

Only the other day, the Finance Minister said that Central loan to the Government of Uttar Pradesh alone amounts to Rs. 750 crores or Rs. 780 crores. The servicing of these loans is much more than the Central aid which is flowing to the States annually. If you calculate, you will find that today there is a reverse flow of aid. Instead of the aid flowing from the Centre to the States, the flow is reverse and the aid is coming from the States to the Centre in the shape of servicing of the loans. Therefore, I plead there should be a firm policy about over-drafts. Otherwise, richer States like Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh will get increasing amounts of over-drafts whereas weaker States like Orissa and Assam will be left high and dry. Such portions of over-drafts which have been utilised for financing non-Plan expenditure at the State level should also be written off. These should not go on bloating the accounts of the Central expenditure.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karni) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having come out with this Budget.

Many Members in this House and even people outside were expecting heavy taxation. I am glad that he has managed with taxation measures of only Rs. 185 crores. My friends opposite are still critical about it. I would like to tell them that if the country wants to develop and if it wants to progress, we will have to have plans and plans mean money. Where from are we going to find money? That is why I would like to tell those who criticise for each and everything that we have to take it in a very honest manner.

Since yesterday, I have been hearing of criticisms for the withdrawal of levy on kerosene and aluminium. Last year, he was kind enough to withdraw levy on *maida*. I am sure, our Finance Minister who is very considerate and a very kind person will pay heed to the request of the hon. Member to withdraw tax on kerosene.

At the same time, I am very much disappointed over not finding any radical measure in the Budget to bring in socialism. I do agree that socialism cannot be ushered in overnight. But certainly, it should have spelt out some radical measures. For example, in our country, we depend mostly on agriculture

and the plight of our agriculturists is not unknown to people. As far as their financial conditions are concerned, our nationalised banking service is not able to help them. They have got to depend on private borrowings. The nationalised banking service cannot reach each and every village. Therefore, there is a large-scale private money-lending going on. We cannot ban private money-lending because that is an essential evil which has got to continue in society for sometime to come. I, therefore, appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to see that some measures are taken

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue after lunch. We now adjourn for lunch

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

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

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

RE CALL ATTENTION NOTICE
(*Query*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. Gopal to continue his speech ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, on the strength of rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure, five Members of this House, including Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, Mr. Pilloo Mody, Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi and several others had given a call-attention notice on the demise of Nagarwala in the jail and also the death in an accident of the Police Officer, Mr. Kashyap who was enquiring into the case.

Now, please give me a minute, Sir. Don't look so worried. Now, we give a call attention notice, we are usually told that our call-attention has been very kindly rejected or it has been admitted for tomorrow or the day after. What is it that has happened? We have given this notice yesterday and we have not been told anything about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is the silence that is perplexing us... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you expect me to do from the Chair? This is a thing which you should take up with the Speaker in his Chamber. Even so, I have allowed you. That has gone on record. That is enough.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Can I also go on record?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What I want to say is that you are now the Speaker of the House. Would you be so good to convey to the Speaker that you are very anxious that the matter is brought before the House because the whole country wants to know what is behind the death of Mr. Nagarwala in the jail? This is really scandalous.

श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अगर नागरवाला अपनी बसियत में इनका कुछ जिक्र कर गये हो, तो हमें वता दीजिए।

14.06 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1972-73 GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

SHRI K. GOPAL : I was talking about private money-lending which was prevalent in the villages. We cannot at this juncture do away with private money-lending altogether. Therefore, I suggest that any transaction which is of the value of Rs. 1000 and over should be registered. This will not only bring out the black money but also we will get income tax and we will also be alleviating the sufferings of the poor agriculturists.

Now, I come to the question of ceiling on incomes. To-day the amount of black money that is in circulation is estimated at Rs. 1400 crores. It may be much more. How are we going to bring it out? No legislation can bring out the black money. Therefore, I suggest a ceiling on both the rural and urban properties should be there and ceiling on incomes should also be there. Those who are employed, especially those who are No. 1 either in the commercial organizations or in Government service, should not get a salary exceeding

ten times the lowest paid in that particular establishment. This will bring down the disparity.

I am coming to the question of perquisites. Last year the Finance Minister said that a ceiling on perquisites to the extent of Rs. 1000 will be there. But do we have any effective machinery to assess the perquisites, especially, of those who are in commercial establishments? We should have an assessment and I suggest that we should have an effective machinery to assess the perquisites whether enjoyed by the executives in the commercial firms or in the Government service.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Also by the Ministers.

SHRI K. GOPAL : About educational concessions which you are giving to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities, I am not against them. I want them to continue. But, at the same time, a lot of other people and other castes are not enjoying any concessions. Therefore, I wish that the society be divided into two parts—Mental labour and manual labour. This is just a suggestion I am giving which can be developed. So, anybody who is economically backward should be given concessions. Otherwise, we cannot justify ourselves for extending concessions to those who are really backward.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Do that in the next Elections for getting funds.

SHRI K. GOPAL : Another thing also. The distribution of essential commodities, especially foodgrains and other consumer articles should be nationalised. I say this because.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Should be free.

SHRI K. GOPAL : The paddy-grower is not getting a good price. He gets a lower price and the consumer also does not enjoy the benefit. But those who are in between the grower and the consumer enjoy all the benefits. That is why I suggest that distribution of all essential commodities and foodgrains and other consumer items should be nationalised.

I am coming to monopolies. We have been saying that we should discourage mono-