understanding of agricultural and rural programmes in the Central Government. I must confess, however, that he has left me extremely perplexed. It is not clear to me whether he was making a confession about the failure of his own party to tackle the problems of poverty and development in our country or whether he was really saying that these problems are intractable. For instance, he referred to the lack of growth in many districts in the country and said miracle is necessary to improve agriculture. This is a strange admission from the leader of the opposition which only a little while ago was crowing about its achievements in agriculture. Shri Chavan also wants us to sit down and solve those matters jointly. While I welcome this, I wonder what contribu-

tion he or his party would make to the solution of those problems if all that they feel is that a miracle is necessary to bring about a change. I am sorry Shri Chavan is not here... (Interruptions). Mr. Chavan also blamed us for not having a policy. He and his party had a policy and the consequence of pursuing that policy for so many years has been an increase in poverty, fluctuations in agricultural output and increase in the importance of large houses. It is difficult to understand what use such a policy was. Or perhaps the policy was merely a facade set up to attract good people of this country who believed that the Congress meant what it said. Their true policy was something totally different from what they professed. A policy must be judged by its end result. We propose to formulate a policy which will achieve results we desire and which we have set out in our manifesto. Shri Chavan has twitted us for not functioning like an orchestra. I wonder if Shri Chavan knows what an orchestra is. It does not mean that everybody plays the same tune as the leader. Different instruments have different roles assigned to them and the role of the conductor or the leader is to ensure that those instruments perform in a harmonious way. That is the orchestra. He said that we had no policy. If he had looked at the budget a little more carefully and a little less emotionally, he would have found that the budget does enunciate a certain policy for growth and does seek to implement it through measures of taxation and allocation of expenditure. Since policy has to be implemented, a set of actions can be more eloquent about the intentions of government and the direction it wants to take than a set of words which are to act only as a smokescreen.

As I said in my budget speech, our intention is to give primacy to agriculture because we feel that that is the only way in which we can solve the problems of poverty and unemployment. Not only have I allocated

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more resources in this budget; I have no doubt in my mind that I propose to allocate appreciably larger and larger resources to this prime objective in future. I wonder why Shri Chavan feels that we shall not be prepared or able to do this. The fact that his party did not do so has persuaded him to believe that it really cannot be done and that is scarcely surprising for he has in a startling public confession admitted that it was only now, when he was free from office, that he had had time to think.

I have amplified again and again. That primacy of agriculture does not mean neglect of industry. Modern industry is absolutely necessary in certain sectors for over all growth and government is determined to give its due share, attention and care. Nor will public sector suffer at our hands. Public sector is much too important to be neglected and a large volume of the country's hard earned savings have been invested in the public sector enterprises and it shall be our duty to see that they work well and provide the resources for future growth. It is of the utmost importance to see that efficiency and profitability increase very rapidly in all ways. Our basic approach however, is that in a poor, mixed economy all the sectors should be enabled to work well in order that they provide more resources for further growth.

Shri Chavan seems to be in a soul-searching mood like all his other colleagues. What I find surprising is that he has merely repeated many of the misgivings expressed earlier in the General Debate on the Budget by his colleagues. To all these I had given adequate answers in my reply to the Budget Debate. The criticism that there was no increase in the resources allocated for agriculture made by his colleague Shri Subramaniam has been repeated. I do not wish to bore the House by refuting this charge again with facts and figures, but merely refer Shri Chavan to the record of this

House for 23rd June. Similarly he has voiced apprehensions about the allowance for rural development being used as a tax loophole. In reply to this also I refer him to the same record. He has also criticised me for raising the rate of excise on all items other than those liable to specific excise duties from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. I am afraid he is wrong in this. I do not believe that this will have any inflationary impact. I would also like to point out that where there is a possibility of cascading I have allowed for a set off.

Referring to the modifications which I have proposed in the Finance Bill, and the further concessions which I have allowed, the Leader of the Opposition has placed a most extraordinary interpretation on it. He says that I have mauled my own Budget and that this is a proof that it was carelessly prepared. I wonder whether Shri Chavan has forgotten the time when he himself was the Finance Minister. Now that he has time to think and read, he might refer to the Parliamentary proceedings in the month of May, 1974 when in a similar manner, while moving the Finance Bill, he made modifications and allowed concessions. I have only one comment to make. We are a Government which believes that it is necessary to be responsible to genuine grievances of the public and it is our duty to examine with great care submissions made both in the House as well as by citizens and taxpayers. I have spent a great deal of time and energy in this process. My doors have always been open and wherever I have found that a change is genuinely required in the overall public interest, I have not hesitated to make it and I have not stood dogmatically on false grounds of prestige.

Shri C. M. Stephen launched a broadside on Budget and has alleged that we have attempted to support the rich against the poor, that we have tried to benefit the upper classes of society and that we have tried to support business houses and private capitalists.

May I ask him, why was he silent in 1974 and 1976 when the rates of income-tax were reduced drastically to help the upper income groups? I would also like to ask Shri Stephen "Who created these large business houses? Who encouraged the growth of the capitalists? Who allowed the multi-nationals to increase business? Was it the Janata Government?" Where was Shri Stephen's voice all these years when the present pattern of economy was developed in this country and the capitalist forces, which he accuses us of encouraging, were built up? Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are conscious of our responsibilities to the common man and the poorer sections of society. I believe that it is our responsibility to ensure that all productive assets in this country are used efficiently and fully so that production is maximised, so that there is adequate availability of consumer goods and so that prices are stabilised. This can only be done if all sectors of the economy—the public sector, the private sector, the small scale sector and the cooperatives—are encouraged to grow, to develop to invest and to produce.

Mr. Stephen and some other hon. members have felt uneasy about my proposal to exempt closely held industrial companies from the obligation to compulsorily distribute dividends on the ground that it will benefit only monopoly houses. Let me explain to the House why I feel that this is a desirable change and that the fears expressed by the hon. members are not likely to be realised. The need for a provision requiring closely held companies to distribute a minimum percentage of their profit arises when the rates of tax on companies are substantially lower than the maximum laid down for personal taxation. In such a situation it is possible for individuals to avoid being taxed at a higher rate by using the company as cover for businesses which are in fact under proprietary ownership and control. When, however, corporate tax rates themselves are nearly as high as the maximum

rates for personal taxation, as is the position now, there is not much of tax advantage to be gained by retaining profits in the company. Waiving of the compulsory distribution requirement under such circumstances is not an undue concession because ordinarily all such companies have to bear tax at the rate of 63 per cent.

I should like to point to certain other aspects of this concession. This concession has been given only to industrial companies and not to other companies such as investment companies or trading companies. If one examines the growth of monopolies in this country, it will be found that they have been built up largely by holding companies which do not, I repeat do not, get this tax concession. Secondly, even under the present law, one can secure a waiver from the Income-tax officer against such compulsory distribution. That being so, the House should appreciate that I have taken away a discretionary element in a tax concession and made it available to all. It has also been mentioned that the Wanchoo Committee was against it. This is not at all correct.

Shri Stephen has referred to the report of the Wanchoo Committee more than once in the course of his speech. He seems to have conveniently forgotten that the Wanchoo Committee had recommended the omission of this provision from the Income-tax Act. However, I have not gone that far. In the interest of industrial growth and development and maximising production, I have only exempted industrial companies from the requirement of compulsory distribution of dividends, leaving the other categories of closely-held companies, like trading or investment companies, within the purview of this provision.

Shri Stephen has ridiculed the provision relating to rural development allowance on the ground that this will provide an opportunity to rich

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tax-payers to build bungalows in rural areas for their personal residence and claim depreciation allowance on the cost of such bungalows. The hon. member has evidently not read the provisions in the Bill, or has at least not read them carefully. The Bill clearly provides that the concession by way of rural development allowance will be allowed only in respect of programmes of rural development approved by the prescribed authority, which will be of an adequately high level. The prescribed authority is certainly not going to regard construction of bungalows for the rich as a programme of rural development!

14.00 hrs.

Many hon. members have complained that, the tax concession given for the amalgamation of sick units with healthy ones will provide a tax loophole for the rich people. Shri Stephen and Shri Banatwala have argued that this provision will mean higher profits for the merging units but will not help the absorption of the workers in the sick units. May I repeat what I said in my reply to the Budget Debate that such mergers will be carefully examined by an appropriate authority before they are permitted to go through. Therefore, there would be very little scope for using them as a loss absorbing device. Secondly, the whole purpose of these mergers would be to revive the sick units and, thus, continue to use existing equipment and provide employment to their workers. I am sure the authority which sanctions the mergers will not allow them if the prime objectives of working the sick unit properly and providing employment are not likely to be fulfilled.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): It is there in the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We will draw upon your wisdom. But the point is

that even the Bill as it is drafted has provided all the safeguards that are necessary and a great deal of flexibility is needed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You do not expect the appropriate authority to refer to your speech in Parliament every time.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Of course, not. That kind of thing might have happened in your Government; it is not going to happen in our Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Do not be sarcastic when somebody raises a point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All right, you be a good boy and do the right thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is the kind of behaviour which the Congress Party must now give up.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): The hon. Minister just now said that before sanctioning amalgamation, the scheme would be properly considered. If the amalgamation is sanctioned under the Companies Act by the High Court, then the provisions of this Act will come into force. So, where is the question of sanctioning amalgamation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Shri Samar Guha Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, and several other hon. Members have expressed concern about the price situation. As the House is aware, prices have been rising steadily in the last three months and have increased by 3.4 per cent in this quarter. Although this is half the increase that took place in the first three months of last year, I do not wish to deny the gravity of the situation because this rise has taken place on top of the 12 per cent increase which occurred in

1976-77. There is little doubt that the present level of prices is very high and is causing hardship to people of small and limited means.

The bulk of the price increase in recent months has taken place on account of the rise in the prices of oil-seeds, edible oils, oil cakes, pulses and fruits and vegetables. Part of it is due to a shortfall in production, part of it is due to a rise in export demand and part of it is due to seasonal factors. It is also undeniable that we are witnessing the lag effects of the large increase in the money supply which took place last year.

Government can control prices through imports of scarce commodities, improving public distribution, checking speculative inventory building and releasing more from public stocks. My colleague, the Commerce Minister has explained to the House the steps that have been taken to hold the price line, particularly of essential commodities. These measures have had varying degrees of impact because the factors causing a price rise have been different with different commodities. While we have been successful in damping the price rise in cotton through large imports, we have not been equally successful with regard to edible oils partly because it has not been possible to import adequate quantities of oil for direct consumption.

Similarly, while it has been easy to limit speculative inventory building in cotton through direct and monetary measures, it has not been possible to do so with regard to edible oils to the same extent. The stocks are too widespread and relatively small for effective control.

There is no doubt that prices will have to be watched carefully in the coming months because of the seasonal factor. We will have to continue with some of the measures we have adopted so far such as a tight credit

and monetary policy, larger imports of needed commodities from abroad, a well-regulated export policy and above all, a more effective public distribution system. I must emphasize also the need for greater fiscal discipline. This means a much greater control on public expenditure. I trust my hon. friends opposite will cooperate fully in our efforts to keep the quantum of money flowing into the economy to the minimum necessary. It must be remembered that in our society, it is the vast majority which is silent and weak, that will be made to bear the brunt of inflation. The vocal and the powerful always manage to neutralize it. This throws upon us all the tremendous responsibility of maintaining self-restraint.

Shri Nathwani asked if a borrowing of Rs. 1221 crores by Government from the Reserve Bank of India reported in the weekly bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India on 4th July, will not be inflationary. I would request him not to be misled by figures reported in any particular week. The figures in regard to transactions between the Government and the Reserve Bank of India keep changing. For instance, if we look at the figures as on July 1, 1977, the increase in net Reserve Bank of India credit to Government was only Rs. 556 crores, i.e. there was a decline of about Rs. 675 crores from the position reported two weeks earlier.

There is another point. These figures describe the changes in net Reserve Bank of India credit to the Government of India since the last Friday of the financial year. It is more appropriate to look at these changes since the end of the financial year, i.e. March 31, if we are interested in the inflationary impact of government transactions. If that is done, it will be found that there is an actual decline of Rs. 280 crores in net Reserve Bank of India credit to Government between 31st March and July 1 this year, in contrast to an in-

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crease of Rs. 109 crores during the corresponding period last year. I can assure him that it will be my endeavour in the present situation to limit the resort to financing by the Reserve Bank of India.

I am most grateful to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Samar Guha who, in their zeal for the eradication of corruption, have drawn pointed attention to a number of alleged instances of irregularities in the nationalized banks, alleged illegalities committed by certain business houses and breaches of law by persons in high authority. I would like to assure the House that this Government will leave no stone unturned to examine all these matters and to bring to book any transgression of the law. We have no intention of protecting or shielding proven law-breakers. I must point out to the hon. Member that one of the major planks of the Janata party's manifesto was the restoration of the rule of law. It is necessary for us, therefore, to proceed in accordance with the provisions of the law to collect specific evidence and to be satisfied that a law has indeed been broken. We do not propose to persecute the innocent, but we shall certainly not fail to deal with the guilty. Quite apart from the questions of irregularities, it is my intention to examine with great care the existing operation and efficiency of the public sector financial institutions and to ensure that their working is beyond reproach and is consistent with the objectives and goals which we have set before the people. I have taken note of the specific allegations regarding irregular loans sanctioned by the public sector banks etc. I assure the Members that all these cases will be looked into by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

Soon after the Janata Government took office, I declared in unequivocal

terms that banks will be de-politicized and no political influences or pressure will be brought to bear on them. Banks are now allowed functional autonomy and will be free to decide loan cases that come up before them on merits and on their commercial judgment, within the over-all policy of the Government. I would like to reiterate this policy of the Government.

Shri Samar Guha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Murugesan have made strong references to the question of Centre-State relationship, particularly in financial matters. The members of the House are aware that we have recently appointed the Seventh Finance Commission and hope that its recommendations will take into consideration the new socio-economic parameters in the country.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee has referred to the decisions taken by the previous Congress Government in West Bengal, and the serious mess in which they have left the finances of the State. As the House is aware, the out-going Congress Government, not only in West Bengal but all over the country, had displayed a total lack of good sense of financial discipline. In sheer desperation, these Governments in the last few months of their inglorious tenure, gave up revenues merrily, despite the solemn commitment which they had made to the Planning Commission in regard to the financing of the Plan. They also took up additional items of expenditure, knowing full well that the resources for sustaining these additional commitments were nowhere in sight. If I may say so, like a defeated army in retreat, they indulged in scorching earth policy in the financial sphere.

According to the information at our disposal, all the State Governments concerned have frittered away as much as Rs. 400 crores of resources since January. The resource-base of

State Plans has been seriously eroded. Many States ran up massive overdrafts, which the Government of India have had to clear at the end of June.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Scandal-mongering.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): The West Bengal Finance Minister stated only a few days back how in the last 15 days the earlier government....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know why Shri Dinen Bhattacharya is so angry. The hon. Members on the opposite side are not at all interested in facts. They want to shirk them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We do not want you at least to twist or distort them.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is a highly unparliamentary statement. Not one fact has been twisted. Do you dare say so? It is shameless.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is worse than twisting.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What is twisted? Come along. I would repeat these sentences again in order that I may ask sentence by sentence, let Shri Sathe tell me, which of these facts, which of these statements, are either distorted or twisted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Your last sentence that we have squandered away money. That is a distortion.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will read those sentences again.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: These are all facts... (Interruptions) The Finance Minister of West Bengal has stated how this Government behaved in the last 15 days of their tenure.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will read sentence by sentence. Let Mr. Sathe say what is wrong in it.

According to the information at our disposal, all the State Governments have frittered away as much as Rs. 400 crores of resources since January. The resource base of State Plans has been seriously eroded. Many States ran up massive overdrafts which the Government of India have had to clear at the end of June. I would like to know from Mr. Sathe if he ventures to question any one of these statements.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The overdrafts taken by the State Governments were restricted by the Reserve Bank. Is it after the General Elections or before that?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Spending is one thing and 'frittered away' is another thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only pity these hon. Members because they do not understand and they do not want to understand. These are facts and I sympathise with them. (Interruptions) I do not yield. (Interruptions) I am not yielding.

When the Congress Members talk of rising prices and the need to contain inflationary pressures. I would like to tell them that their colleagues in the erstwhile Congress Governments in several States have directly contributed to inflation and rising prices through reckless squandering away of the resources on an unprecedented scale. It will now be for the new State Governments to rehabilitate the shattered finances of the States and piece together a viable Plan. I have already written to the Chief Ministers of these States that the Government of India would fulfil whatever commitments they had made at the time of the finalisation of the Annual Plan. At the same time, having regard to the overall need to

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minimise deficit financing, it will not be realistic to expect the Government of India to fill up all the gaps in resources that have been left behind by the previous regimes in different States. I would request the States to enforce the utmost economy in expenditure and make an earnest attempt to fulfil all the undertakings that had been given at the time of the finalisation of the Plan.

Planning is an enterprise in which States and the Centre are partners and can succeed only to the extent that each partner fulfils his obligation in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation. I would like to assure Shri Somnath Chatterjee that we shall respond to all reasonable requests of States in a spirit of understanding, goodwill and cooperation. It is my firm belief that it is possible to find satisfactory answers to the problems which arise from time to time in Centre State relations within the framework of our Constitution. Finance Commissions make a quinquennial review of the fiscal needs of the States and provide for a scheme of transfer of resources from Centre to States on an equitable basis.

I have already addressed State Chief Ministers in this connection and it is my intention to commence shortly a dialogue with the State Chief Ministers particularly with reference to the financial resources and programme of expenditure of the State.

A number of hon. Members have expressed their concern over the development of small scale industry. I have no hesitation in saying that this Government is determined to stimulate and increase the production base of the country. I am glad that many Members of the House including Opposition Members have recognised that the budget proposals and the modifications which I have proposed to the Finance Bill give clear and unmistakable support to the cause of

the smaller undertakings. It is necessary, however, in my opinion that small scale industry should acquire its own strength and self sufficiency. While Government will do all in its power to encourage and foster small entrepreneurs, we should not in the process build up unviable and high cost units. In the interest of the country and for that matter in the interest of the small scale industry itself, we must ensure productive efficiency.

Various hon. Members have criticised the increase in the rate of surcharge on income-tax from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on the ground that this will hit tax-prayers in the middle income group. I am not sure whether they have seen the Table given in paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Memorandum (circulated to hon. Members along with the Budget papers). It will be observed from this Table that the annual increase in tax liability in the case of an individual having a taxable income of Rs. 11,000 will be only Rs. 23. On a taxable income of Rs. 12,000, the increase in tax liability will be Rs. 30 and on a taxable income of Rs. 15,000, the increase in tax liability will be only Rs. 53 per annum.

I would also like the hon. Members to bear in mind that the taxable income is determined after allowing various deductions admissible under the law, with the result that the taxable income of a person is generally lower than his real income. For instance, the taxable income of Rs. 15,000 in the case of a salaried taxpayer who contributes 10 per cent of his salary towards provident fund and life insurance premium really represents a gross remuneration of Rs. 20,000. An additional tax of Rs. 53 for the whole year would not result in hardship in the case of a person drawing a remuneration of Rs. 20,000.

I am glad to note that in respect of my proposals for indirect taxes in-

including amendments which I have suggested, there has been a general acceptance by the House and there has not been very much discussion. Many Members were, however, rather unhappy about the question of bids. Of course, the Government is deeply concerned with problems of the common man but what we want to do is to solve his basic and essential problems—his food, his clothing, his shelter, his employment and the education of his children. I would urge my hon. friends to forgive me for my inability to comply with their request in this matter and to appeal to them not to press this point, acceptance of which would only raise the quantum of deficit financing.

As we are now reaching the concluding stages of the budgetary exercise, may I express my sincere sense of gratitude to all the Members of the House both of the ruling party and of the Opposition for the time and attention which they have given to the budget, for their valuable comments, suggestions and for their forthright expression of their views. I would express the hope that the Finance Bill with the proposed amendments will be carried by the House.

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): All of us including, I think, the Finance Minister also, are very much concerned about the rise in prices. I hope, the Finance Minister will give us the credit of being anxious as anybody else in this country to see that the prices are stabilised.

The time has come when it is no use finding fault with each other as to who is responsible for increase in prices. It has been put down to large pumping of money into the monetary system. Last year, everybody knows that the purchases of foodgrains were primarily responsible for it. This year also, we will have to repeat it. But apart from the monetary factors, I would like the Finance Minister to consider that the problem in this

country is in respect of particular commodities. The monetary theory alone is not going to control the prices of certain commodities. A proper management of the commodities has also become necessary. The year before last, suddenly we found that the commodities, like the oilseeds, oil cotton and jaggery were responsible for the rise in prices.

And therefore to say that it is due to monetary supply would not be fair, and a time has come.... (Interruptions) I would like to say that after all an observation was made that it is only the monetary supply that was responsible for it. I would like to know whether there would be management of individual commodities, because the trade seems to feel that there is more freedom to do what they like and greater control over the commodity is necessary. Will the hon. Minister ensure that it is not merely the monetary management but the management of commodities would also be the concern of the Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I just clear this point. I think, the hon. member, Shri Pai, has not fully listened to what I have said with some care that I hoped he would have given. I did not say that the price rise was due to monetary factor. I went on to say that Government can control prices by importing scarce commodities. I also pointed out how in certain commodities the situation was due to a shortfall in production, in certain other even by imports, we cannot get the commodities we want. For instance, edible oil is there. The kind of oil we want is not available in the world. So there are a number of factors. We intend to do exactly what Mr. Pai has suggested, and in fact, I hope I have clearly indicated that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Cen-

[Mr. Chairman]

tral Government for the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clauses. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to make some observations on clause 8. We oppose clause 3. I would suggest that you first put to vote clauses 2, 3 separately and then other clauses upto 7 separately. These three are the clauses on which we have objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there is no amendment to clause 2. So, I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Clause 3 relates to the definition of short-term capital gains. Originally, as the Income Tax Act stood, the short-term capital gains were charged on the asset which was in existence for not more than 24 months. Thereafter, the Wanchoo Committee reported and in pursuance of this decision of the Wanchoo Committee's Report, the Government amended this and said that short-term capital assets are those which are not held over 60 months. The reason for this amendment is that capital gains are really a tax on an unearned increment. It arises out of inflation or out of social causes. If there is an unearned increment, the community, the society and the government are entitled to share. If you give a shorter period

of two years or 24 months, it will enable people to speculate and change their assets from time to time.

16.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Therefore, the Wanchoo Committee recommended that only assets which are held at least for five years should be deemed to be long-term capital assets. By reducing it to 36 months or three years—and if read with Clause 13—it will enable people to go on changing their stocks and shares every three years. Thus it will just come under the very abuse which the Wanchoo Committee explained and wanted to be avoided. Therefore, in order to preserve that capital gains tax is levied on all assets which are of a short-term nature, assets, I submit, those which are held less than five years should be subjected to tax. Therefore, my submission is that this Clause may be dropped so that we may keep the present section 2, Clause 42A, of the Income-tax Act in tact. There is also another reason. The Wanchoo Committee has also referred to the scope for bringing in a lot of black money....

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): On a point of order. Those Members who have given notice of amendments should be given a chance to speak. He is only making some observations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is opposing the Clause.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member has not understood me. It is a matter of serious and vital importance. Therefore, Sir, we are opposed to this Clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put Clause 3....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Minister must reply. He should tell us why he wants to change.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only speak if I am called upon to speak by the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to say anything, you may.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I wish to say only this that I do not accept the arguments of the hon. Member; I consider that the proposal we have made in this Clause is sound and is designed to achieve the purpose that we have in view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 6]

[16.35 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
Aghan Singh, Shri
Arif Beg, Shri
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Bashir Ahmad, Shri
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyama-
prasanna
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Chakravarty, Prof. Dillip
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Sheshrao A.
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Durga Chand, Shri
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Heera Bhai, Shri
Jain, Shri Kalyan
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
Kachwai, Shri Hukum Chand
Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
Kaldate, Dr. Babu
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Krishan Kant, Shri
*Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Machhand, Shri Raghurib Singh
Mahale, Shri Harishanker
Makkasar, Chaudhari Hari Ram
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manohar Lal, Shri
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Miri, Shri Govindram
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Multan Singh, Chaudhary
Munda, Shri Karia
Narendra Singh, Shri
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmai Lal, Shri
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallebbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju

 Patwary, Shri H. L.
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir
 Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadendra Dutt, Shri

NOES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrat
 Barve, Shri J. C.
 Basappa, Shri Kondajji
 Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chavan, Shrimati P.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Chikkalingiah, Shri K.
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Faleiro, Shri Edurado
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
 Kadam, Shri B. P.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kolar, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar

Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
 Murugesan, Shri A.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Naik, Shri S. H.
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabal Ananda
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rathwa, Shri Amarsinh
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Rama Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sudheteran, Shri V. M.
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 98; Noes: 75.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 13)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The law as it stands allowed the charitable trusts who hold assets to convert them into approved securities before 1st April, 1978. The purpose was that many of these charitable trusts were holding company shares and exercising undue pressure on the concerned companies. The Wanchoo Committee have said in their report:

"The Committee also took note of the fact that out of 45 trusts connected with the industrial

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Surendra Jha Suman, Ram Sewak Hazari, Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Yuvraj, Parmanand Govindjiwala, S. Kundu, S. K. Sarda, Ram Murti, Zulfiqarulla, Mahi Lal, Padmacharan Samantashnar, Ram Kinkar, Mukunda Mandai, D. Amat and Pabitra Mohan Pradhan.

NOES: Sarvashri Nanasaheb Bonde, Ajitsinh Dabhi, Vijay Kumar Patil, T. S. Shrangare and M. V. Krishnappa.

[Shri R. Venkataraman] houses and having a corpus of 24.11 crores, the investments by 32 trusts in the concerns connected with the industrial houses were 50 per cent or more of their funds. In some cases, it was noticed that the investment in such concerns amounted to as much as 90 per cent of the funds of the trusts"

I do not want to carry coal to Newcastle, Shri Patel knows this very well. The time to convert these assets from shares into approved securities was given to these trusts until the 1st April, 1978. No reason has been given why this date is being extended to 1st April, 1981. This would enable the trusts to continue to exercise control over the companies and the holding of these shares would continue to affect the management of these companies. Therefore, we oppose this clause.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The reasons advanced by the hon. Member in support of his arguments are that this is something done in accordance with the Wanchoo Committee Report. When the Wanchoo Committee report was considered in the Select Committee, I was there as a Member of that Committee and I know very well how the discussion went on and the trend of discussion was totally against adoption of a clause of this nature. This was because it would have created a great deal of avoidable upsetting of both efficient management as well as share/stock market. The time given, three years, was for the purpose of unloading these shares in the market in a satisfactory way, and if this has not been done, a further time has to be given for that. There is no reason, why this is being considered from a narrow point of view. The entire question has been considered from the point of view of public interest and from that point of view, I request that this clause be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Amendment of section 32A).

SHRI VINODHAI B. SHETH: Sir, I want to move my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point in moving it, unless you are pressing for it.

SHRI VINODHAI B. SHETH: Under this section, it should be provided that the owner of the technology or of the invention should also be entitled to claim investment allowance at 35 per cent if he utilises the same for production of goods in India. Under the proposed draft, all persons other than the owner alone can claim such relief.

*Amendments made:

Page 9,—

for lines 23 to 34, substitute—

(i) in clause (b), for sub-clauses (ii) and (iii), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

(ii) in a small-scale industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any article or thing; or

(iii) in any other industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

article or thing, not being article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule.”; (154).

Page 10, line 22,—

after “University”, insert—

“or by an institution recognized in this behalf by the prescribed authority” (155).

(Shri H. M. Patel)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

Page 11,—

for lines 19 to 21, substitute—

“the Official Gazette, add any article or thing to, or omit any article or thing from, the list of articles or things specified in the Eleventh Schedule:

Provided that the addition of any article or thing shall have effect in relation” (156).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri H. M. Patel, printed as No. 156 in List No. 16 of amendments,—

omit “add any article or thing to, or” (196).

I will briefly explain both his amendment and my own so that he can understand it better.

In Schedule 11 to this Bill a list of industries has been included which will be called the negative list and they are not entitled to the investment allowance.

Now, in the amendment No. 156, the Minister wants power to add to the list or to delete from the list. If he deletes any item from that list, that industry gets the benefit of an investment allowance. But if he adds to the list, the industry which is already enjoying the investment allowance will be deprived of it. While executive discretion can be given for extending a benefit or a concession to industries, there should be no power vested in the executive to deprive an industry of a privilege which is already existing. Therefore, I have moved an amendment saying:

omit “add any article or thing to, or”

which means that the Minister will have the power to omit the industries from the list but he will not have the power to add to the list. I hope he will accept it. It is a very reasonable one.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Perhaps the Minister has not read it. It is a reasonable amendment.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Perhaps he may accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, he is accepting it.

Now, I will put Shri Venkataraman's amendment to vote. The question is:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri H. M. Patel, printed as No. 156 in List No. 16 of amendments,—

omit “add any article or thing to, or” (196).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 156 as amended to vote.

The question is:

Page 11,—

for lines 19 to 21, substitute—

“the Official Gazette, omit any article or thing from, the list of articles or things specified in the Eleventh Schedule:

Provided that the addition of any article or thing shall have effect in relation” (156 as amended).

The motion was adopted.

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

“That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Insertion of new section 35CC).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): I beg to move*:

Page 11, line 32,—

after “development,” insert—

“and/or any programme for housing of its employees” (2).

Page 12,—

after line 18, insert—

“(2A) Where any expenditure on any programme for housing

of employees referred to in sub-section (1) results in any income to the assessee, the assessee shall be entitled to a deduction of the amount of such income.” (3)

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): I beg to move:

Page 11, line 32,—

after “development” insert—

“which the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette specify.” (107),

Page 11,—

omit lines 36 to 38. (108)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I beg to move:

Page 12, lines 2 to 4,—

for “any programme for promoting the social and economic welfare of, or the uplift of, the public in any rural area”

substitute “only provision of drinking water, agricultural development for the small and marginal farmers, construction of roads, bunds, irrigation channel, drainage system, dairy and poultry development, construction of school buildings and supply of equipments and books, construction of hospitals and dispensaries, village and small industries, development of fisheries and co-operative, construction of community centres, demonstration centres” (150).

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move*

Page 11, lines 28 and 29,—

for "1st day of April, 1978"
 substitute—"1st day of September,
 1977" (157)

Page 11, line 30.—

for "being a company". substi-
 tute—"being a company or a co-
 operative society" (158)

Page 11, line 31,—

omit "after the 30th day of June,
 1977" (159)

Page 12.—

for lines 5 to 8, Substitute—

"(b) "rural area" means any area
 other than—

- (i) an area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the first day of the previous year; or
- (ii) an area within such distance, not being more than fifteen kilometers, from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in sub-clause (i), as the Central Government may, having regard to the stage of development of such area (including the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of such area) and other relevant considerations, specify in this

behalf by notification in the
 Official Gazette... (160)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have
 moved my amendment No. 2:

Page 11, line 32,—

after "development," insert—

"and/or any programme for
 housing of its employees".

This clause provides for Rural Development Allowance Expenditure incurred on any approved scheme or rural development will be deducted while computing the taxable profits.

My amendments extend the scope by
 adding to it—

"any programme for housing of its
 employees" which should also be entitled to deduction while computing the taxable profits.

As I had observed while speaking on the Finance Bill the interests of the labourers have been totally thrown to winds. I have been thinking that the Finance Bill has not only ignored the interests of the labourers but is anti-labour in character also. There are various observations that I have made to this effect. Now, here I rise with the request to this House and appeal to the Government that the significance of the industrial housing should be fully realised by us. The acute shortage of industrial housing should be tackled in a very pragmatic manner. While we are prepared to give allowance for any approved scheme of rural development, we should also in the similar manner take up the programme of industrial housing and where there is an approved scheme for the housing of its own employees, the concern should also be given the benefit of deduction.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

I need not take much time of the House by sreaking at length on the significance and the need for industrial housing and the acute shortage that we have in this country. I need not read out the entire statistics because it is a subject which is well known to one and all of us setting here.

I hope that the interests of labour will be considered by the Government in a sympathetic manner.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
I have moved two amendments. My first amendment is—

“Page 11, line 32,—

after “development” insert

“which the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette specify,”

I want lines 36 to 38—proviso to be deleted.

In my opinion these amendments seek to serve better purpose underlying the clause. Instead of assessee's approaching every time, the prescribed authority, the Government, which I presume has got a clear programme of rural development, can declare these items of programme by notification in official gazette so that every company operating in that area knows in advance that these are various objects of rural programme on which they can spend. If the programme is known before hand, they can be prompted to apply their mind and the purpose can be served better. With these words I conclude and I hope that the hon. Minister will accept these amendments.

SHRI S. KUNDU: This clause speaks about rural development and about concessions which will be given to some of the private sector industries and companies if they invest money for rural development. It is a very good clause and I am sure that a good amount of money will come

to be spent in the rural side. So, I want to just re-word this clause. It is better to see that the money is properly utilised. Here in the clause itself it has been said: “Programme of rural development includes any programme for promoting the social and economic welfare of, or the uplift of, the public in any rural area.” This definition is very far-reaching and very sweeping. I want to make it very specific so that the companies may not claim unnecessary deductions. Suppose a company has a big research centre at Delhi. They may say, we are doing research for rural development. Simply by that the company cannot justifiably claim deduction straightway. Therefore, what I have done is this. I have added a few words to make it specific. I have said this:

“Only provision of drinking water, agricultural development for the small and marginal farmers, construction of roads, bunds, irrigation channel, drainage system; dairy and poultry development, construction of school buildings and supply of equipments and books, construction of hospitals and dispensaries, village and small industries, development of fisheries and cooperative, construction of community centres, demonstration centres.”

My object that the companies should get concession in an honest manner and on specific items of rural development, and not on anything and everything which can directly or indirectly connected with rural development. I hope the Minister will accept this amendment.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I am unable to accept these amendments. Mr. Banatwalla's amendment says “Where any expenditure on any programme for housing of employees referred to in sub-section (1) results in any income to the assessee, the assessee shall be entitled to a deduction of the amount of such income. I am afraid, in our scheme of things, it is not

intended to enable the companies to build houses for their employees and get this concession.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If they do it for rural development, it will help matters.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have given my view. You are certainly entitled to your opinion. It is not sound. That is what I consider. So far as Mr. Kundu's amendment is concerned it is not acceptable because it introduces an undue rigidity. This is therefore not acceptable and this will run counter to the objective which we have placed before ourselves. So far as Mr. Nathwani's amendment is concerned, he suggests that this should be decided beforehand. I am afraid this introduces an even greater degree of rigidity and therefore it is not acceptable to me. I have already moved Government Amendment 157 to 160.

17.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendments 2 and 3 moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 107 and 108 moved by Shri Narendra P. Nathwani to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 107 and 108 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, do you want to withdraw your amendment?

SHRI S. KUNDU: I want leave to withdraw my amendment No. 150 already moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since you have already moved your amendment, I shall put that to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 150 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Government amendments Nos. 157, 158, 159 and 160 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

'Page 11, lines 28 and 29,—

for "1st day of April, 1978" substitute—

"1st day of September, 1977" (157)

'Page 11, line 30,—

for "being a company", substitute—

"being a company or a co-operative society" (158)

'Page 11, line 31,—

omit "after the 30th day of June, 1977" (159)

'Page 12,—

for lines 5 to 8, substitute—

'(b) "rural area" means any area other than—

(i) an area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the first day of the previous year; or

(ii) an area within such distance, not being more than fifteen kilometres, from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in sub-clause (i), as the

Central Government may, having regard to the stage of development of such area (including the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of such area) and other relevant considerations, specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.' (160)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Amendment of section 36).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to this clause. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Amendment of section 50)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sheth, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I move:*

Page 12, line 38,—

for "1st day of January, 1984"

substitute—

"day ending ten years before the end of previous year" (4)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Sir, there is democracy in our party. So I have moved my above amendment that instead of 1st January, 1984, I thought it better that it should be "day ending ten years before the end of previous year". Anyway I would like to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Having moved your amendment, there is no question of your withdrawing it. I shall put amendment No. 4 to Clause 12 moved by Shri Sheth to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Insertion of new section 54E)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there are some amendments to this Clause. Shri Amin is not here. Sarvashri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta are not moving. There is Government Amendment No. 161. Are you moving, Mr. Patel?

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President

*Amendment made:

Page 14, line 23,—

after "new asset is transferred" insert—

"or converted (otherwise than by transfer) into money" (161)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN: Sir, on this Clause I want to make a submission. This clause relates to the capital gains. As the law stands now, only immovable property namely, one house held for more than five years, if it is transferred, and the profits are utilised for the purchase of another house, then the capital gains will not be attracted. Now, the whole concept of the capital gains is diluted. Any asset, jewellery, shares and other moveable assets which are held for more than three years according to the amendment which we have accepted in Clause 3 can be sold once in every three years and the speculative transactions can go on. The government will be deprived of all the taxes. This is totally against the principle of taxing the un-earned income which people get in the country. We oppose this clause.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I am sorry to say that the arguments advanced by the hon'ble Member do not carry any conviction with me. He argues for the sake of opposing this very salutary and desirable provision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(Insertion of new section 72A).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 15, line 36—

after "is claimed," insert—

"the volume of employment and business of the amalgamating company during the year immediately preceding the year in which the amalgamation was effected is not reduced by the amalgamated company and" (6)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 15, line 15,—

omit "and" (28)

Page 15,—

omit lines 16 to 20. (29)

Page 15,—

omit lines 30 to 42. (30)

Page 16,—

omit lines 1 to 5. (31)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 16,—

after line 5, insert—

"(iii) the amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation." (48)

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 15, lines 5 and 6,—

for "on the recommendation of"
substitute—

"in consultation with" (124)

Page 15, line 21,—

for "may" substitute "shall"
(125)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 15,—

(a) lines 33 and 34,—

omit "the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—"

(b) omit lines 35 to 42;

(ii) Page 16,—

(a) line 1,—

omit "(ii)";

(b) line 5,—

add at the end— "and an appeal against the refusal of the specified authority to furnish such certificate shall lie to the Central Government." (126)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 16,—

after line 5, insert—

"(iii) the amalgamated company absorbs all the staff and labour enlisted in the rolls of the companies amalgamated."
(127)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 15, line 4,—

after "industrial undertaking",
insert—

"or a ship" (162)

Page 15,—

for lines 8 to 14, substitute—

"(a) the amalgamating company was not, immediately before such amalgamation, financially viable by reason of its liabilities, losses and other relevant factors;" (163)

Page 15, lines 15 and 16,—

for "(c)" and "(d)" substitute—

"(b)" and "(c)" respectively.
(164)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this clause 15 provides that in case of a merger of a sick concern with a sound one the accumulated losses and the unabsorbed depreciation of the sick concern can be set-off against the profits of the sound concern. It is interesting to note that while several conditions have been laid down in this clause 15 with respect to the set-off, there is not a single condition in the interest of the employees of the sick concern at the time of merger. My amendment seeks to protect the interests of the employees of the sick concern at the time of the merger and it only goes to say that the amalgamated concern, namely, the sound concern which has taken over the sick concern must also absorb all the labourers of the sick unit. This, Sir, is in the interest of labour. I have always been stating in this House that unfortunately the policy of the Janata government is totally anti-labour.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

In another place I had pointed out that investment allowance has been thrown open to the entire gamut of industries thereby emphasizing the capital intensive industry to the detriment of labour. That is one great disadvantage of capital intensity. Here in the case of merger of sick units with profitable ones, no concern has been shown whatsoever with respect to the employees of the sick unit. The Finance Minister in his reply to the various points raised during the general discussion had said that the competent authority will look into the matter. I am sorry that the interest of labour should meet with such light consideration at the hands of this government. It is necessary that the interest of labour should be protected properly by the House and there should be statutory protection. Moreover, I want to put a specific question to this government. If it is the intention of the appropriate authority to protect the interest of labour while granting approval to any scheme, why not extend statutory protection to the labour. Therefore, I appeal to the House and I hope that the amendment moved by me will get sympathetic consideration at the hands of the House, and the Government will rise to its responsibilities to labour which is not even allowed to smoke its bid.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): While supporting the arguments of my friend Banatwalla I should say that the intention of Finance Minister to rehabilitate about 9000 small scale units and about 300 other units is welcome. But the conditions which have been introduced in the Bill are so difficult and hence the intention could not be fulfilled. So many clauses have to be satisfied and so many difficulties have to be overcome. If really the hon. Finance Minister wants that those units must come into production and must create employment opportunities and increase production, then those conditions must be simplified so

that they may be practical and the intention might be fulfilled.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I have nothing much more to say than what my friend Banatwalla said. The Finance Minister was waxing so eloquent when he said that the so called appropriate authority would take care of everything. I ask him what is the objection to include it in the Bill itself? What prevents him from giving statutory content to say that the healthy units, when they take over sick units, should absorb the workers and employees also. It might so happen that in a particular undertaking there might be labour unrest resulting in loss. Another company which is friendly to that may take over the entire sick concern but throw away the workers. So full protection should be given to the workers and so I request him to accept this amendment so that the working class could get protection.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Sir, I propose to take a few minutes. My amendment may appear to be verbal or formal but it seeks to effect a very material change. At the outset it is necessary to remember that before amalgamating a sick unit with a healthy unit, there will have to made an application to the High Court.

If both the companies are situated in one State, even then two applications will have to be made, one by sick unit and the other by the healthy unit. At that stage, the Court considers all the aspects of the situation and even at that stage the Central Government has the right to make representation. The hon. Minister may look at the relevant provisions of Companies' Act. I have got Sec. 394 (A) before me. In every case of proposed amalgamation, notice has to be given to the Central Government and at that stage, the Government or the Registrar can make such representation as it thinks fit and the Court is bound to take it into consideration. After taking into consideration the representation made by the Government through either Company

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

Law Board or the Registrar, amalgamation is sanctioned. Then comes the next stage.

The new section 72A sought to be introduced by this clause says in its opening that "where there has been an amalgamation a healthy unit wants to take over the sick units. Why? Because it will get the benefit of carrying forward the losses incurred by sick units. Even at the stage of amalgamation, the Government has got an opportunity to consider and make its representation and get it duly considered by the High Court. Still the new Section 72A makes reference to certain conditions. I am not opposed to them. Kindly bear in mind that sub-clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 72A empowers the Government to make such other conditions as it may think necessary to ensure certain benefits to the employees. Even after making all these provisions, even after all these conditions are satisfied, still the Section says 'Government may declare'. Why do you want to give discretion to the Government even at that stage? Sir, discretion of this nature, unlimited nature is the worst tyrant. I can do no better than quote a passage which is well known. "It has been said that law has reached its finest moments when it has freed man from the unlimited discretion of some ruler, some civil or military official, some bureaucrat. Where discretion is absolute, man has always suffered. At times it has been his property that has been invaded, at times, his privacy, at times, his liberty of movement, at times his freedom of thought, at times his life."

The High Court looks into the question. The High Court looks into the representation made by the Government and even then the Government is to be satisfied about certain requirements of sub-section (1) of new Section 72A. Still it says 'Government may declare'. Because there is an apprehension, I say, a right, justified apprehension,

held by the industry that even after the amalgamation has taken place, the Government may refuse even though according to them, they satisfy all these requirements. I may be asked a question what difference does it make if it is 'may' or 'shall'? If it is 'shall', there is no discretion left. Even if somebody arbitrarily or capriciously refuses to make such a declaration, the Company has the right to approach the Court and it will be granted by merely asking of it. Sir, I move the amendments and I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider them dispassionately.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Sir, the amalgamation of sick and healthy units has first to be approved by govt. in public interest. After approval, this clause says that the amalgamated Company should carry on without any modification or reorganisation. Then how can the sickness be removed. No modification, no reorganisation is permitted. Then, how can the conditions improve? Another sanction has to be obtained. I thought this clause was redundant because all these have already been taken care of in the earlier paragraphs.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: My amendment No. 127 reads thus:

"The amalgamated company absorbs all the staff and labour enlisted in the rolls of the companies amalgamated."

Clause 15 lays down the provisions relating to carry forward and set off of accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance in certain cases of amalgamation. All these things are amalgamated. The employers are looked after, but the workers and staff are left out. I am sorry to say that all the pledges given by the Janata Party during the elections are being betrayed one by one. The compulsory deposit scheme continues. The Bonus Act has not been amended. We are going to face hell throughout this

country in the next few months, during Onam in Kerala and during Diwali in other areas. All these definite promises of the government are being betrayed one by one. When they want to do so much for the employers by allowing them to amalgamate the losing concerns with the profitable concerns, even though in this process the government will lose the income by way of taxes from the profitable concerns, the staff and workers should not be left out. There must be a specific provision for the protection of the staff and labour. I deliberately laid down 'staff' because 'employees' is an equivocal term which can be explained away in so many ways under the labour laws. So, I have said 'staff and labour' in my amendment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Sir, I would like to emphasise on behalf of my party the importance and significance of amendment No. 48 which has been moved, which reads thus:

"The amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation."

Why I wanted to intervene at this stage is because we attach great importance to this. Really speaking, this is the real test of the policy of this government towards labour. There is a history of sickness of industries in our country. There has been a deliberate and scientific technique of neglecting the maintenance of the industries. When a new technology is coming up, it is completely ignored because further investments are not made. So, it is a design of the private sector to kill some of these industries by making them sick. This is one of the ways of making more profit. Ultimately they will say, it cannot be done. Therefore, in the course of the last 20 years, there was taking over of sick undertakings with a view to provide employment. But this govern-

ment has come forward and said, we have got no method of doing it, but we will allow the industry to be given to somebody who is doing it well, so that the other man gets all the advantages of writing off the profits in the name of amalgamation process. In this process of amalgamation, the accounts are completely amalgamated. The conscience of the income-tax and other authorities is satisfied. But what happens to the people who are employed? During the discussion on the demands of the Industry Ministry, Mr. George Fernandes said, it is the policy of the government to allow the employees to take over the sick industries. This is the test of that policy. If you are so serious about your policy statement, you should accept this amendment which gives a guarantee that the employees will be absorbed. You should not merely give the arguments of an accountant. As politicians and policy-makers you should give arguments which will prove that you really want to solve the problems of unemployment.

Therefore, we are pressing this amendment. We want the Finance Minister not merely to say that he will convince me and not to give some such evasive reply. He'd better give us some clear explanation and clarification of his policy on this point.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I propose to answer first the amendment on which the Leader of the Opposition chose to intervene and expressed himself so very eloquently as usual. First of all, the very object of proceeding in this manner is that there is a sick industry for which if you want to find some way of reviving it, the Government tried the way of taking over and nationalising and the result has been that the country has had to pay a very heavy bill to a point where it becomes an extremely heavy burden on the country. The working of the National Textile Corporation resulted in a loss of over Rs. 100 crores and in the cur-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

rent year another Rs. 80 crores. (Interruptions)

I listened to the Leader of the Opposition with complete silence. I did not intervene. Now, I think at least they must listen.

It is with that object that this particular arrangement was considered and I may say that the hon. Leader of the Opposition should know that this scheme of amalgamation was something that the Congress Government had approved. This proceeds exactly on the same lines. Now, I come to this point. (Interruptions)

If the hon. Members do not wish to listen to me, it is all right. I can certainly say 'I oppose it'. That is all there is to it. But if you wish to listen, then I will say all this. It is non-cooperation on your side which compels me to say this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have an appeal to make to the Finance Minister. While explaining and while putting forward his views, he may kindly explain how he is safeguarding the interests of the employees. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can assure this House, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the interests of the labour will be safeguarded. (Interruptions)

The prescribed authority will see to it. These are the problems which he has to go into. The conditions which are laid down make it quite clear that unless he is satisfied on these scores, he will not accept the scheme of amalgamation. (Interruptions)

The administrative arrangement is that there should not be imported into it undue rigidity and this could mean excessive rigidity which we do not propose to have.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment No. 6 of Shri Banatwalla.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 28 to 31 of Shri Damani.

Amendment Nos. 28 to 31 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I now again put it to vote.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I repeat what I said before? Probably, it was not fully understood. I repeat that the interests of the labour will be fully safeguarded. (Interruptions)

Many hon. Members: No. How?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 16,—

after line 5, insert—

"(H) the amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation." (48)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7]

[17.55 hrs

AYES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri

Ahsan Jafri, Shri

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.

Banawatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Barua, Shri Badabanta
 Barve, Shri J. C.
 Basappa, Shri Kondajji
 Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
 Coddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque

Damani, Shri S. R.
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gode, Shri Santosbrao
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jaffer Sheriat, Shri C. K.
 Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
 Kadam, Shri B. P.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kolar, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Lesker, Shri Nikar
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Mirzha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishnr
 Murugesan, Shri A.
 Naik, Shri S. H.
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pradhani, Shri K.
 Rachsalah, Shri B.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Balhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiaram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahaq
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Ahmad, Shri Halimuddin
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amat, Shri D.
 Argal, Shri Chhabiram
 Arif Beg, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dillip

Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawan, Shri Raj Krishna
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dharla, Shri Mohan
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Makkar, Chaudhari Hari Ram
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govindram

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmal Lal, Shri
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rashid Masood, Shri
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinhar, Shri Padmacharan
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.

Shri Krishna Singh, Shri
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadendra Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiqarulla, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 75; Noes: 115.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment Nos. 124 and 125 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 124 and 125 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 126 to the vote.

Amendment No. 126 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 127 to the vote.

Amendment No. 127 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 15, line 4,—

after "industrial undertaking", insert—"or a ship" (162)

Page 15,—

for lines 8 to 14, substitute—

"(a) the amalgamating company was not, immediately before such amalgamation, financially viable by reason of its liabilities, losses and other relevant factors;" (163)

Page 15, lines 15 and 16,—

for "(c)" and "(d)" substitute—

"(b)" and "(c)" respectively. (164)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and Sarvshri N. Sreekantan Nair, M. N. Govindan Nair, P. V. G. Raju, Gov. M. Avari, P. Rajagopala Naidu, Nanassahib Bonde, Ajitsinh Dabhi and T. S. Shrangare.

NOES: Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Yuvraj, Karla Munda, Narsingh Yadav, Brij Lal Varma, Mohan Jain, Raghavji, Hariharankar Mahale, S. Kundu, S. Nanjappa Gowda, Ram Kinkar, Mohd. Hayat Ali, Pabitra Mohan Pradhan and Shrimati Mrinal Gore.

Clause 18 (Insertion of new section 80 HHA)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment in the name of Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth. Does he want to move it?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: No.

**Amendment made :*

Page 17, line 14,—

for "30th day of June, 1977"

substitute—

"30th day of September, 1977"
(165)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18A (New)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I beg to move:

Page 19,—

after line 3, insert—

'18A. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) for the words "three thousand rupees", the words "five thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1) for the words "three thousand rupees", the words "five thousand rupees" shall be substituted.' (32)

By this amendment I am seeking to insert a new clause 18A. Now under the 1970 Act the exemption limit for taxation on interest on bank deposits or Government securities is Rs. 3,000. At the time this exemption limit was placed the rate of interest on deposits was 7-1/2 per cent. Now the rate of interest paid by the banks has been increased to 10 per cent. Therefore, simultaneously, the exemption limit should also be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The amendment is not acceptable to us. There is no question of increasing the limit and giving a windfall gain to those having plenty of money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put Amendment No. 32 of Shri S. R. Damani, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 32 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 (Amendment of Section 104)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now clause 20.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Clauses 20 and 21 deal with, what is called, closely held companies. These are companies which are practically family concerns and which distribute only a portion of the profit and reserve everything without distributing it. The reason for this is that if they actually distribute the profits to the shareholders, they will be liable to income-tax. In order to avoid paying income-tax the closely

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

held companies do not distribute whole of the profits as dividend. In order to get over this, the present law says that if the statutory percentage of the distributable profit is not distributed, then it shall pay additional tax. Mr. Patel while replying to my friend, Mr. Stephen, said that there will be no loss to the Government. But, if the dividend is distributed to the shareholders, then there will be income-tax which they will have to pay on this dividend. Now, what they will do is that they will accumulate a major portion of the profit in their company and then after three or four years, the accumulated profit will be distributed as bonus share because there is no tax on bonus shares. Most of these closely held companies which are masquerading as Companies are only partnerships and in a partnership, the whole of the profits are liable to tax. By adopting subterfuge methods, they only pay corporate tax. They distribute only a limited amount of the dividend and hold back large amounts of profits without distributing it and thereby avoid paying income-tax to the State. My submission is that there is no reason why we should show any concession to closely held companies, to a family concern, to people who have concentrated a major part of the wealth in their hands. Moreover, it is totally contrary to the Janata Government principles which have been adumbrated by the Finance Minister for the last three or four hours here. Therefore, we feel that clauses 20 and 21 will mean loss to the country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In the course of my speech a little earlier I explained very clearly how the closely held companies to which this particular clause applies, would be advantageous to the economy. Firstly this is only applicable to industrial companies. Secondly, howsoever, eloquently my hon. friend spoke by saying that this will only mean that not distributed profits

will be given later on as bonus shares, so what? It means that more capital is available for investment (Interruptions). You may not accept my argument, but let me at least explain. I think, the hon. Member is not correct in saying that this provision, this particular clause, will benefit individuals. It will benefit the economy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

17.50 hrs.

Division No. 8]

AYES

Ahmad, Shri Hallimuddin
 Amat, Shri D.
 Arif Beg, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawan, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dharja, Shri Mohan
 Durga Chand, Shri

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
 Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Hegde, Shri K. S.
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakade, Shri Sambhaji/rao
 Kaldate, Dr. Babu
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mahale, Shri Harishankar
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Makkasar, Chaudhari Hari Ram
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri Shri Govindram
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Murmu, Father Anthony
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Negi Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinhar, Shri Padmacharan
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri Vinodhbai B.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal
 Verma, Shri Harjovind

Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad

Varma, Shri R. L. P.

Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad

Yadav, Shri Narasingh

Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

Zulfiqarulla, Shri

NOES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri

Ahsan Jafri, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose

Ankineedu, Shri /Iaganti

Badri Narayar, Shri A. R.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barve, Shri J. C.

Basappa, Shri Kondajji

Basu, Shri Bhrendranath

Boddepalli Shri Rajagopala Rao

Bonde, Shri Nanasahib

*Chandravati, Shrimati

Chavan, Shri Yeshtwantrao

Chettri, Shri K. B.

Chikkalingiah, Shri K.

Choudhari, Shri K. B.

Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque

Damani, Shri S. R.

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

Deo, Shri P. K.

Desai, Shri Hitendra

Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao

Engti, Shri Biren

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

George, Shri A. C.

Gode, Shri Santoshrao

NOSE

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gopal, Shri K.

Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao

Kadam, Shri B. P.

Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kosalram, Shri K. T.

Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

Krishnappa, Shri M. V.

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Mane, Shri Shankarrao

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Patil, Shri Vijaykumar

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rachaiah, Shri B.

*Raghavji, Shri

Raju, Shri P. V. G.

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

*Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddi, Shri G. S.

Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda

Reddy, Shri K. Obul

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shri S. R.

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

*Wrong voted for NOES.

NOES

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 *Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 116; Noes: 77.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there are no amendments to Clause 21. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put both of them together. The question is:

"That clauses 22 and 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 and 23 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 25 to 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 25 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 28 (Insertion of new Eleventh Schedule)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are several amendments to clause 28.

††Amendment made:

Page 25,—

omit lines 8 and 9. (166)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

*Wrong voted for NOES

†The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Km. Maniben Vallabhbai Patel and Sarvasbri Yuvraj, Chhabiram Argal, Raghubir Singh Machhand, Mohan Jain, Rashid Masood, S. Kundu, Satish Agarwal, M. A. Hannan Alhaj, Ram Kinkar, Surendra Jha Suman, Raghavji, Ranjit Singh and Shrimati Chandravati.

NOES: Sarvasbri Gev. M. Avari, Ajitsinh Dabhi, T. S. Shrangare, Saugata Roy, Rajshekhar Kolur, S. H. Naik and Somjibhai Damor.

††Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I beg to move:

Page 26, line 4,—

omit "23. Synthetic detergents." (35)

Page 26, line 18.—

omit "motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds." (36)

Amendments made:

Page 25,—

omit line 17. (167)

Page 26,—

omit line 13. (168)

Page 26,—

omit line 16. (169)

Page 26,—

omit line 17. (170)

Page 26, line 18,—

after "Latex foam sponge" insert—

"and polyurethane foam". (171)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move*:

Page 25, line 27,—

omit "16. Pressure cookers." (9)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I beg to move:

Page 25, line 1,—

omit "biris," (99)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to press your amendment.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I want to withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the hon.

Member be allowed to withdraw his amendment.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 9 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Naidu, you also want to withdraw your amendment.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the hon. Member be allowed to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 99 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendments Nos. 35 and 36 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

Clause 30 (Amendment of Act 27 of 1957)

SHRI VINODSHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move:

Page 28, line 7,—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (10)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the tax statute should not be retrospective. When Mr. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister, he said something about it. I think he had assured that tax should be levied with perspective effect. With these remarks, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Sheth's amendment No. 10 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

*Amendment Made:

Page 28,—

for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

"Finance Act, 1976, the following Part shall be substituted, namely:—" (172)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 35 were added to the Bill.

Clause 36 (Amendment of Act 38 of 1974)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 31, line 1,—

after "individual" insert—

"whose income does not exceed Rs. 25,000/-, or" (49)

I would ask for a small mercy and see whether I succeed in that. The present exemption limit in respect of compulsory deposit is Rs. 15,000. In view of the fact that the exemption limit in respect of income-tax has been raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000, it is my suggestion that the exemption limit for payment of compulsory deposit may be raised from the present limit of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000/-.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am opposing it; I am not accepting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 49, moved by Shri R. Venkataraman, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 49 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 37 to 39 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 39A*

†Amendment Made:

Page 34,—

after line 6, insert—

"Lower to exempt feature films, etc. from payment of excise duty.

39A. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt retrospectively from a date not earlier than the 18th day of June, 1977, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, cinematograph films, exposed, falling under Item No. 37 in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, from the whole or any part of the duty leviable thereon under that Act.

(2) the provisions of the central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply in relation to any notification issued under subsection (1) as they apply in relation to any notification issued under rule 8 of the said rules." (184)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 39A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39A was added to the Bill.

Clause 40 was added to the Bill.

First Schedule

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA^{MM}
(Serampore): I beg to move:

Page 47, line 10,—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute—
"Rs. 12,800" (20)

Page 47, line 11,—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (21)

Page 47, line 12,—

for "Rs. 10,540" substitute—
"Rs. 13,000" (22)

Page 47, line 14,—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (23)

Page 48, line 22,—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (24)

*In view of amendment No. 184, inserting new clause 39A, having been adopted by the House, new clause 39A was renumbered as clause 40 and the existing clause 40 renumbered as 41, as patent error under the direction of the Speaker.

†Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

Page 48, line 23,—

for "Rs. 10,000", substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (25)

Page 48, line 24,—

for "Rs. 10,690", substitute—
"Rs. 13,250" (26)

Page 48, line 26,—

for "Rs. 10,000", substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (27)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I beg to move:

Page 36, line 8,—

add at the end—

"where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000" (37)

Page 37, line 2,—

add at the end—

"where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000" (38)

Page 41,—

after line 31, insert—

"Provided that a company may deposit the equivalent amount of surcharge with the Industrial Development Bank of India for a period of five years" (39)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 46, line 13,—

for "Rs. 8000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (50)

Page 46, line 15,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (51)

Page 46, line 16,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (52)

Page 46, line 18,—

for "Rs. 1,050" substitute "Rs. 750" (53)

Page 46, line 22,—

for "Rs. 1,950" substitute "Rs. 1,650" (54)

Page 46, line 26,—

for "Rs. 3,200" substitute "Rs. 2,900" (55)

Page 46, line 30,—

for "Rs. 4,700" substitute "Rs. 4,400" (56)

Page 46, line 34,—

for "Rs. 12,700" substitute "Rs. 1,400" (57)

Page 47, line 19,—

after "at the rate of" insert—

"10 per cent of such income tax on income upto Rs. 25,000/- and on income in excess of

Rs. 25,000 at the rate of" (58)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my Amendment is very simple and I hope there will be no difficulty on the part of the Minister to accept it. Whereas he has fixed the exemption limit as Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of incometax, I propose that it should be raised to Rs. 12500. The reason is that the exemption limit, though fixed at Rs. 10,000, will become Rs. 8000 for the purpose of calculating surcharge. Moreover, the surcharge has also been increased from 5 per cent. Therefore, if you desire to give some relief to the middle income group, I would suggest that the limit should be raised to Rs. 12500. It does not make much difference. If you calculate the money value for five years, it does not come to more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 on an amount of Rs. 10,000. I therefore request the Minister to consider it and accept it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At this stage, since it is already 6 o'clock, I propose that we may sit a little longer to dispose of this Bill. I hope the proposal is acceptable to the House.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My Amendments are 37 and 38. One relates to increasing the exemption limit from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 for all purposes and the other purposes that the surcharge which is proposed to be collected from Rs. 8,000 onwards should be collected from Rs. 30,000 onwards. Now, the Finance Bill says that income up to Rs. 10,000 will be exempted from income-tax but the Schedule says that surcharge will be collected from Rs. 8,000 onwards which means that, if the income exceeds Rs. 10,000, the exemption limit remains Rs. 8,000. My suggestion is that total income up to Rs. 10,000 should be exempted for all purposes.

Secondly, the surcharge which has been increased to 15 per cent should be applied only after Rs. 30,000/-. A person earning upto Rs. 30,000 cannot be considered to be very well off and this increased burden should not be thrust on him. I would therefore suggest that this increased surcharge should be collected only from Rs. 30,000 onwards.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, my Amendments are Nos. 128 to 130 and I have no doubt at all that the Minister is going to accept them because, in such a short time—hardly fifteen minutes—he can carry out his assurance that he has the interests of the workers at heart. A large number of workers in the public sector undertakings today get an income of Rs. 10,000/- or more and if he is going to say that those who get a certain amount above Rs. 10,000 will have to pay surcharge calculated from Rs. 8,000 onwards can you imagine what is going to happen to the working class? It will become very complicated and they will get into trouble. This is

only logical that when you are raising the income-tax limit to Rs. 10,000 for those whose income is less than Rs. 10,000 because you feel that quite a large section of our people have gone upto that ceiling that for income-tax purposes for those whose income is more than Rs. 10,000 you start at Rs. 10,000. It is most illogical that you start at Rs. 8,000 for those whose income is more than Rs. 10,000. Here is the first opportunity for you to carry out the assurances without any difficulty whatsoever and help the working class.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I agree with the arguments put forward by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to save the middle income group people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, your amendments have been covered by the earlier amendments, therefore, they would not be considered as moved.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I regret, I cannot accept any of these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put all the amendments moved to First Schedule by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, Shri S. R. Damani, and Shri Venkataraman to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20 to 27, 37 to 39 and 50 to 58 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: As I told you, as your amendments have been covered by the earlier amendments, therefore, they would not be considered as moved and would, not, therefore, be put to vote.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Earlier, it has happened. Shri Bantawalla's amendment was covered, but it was again put to vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was not done that is not the procedure. The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

*Amendments made:

Page 58,—

for lines 29 to 31, substitute—

'(2) in sub-heading No. (3), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100 per cent" shall be substituted;'. (185)

Page 59,—

for lines 1 to 3, substitute—

'(xi) in Heading No. 85.14, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100 per cent" shall be substituted;'. (186)

Page 59,—

for lines 7 to 9, substitute—

'(1) in sub-heading No. (1), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100 per cent" shall be substituted;'. (187)

Page 60,—

for line 34, substitute—

other than paper capacitors
100 per cent.....'. (188)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: I request the hon. Minister to consider removal of the duty from man-made fabrics including handloom etc. for which certain assurance has been given.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: I beg to move:

Pages 67 and 68,—

omit lines 34 to 38 and 4 to 22 respectively. (12)

Pages 76 to 78,—

omit lines 25 to 41, 4 to 42 and 4 to 6 respectively. (16)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move:

Page 83, lines 4 and 5,—

for "ten per cent. *ad valorem*." substitute—

Prints	Rate below 4,000 metres in length	Rate above 4,000 metres in length
1 to 12	Free	Free.
13 to 15	30 Paise per metre	50 Paise per metre
16 to 25	70 Paise per metre	120 Paise per metre.
26 to 40	160 Paise per metre	240 Paise per metre
41 onwards	300 Paise per metre	400 Paise per metre
After one year	70 Paise per metre	120 Paise per metre

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 61,—

omit lines 1 to 3. (59)

Page 61,—

(i) line 10,

omit "(3) (ii)" and

(ii) lines 13 and 14,

omit "One rupee and sixty paise per thousand." (60)

Page 63, line 34,—

after "ingredient"

insert "or vegetable or fruit juice or fruit pulp" (61)

Page 63,—

omit lines 29 to 33. (62)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I beg to move:

Page 67, line 30,—

add at the end—

"OPERATED BY POWER DRIVEN UNITS" (104)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I beg to move:

Page 61,—

(i) line 10,—

omit "(3) (i), (3) (ii)";

(ii) lines 12 to 14,

omit "Four rupees and sixty paise per thousand.", "One rupee and sixty paise per thousand." (131)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I beg to move:

Page 80,—

omit lines 28 to 32. (133)

Page 61,—

omit lines 37 to 39. (134)

Page 62, line 16,—

for "Fifteen per cent." substitute "Ten per cent." (135)

Page 63,—

omit lines 15 to 17. (137)

Page 64,—

omit lines 11 to 17. (139)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I beg to move:

Page 61, line 10,—

omit "(3) (i), (3) (ii)" (151)

Page 61, lines 12 to 14,—

omit "Four rupees and sixty paise per thousand.", "One rupee and sixty paise per thousand." (152)

*Page 63, lines 4 and 5,—

for "ten per cent. ad valorem" substitute "Rs. 2/- per metre for film of a width of 30 mm. and higher and Re. 1/- per metre for film below 30 mm." (153)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:*

Page 68, line 15,—

for "curis", substitute "curls". (189)

Page 71, line 13,—

for "they apply", substitute "it applies". (190)

Page 71, line 33,—

for "they apply", substitute "it applies". (191)

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

Page 80,—

for lines 16 and 17, substitute—

"C. Motors which are capable of operating Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
on alternating current or on direct current.

D. Parts of electric motors.

Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*." (192)

Pages 82 and 83,—

for lines 31 to 38 and 4 to 6
respectively, substitute—

'(xxv) for Item No. 37, the

following Item shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 18th day of June, 1977, namely:—

"37. CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS—

I. Unexposed

Two paise per metre.

II. Exposed—

(i) News-reels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres. Fifty paise per metre.

(ii) Feature films

Rate of duty for films which are of a length

not exceeding 4000 metres. exceeding 4000 metres.

(a) made wholly in black and white. Twelve thousand rupees per print. Fifteen thousand rupees per print.

(b) made wholly or partly in colour. Eighteen thousand rupees per print. Twenty-two thousand and five hundred rupees per print.

(iii) Advertisement shorts and films not otherwise specified—

(a) made wholly in black and white

Four rupees per metre.

(b) made wholly or partly in Colour.

Six rupees per metre." (193)

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Regarding amendment with regard to the Bidi, bidi is a thing used by common man and by the poor man. The additional excise imposed on it will affect the poor man. I appeal to the hon. Minister to reconsider the matter, if not now, at least later on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does the Minister want to say anything.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have nothing to say.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: There is a lot of agitation in the film industry. Now the duty has been

shifted from the number of prints to an *ad valorem* basis. I congratulate the Finance Minister for exempting upto 12 prints. By that, the problem of regional language pictures is almost over. For other prints *ad valorem* basis should be removed because the excise cannot be transferred by the exhibitors to the audience.

Secondly, if a picture flops, then the producers suffer a lot. 90 per cent of the pictures do not click at the box-office. So, I request the Finance Minister to kindly consider these aspects and make some amendments in these areas.

With these words, I would withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no question of withdrawal now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have four amendments to the Third Schedule.

The first amendment relates to butter. At present only pasteurised butter is subjected to an excise duty. The Finance Minister has brought unpasteurised butter also into the excise net. It will lead to a lot of harassment. He says only people who manufacture 50 kgs. and more will be subjected to the tax, but, Sir, the process of ascertaining whether a person is manufacturing more than 50 kgs or more, is a very troublesome affairs and it will lead to harassment. Further, the income from out of this levy also will be very small. Therefore, I appeal to him to exempt the unpasteurised butter from any levy.

I have moved that levy of Rs. 1.60 per thousand on hand made bidies should be deleted and the existing rate should continue.

I do not want to elaborate this argument. Almost every Member of this House has said so. Apart from the consumer who will have to bear the brunt, a large number of people engaged in the manufacture of bidies will be affected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why should he not accept the near unanimous demand of this House?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have confidence that the Finance Minister will be very reasonable and he will accept this.

My third amendment relates to vegetable or fruit/juice or fruit pulp. A large number of people are engaged in this cottage industry in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and in hill areas. The proposed excise duty is 55 per cent. I

have said that the same excise duty of 25 per cent as on aerated waters should be levied on this too. Otherwise, it will kill cottage industry. It will cause hardship to those engaged in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice. A large number of people are dependent on that. Employment aspect is very important.

I, therefore, move that the rate may be reduced to 25 per cent instead of 55 per cent.

The last one relates to hand tools. Hand tools are used by small artisans—pliers, wrenches and screw drivers. The Finance Minister says that the tax will be leviable on an industry with a turn-over of Rs. 50 lakhs. If you levy tax on industry with a turn-over of Rs. 50 lakhs, the cost of the small articles will go up. The poor self-employed village artisan will suffer. I, therefore, appeal to him to retain the present rate of 1 per cent and not to increase it to 10 per cent.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I support Shri Venkataraman. Unpasteurised butter is manufactured in small units. The proposal of the Government to put them on par with big factories making pasteurised butter will have ruinous effect on them. Fresh butter is consumed by the middle and lower class people. In U. P. on unpasteurised butter they have to pay 10 per cent Sales Tax. The total revenue from this tax on butter (unpasteurised) will come to Rs. 10 lakhs which is almost a negligible amount.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I am not only pleading the case of bidies but also the case of cigarettes. Bidies are used by the poor people in the country. The argument advanced by the Finance Minister is—to protect the health of the people this additional levy has been made. Those who smoke bidies will definitely smoke even if you raise the

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

tax. They would not cut it down. For their mental system, for their nervous system, those who are accustomed to use bidi should use bidi. There are those who smoke cigarettes like me who are afflicted with heart disease or who may be afflicted with heart disease. But it is a necessity for us. Why should you prohibit such articles like these? It would be dangerous, it would be unhealthy and it would be unreasonable. I would say that it would be undemocratic, because, rightly or wrongly some people who want some relaxation use bidi or some liquor. That provides some relaxation for them. Prohibition has been attempted in America, it has been attempted in so many other countries and it has also been attempted in our own country but it has been a failure. I want the Janata Party to consider once again whether they want the people to drink illicit liquor and die in thousands. I want to know whether they would allow them to smoke bidis or cigarettes. They would use whatever they like, cutting down their expenses on food. You can educate them. I agree. I think my amendment is quite reasonable and the hon. Minister, I hope, will accept it.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I want to appeal to his commonsense. Not only from the opposition but from the ruling party also many people have argued that tax on bidi should be abolished. Workers who are engaged in doing arduous jobs are going to be affected by this. As a result of this, tax the workers' wages are going to be reduced. That will affect the industry itself. You will see this. The industry itself will be affected. That is the unfortunate part of it. Shri Vajpayee has never smoked; so also our Prime Minister. Mr. Biju Patnaik uses bidis. My appeal is this. Don't take it on a moral basis or a moral plane but take these things from a

away this tax on bidi and give people proper health education. Thank you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, crores and crores of poor people working in the fields and factories smoke bidis. The Minister has stated that it is not an essential commodity. But I want to say that poor people smoke bidi because they can't afford anything else. Those who are below poverty line smoke bidi. I do not smoke. But I would like to plead for these poor people. I would like to appeal to the Janata Party Govt. because the poor Janata smoke bidi! Please do not tax them. Tax the tax-evaders, capitalists, monopolists etc. who evade the tax. You can recover this from these people. I would appeal to him to accept my amendment.

Secondly, regarding taxation of films, you know, Sir, the Bengali, Malayalam, Oriya, Assamese, Telugu and Canarese films will be affected by this tax. Previously, beyond the 12 copies, the films were exempted from tax. You know, Sir, specially the Bengali films got international awards and thousands of technicians and poor ordinary common artists will starve. So, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister not to tax the regional films. I hope he will ultimately accept our amendment regarding the *biri* and to save the regional films, he will accept our amendment.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I am unable to accept any of the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment Nos. 12 and 13 moved by Shri Bashir Ahmad to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not know what happened to Shri Bashir

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have been negatived.

I shall put amendment No. 14 to vote.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please listen to us. We want to press the amendment relating to bits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other amendments also. I shall put amendment Nos. 59, 60, 61 and 62 moved by Shri Venkataraman to the vote of the House. Shall I put them all together.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Except my amendment No. 60, all the other amendments may be put together to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall first put amendment No. 59 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 59 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing your amendment No. 60, Mr. Venkataraman?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would like to press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:-

Page 61,—

(i) line 10,

omit "(8) (ii)" and

(ii) lines 13 and 14,

omit "one rupee and sixty paise per thousand." (60)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9]

18.32 hrs. Ayes

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Ahsan Jafri, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
Barve, Shri J. C.
Basappa, Shri Kondajji
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Hitendra
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao
Engti, Shri Biren
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
George, Shri A. C.
Gode, Shri Santoshrao
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasheb
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mandal, Shri Mukunda
Mane, Shri Shankarrao

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Bam
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekanian
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

Noes

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Ahmad, Shri Halimuddin
 Amat, Shri D.
 Argal, Shri Chhabiram
 Arif Beg, Shri
 *Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagtrath
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Charan Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Prajap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dharla, Shri Mohan
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Ashoke Krishna
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
 Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjeshha
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Hegde, Shri K. S.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Kachwal, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Machand, Shri Raghubir Singh

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Mahi Lal, Shri	Semantashihbar, Shri Padmacharan
Makkasar, Chaudhari Hari Ram	Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra	Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.	Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Miri, Shri Govindram	Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar	Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan	Sheo Narain, Shri
Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri	Sher Singh, Prof.
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy	Sikandar Bakht, Shri
Munda, Shri Karia	Singh, Dr. B. N.
Narendra Singh, Shri	Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.	Surendra Bikram, Shri
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Na.ayan	Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
Negi, Shri T. S.	Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad	Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
Paraste, Shri Daloo Singh	Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Patel, Shri H. M.	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai	Varma, Shri Brij Lal
Patil, Shri Sonu Singh	Verma, Shri Hargovind
Patnaik, Shri Biju	Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
Pradhan, Shri Gananath	Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan	Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
Raghavji, Shri	Yadav, Shri Narsingh
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar	Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
Raj Narain, Shri	Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri	Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
Ram Charan, Shri	
Ram Dhan, Shri	
Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhary	
Ramachandran, Shri P.	MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
Ramapati Singh, Shri	result* of the division is:
Rashid Masood, Shri	Ayes: 73; Noes: 110.
Saini, Shri Manohar Lal	<i>The motion was negatived.</i>

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri A. Sunna Sahib, Subhash Chandra Bose Alluri, Gov M. Avari, Eduardo Faleiro, P. Rajagopal Naidu, Nanasahib Bonde, Ajitsingh Dabhi, T. S. Shrangare, Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed and S. H. Naik.

NOES: Sarvashri Ramdas Singh, Motibhai R. Chaudhary, Subhash Astija, Harisnankar Mahale, Chandrakant Patil, S. Kundu, Ram. Murti, Zulfiquarulla, Saeed Murtaza, Ranjit Singh and Raj Krishna Dawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment is negatived.

I shall now put amendment No. 61 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 61 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 62 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 62 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 104 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 104 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 131 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 131 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 133 to 135 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 133 to 135 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment 137 to the vote of the House.

Page 80,—

for lines 16 and 17, substitute—

"C. Motors which are capable of operating on alternating current or on direct current.

D. Parts of electric motors

Pages 82 and 83,—

for lines 31 to 38 and 4 to 6 respectively, substitute—

"(xxv) for Item No. 37, the following Item shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 18th day of June, 1977 namely :—

37. CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS—

I. Unexposed.

Amendment No. 137 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 139 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 139 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendments Nos. 151, 152 and 153 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 151 to 153 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put government amendments to the vote of the House—Nos. 189, 190, 191, 192 and 193.
The question is;

Page 68, line 15,—

for "curis", substitute "curls". (189).

Page 71, line 13,—

for "they apply", substitute "it applies". (190)

Page 71, line 33,—

for "they apply", substitute, "it applies". (191)

Twenty per cent ad valorem.

Twenty per cent ad valorem"; (192)

Two paise per metre.

II. Exposed.

- (i) News-reels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres. Fifty paise per metre.
- (ii) Feature films
- | | Rate of duty for films which are of a length | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | not exceeding 4000 metres. | exceeding 4000 metres. |
| (a) made wholly in black and white | Twelve thousand rupees per print. | Fifteen thousand rupees per print. |
| (b) made wholly or partly in colour. | Eighteen thousand rupees per print. | Twenty-two thousand and five hundred rupees per print. |
- (iii) Advertisement shorts and films not otherwise specified—
- (a) made wholly in black and white Four rupees per metre.
- (b) made wholly or partly in colour. Six rupees per metre." (193)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

The Third schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the Fourth Schedule. Is Shri Bashir Ahmad moving his amendments?

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: I am not moving them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Fifth Schedule

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We take up Fifth Schedule.

*Amendments made:

Page 89, line 15,—

for "in sub-sections (1) and (2)", substitute—

"in clause (b) of sub-section (1), omit "or section 272A" and in that sub-section and sub-section (2)' (173)

Page 89,—

for lines 24 to 26, substitute—

"insert "or to the Commissioner (Appeals)" and after "in the case of an appeal", insert "to the Commissioner (Appeals) or";

(b) in clause (c), after "subject of an appeal", insert "to the Commissioner (Appeals) or"; (174)

Page 90, line 33,—

omit "the" (175)

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

Page 93, line 3,—

after '(Appeals)', insert—

'and in the same sub-section, omit "or to an order passed by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner under section 18A," (176)

Page 93, line 11,—

after '(Appeals)' insert—

'and after "in the case of an appeal", insert "to the Commissioner (Appeals) or". (177)

Page 96, line 22,—

after '(Appeals)' insert—

'and in the same sub-section, omit "or to an order passed by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner under section 17A"' (178)

Page 96,—

for lines 30 to 32, substitute—

"insert "or to the Commissioner (Appeals)" and for "in the case of the Appellate Tribunal", substitute "in the case of an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals) or to the Appellate Tribunal";

(b) in clause (b), after "subject of an appeal", insert "to the Commissioner (Appeals) or", (179)

Page 97, line 35,—

omit "subordinate to him". (180)

Page 98,—

for lines 1 to 3, substitute—

'(b) in sub-section (4), for clauses (a), (b) and (c), substitute—

"(a) where an appeal against the order lies to the Commissioner (Appeals) but has not been made and the time within which such appeal may be made has not expired, or the assessee has not waived his right of appeal; or

(b) where the order has been made the subject of an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals)." (181)

Page 98, line 32,—

omit "subordinate to him" (182)

Page 98,—

for lines 33 to 35, substitute—
'(b) in sub-section (4), for clauses

(a), (b) and (c), substitute—

"(a) where an appeal against the order lies to the Commissioner (Appeals) but has not been made and the time within which such appeal may be made has not expired, or the assessee has not waived his right of appeal; or

(b) where the order has been made the subject of an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals)." (183)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

The Fifth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I beg to move:

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

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

Prof. Dilip Chakravarty.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is a consequential amendment because of some amendments which have been accepted. I beg to move the following amendment to clause 9.

Page 11,

omit lines 21 to 26. (197)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

'Page 11,
omit lines 21 to 26.' (197)

The motion was adopted.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Thank you for the opportunity given to me. I should like to make only three points. With regard to regional films, I know that the hon. Finance Minister is rather sympathetic to the problems of regional film producers. My suggestion on the floor of the House is to bring down the first slab (13th to 24th print) and the second slab (25th to 36th print) at least to one-third of the imposed levy. This will save and encourage the growth of regional films which are necessary to compete with All India colour Hindi big budget films and for existence of the regional films industry.

The second suggestion is: withdrawal of levy on re-issue prints; this point has already been made by my friends over there, from West Bengal—prints made out after one year of the release. 80 per cent depends upon the re-issue films in Tamil, Bengali, Kannada, etc. films. The amount of such levy will give only a maximum of Rs. 80 lakhs or Rs. 90 lakhs. Even after giving the proposed concessions, the revenue will be much more than the expected Rs. 9 crores. I believe that the Finance Minister who has already taken a sympathetic view before the deputation will consider this suggestion even at a later stage.

Another point which I should like to emphasise is this may be this is due to an omission. The glass industry, particularly the labour intensive part of the glass industry had been forgotten.

My suggestion for consideration of the Finance Minister is to fix the excise duty on products manufactured by semi-automatic and mouth blown glass industries—at a differential scale than the automatic units. This has actually been done with regard to paper, textile

rubber and aluminium. This is what I could follow from the first budget speech and also from the subsequent speeches made by the hon. Finance Minister.

As regards bidi, It has already been discussed at length in the House. I would only join those who are in support of the withdrawal of the excise duty on bidi. I can understand the anxiety of the Finance Minister not to forego these Rs. 42 crores of expected revenue from bidi. I can give a suggestion to save money, to plug the loopholes against wastages in regard to the Food Corporation of India. I am only drawing the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that on 7th February after the general elections were announced, the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India issued a circular letter to all the units to write off Rs. 210 crores. This is a subject which calls for a fresh discussion by a calling attention motion. For the time being, I am just content by drawing the attention of the Finance Minister to this and requesting him to see that such wastages on different scores can be plugged. If the hon. Finance Minister in his wisdom decides to withdraw the excise duty on bidi, we can point out some other methods as to how we can save the Government money and stop wastages.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): The hon. Finance Minister in his speech referred to the question of Centre-State relationship. His answer to the question was the Seventh Finance Commission. Unfortunately he has not understood the seriousness of the situation. The qualitative change that has taken place in the political set-up—that he has not grasped. Nor has he understood the problems facing the States. Formerly when the Congress had the monopoly of Political power both at the Centre and in the States, more than the provisions of the Constitution, it was the authority of the Congress high command that decided the fate of the States. Now the pattern is entirely different. From

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

Kashmir to Kanyakumari, you find different parties heading the State Governments. Therefore, you have to depend on the provisions of the Constitution itself.

Secondly, more important than that was, whatever might be the thinking of the framers of the Constitution, the sad experience of the States is that they have to depend entirely upon the Central Government even for their day-to-day functioning. Here, mention was made about the overdrawings. There is a permitted limit. But most of the State Governments had to take recourse to overdraw than the permitted limit. You can answer them by saying that it is allowed. But the stage has started not now, not during the last three or four months. All the State Governments were suffering from this. So a situation has come, where, rather than leaving the whole matter to the Seventh Finance Commission, a high level political body can go into this matter. I understand from the speeches of the Prime Minister that you are for more and more decentralisation. Then in the powers that are being shared, the revenues that are being shared between the Centre and the States—the share of the States must go up. Therefore, a situation has come when the Government of India has to take this matter very seriously. If you want all the State Governments to be at your mercy, then continue the present policy. On the other hand, if you want the State Governments to function in their own sphere at least, you have to change the whole pattern. A radical change is necessary. This point was raised by Tamil Nadu and they had appointed a High Court Judge to go into it. The West Bengal Minister has raised it. The leader of Jammu & Kashmir, I am sure, will also raise this question. Therefore, instead of leaving it to the confines of the Finance Commission, the Prime Minister should take steps to set up a high level body for holding consultations with State leaders and leaders of various political parties,

so that you may be able to reorient the Centre-State relationship. Otherwise, the situation may grow into grave dimensions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):

Sir, my friend, Shri Venkataraman has made certain useful suggestions by way of amendments. Today after the Janata Party coming into power, there is a serious, explosive situation which has developed. The integrity of this country is in jeopardy. The Finance Minister has to deal with the problems of development of various States and while doing so, certain allocations of finances has to be made. The question today is whether you have got the integrity of the States. You are having the Janata Party Government in the Centre. But after the recent elections, various types of government have come into existence in the States. I do not know how you are going to co-ordinate and cooperate with the various regional parties, which have come up as a mushroom growth, in Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and various other parts of the country. Regional tendencies are developing and we do not know the views of such governments. Therefore, so far as mopping up the resources and distributing it to the various State Governments is concerned, a very scrupulous exercise by the Central Government is necessary. I would like to pose this political question on the basis of the events that have been taking place for the last three months. While trying to topple the legally established governments and in your anxiety to establish your own governments, you have encouraged the regional tendencies. The Prime Minister is an experienced politician and statesman and he knows what has been happening in this country for the last thirty years. It is most unfortunate that these tendencies are developing throughout the country. The Finance Minister must be very careful in dealing with the various States. We do not know what the fiscal policies of the new state Governments are and we do not know how far you will agree

with their proposals. Therefore, the task of the Central Government in stopping up the resources and distributing them is very difficult. I should like to urge upon the Finance Minister that there should not be any discrimination in the matter of distribution of resources because a particular party is in power in a particular State. When the Congress Party was ruling from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, we never had experience of regional parties coming to power and creating this short of situation. This is a very important aspect. All these things should be taken note of. I would like to quote an example.

For example, the small levy on fruit juice. You know fruits are available in the hill areas and we want to see that the hill areas are developed. Thousands of people in the hill areas of this country are living on this and you are not sparing even that. Therefore, the various concessions and the financial views expressed by Mr. Patel are completely negated. There is no approach to socialism or socialist-orientation. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of all these things and see what best out of these could be achieved in the interest of the country. The Finance Bill has to be dealt with in the interest of the integrity of this country.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Lakkappa has indicated that in West Bengal we have regional feelings. But on behalf of my Party, the CPI (M), I want to say that we have no such regional feelings, but we want decentralisation of power and more autonomy and finan-

cial help to the States. So there is no question of regional feelings at all here.

श्री शिव मणस्य (बस्ती) : मैं काँग्रेस मिनिसटर का जवान करने जन की ओर विचार चाहता हूँ। वह इसके पीछे निकालने, इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मुद्दे में प्राइम मिनिसटर ने विजयसर्गम को बड़ी सस्ती रखी ही है, लेकिन उनके कान पर जू नहीं रेंगी है। श्री कृष्णमाधारी जब काँग्रेस मिनिसटर थे, तो उन्होंने 3 महीने का समय दिया था कि बस्ती मनी को बन्द कर लिया जाये। मैं काँग्रेस मिनिसटर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह भी 3 महीने का मीटिंग दें हैं, कि लोग अपने पीछे की सफेद धाँद लें, बुरा उसके बाद सरकार को कोई उपाय सोचना पड़ेगा।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir so far as the various suggestions made by my hon. friends here about the regional feelings, about the fast growing industry and so on are concerned, the representatives of industry have met me and I have told them that I shall go into their problems and see what relief can be given.

Regarding the other questions, I just cannot understand in what way they arise today in the context of this Finance Bill. I do not know what is there in the Finance Bill or in the Budget that has led to the apprehensions to which my hon. friends opposite gave expression to just now. In fact, the Finance Ministry behaves in a completely objective and dispassionate manner in respect of all the States. There is no question of unequal treatment. Whatever is done is done in discussion and consultation with them

[Shri H. M. Patel]

where the matter applies to a particular State. The question of integrity of the country has been brought in as if something has occurred as a result of what is mentioned in this Budget or in the Finance Bill which has jeopardised the integrity of the country. I appreciate very much what the hon. Member Shri Halder said that this is not a problem which arises with the State Governments at all. There is complete harmony. The Planning Commission formulates the Plan in consultation with the State Governments and the Finance Ministry proceeds always in discussion and in con-

sultation with every State Government. I hope that the hon. Members are reassured by what I have said. In fact, there need not have been any necessity for any such assurance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

12.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 19, 1977/Asadha 28, 1899 (Saka).