to enclose a copy of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th May, 1976."

11.04 hrs.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

1. Stationer

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:

- (1) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1976.
- (2) The Tariff Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1976.
- (3) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1976
- (4) The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

11.05 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1976-contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Finance Bill for which eleven hours were allotted. Nine hours are already over and two hours are left. The Finance Minister will reply to the debate at 12 O'clock.

श्वों हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, फाइनेंस बिल पर सदन में पिछले कई घंटों से चर्चा चल रही है ग्रौर यह खुशी की बात है कि भारत का जो ग्रर्थ का भंडार है वह पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में इस बार तेजी से बढा है, ग्रौर भारत की जो देनदारियां थीं, जो कर्ज से लदा टुआ था ग्रब वह हल्का दोता हुग्रा नजर ग्रा रहा है । ग्रगर ग्राप पिछले सालों के मकाइले में पिछले वर्ष तथा पिछले वर्ष के ग्राखिरी हिस्से का मुकाबला करें तो ग्राप को प्रसन्नता होगी कि जो ग्राधिक संकट देश में था, जो ग्राधिक मुसीबत मुल्क

में छायी हुई थी ग्रौर देश में निराशा का वातावरण था उस पर हमारी सरकार ने अपनी दक्षता से, नई आर्थिक नीतियों से तभा 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जरिये जो छिपा हुग्रा धन था उसको बाहर निकलवा कर देश के अन्दर एक खुशहाली का वातावरण पैदा किया है। हम देखते हैं कि यह पहला साल है कि हम विदेशों से कर्ज लेने के बदले में अपनी सेवाओं के बदले में तथा अपनी नई नई चीजें विदेशों में भेज कर करोडों रुपया अगैर करोड़ों रुपए की मिल्कियत दूसरे देशों से प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। ग्रब तक यह कहा जाता था कि भारत में पेट भरने के लिए नहीं है, बौरों श्रौर ईंट की पौलिसी चलती है, लेकिन ग्राज खेती, उद्योग ग्रौर जीवन के ग्रन्य क्षेत्रों में हमारा ग्राथिक ढांचा दिन प्रति दिन सुधरता चला जा रहा है। बड़ी खशी होती है जब हम यह कहते हैं कि विदेशों को ग्रपना माल भेज कर, रेल के इंजन बाहर भेज कर रुपया वसूल कर रहे हैं, लेकिन साथ ही हमें यह कहने में म्राज प्रसन्नता होती है कि म्राज हिन्दुस्तान से एक नहीं सैंकड़ों की तादाद में इंजीनियर्स, डाक्टर्स, प्रोफेसर्स ग्रौर दूसरे पेशे में काम करने वाले भारतीय लोग विदेशों में जाकर उनके निर्माण में लगे हुए हैं और ग्रपनी सेवाओं के बदले बहत सारा धन देश में भेजते हैं । तो यह जो वर्ष चल रहा है यह भारत की खुश-हाली का एक नया दौर शुरू करने वाला है।

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20 सूत्रो कार्यक्रम के जरिये देश का जा एक जर्जरित ग्राधिक ढ़ांचा था उसको ग्रागे ले जाने में इन सूत्रों ने बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया है । ग्राज ग्रगर ग्राप सफर करें तो सारे देश में चारों तरफ निर्माण कार्य होते हुए ग्रापको दिखाई देंगे, निर्माण की एक लहर सी दिखाई पड़ती है, चारों तरफ कुछ न कुछ चीज बनती नजर ग्रायेंगी । तो जो हमारा ग्राधिक ढ़ांचा है इस यक्त इसकी नींव बड़ी गहरी होती चली जा रही है, ग्रौर जो देश ग्राधिक रूप से ग्रपनी ज्रे रे मजब्त करेगा वही दुनियां में बड़ा

'(जी हरी सिंह)

जुल्क बनेगा। आरत की अवादी, इसका केंद्रकर्म भीर इसकी प्राप्ती परम्परा तज्ञा संर्ड्डेति विवस करती है कि हिन्दुस्तान को हुनिया के देशों में एक बड़ा देश बनना है 1

प्रगर प्राप देवें तो आज हमारे विदेशों से को ताल्लुकात है, पड़ौसी युक्कों से को कुछ दिनों से ताल्लुकात विगड़े हुए थे, उन में आज पुषार जा रहा है और यही नहीं बीन जैसे मुल्क से आज राजनीतिक संबंध हमारे सुधरे है। मजी हाल में पाकिस्तान से जो समस्यायें कीं उनको नए रूप से एक नई जिन्दणी झुंख करने के लिए प्रवसर दिया गया है।

यह भिन्ता का विषय है कि फरक्का के इम्यू को लेकर बांगला देख और हिन्दुस्तान के जो धापसी नाल्लुकात हैं उनमें तथा दूसरे मुद्दों को लेकर के एक तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हा गई है। पर हिन्दुस्तान की नीति हमेशा अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ अमन की रही है, खाति की रही है। वह किसी मुल्क की सीमामों मे भूस कर या किसी मुल्क मे तोड फोड़ की नी ति चला कर उसको धपने धाधि-पत्य मे नहीं लेना चाहता है। आप जानते ही हैं कि बंगला देश मे एक के बाद एक ऐसी घट-ताए घटा जिनसे मालूब पड़ता है कि जो बाहर की ताकते हैं वे बहा अन्दर बैठ कर मुल्क मे हिंसा का वातावरण पैंदा कर रही हैं।

में यह कह रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान वह सुल्क हैं जो झाज प्रपने पैरों पर बड़ा होने के लिए बड़े सुघरे भारठोस कदम उठा रहा है। आज नई नई चीजें हमारे देस के सामने आती चली जा रही हैं।

मैं जिस जिसे से झाता हूं, वह चेतिहर जिना है भौर वहां पर मेहूं की पैदाबार हिन्दुस्तान के किसी एक जिसे के मुकावसतन सब से ज्यादा है। पर झाप यह देखें कि हमारे जिसे में एक झाविक संकट झाया हुआ है क्योंकि वहां के किसान को झपनी मेहुं की चैचाबार की बहुत सरत दोंनी पर बेबना पड़ रहा है भीर सह भी हो रहा है कि उसको मंडियों से निरास ही कर चला जाना पड़ता है। इसके मलावा उसको बक्त पर पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है, उसको समय पर चैंक मही मिलता है और अगर चैक बना भी दिया जाता-है तो लिखने में कुछ गलती कर दी ज़ाती है; जिससे चैंक से पैंसा मिलने में बहुत समय लग जाता है। इसके घलाका उसका जो माझ होता है, उसको कम तोला बाता है । मावश्य-कता इस बात की है कि किसानों को इम्पीट्स दिया जाए क्योंकि घच्छी फसल तैयार कर के बह हिन्दुस्तान को सैल्फ-सफीसिबेंसी की तरफ ले जा रहे है, लेकिन इस बंक्त किसान को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड रहा है। इस लिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हुं कि ये जी किसानो की समस्यायें हैं, इनको हल करने के लिए सरकार को ध्यान देता ৰাছিए।

एक बात ग्रीर मैं कहना चाहता हूं। झाज हमारे मल्क मे रुपए की कमी है हालांकि हालत काफी सुधरी है। आपने डाक के टिकटों पर एंडवारटाइजमेंट की मुहर लगा कर कुछ पैसा इक्ट्ठा करने का विचार किया है। इस सबध में मैं भी एक सुझाब देना चाहता ह ग्रौर वह यह है कि जो चैक-बुक होती है, जॉ बैको द्वारा दी जाती है , यह झाम लौर पर सब बैंक मुफ्त में देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हं कि सगर साप मौर रुपमा इकटठा करना चाहते हैं और धार्षिक सकट को हर करना चाहते हैं तो जो चैक बुक दी जाए, बह की नहीं देनी चाहिए। कुछ न कुछ पैसा जो चैक-बुक की बुकलेट होती है ग्रीर जिसमें 20 या 25 जैक होते हैं, उसके बसूल किए जाने चाहिएं। मैं समझता हं कि इस छोटें से ग्राइटम से देश के प्रन्दर करोड़ों इत्या शामदनी ही जाएगी। झाँखिर मैंक बुक छ मने में कूछ पैसा भी बर्ग हीता है भीर भगर 10 नए पैसे भी कम से कम रखा आए. तो काफी सामबनी होगी क्योकि देश में हर जिले में, हुर सहर में भीर हर एक बिजनेस सेंटर में चैन इस्तेमाल होते हैं और लाखों को तावाद में चैनों का घावान-प्रवान होना है। घयर एक चैन का वाम दो नए पैसे भी रखा जाए, तो इमसे मुल्क के खत्राने में दसियों करोड रूपना मामवनी हो जाएगी। पहली बार मैंने यह घामदर्ना की घाइटम बताई है, जिसनी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह एक ऐमा सोर्स है जिससे किसे को बुकबान नहीं पहुंचने वाला है घीर किमी को घोवरवर्डन किये बगैर यह घामदनी मुल्क को मिद सकतो है इन वि चाहता हु कि सरकार इन छोर जरूर धनान दे।

मात्र नुल्क के मन्दर ध्वै क-मनो निकाला ग्रा है लेकिन झाज भ झामदनों में जो फतं है, उतको मिटाना चाहिए । माज भी ग्राप देखते हैं कि ऐमे प्रादमो है जिनकी रोजाना की ग्रामदनी लाखां हपए तक की है मोर दूसरी तरफ ऐसे भी इन्मान हैं जिनका जीवनयापन भी मुझ्किल म होता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जब हमारी सरकार ने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य अपने मामने रखा है और उसके बिए वह बडी गम्भीरता मे कोशिश भी कर रही है और हमारे जो प्लानर्स हैं उनके सामने भी यह मवाल है कि इकोनामिक जनरेशन हो, तो ऐसी हालत में जो धन है, जो दोलत है, वह कुछ हाथों में इकटठा न हो मौर उसका फैलाव हो। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार मतत प्रयम्न बडी गम्भीरता के साथ कर रही है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जो ग्रामदनी में फर्क हैं, उस को मिटाना चाहिये भौर समाजवाद भीर समानता के रास्ते में जो यह एक रोडा है, जो भाषिक बसमानता लोगां के बोच में है, यह बहुत बड़ी दीवार है, इस को समाप्त करना বারিম ।

यही नही, झाप देखें कि मुल्क के अन्दर ऐसे बहुत से काम घंघे हैं जिन को

लेकर सरकार मपनी मामदनी बढा सकती है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं एक छोटी सी बात भाग के सामने रखना चाहता हं जिस के लियें सरकार को कोई बहुत प्रयत्न नहीं करना होया और वह यह है कि, मापको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि सिगरेट कम्पनियों का रेट आफ प्रोफिट जा है वह 60 फीसवी तक है। इतना बडा माजिन माप किसी इडस्ट्री में मुझ्किल से पायेवे । इमलिये, ग्राघ्यक्ष महोदय, 萧 भाषके माध्यम से सरकार में कहना चाहता हू कि सिगरेट कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये। यही नहीं कुछ सिगरेट कपनिया तो माज कल हाटलों को भी मपने हाथ में ले रही हैं भीर नये नये होटल बना कर देश के प्रायिक ढाचे को अपने हाथ में करनी जा रही है। ये छोटा छोटी चीजे हैं लेकिन रोजाना काम में आते वाली हैं। इसलिये में मरकार मे निवेदन करूगा कि वह सिगरेट कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीरकरण करे भीर उन को भपने हाथ में ले लें। इसमे बेहतरीन सिगरेट लोगों को पीने में मिलेगा झौर वे मस्ती भी होंगी।

चीनी मिलों के बारे में बहुत दिनों से बात चल रही है। माप देखे कि मुग्र भिलों पर लाखों करोडों रुपये का कर्ज है और कोई चारा नहीं निकल प। रहा है, कोई माध्यम नही निकल रहा है कि वह वसुल हो। किमानों का काफी रुपया मूगर मिलों पर बकाया है लेकिन वह उन को मिल नहीं पा रहा है। इसलिए उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण तो होना ही चाहिये लेकिन माथ ही साथ में यह चाहूगा कि जिन मिलों ने इस इडस्ट्री को चलागा था, उन के घरों पर जो धन दौलत है, उन को भी सरकार को झपने कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिए क्योंकि धन दीलन कमा कर वे लोग तो ग्रलग हो गये गौर गब उन की टूटी फूटी मिले पडी हुई हैं और उन को वे सरकार को

भेपना बाहते हैं। इस्लिये मुपर विसों इस राष्ट्रीयकरण करते के साथ साथ वो बहिसाह बीनी सिल बलाते व; उनके परों से प्रैसा बसूल करना चाहिने क्योंकि घाज किसानों से उन कोनी मिलों से पैसा नहीं किस पाता है।

अन्त में में यह कहूंना कि सरकार ने वो ग्राविक कदम उठाये हैं, उनकी मी प्रसंस करता हू गौर इस फाइम्नेस बिल के पास किये जाने का अनुमोदन करता हूं 1

वी वहसाह प्रवाग (शहडील) माननीय बाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मली महीदय ने इस वर्ष जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उस में जो मधावंवादी दृष्टिकोण सपनाया गया है और वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, उन का मैं स्वागत करता ह । इस सारे देश में सबंद्र सन्तोष व्यक्त किया जा रहा है। प्रत्यक्ष मीर मप्रत्यक्ष करों में को राहत दी गई है, इसकी सबों ने सराहन की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रवास-निक बर्च में कमी करने में सफल हुई है। बाबाज की व्यवस्था सुधरी है, मुद्रा स्फीति में रुकावट आई है। यह आस्टौरिटी का प्रमाण है । इसलिए घष्यका महोदय, मैं निवेषन करना खाहता हू कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नियलण में करने के लिए इस से सहारा मिला है म र इस मास्टीरिटी से जीवन-उपयोगी वस्तुओं की कमी की पूर्ति हुई हैं और उन की कीमतों में विरायट माई 81

हजारे देश में आदिवासियों की संख्या आज बहुत बड़ी है भौर उन के विकास के लिए घौर समिक प्रयत्न करने वाहिए । इन का विकास बेन के लिए जल्पन्त महत्वपूर्ण है । सादवाझी खेलों में विकास को प्राथमिक्सता दी यानी वाहिए । उन के लिए इनेटे छोटे काम घन्त्रे युक बरने के लिए हैंकों केप्ट, आज सहायतां सिंखली प्रहित । पूर्वा तक रोजा संचाय का सम्बंध है, यह वेरे क्षेत्र से लगा हुआ है धार बहा पर जाज सागर निर्माण की योजना है । यह सभी तक नहीं हो सका । मैं मंत्री महायय के निवेदन कड़ना कि बहा पर जान की सुनि-घाए, चिकित्सालय, उच्चेग कीर सिंचाई के सामन जुटाये जाएं ।

संचापति महोदय जी हमें देश को सनुद और शक्तिसाली बनाने के लिए साविवासी और कमजोर वर्ग के लोनों की झाविक दशा युधारनी होगी । झाविवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास का उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि बे अपनी वैनिक झावश्यकताम्रां की पूर्ति गावों से कर सके । ऐसा होने पर ही उनकी सस्कृति, रीतिरिज्ञजों, लोक कवाभ्रो एव अन्य विशेषताम्रा का विकास होगा ।

भारत की परिस्थितियों को देखकर ही महारमा गाधी ने कहा था कि हम गाव की घोर चलें। इस प्रकार हमें गांव की घोर चल कर ऐसी योजनाओं का निर्माण करना रू जिससे देश के कई भागों में बसे घादि-वासियों का विकास हो । प्रादिवासियों के विकास के लिए हमें एक पृथक योजना मायौग बनाने की मावश्यकता है। हमारा यह प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि गांव में रहूने वाले लोगों की माय में वृद्धि ही भीर उनके रोजगार साधन बड़े।

कोयला खानों और उनमें काम करने वाके मंजदूरों से मेरा नहरा संख्वन्य है । खान मंजदूरों की सुरक्षा पर धार्कि ज्यान की मावम्यकता है । जो धार्किकांगी इस विषय में लापरवाही वरतते हैं, उन्हें कठीर दंड दिया जाना चाहिए । खानों में कांच करने वाले श्रमिकां की दवा में सुझार करने की भी जरूरत है । उनकी मंजदूरों में सुझार ही, उनके इलांज आदि की संज्ञी व्यक्तिया हूरे। इस अभिकों की पारिवारिक वेंशन सीमन बीमा झादि के कियम में जो का उठाये समे हैं, में स्वागत योध्य हैं।

सभापति जी, हमारे देश में बाबान जत्पादन को अधिक धिक बढ़ाने गौर स्रोतिहर मजदुरों ग्रीर गरीब किसानों को मधिकाधिक सुविधाए देने का जी मौग्राम रका गया है या बनाया जा रहा है, यह कल्याण, कारी है। उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों के लिए सरकार जो कदम उठा रही है, वह भी स्वागत योभ्य है। मैं निवेदन करना वाहता हूं कि हमारा ऐसा प्रयत्न होना चाहिए जिससे मादिवासी कोतों में जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, या मन्य श्रमिक हैं उन्ह अरूरतों की चीजें सल्ते दामों पर उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध हो सकें। सरकार उपभोक्ता की जरूरतों भीर उत्प दन दोनों पर दृष्टि रस रही है यह एक ययार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण ŧ.

कृषि पर हमें प्रधिक ध्यान देने की ग्रावययकता है। कृषि उपज को बरीदने के लिये विमेव निगम की स्वापना हीनी चाहिए। देश में ग्राज छोटे छोटे ट्रक्टरों की ग्रावप्रयक्तता है। जिसको छोटे-छोट किसान भी बरीद सकों। देश में किसानो को खैरी सम्बन्धी लझ्। यता देने के थिए छोटे छोटे केन्द्रों का जास विछावा जाना बाहिये। कृषि मूस्य ग्र योग ने उपयोगी कार्य किमा है। किन्तु इसका कार्य क्षेत्र विस्तत हो जिससे यह व्यापक रूप से काय कर सके।

सरकार के विमेव प्रयत्न से झाज पूरे देश का वातावरण अधिक शान्त है। इसे में जीक्रोयिक शन्ति का उदय ही कहू सकता हूं।

धन्त हों मैं विद्य विवेयक, का समयन इन्छो हुए त्रवट को एक कल्यानकाड़ी इत्य बान कर .क्राइना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार माजादी की लडाई से दौरान नेताजी सुभाष जन्म बोस ने देस की जनता को म ह्वा क किया था कि तुम असे बूश दो, मैं तुम्हें जन्म दी दू था, उसी प्रकार हमारी प्रधान मसी जी ने भी देश की अनना का ग्राह बान किया है कि तुम मुझे सहयोन दो, मैं तुम्हें नहान बनाऊगी। इस प्रकार देश को सहान बनाऊगी। इस प्रकार देश को सहान बना,ने का कर्य ऐसे ही कल्याणकारी बजट से ही सकेगा।

भी ससि भूषण : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : ग्रध्यक्ष जी, मैं मती महोदय को मुबारकवाद वेता हू कि उन्होंने देश की वित्तीय स्थिति को मानबूत बनाया । हमारे देश की रुपये की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है। यह विदेशों में बहुत बड़ी है इससे हमारे देश में निर्माण कार्य तेजी से हुआ है और फाइनेशियल इस्टीटय्शंश बहुत सजग होकर काम कर रहे हैं। मनी एमजेंसी को एक साल हवा है । इतने योडे झर्थ में इतनी तरककी हुई है तो मैं आपसे दर्आस्त करूगा कि इस एमजेन्सी को दस साल भौर रखा आए। (व्यवचान) झध्यक्ष महोदय जिनकी कुन्द बुद्धि हो, उनकी समझ में यह बात नहीं झा सकती, न मैं उन्हें समझाने का प्रयत्न करूगा। इतने थोडे से प्रयत्न से देश में डिसिप्सीन झा गया है, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ मया है ।

मध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में 25 हजार करोड रुपये का सोना लोगों ने जमीन में गाड़ रखा है। मगर वित्त मती जी किसी तरह से उस सोने को निकास सके तो हमारे देश का मधिक निर्माण हो सकेगा। सोने से लोगों को मोहब्बात है, प्रेम है। सोना कई लोर देश के बाहर भी चमा जा सकता है। जिन लोगों ने यह सोना रखा हुमा है, वे समाज के दुश्मन हैं। सोना साम मादमी के पास तो होता नहीं। जिनके पास सोना है उनसे विकालने का प्रयत्न [শ্বী মলি পুৰণ]

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मिनाक आए ते 'साथ आपते हैं कि देश में यस 'इ झगर जरोड़ 'यमका और का मैंगूय है धीरे पज्जीस हवार करोड पये का सोना जयीन में गड़ा हुआ है। पिछले दिनों आपने और का कुछ दपया निकाला पी है और निकालने का प्रयत्न भी कर रहे हैं। इस सोने को भी प्राप निकाल सकें तो देश में निर्माण कार्य ग्राप तेजी से कर सकते हैं।

ग्रध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश मे एक करोड सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, सेना मे, रेलवे में, मौर 25 ल खतो हमारे जिलक ही है। इस तरह में ये एक करोड सरक री कर्मचारी हैं। एक करोड अपर मिडिल क्लास के एग्रीकल्बरिस्ट्म हैं जिनके पास टेक्टर हैं भीर सिंध ई वे माधन हैं। एक करोड़ इस देश में ऐसे अदमी हैं जो मल्ता मास साते हैं और महगा बेधते हैं। सुबह से शम तक यही कम करते हैं। एक करोड ऐमे लोग हैं, मिस्त्री या मिस्त्री के ऊपर के, जिन्हें स्किन्ड लेवर कहा जाता है। ऊपर से नीचे तक ये चार करोड लोग काम बरते हैं। इन चार करोड लोगों पर पोच पाच ग्रादमी निर्मर करते हें ग्रौर बाकी भारत मोता है।

मैं मूरत की बात प्रापको बताता हूं। सूरत के क्षेत्र में वन मीलि उन लेण्डलेस लेबरमं हैं। उनकी यूनियन ने पाम कर दिया कि पाच रुपये से कम मजदूरी नही लेगे। वहां की पिछली सरकार ने भी पास कर दिया चा। लेकिन वहां के लोकल जमीदारों ने यह फैसला कर लिया कि वे लोकल लेबरसें से काम नही लगे। एक पये रोज पर वे महाराष्ट्र से लेबरर इम्योर्ट करके ले प्राते हैं भीर सूरत के एक मिलियन लेबरर की हालत -मूर्वी मरते की हो गयी है। वीस सुत्री प्रोवाम में प्रगर इन बीओं की साबू झरना है ती जो तैणलेम लेवर्र्स के लिए जिल्लिय देव हमने तय किया है, उसको साग् करवाने के काम को भी सरकार इस तरीके से झपने हाथ में ले जिससे कि ये बड़े लोग उन पर हाकी न हो सकें। उनके मध्य भी बही सब्ली की जाय जो एडस्ट्रेटर के साथ की गर्या, ब्लीक म.किटियर्स के साथ की गयी, करप्शन करने वालों के साथ की मयीं। जो लोग मिनिमम बेज नहीं देते हैं, उनको भी मीमा में बन्द किया जाय । ज्यादा लोगों को धापको बन्द नही करना पड़ेगा, बहुत सारे लोग तो इनसे बैसे ही भय खा जायेंगे । इस तरह से भगर भाप इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे तो लैंडलैस लेबरर्स को मिनिमम वेज जाब दिला मर्केंगे । प्राजकल पत्राव भौर उत्तर यु• पी० में ना योडा प्रधिक पैसा लैंडलेस लेवरसे को मिल जता है। लेकिन में गुजरात भौर मध्य प्रदेश की ब'त कह रहा हु जहां एक रुपये से ज्यादा मिनिमम बेज नही दिया जाता ।

म्राध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में चार करोड़ मादमी ऐसे हैं जो मेहनत करकें दीलत पैदा करते हैं । घगर सब जोयो को दीलत पैदा करने का मौका दिया जाय तो देश बहुत समृद हो सकता है । हमारे देश में सब कुछ है, पेट्रोल है, नोहा है, सीमेंट है, घादमी हैं, हाथ हैं मौर शक्ति है । मगर हम इन सब का उपथोग करें भौर ज्यादा ने ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिया जाय तो देश बहत समुद्ध हो सकता है ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, लगभग दस मिलियन टन जगस की लकडी इस देश में बरों में जला दी जाती है। बडे बडे शहरों में लकड़ी जलाने पर रोक सगनी पाहिए। बड़ें शहरों में इसको का बाय और कोयचा जसाना कम्पलसरी किया जाय । इस बाह के कोवला निकासते के काम में ज्यादा अबहुर सर्वेचे झीर कोयले का ज्याहा प्रोजन्मत वहरूना होगा। शहरी में लकड़ी सामें पर अस्य व स्टूड बंदिश लगायी जाय। गांवों में बाहत गरीबी है, वहां हम फ़्र्येस नहीं पहुंचा सकती हैं। बेसे तो हिन्दुस्तान बहुत गरीब देश है सेकिन हमारे देश में प्राप्त का सबसे ख्यादा कंजम्पलन होता है। दुनिया में कहीं इतना नहीं होता। हमारे यहां 8-8 चटे महिना ं रोटी बनाती रहती हैं। इस देश में हमें अपनी फ़ड हैबिट्स को बदसना होगा । जिस रफ्तार से माबादी बढ रही है उनको देखते हुए हमें यह करना होगा। हमें हर पांच लाख की बाबादी पर एक झाटा मिल ग्रीर एक बेकरी बनानी चाहिए। सारी दनिया में----चाहे मोवियत संघ हो, चाइना हो, समेरिका हो, फांस हो, सब जगह सस्ती रोटी बना कर लोगों को मुहैया की जाती है। मपने देश में भी हमे ऐसे कदम उठाने होंगे झौर लोगों की फ़ड हैबिट्स की बदलना होगा। फ़पूल कउम्पणन को भी हम चेनेला-इव करना होगा। अभी से इस दिशा मे हम काम करेंगे तो एमजेंसी के दौरान हम लोगो की फ़ह हैबिटम को, सोशल हैबिट्स को-सोने की हैविट्म को---वदल सकेगे भौर मधिक से मधिक लोगों को काम दे सकेंगे। माणी से इस दिशा में चलने का हमे प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

बस इतना ही मैं दरख्वास्त करना जाहता हं।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Anna D.M.K., I rise to express my views on the Finance Bill. I have to point out that the Annual Budget presented before this House by the Hon. Finance Minister for the year 1976-77 and the Finance Bill now under discussion would contribute greatly to the success of the .90-point economic programme of our respected Prime Minister. I need not stress the fact that these two are the potent instruments for effective implementation of the 20-point economic programme. I pay my compliments to the hon. Finance Minister for having formulated such a Budget and Finance Bill which would help in the successful implementation of the 20-point economic programme

the country was going When through a raging inflation, when the prices of essential commodities were soaring, the hon. Finance Minister had in fact performed a miracle through the current year's Budget, The fiscal measures he has adopted have contained both inflation and soaring prices. The other day the hon. Finance Minister announced concessions amounting to Rs 9.90 crores in the interest of economic growth of the country. On behalf of A.D. M.K., I pay my humble tributes to the sagacity of our Finance Minister in having presented such a constructive Budget and Finance Bill which have helped greatly the economic growth.

It has been the normal feature that the hon Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry become the target of attack of all the political parties and also the common people whenever the agricultural production or the industrial production receives a set back. This year it is heartening that both the agricultural production and the industrial production have gone up beyond expectations. The days of scarcity have been replaced by the days of plenty. The fertiliser production this year has gone up so high that there seems to be no buyer; Rs. 100 crores worth of fertilisers are lying stagnant. Many crores worth of handloom cloth, mill cloth are going abegging. The steel production has achieved unprecedented

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[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

respris. It has to be welcomed that production in all the sectors has gone up during this year.

Sir. I would like to suggest a new thing in regard to agriculture. Instend of clamouring for agricultural sector, it must be ensured that the agriculturists get much required incentiges. The Government must give them free of sost all the inputs of amiculture-electricity. imereved variety of goods, fertilisers, insectioldes, pesticides stc. and in return the Government may take one-third or one-fourth of the agricultural produce. If this is done, all the major problems confronting the agriculturists would disappear and consequently the agricultural production would go up. The agriculturists would never lament that they have not got seeds, no fertilisers etc. I understand that such a system is prevalent in some foreign countries. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to examine this proposition meriously.

Many hon. Members had demanded that the maximum rate of incometax should be brought down. I am happy that this year the hon. Finance Minister has brought down the maximum rate of incometax to 66 per cent. This will generate greater investment in industries. The entrepreneurs will he doubt avail of these incentives and come forward to set up new industrial establishments. It is heartening that the Government realised the urgent meed for industrial growth and has given this incentive to the industrial inforegreneurs.

There has also been persistent demand on the flour of this House that the exemption limit for income-tex should be raised from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 12000. The Minister of State, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, stated that it would not be possible for the Government to raise the income-tax exemption raise the income-tax exemption innit from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 12000.

He pointed out that out of the total population of the more anity of Jack people are amaginate most. I an 34 like to point out that if the incom in the exemption limit is reised from the 100to Ris. 19900 there is the presidential of the number of assesses going up to one crore. There will also be less of incometax evasion. The Department will be able to concentrate their efforts on the large assesses, which will lead to greater revenue for the Government. Here, this must slop beborne in mind that the value of ruppe in 1955 was on rupes four paise and in 1975 it was only 26 paise. In these circumstances, there is imperative need for raising the income tax exemption limit from Rs. 8000/- to Rs. 12000/-.

Sir, one of the basic reasons for the fall in prices was the Voluntary Dis. closure scheme under which a total sum of Rs. 1580 crores was declared: to that extent the black money circulation was reduced. Everyone expected that the disclosures would net exceed Rs. 1000 crores. But the disclosures reached Rs. 1580 crores surpassing all the calculations. This helped greatly in the fall of prices and also in the containment of inflation. If the raids and seizures are intensified in the current year also and if the hidden whealth is declared openly to the extent of Rs. 3000 crores, than it will be a permanent solution for holding the price line; it will also curb the inflationary tendencies for ever. I am sure that the hon Finance Minister will look into this matter with this background.

If the Government want to eliminate black money from the sconomic scene of our country, then the export trade abouid be nationalised This will end for ever the personnal malpractices like over-invoicing and underinvoicing. The quantity of our export commodities will also be not a visith of vitrolic critician abroad. In ellips words, the quality of our exports will be up to international standards. Herently, the Beservé Bank Mas siturds this the divisiond declared by the Banks on their shares should not be baryond 12 per cent. This ceiling has acted as a disincentive for the prospletive buyers of shares. This will sho look to a stick fall in Bank deposits. I suggest that this ceiling of 12 per cent should be raised further in order to attract more Bank deposits and more buyers of shares. If the Bank deposits so up, naturally that will be used for preduction purposes, leading to accelerated economic growth.

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fir, if the 20-point economic programae of our Prime Minister is to succeed teroughout the country, then the masses of our country must be made aware of the contents and benefits of this 20point economic programme. I am straid that the Government's effort in this direction is tardy. The entire population of our country must know what this 20-point economic programme means for their life. This programme must also be implemented in all the States in a uniform manner avoiding any lop-sided benefits to certain sections. The power and irrigation must be in the central sector. All the rivers should be declared as national rivers. The generation of electricity must also be the central responsibility. If the rivers are nationalised, the river-water disputes between the States will be done with. The nation's prosperity lies in this.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that the rural people do not get easy financial credit for meeting their beeds. The Central Government must ensure that there is a cooperative Bank or a commercial bank in each Panchayat catering to the financial needs of our framers. Such banks should be authorised to give loans against the galden and silver jewellery belonging to these people. I mean to say that they should get credit facilities quickly without being harassed by so many procedures.

New that Tamil Natu is under Presi-

being administered by the Governor under the directions of the Central Government, I have to point out certains things which are to be done unniediately. The hon, Finance Minister of the Government of India is keen to help the people of Tamil Nadu. The Central Government as a whole want to help the economic needs of Tamil Nadu. In these circumstances, I want to appeal to the hon. Minister of Finance that the basic minimum requirement of Rs. 16.5 crores this year for the Salem Steel plant, the foundation-stone for which was laid by the hon. Prime Minister in 1970, should be sanctioned. I regret to say that only Rs. 3 crores has been sanctioned in this Budget, Rs. 16.5 crores is the minimum requirement of Salem Steel Plant this year. This must be sanctioned. Similarly, the Central Government must expedite the completion of Salem-Steel Plant which is the long-cherished' dream of the people of Tamil Nadu. Besides this, for the economic development of Tamil Nadu, the Sethusamudram Canal Project, the Naiveli Thermal Plant, the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant must be completed at the earliest.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to say that my party, the Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam will actively participate in the successful implementation of 20-point economic programme of our Prime Minister in Tamil Nadu.

भी राम सहाय वांडे (राजन्तदगांव) -मध्यक्ष जी, माज ही समाचार-पद्म में यह है कि विश्व बैंक ने हमारी मास्थित स्थिति का जायजा सेते हुए बड़ी मास्था प्रकट की है भीर यह कहा है कि दुनिया के तमाम देखों में भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जिसने मुद्रास्क्रीति पर नियंत्रण कर लिया है, जशां खाधाओं के भाव कम हुए हैं, जहा उत्पर्दन बढ़ा है। अख संचार के बैंक से. उसके कानसाझिक्म के भाष्यम से हमको महत्व मिलता है तो यह एक बढ़ा संतोबजनक चित्र इसारे सामने 23

[भी राम सहाय पांडे]

जपस्थित होता है, जिससे इमें उत्साह मिलता है।

यह वर्ष उपलब्धियों का वर्ष है। ऐसा जगता है कि इस वर्ष कुछ बदले हुए बाताबरण मे, कुछ परिवर्तित स्थिति मे, शातिपर्वं या मनुशासन-पर्व की संज्ञा देकर, देश में मार्थिक उन्नति व प्रगति के लिये बढो काशियसनैस दिखाई पड़ती है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी के नेतृत्व मे, देश के आधिक विकास के लिमे उनके द्वारा दिये गये 20-माचरण, 20-सुती कार्यक्रम को सारे के सारे देश मे एक स्वर मे स्वीकार किया गया है, ग्रास्था प्रकट की मई है झौर उस पर माचरण करना मारम्म किया गया है। उसी का यह परिणाम है कि भीषोगिक क्षेत्र मे भी उत्पादन बढा है, खेती के क्षेत्र में भी उत्पादन बढा है। उत्पादन के जितने उपकरण थे. उन सब मे भी उत्पादन बढा है।

म्रगर मभा अवाद कं मार्ग पर हमे जाना होगा, तो जो मी हमारे न मिटमेट्स है, उनको पूरा ब रना होगा। यह उत्पादन प्रधान है, मगर उत्तरादन नही होगा तो हम म्रपने वायदो को पुरा नही कर सकते।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जी ने सब की बार, शायद पहलो बार सपने फाइनेन्स बजट मे कुछ प्राथमिनताए सायटींज दी है। उन्होंने रूरल इन्ट्रे प्रेंटड डेवलपमेट स्कीम की एक पुस्तिना तैयार की है जिसमे उन्होने यह कल्पना की है कि हमारी घरनी, पानी, खेती के उपपरण, साधुनिकीकरण सौर जितनी उसकी मामग्री है उसकी साइटिफिक एशोच वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण कैंमे होना चाहिए सौर इस जागृति ने लिये 15 करोड रुपये ना प्रावधान उन्होंने किया है। क्योंकि सब खेती का शरीर से ही सम्बन्ध तही है उसका सम्बन्ध मस्तिष्क-विज्ञान से बन गया है सौर इसके लिए प्रायटिज में पानी हाई-बीठ बीक फ्रॉटलाइकर प्रेस्टीसाइड्व हत्यादि उमास का प्रावझात किया गया है। इसके, साय-साच यह जी प्रावधान किया यया है कि इसकी विज्ञासा हो, इंशकी जानकारी हॉ? कीर पूरी मालूमात हो। उन्होंने जो यह, कांशियसनैस चीर पति इन्ट्रेसेटेड डलेक्प्लेंट > स्कीम के द्वारा दी है झौर 15 करोड़ स्पेये का प्रावधान इसके लिए किया है इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्रो महोदय वधाई के पाल है।

इसका मतलब यह है कि भव जितना पानी हमारे देश मे है उसे खेती की सिचाई की झोर उन्मुख करना चाहते है। हमारे देश मे पानी की कमी नही है। संसार का 1/10 पानी हमारे देश मे है बहुत-सी दिवर्स है। बहुत-सी रिवर्स का झगडा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि नदियों के झगढे का कोई प्रश्न नही होना चाहिए। यह राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है। जब ग्राप इट्रप्रेंटेड डवलपमेट की बात सोचते हैं तो पानी जिसे प्रावधानता की कक्षा मे रखा डा सकता है वहा पर झाप देखे कि कोई झगडा न हो ग्रीर जो भी निर्णय केन्द्र कर दे उसे सबकी मानना चाहिए। जितने भी विवाद हैं वे मब दूर होने चाहिये।

ग्रापने बहा है कि हमको इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनानर खेती क उत्पादन के माथ-साथ एत्रोच रोड मार छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों ने माध्यम से जो वहा की लोकल पापूलेशन है वहा के यथ हैं उनको उनमे लगाना है यह एक बडा अच्छा कन्सैशन है। क्योंवि नगरों का जो बढना है और उनमे स्लम का बढना इसी कारण है कि सारे के मारे नौजवान सहर की तरफ भागते हैं। मगर लोकल इडीजिनस, छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के माध्यम से इन्फ्रान स्ट्रैक्चर देकर उनको बही रोक दे बही उनको काम दे तो यह एक बड़ी मच्छी बात है, जो कि मापने सोची है लेकिन इसके पहले उनको टैक्निकल नो-हाऊ मादि सब बताना चाहिए झौर जितने झापके पाम सावन हैं वह सब के सब गाव की तरफ़ जाने चाहिये। ग्रब बम्बई, कलंबल्ला मद्वास, दिल्ली, या फरीदाबाद के दिंग पूरे हो चुके हैं, वहां बढ़ा कंसट्रेशन, केन्द्रीकरण हो गया है। जूबीवों का धब तो देहात की तरफ बढ़ना पाहिए। छोटे-छोटे उबीयो के प्रति यह बात साफके मन में हैं, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है, लेकिन दह नहीं होना चाहिए कि इल्फ़ास्ट्रक्चर की कमजीरी के कारण हम बेकार रहे। हमें जीजन के बाद बेकारी भी दूर करनी है। सपर बेकारी दूर करेंगे तभी मोजन दे सर्वेगे। जीवन और काम प्राय: पर्यायवाची सब्द हैं संज्ञा है, जो साथ-साथ चलते हैं। भाषको इस तरफ वड़ी सतर्कता के साथ धीर जामृती के साथ कार्यम बडाने चाहिएं।

धापको यह वर्ष उपलग्धि का वर्ष रहा है। धव स्टील, सीमेट, इंजीनियरिंग गडज और टैक्निकल नो-हाउ यहा से एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, ट्रेड वैसेंस भी पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबसे इस वर्ष अच्छे हैं और इस कारण जो विदेषी मुद्रा मजित करते है, वह भी बहुत ठीक है।

एक सबसे भ्रष्टिंगे वात यह है कि जो इंडियन ग्रोरिजन के लोग विदेशों मे जाकर बस गये हैं, उनके द्वारा विदेशी मुदा भजित करके यहा भजने का जो प्रविधान किया गया है, जो सुविधाये दी है, मै भभी सियापुर में था वहां के व्यापारियों ने उसकी बडी सराहना की है। जो रैसा वहां कका हुआ था, वह भव विदेशी मुदा मे ही यहां जमा किया जा सकता है भौर उसका उपयोग भी विदेशी बुद्रा में बाहर कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से विदेशी मुदा आई है भौर उसका स्वागत किया गया है।

सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न हमारे देश में ग्रनाज का था। ग्रापने दो-तीन वर्ष की स्थिति देखी है। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में देखा कि दाने-दाने के ज़िए हमारे गांवों में लोग तड़प वए। छलो सगढ़ की स्थिति ऐसी है कि अपर पानी होगा तो चैती हुांगी, धान होगा, ग्रगर पानी रही होगा नो सूथा होगा। रबी की फाय में तों यह होता है कि पानी कम भी हुआ तो कुछ न कुछ उगा लेते हैं, लेकिन अप्रयर आन की खेती में पानी नहीं होगा तो बिल्कुल सूखा पड़ेगा। 2 3 वर्ष के कठिन काल के बाद यह वर्ष अच्छा हुआ है और छतीसगढ में अनाज अच्छा हुआ है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पांचधीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जा एसो केणन करने हैं, उसमें पार्ट शियल को भी देखना चाहिए । हमारे यहां नर्बदा प्रधान नदी है, उसके प्रलावा ग्रीर घी बहुत सी नदियां हैं, पानी हमारे यहां है, लेकिन सिंचाई का प्रतिशत पंजाब ग्रीर हरियाणा के मुकाबले बहुत कम है। यह 8 प्रतिशत के करीब है। इस 8 प्रतिशत की सिंचाई से हम तमाम मध्य प्रदेश को खिला नहीं सकते है। नदियों के पानी का एलोकेशन प्रगर प्राप एरिया की दृष्टि से करें, पोर्टेशियल भीर प्रोडक्शन को देखकर करे तो हम खेती का विकास ज्यादा तेजी से कर सकते हैं, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से भ्रागे बढ सकते हैं।

मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराते हुए निबेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो मार्गदर्शन हमको मिसा है, जा रांशनी मिली है, जिस प्रकार आपने एक प्रैक्टिकल बजट रखा है, और समूचे देश की स्वोक्तति प्राप्त की है, एक कांशियसनैस पैदा की है, जागृति की है और उत्पादन आरिएन्टेड दिमाग पैदा करने की कोशिश की है, इसके लिए आप बधाई के पाल हैं।

धीं राम देव सिंह (महाराजगज) : प्राध्यक्ष महोदय, फिनांस बिल पर बहस के दौरान माननीय सदस्यों ने देश की प्रगति ग्रीर हावि के विकास पर काफी संतीच प्रकट किया है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि जब स्वराज्य होना तो वह गांवों मे ग्रायेगा। इसलिए मैं

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[श्री राम देव सिंह]

माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान गांवों की स्थिति की ग्रोर ग्राकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

मंत्री महोदय किसी भी गांव में चलें और वह अपने साथ अर्थ-शास्तियों की एक टोली ले लें, जो इस बात का सरवे करे कि आज से बीस, पच्चीस साल पहले गांवों की जो स्थिति थी, क्या उसमें कोई सुधार हुआ है। तथ्य यह है कि आज भी गांवों में वही टूटी-फूटी सड़कें है, वही अंधकार है, वही आशिक्षा और बेकारी है, वही पुलिस का गुल्म और घूसखोरी है और जनता में वही भय का वातावरण है।

सरकार भले ही कितना ढ़िंढ़ोरा पीटे कि उसने गांवों के लोगों और किसानों के रहन-सहन के स्तर में उन्नति की है, भले ही विश्व बैंक ने सरकार के कार्यों की कितनी प्रशंसा की हो, लेकिन मेराटेस्ट तो गांचों की वास्त-विक स्थिति है---ग्रगर वहां के लोगों के जीवन में कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई है, तो सरकार के प्रचार और प्रशंसा का कोई महत्व नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि कृषि की पैदावार बढी है। लेकिन क्या वह इमर्जेसी के कारण बढी है? जब से सरकार देश की छाती पर तलवार ले कर बैठी है, क्या वह तब से बढी है ? क्या यह कम 1967-68 के बाद से शुरु नहों हो गया था ? जब इस देश में भंयकर सुखा और किसानों में भखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई, तब उसने किसानों को मेहनत करने और पानी पैदावार को बढाने के लिए झक झोर दिया । यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने कूछ साधन उपलब्ध कराये, कृषि का विकास हुआ और गैदावार बढी, लेकिन आज किसानों को अपनी पैदावार की कीमत क्या मिल रही है ? सरकार उनको गेहूं की कीमत 105 अरुपए प्रतिक्विंटल देती है। लोहे स्रौर सीमेंट की पैदावार भी बढी है, लेकिन ग्राज लोहे, सौमेंट स्रोर पम्पिंग सैट स्रादि की कीमत क्या

है ? 500 रुपए में बिकने वाला पम्पिग सैट आज 5500 रूपए और 6,000 रुप ए में बिक रहा है। 9,000 रुपए या 10,000 रुपए में बिकने वाला जेटर ट्रेक्टर ग्राज 46,000 रुपए में बिक रहा है।

सरकार की तरफ से बड़ा संतोष प्रकट किया जाता है कि चीजों की कीमतों में हरास हम्रा है। मगर कल-कारखानों में बनी हुई वस्तुओं की कीमतों में किसी तरह का हरास नहीं हुम्रा है। अगर हरास हुम्रा है, तो इस देश के अन्नदाता, इस देश के प्राण, गांवों के किसान ने जो पैदावार बढाई, उसकी कीमत को सरकार ने घटाया है। पन्तनगर एग्री-कल्चरल यनिवसिटी ने बताया है कि एक क्विंटल गेहं पैदा करने के लिए किसान को 105 रुपए खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। लेकिन सरकार उसको उतनी भी कीमत नहीं देती है। किसान जब अपना गेहूं बेच कर सिचाई के लिए पम्पिंग सीट), या घर बनाने के लिए सीमेंट, या खरपी ग्रौर कूदाल बनाने के लिए लोहा लेने के लिए जाता है, तो उसको कहीं अधिक पैसा देना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की ग्राधिक नीतियों के कारण ग्राने वाले ढाई तीन बरसों में लगभग 30 परसेंट किसान अपने खेतों को येच कर शहरां की स्रोर जाने वाले हैं।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम एक प्रगति शील प्रोग्राम है। इस बात की कौन नहीं मानता है ? लेकिन यह 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम एक दिखावा मात्र बन कर रह गुग्रा है । ग्राप चल कर किसी थाने के दरोगा या किसी जिले के डिस्ट्रिब/ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के चरित्र को देखिए ग्रगर उसमें किसी तरह का सुधार हुग्रा हो, तो मैं सरकार की बात को मान लंगा ।

में ने तो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को एक सूत्र में बांध दिया है और वह एक सूत्र यह है कि ब्रादमी को कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ होना चाहिए।

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अगरं ब्रादमो कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ होगा, तो वह अनुशासित, दूरदर्शी और मेहनती होगा । क्या सरकार ने देश में कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ नागरिक पैदा किये हैं ? क्या उसने लोगो की कर्त्तव्य-भावना को जगाया है ? डर ब्रौर भय के कारण भले ही उनमें कुछ परिवर्त्तन हुम्रा हो, लेकिन सरकार ने उन्हें कर्त्तव्य का जान नहीं कराया है । सरकार उन्हें कर्त्तव्य का ज्ञान श्रपनी सेवा ग्रौर ग्रपने चरित्न से ही करा सकती है, तलवार लेकर छाती पर बैठ कर कोई प्रशासक कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ नागरिक पैदा नहीं कर सकता है ।

सरकार ने अपनी नीतियों के कारण देश को एक बड़ी भारी विपत्ति में डाल दिया है । उसने अखबारों पर अंकुश लगा दिया है । नागरिकों की जुबान बन्द कर दी है और ज्यायालयों का दश्वाजा बन्द कर दी है और ज्यायालयों का दश्वाजा बन्द कर दिया है । एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि अगले दस वर्षों का समय देश के लिए भयंकर होगा । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी प्रजातांतिक संस्थाओं और मूल्यों को रेस्टोर करे । आप ने सुना होगा कि भागलपुर जेल में गोली चली है डैकतियां बढ रही हैं, पटना नगर में बैंक को लूटा गया है । सरकार इस 20-सूती कार्यक्रम का झुनझुना बजा रही है, लेकिन ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति डेटेरियोरेट कर रही है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 20-सूती कार्यक्रम से मुझे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक प्रजातांत्रिक वातावरण में जनता का सहयोग लेना झावश्यक है।

श्वो सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्रापका बहुत ग्राभारी हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे बोलने का ग्रवसर दिया । इस पांच मिनट के समय में मैं केवल कुछ सुझाव ही दूंगा । लोगो को भारी आणा थी कि इमरजेंसी के बाद जो बजट ग्राएगा वह एक नए प्रकार का बजट होगा, लेकिन जैसा कि मेरी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्थों ने कहा है, यह बजट हिन्दुस्तान के सरमायादारों के हक में है ग्रीर ग्रमी भी उसमें कोई ग्रामूल परिवर्तन नहीं हुग्रा है।

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जैसा कि सब माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, यह बात सही है कि किसानों की पैदावार का दाम गिरा है, मगर दूसरी तरफ उद्योगों में पैदा होने वाले माल का दाम नहीं गिरा है । इससे किसानो की कठिनाइयां ग्रीर ज्यादा बढी हैं । बहुत जगह बिजली ग्रीर खाद के दामों में वृद्धि वे कारण भी किसानों की परेशानियां बहुत बढ गई हैं । ग्रगर सरकार उद्योग में पैदा होने वाली चीजों के दाम भी गिराये, तो किसानों के माल के दाम गिराने में कोई ग्रापत्ति नहीं हो सकती है । लेकिन सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है ।

जहां तक 20-सुत्री कार्यक्रम का संबध है, यूं तो जब से कांग्रेस ने समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की चर्चा शुरू की है, तब से लगातार कई प्रकार की ग्रच्छी-ग्रच्छी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन उन पर ग्रमल करने की कोई मशीनरी नहीं है । मैं जोधपुर गया था। वहां गरीबों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है। हर एक ग्रादमी से ग्राल्टरनेटिव जमीन कै लिए 500 रुपए की मांग की जा रही है। बे लोग 500 रुपए कैसे दे सकते हैं?

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं साफ़ तौर से कह सकता हूं कि वहां सारा ग्रावंटन कवल कागजों पर हो रहा है। जो लोग जमीन पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं, उनको बेदखल करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हम रोज ग्रख-बारों में पढते हैं, ग्रौर रेडियो पर सुनते हैं। कि जमीन का ग्रावंटन हो रहा है। लेकिन इस बारे में जनता का सहयोग नहीं

[बी सरंजू वारे]

विया जा रहा है। युख्य रूप से झावंदन का सारा काम व्यूरोकेसी के हाम में दिया गया है। व्यूरोकेसी जैसी हमारे मुल्क की है खबे माप सल्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किस तरह से वह गरीवों को लूटती है। जो 20 सूवी कार्यक्रम का लाभ उन्हें होना जाहिए वह नही हो रहा है।

12.00 hrs.

दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहां बुनकरीं की समस्या है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में उनके लिए भी कहा गया है। लेकिन उनकी मांग ग्रीर खपत का कोई प्रबन्ध ग्रद तक नही हो सका है।

मैनेजमेंट में मजदूरी के पार्टिसिपेशन की बात है। उसकी तरफ हमारी पार्टी के लोगों वे भौर लोगों ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है। भाज हालत यह है कि सारे देश में साक माउट है। कारखाने बन्द हैं मौर इस एमजेंसी का लाभ उठा कर हिन्दुस्तान के पूजीपति मजदूरो पर भारी मत्याचार कर रहे हैं। मजदूर बेचारे बाल नहीं सकते हैं। अभी मैं मझौली गया था पीलीमीत जिले में । बहां लोगो को निकाल दिया गया है। कोमापरेटिव की मिल है। वहां का मैंनेजमेंट कोई बात सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। एमजेंसी से मजदूरों को जो झाशा थी, मजदूर यह समझते वे कि एमरजेंसी का इस्तेमाल मुनाफाखोरों भीर बड़े-बड़ें बदमाग सोगों के खिलाफ होगा लेकिन वह माज मजहरों के बिलाफ हो रहा है। इससे मज-इरों में दिनो-दिन झसन्तोष बढ रहा है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात के बहुत ज्यादा तो सहमत नही हूं कि कुछ इस देश मे हुमा ही नही । मगर मैं यह मानता हूं कि एमर्जेसी में मखबार बन्द हैं, जसूस नही निकस सकते हैं, सभायें नही हो सकती हैं, उनके विष्याप कुछ कहा नहीं जा सफता है। इंसलिए पूरी मननानी पूरे वैष में हो पही है। इंसको रीकने का कीई न कोई रास्ता निवायना पहिए।

भी की के पूर्वण : आपके सम्बेबार की तो तादाद बढी है।

वी सरणू पीडे : हमारे घववार की तावाद बढती है, हमारा घववार बोड़ा बहुत विकता है तो उसको नोटिस विसती है ग्रीर रोज टेलीफोन किया जाता है।

घब मैं फेमिली प्लानिग बाले मामने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया है। यह सरकार कहती है कि हम किसी के साथ जबर्दस्ती नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसी सदन में माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री ने पड़ कर सुनाया कि किस तरह से मर्कुलर भेजे गये हैं धौर पुलिस को कहा गया है कि हम तुमको दस रुपए देंगे, तां पुलिस नाले ठेले वालो को, इनके वालों को, टांगे वालों को घोड़े वालों को सबको पकड़-मकड़ कर साते हैं और प्रब तो खुले माम डाक्टरों को बूस देकर झूठा सटिफिकेंट प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। इस फैमिली प्लानिंग से क्या लाभ होगा। में खुद एक मौक पर गया। वहां मैंने देखा कि 60 साधुओं का भापरेशन किया गया था जिनकी उम्र सत्तर साल थी । इस तरह से फोमिली प्सानिग चलाने से कोई लाग है ? साधु भी, जिखमें में, पागल भी, कोडी भी, सबको पकड़ पकड़ कर ला रहेहें।

म्राज्यका महोव्याः यह कहां की बात हे?

भी सरबू पांडे: यह हमारे जिमे की बात है में बुद अपनी झांब से देव कर सामा ! उत्तर प्रदेश में कि सामुझा का पकड़ कर.

लाया गया, उनको साठ साठ रुपये दिये और उनका आपरेशन किया गया । लोग झूठा सटिफ़िकेट हासिल कर ले रहे हैं . . (व्यवधान) फ़ोमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि चाहे सरकार ऊपर से भले ही कहती हो कि जबदेस्ती नहीं करना चाहते हैं सगर इस तरह के निर्देश सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, ग्रध्यापकों को, चकबन्दी में काम करने वाले ग्रधिकारियों को ग्रौर दूसरे लोगों को दिये गये हैं। मैं एक केस को जानता हूं कि उस आदमी का आपरेशन कराया गया जिसकी शादी हुई ही नहीं थी ग्रौर यह कहा गया कि तुमको जमीन दी जायेगी। इस लालच में उसका श्रापरेशन कराया गया। सरकार को इसे देखना चाहिये ।

बेकारों की समस्या हमारे देश में बड़ी भारी है। उन बेकारों के लिये प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है कि झाड़ू लगास्रो स्रोर पेड़ लगाम्रो । यह योजना कितन दिन चलगी ? यह तो बिल्कुल मुल्क के साथ मजाक हो रहा है। जो मुल्क के करोड़ों नौजवान बेकारी से पागल हो कर सारे के सारे जयप्रकाश के मूवमेंट में शामिल हो गये थे, अब वही नौजवान फिर एकट्ठे हुये हैं तो उसको प्रोग्राम दिया गया कि झाड़ू लगाग्रो, पड़े लगाम्रो। तो देश के पढे लिख नौजवानों को कैसे समझाया जा सकता है। बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई प्रोग्रास देश के सामने नहीं रखा है स्रोंर यह एक भारी समस्या है। ग्रगर उन बेकारों को काम नहीं दिया गया तो देश में आप चाहे जितनी एमरजन्सी लगा लीजिये कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। एमरजेन्सी का प्रभाव अब धीरे धीरे लोगों के दिलों से समाप्त हो रहा है स्रौर यह व्यवस्था ज्यादा दिनों तक नहीं चल सकती । या तो ग्रामूल चूल परि-855 LS-2

वर्तन कीजिये । समाज में श्रौर कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाइये जिससे बेकारों को काम मिले, गरीबी दूर हो श्रौर जो बातें कही गई हैं उनको पूरा किया जाय, ग्रगर वह कदम नहीं उठेगा तो यह झाड़ू लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

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एक समस्या की तरफ मैं और ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह है चीनी मिलों के बारे में । मैं नहीं समझता सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में । लगातार प्रस्ताव पास हुये और हर बार कहा गया कि रात दिन इन चीनी मिलों के द्वारा किसानों की लूट होती है और ये सारे का सारा रुपया सरकार से ले लेते हैं इस नाम पर कि हमारी मिलें खराब हैं, हमारी प्रोडक्शन गिर रही है और किसानों को पैसा नहीं देते हैं । लेकिन फिर भी इन चीनीं मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठाने की बात इस बजट में नहीं कही गई है ।

मैं यह मानता हूं, कि यह ठीक बात है कि देश में कुछ परिवर्तन हुये हैं, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। इस एमर्जेन्सी से कुछ लाभ हुये हैं। कूछ ऐसे लोगों पर जो देश को गलत दिशा में ले जाना चाहते थे रुकावट आई है। मगर गरीबी अन्याय और लूट जारी है ग्रौर मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस राय से भी सहमत हूँ कि घूसखोरी बढी है।-एक एक सिपाही, एक एक थानेदार इस एमर्जेन्सी का लाभ उठा कर कितना रुपया कमा रहा है इस तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। हर तरफ से रास्ते बन्द हैं। लोगों में एक घुटन सी पेदा हो रही है। यह घुटन का वातावरण--- शशि भूषण जी कहते हैं कि ग्रभी दस साल ग्रौर बनाये रखा जाये । हम तो कहते हैं दस साल नहीं इसको तो एक दिन में समाप्त किया जा सकता है । लेकिन उस ग्राधार को समाप्त कीजिये जिसकी बदौलत मल्क में यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। मकान

मिराये जा रहे हैं, दिल्ली में बुलबोजर चला कर मकान गिराये जा रहे हैं इन नाम पर कि नई बस्तियां बसाई जायेंगी । ऐसे ऐसे मकान गिराये जा रहे , एक जगह झाप चल कर खुद देख लीजिये, मैं पांडव नगर गया झौर दूसरी यमुना पार की बस्तियों मे गया था...

इष्टियक्ष महोदव धाप चीनी मिलों पर समाप्त कर रहे थे, ध्रब बुलडोजर पर ग्रा गये।

श्री सरखू पांडे मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ये जो माकान गिराये जा रहे हैं इनमें क्वावट पैदा करनी चाहिये। बिना झालटर-नेटिव जवीन दिये उनके झच्छे घच्छे मकान गिरा कट दम दम गज जमीन उनको खिचरी-पुर गांव में दी गई है जहां बाढ में सारे के मारे मकान वह जायेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि मगर इम देश को मागे बढाना है नो एमेर्जेन्सी का इस्नेमाल कीजिये उन लोगो क खिलाफ, जो देश के सतु हैं। मजदूरों के खिलाफ, गरीवां के खिलाफ भीर माम लोगो के खिलाफ इसका इस्नेमाल होगा तो इसने जनता में मज्छी भावना नहीं पैदा होगी।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister. If you like, you can speak sitting.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): Mr Speaker, Sir, after the general budget speech, there was an elaborate discussion on it and I had the privilege of replying t_0 the debate also not only here but also in the other House wherein I had dealt with the various aspects of the economic policy of the Government.

And there had been discussion on the demands of the various Ministries.

There elso points have been made and they have been answered. We are in the final stage of the budget of considering and passing the Finance Bill. At this stage, I do not propose again to answer the criticisms or suggestions with regard to general policy. Particularly, the emphasis which has been laid the ideological emphasis which has been laid as usual, by some of the parties, I am not brushing them aside as completely irrelevant but, unfortunately, those ideologies do not fit in with the policies that we have adumbrated for ourselves here which we want to implement. It is in this context that the taxation policy and also the amendments we are making to-day will have to be judged.

In addition to that, my task has been made much easier by the intervention of my collesgue. Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, who made a comprehensive speech, particularly, with regard to the taxation administration and some of the other points

So, I propose to confine myself strictly to deal with the contents of the Finance Bill and some of the suggestions that have been made with regard to this Finance Bill and also deal, perhaps again, briefly, with regard to the Government amendments also which we have given for purposes of improving the Finance Bill This is something like giving the final machining to take out some of the raw edges The amendments are only on those jines.

I shall first refer to some of the points made with regard to the investment allowance. While Shri H. M Patel was somewhat surprised that the mining industry was being left out and so also export-oriented industrie Shri Salve went so far as to question the very basis on which the indutries were included in the Ninth Schedule of the Income-tax Act. Having presumed that the list had no rational basis, he went further to suggest that all Industries should get the benefit of

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invasiment allowance. I wish the Government were in a position to sacrifice unlimited revenue. And we will have to cut the plan and investment also to that extent. But, as hon. Members are aware, in order to support the large plan outlay, which we have provided during the year 1976-77 and, at the same time, keep inflationary forces at hay, we have to be highly selective while sacrificing revenue.

The benefits to the economy as a whole have to be carefully weighed before any concession is granted. This is precisely what we have done. Even at the time of drawing up of the list of industries for inclusion in the Ninth Schedule, deep and careful scrutiny was undertaken and only industries which fulfilled the criteria laid down, were included. I would like to recapitulate that the main factors taken into account were:

- (i) the priority of the product from the angle of exports and the essential needs for intermediate and investment goods and essential needs for mass consumption;
- (ii) extent of capacity constraint on production;
- (ii) reasonable expectation of additional capacity creation in response to fiscal incentives; and
- (iv) amenability of the product to precise description.

It was on the basis of the careful application of these criteria that the list of industries to be included in the Ninth Schedule was drawn up. It was not as if the list was prepared in an ad hoc fashion. During the current budget exercise, the list was again reviewed and on the recommendation of the Ministry of Industrial Development, we have added eight more items to the list. I can only assure hon. Members that the matter will be constantly under review and suitable changes will be made to the list from year to year depending on the developing situation.

I was rather surprised to find that while Shri Salve has argued forcefully for the extension of investment allowance which has to be created out of profit, to the backward areas, he had at the same time setated that industries in backward areas cannot expect to make profit for 15 years. Investment allowance is admissible in the case of backward areas also in so far as industries included in the Ninth Schedule are concerned. There are already a package of incentives for industries in backward areas. For instance, Section 80 HH of the Income tax Act exempts 20 per cent of profits derived from industrial undertakings set up in backward areas for a period of 10 years. What is really needed is the selection of appropriate instruments which would give real benefit to the right type of industries coming up in backward areas. Such industries should add to the total wealth of the region rather than deplete it. For the development of backward areas. as I have already mentioned on more than one occasion, the real solution lies in the establishment of industries which exploit the natural resources of the area through a technology appropriate to the manpower resources in the area. Location of large industries might give employment to a limited number of people, but might at the same time also lead to pockets of high purchasing power which ultimately would impoverish the adjoining rural areas Bihar is a typical example of such a phenomeron. The entire question of development of backward areas is now under examination by a high-powered committee under my esteemed colleague Shri T. A. Pai and I can only assure the hon. Members that whatever fiscal incentives are necessary to really improve conditions in backward areas would be given Government's most considered attention.

I shall now clarify certain points in regard to taxation of non-residents for which provision has been made in the Finance Bill. Hitherto, income by way of royalties received by non-residents was charged to tax on a net basis, that is, after allowing deduction in respect of expenses from the gross amount of such income. In the case of foreign companies, the net income received under approved agreements was charged to tax at the rat of 52.5 per cent. Further, lumpsum payments received by non-residents outside India for the delivery of designe and drawings relating to any patent, invention, etc. outside India were not chargeable to tax in India.

Under the Finance Bill, it is proposed to levy income-tax at the rate of 40 per cent on the gross amount of royalties received by foreign companies under approved agreements made on or after 1st April, 1976. Royalties received under approved agreements made before that date will, however continue to be taxed at the rate of 525 per cent on net basis. Further, lumpsum payments received by such companies outside India for the delivery of designs and drawings outside India will be chargeable to tax in India in all cases, irrespective of the date on which the agreement was made Such lumpsum payments will, however, be charged to tax at the rate of 20 per cent of the gross amount if these are received under approved agreements made on or after the 1st April 1)76.

It has been represented that foreign supplies of technical knowhow had entered into agreements or had finalused proposals for the receipt of such lump sum royalties with the approval of the Central Government on the understanding that such payments would be exempted from tax. In order to matigate hardship in such cases, I proposed to exempt from income-tax the lumpsum payments of this type received under approved agreements

made before 1st April, 1976. Such lumpsum payments received under agreements made after 31st March, 1976, will, at the option of the foreign company, be treated similarly if the agreement was made in accordance with the proposals approved by the Central Government before 1st April, 1976. Foreign companies which exercise an option under the proposed provision will continue to pay incometax in respect of the remaining royalty income on the existing basis. In other words, income-tax in respect of the remaining royalty income will be charged at the rate of 52.5 per cent on a net basis. The net amount of royalty income will, however, be computed after limiting the deduction on account of expenditure incurred on earning such income to 20 per cent of the gross amount. Foreign companies which do not exercise this option will be governed by the new scheme of taxation of royalties laid down in the Bill They will, thus, have to pay income-tax at the rate of 20 per cent on the gross amount of the lumpsum royalties and at the rate of 40 per cent on the remaining amount of royalty.

Under another provision in the Finance Bill, interest payable by a nonresident will be deemed to accrue or arise in India if it is payable in respect of any debt incurred or moneys borrowed and used for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by the non-resident in India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India. It has been represented that while it will be fair to tax interest payable by a non-resident carrying on business in India on moneys horrowed by him from another non-resident for the purposes of his business in India, taxation of interest paid by a non-resident to another non-resident in other cases will result in casting the tax net too wide Thus, in a case where a nonresident 'A' borrows moneys from another non-resident 'B' for investment in shares of an Indian company, nonresident 'B' should not be charged to

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tax on interest received by him from 'A' as the narus between the investment in India and non-resident 'B' is rather tenuous. It has also been represented that taxation of income in such cases will adversely affect investment in India. I, therefore, propose to exclude from the tax net interest received by a non-resident from another non-resident unless such other non-resident carries on a business or profession in India.

Shri Salve has taken rather strong exception to the fact that outstanding fees in the case of lawyers and solicitors only have been exempted and other professionals have not been covered. Our decision was taken after careful examination of representations received in the matter. We also had before us the considered views of the Attorney General before making the decision. As the House is aware, outstanding fecs ir, the case of pleading advocates and senior advocates who are briefed by junior advocates are not legally recoverable.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): That is wrong, Sir. Every advocate is entitled to sue in the court of law in India.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is difficult, if not impossible, therefore, to ascertain on a fair basis the recoverable outstanding fees of any advocate or solicitor. Besides many advocates act as well as plead in some cases and only plead in certain other cases. Identification of outstanding fees which can be regarded as asset for the purpose of wealth tax would be an insuperable task in these cases. It was on these considerations that exemption has been proposed. The House will appreciate that prima facie, these considerations do not apply to the case of those belonging to other professions. However, I have an open mind and if any group of professionals are able to establish that they have a problem similar to, if not identical with that of the category already exempted, I shall respond to their representations. The House will appreciate that in

such cases, snap decisions are just not possible and a careful analysis must precede any decision.

Shri Salve has also urged the removal of the so-called disparity between taxation rates in legard to registered firms, especially of professionals, and individuals. He has at the same time argued equally forcefully for the removal of the disparity of rates applicable to the corporate sector and that applicable to HUFs, individuals and partners. I would like to inform the House that the rates applicable to different tax entities are not determined in an ad hoc fashion. They are based on an analytical study of the incidence of taxation with regard to counter-balancing benefits which accrue to the taxable entity. For example, while it is a fact that the combined incidence of income tax on a registered firm and its partners is higher than the tax that would have been paid by the partners of the firm on their respective shares of income if they derived an equal income by separately carrying on their profession or business, this has to be carefully counter-balanced by the special benefits accruing from a partnership as a form of business organisation. In fact. hon. members will recal' that the need for a levy of separate tax on registered firms arose as inter alig on the consideration that many tax payers found it easy to reduce the tax liability by setting up firms with relatives and friends as partners. some of whom were merely benamidars.

Certain hon. members have, perhaps for ideological reasons, been rather critical of the concessions that have been given in e^{x} ccise duties to the private sector My colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has already dealt with this in detail I must, however, say that I am in full agreement with the views of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. that the ball is now squarely in the court of the private sector and that they should proue equal to the challenge posed to them and the confidence reposed in them by the nation.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

The tantiency to fritter away their energies in a gluttonous mood seeking more and more tax concessions must be discouraged. As I had said during the budget debute, the private sector is on trial. It is for the private sector to prove its worth by its performance.

Cartain hon. members pleaded for further relief in respect of excise duty on paper, tractors, certain agricultural implements and bicycles. I have had the matter examined, but I am unable to concede these requests since I find that adequate concessions have already been given in respect of most of these commodities.

Several hon. members have made some constructive suggestions to umprove the economy. I can assure them that their suggestions will receive our highest consideration.

I am deeply grateful to hon members for the appreciation they have expressed in regard to the remarkable progress which our, economy has registered in recent years. This is indeed a tribute to the inspiring and dynamic leadership of the Prime Minster. Economic progress is closely inter-linked and inter-woven with progress in the political and social spheres of activity. The recent developments in our relations with China and Pakistan are of considerable significance to the future of our country. On the social side, long-standing wasteful and evil practices like dowry etc. are now being speedily eradicated through determined action to arouse the social conscience of the nation. The recently announced population policy is another important step in our relentless drive against poverty. Our achievements in the field of science and technology have already received world-wide acclaim and we are one of the top nations in the world so far as scientific skills and technological talent is concerned. Disvipline has been restored in almost every walk of life. Educational institutions have now become centres of learning block splint. Distuisting eltablishments' have "Steenes glasses where work it working. Government offices have achieved a level of ellistency never before reached. Shortages of essential commodities is now only an unhappy memory. We have about 13 million tomes of foodgrains in our godowns today. As you all know, procurement is still going on at a very fast rate.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari): But the prices of agricultural commodities have come down and the prices of industrial goods have not gone down proportionately.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: 1 have dealt with it in my budget speech. I agree that we should have a balance between agricultural prices and industrial prices. Therefore, there is no question of merely having an Agricultural Prices Commission to fix the price for the benefit of the urban consumer For other essential commodities, particularly those required by the rural population, we should have commodity councils or price commissions so that the rural population gets the benefits of lesser prices for their consumption goods. This balance will have to be brought out and this balance, I do agree, dues not exist today.

Power is no longer a constraint to production. Industrial raw materials are available in abundant measure to keep the wheels of industry moving Harmonious industrial relations are the order of the day. As was pointed out, we have fertilisers also and there is not shortage of fertiliser today.

Last year, when emergency was declared, the nation was at cross roads When the new Economic programme was discussed in this august House, I described the situation as a turning point. Yex, indeed, it has been a turning point. We have fully grasped the opportunities thrown up by the new situation brought about by the Emergency. The nation, has antered, a new era of progress and social regeneration. It, therefore, behoves each one of us to do our mite to consolidate the gains of emergency, ensure that the momentum generated is sustained, if not strengthened, that the qualitative change in all facets of national life is preserved if not improved, and strive our ûtmost for the speedy attainment of our cherished goals of a better standard of living for our millions and better quality of life especially in rural India.

Sir, 1 move.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Eill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by elause discussion. Since there are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. I will put them to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER. The question is: "That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bil.

Clause 4 (Amendment of section 9)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause 4. There are four Government amendments.

Amendments* made:

Page 7, lines 35 and 36, omit

"or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India". (89).

Page 8, after line 13, insert-

"Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in relation to so much of the income by way of

royalty as consists of lump sum

consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information cutside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property, if such income is payable in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 and the agreement is approved by the Central Government.

Explanation 1 For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, an agreement made on or after the 1st day of April, 1978 shall be deemed to have been made before that aute if the agreement is made in accordance with proposals approved by the Central Government before that date; so, however, that, where the recipient of the income by way of royalty is a foreign company, the agreement shail not be deemed to have been made before that date unless, before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section (1) or sub section (2) of section 139 (whether fixed originally or on extension) for furnishing the return of income for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, or the assessment year in respect of which such income first becomes chargeable to tax under this Act, whichever assessment year is later, the company exercise an option by furnishing a declaration in writing to the Income-tax Officer (such option being final for that assessment year and for every subsequent assessment year) that the agreement may be regarded as an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976." (90).

Page 8, line 14, for "Explanation", substitute "Explanation 2.". (91)

Page 9. line 23, for "ossembly or",

Substitute "assembly, mining or". (92).

(Shri C Subramaniam),

*Moved with the recommendation of the President,

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adapted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Amenment of Section 10)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, clause 5. There is a motion for suspension of Rule 80(i).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 93 to the Finance Bill, 1976 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (109)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do susperd clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 93 to the Finance Bill, 1976 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (109)

The motion was adopted

Amendment made:

Page 10, after line 29, insert-

'(c) in clause (17), for the words "any Committee thereof;", the words, brackets and figures "any Committee thereof or any allowance received by a member of Finance Bill; 1976 48

either House of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Additional Facilities) Rules, 1978;" shafi be substituted.'. (98)

(Shri C. Subramasiam)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 6 and 7. I put them to the vote of the House together.

The question is:

"That clauses 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding clause 8, there is one amendment in the names of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya. They are not here. There is no amendment to Clause 9. I put clauses 8 and 9 together

The question is:

"That clauses 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill,

Clause 16 (Insertion of new sections 44C and 44D)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Clause 10. SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM. I move amendments Nos. 94, 95, 93 and 97.

I beg to move*:

Page 19, lines 6 and 7, for "referred to in sub-section (2) of section 32", substitute "referred to in this section or in sub-section (2) of section 32." (94)

Page 19, line 13, for "deduction", substitute "deductions". (95)

Page 20, for line 36, substitute-

"gross amount of such royalty or fees as reduced by so much of the gross amount of such royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of mformation outside India in respect of, any data. documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, mcdel, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property;". (96)

Page 21, after line 11, insert-

"(d) royalty received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by a foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 shall be deemed to have been received in pursuance of an hefore agreement made the 1st day of April, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976;". (97)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 19, lines 6 and ', for "referred to in sub-section (2) of section 32", substitute "referred to in this section o_T in sub-section (2) of section 32". (94)

Page 19, line 13, for "deduction', substitute "deductions", (95)

Page 20, for line 36, substitute---

"gross amount of such royalty or fees as reduced by so much of the gross amount of such royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to

any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property,". (96)

Page 21, after line 11, insert-

"(d) royalty received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by a foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 shall be deemed to have been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the last day of April, 1976" (97)

The motion was adopted

MR 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.

MR SPEAKER. There are no amendments in regard to clauses 11 to 16 I put them together. The question is:

"That clauses 1! to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 (Amendment of section 80G).

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. SPEAKER: Now clause 17. There are government amondments. There is also a motion for suspension of rule 80(j).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM; I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sebha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 98 to the Finance Bill, 1976 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (110)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Eusiness in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 98 to the Finance Bill, 1976 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (110)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister. SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move*:

Page 22, for lines 26 to 33, substitute-

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:---

"(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section....

(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) statutes any sum specified is sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum plus fifty per cent, of the balance of such aggregate; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).";

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,--

(i) in sub-chause (v), for the words "for any charitable purpose;", the words "for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely -

"(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10; or

(vii) the Government to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning.", (98)

Page 22. line 34, for "(b)", substitute "(c)" (99)

Page 22, for line 36, substitute-

'and figures 'sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)" shall be'. 100)

Page 23, line 1, for "(c)", substitute "(d)". (101)

MR. SPEAKER. The question is:

Page 22, for lines 25 to 33, sub-

'(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the lat day of April, 1977, namely:---

"(1) In computing the total income of an axsessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section,---

(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum specified in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum plus fifty per cent. of the balance of such aggregate; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).";

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,--

(i) in sub-clause (v), for the words "for any charitable purpose;", the words "for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:--

"(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10: or

(vii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning;",". (98)

Page 22, line 34, for "(b)", substitute "(c)". (99)

Page 22, for line 35, substitute-

'and figures "sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)" shall be'. (109) Page 23, line 1, for "(c)", substitute "(d)". (101)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 22, for lines 26 to 33, substitute---

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:--

"(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section,...

- (i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in subsection (2) includes any sum specified in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum plus fifty per cent of the balance of such aggregate; and
- (11) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).";

(i) in sub-clause (v), for the words "for any charitable purpose;" the words "for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (v). the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:--

- "(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10, or
 - (vii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning;";. (98)

Page 22, line 34 for "(b)", substrtute "(c)". (99)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

Page 22, for line 36, substitute-

'and figures "sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)" shall be', (109) Page 28, line 1, for "ic)", substitute "(d)". (101)

The motion was adopted,

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 (Amendment of section 80M).

MR. SPEAKEP.: Now, there is a government amendment for clause 18.

Amendment* made:

Page 23, for lines 26 to 29, substitute-

"specified in items 2 and 3, item 4 (excluding alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings), items 7 to 15 (both inclusive), items 17 and 18, item 23 (excluding refractories) and items 24, 26, 27 and 29 in the list in the Ninth Schedule". (102)

(SHRI C Subramaniam)

MR SPEAKEP: 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.

MR. SPEAKER. There 18 no amendment to clause 19 The question is:

"That clause 19 stand par" of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 (Insertion of new sections 115A and 115B). MR. SPRAKER: There are severament amendments in visuse 20. Amendment* mode:

Page 24, line 4, jor "115A. Where", substitute "115d. (1) Subject to the provision of sub-esction (2), where". (103)

Page 25, after line 9, insert-

"(2) Nothing contained in subsection (1) shall apply in relation to any income by way of royalty received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement. made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976; and the provisions of the annual for calculating, Finance Act charging, deducting or computing income-tax shall apply in relation to such income as if such income had been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976". (104)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR SPEAKER. The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER. There are no amendments to clauses 21 to 24. J put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 21 to 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 21 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25 (Amendment of Ninth Schedule).

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Amendment* made:

Page 2l', for lines 31 to 33, substitute--

'Amendment of Ninth Schedule.

25. In the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tex Act,---

(a) for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely:--

"4. Steel castings and forgings and alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings.";

(b) after item 24 and before the Explanation, the following items shall be inserted, namely:--'. (105)

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. APEAKER: The question is: "That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, is omended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 (Amendment of Act 27 of 1957)

Page 33, line 23, --for "11" substitute "2" (3) Page 33, line 32,--for "2" substitute "3" (4) Page 33, line 36,---

for "21" substitute "5" (5) Page 34.

Omit lines 4 to 6 (6) Page 34,---

Omit lines 24 to 26 (7) SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: 1

beg to move*: Page 33. line 25.—

for "1" substitute "1" (28) Page 33, hp3 28,--for "12" substitute "21" (29)

Page 33, line 32,--for "2" substitute "31" (30) Page 33, line 36,--for "21" substitute "6" (31)

Page 33, line 28,-

for "Rs. 2,500 plus 11 per cent" substitute "Rs. 5,000 plug 3 per cent.⁴ (53) Page 33, line 32,--for "Rs. 19,000 plus 2 per cent." substitute-"Rs. 20,300 plus 1 per cent." (54) Page 33. hne 36 .--for "Rs. 20,000 plus 21 per cent." substitute "Rs. 40.000 plus 5 per cent." (55) Page 34, line 3,-for "Rs 1,00,000 substitute "Rs. 50,000" (56) Page 34, line 11,for "11 per cent" substitute "3 per cent." (57) Page 34, line 14,for "Rs. 7,500 plus 2 per cent." substitute "Rs. 15,000 plus per cent." (58) Page 34, line 18,for "Rs 17.500 plus 21 per cent." substitute--"Rs 35,000 nlus 5 per cent." (59) Page 34, lin 23,--for "Rs 1,00,000", substitute "Rs. 50.000" (60) SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move*. Page 32, in line 2d, for "shall". substitute "may, at the option of the assessee,". (106)

भी रोभावतार बास्त्री (पटना) ' मध्यक्ष जी, पेज 33 और 34 में जहां बैल्य टैक्स की बात कही गई है, वहां हमारे कई मंगोधन हैं । सरकार जो भभी उन पर कर लगाने की कोशिंग कर रही है, वह बहुत ही कम है क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा बेकार पडा हुआ है । ग्रगर सरकार को यह उम्मीद हो कि वे लोग ग्रपनी विशाल धनराशि को किसी कारण्डाने या किमी उद्योग मे लगायेंगे, तब तो ठीक है लेकिन हमारा यह खयाल है कि ये बडे बडे धनपति हैं, उनके पास ज्यादा धन छोडने की ग्रावण्यकना नही है क्योंकि ये उस धन को दूसरी तरह वे कामों मे लगायेंगे जिसमे देश की तरक्की नही होगी । ये ग्रपने

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[की रामानतार मास्ते']

स्पये-मैसे को उद्योध-संन्यों ने विकास में नहीं अगाना बाहेंने । इसलिये इस बात को इसल से रखते हुये झ्वे झवकी सम्वत्ति पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर लगाने वाहिये ताकि उनके पास पैसा बैकार न पडा रहे, जिसका इस्तेमाल कर के बे बोरव आरी करे या गलत तरीके के छन्द्यों में लगाये । इसीलिये मैं स्वयने सन्नोद्यन के जरिये से यह चाहता हू कि जहा इस बात की चर्चा है कि पाच साख रुपये तक झाआ परसेन्ट टैक्स झाप लगाना चाहते हैं, उसको झाआ परसेन्ट से बढा कर एक परसेन्ट कर दिया जाये ताकि उन त पास से कुछ पैसा निकले झीर सरकारी बजाने से झाये ।

फिर उन्होंने कहा है कि कहा 5 लाख से ज्यादा झौर 10 लाख दारे तेक है वहा,, इन्होंने टैक्स लगाने की कांशिश की है 25 00 रुपया झौर उस के झलावा डेढ प्रतिशत के हिसाब से । मेरा झन्रुरांध यह है कि 2,5 00 रुपये का 5,000 स्पये कर दिया जाये झौर डेढ प्रतिशत का बढा कर तीन प्रतिशत कर दिया जाये ताकि जिन : पास 5 लाख से दस लाख रूपये तक को सम्पत्ति है, उनसे हम ज्यादा टैक्स ले सकें झोर उद्योग-धन्छो झौर विकास क कामो मे लगा सके, जिससे देश की तरक्की हो ।

उसी तरह से जहा इन्होने दस लाख से पन्द्रह लाख सम्बत्ति रबने वालो पर दस हजार रुपये अरेर दो प्रतिगत कर नारने को कोण्रिज को वहा हमारा कहना है कि यह बोस और वार प्रतिग्नत यानी धुगुना होना बाहिये। जहा इन्होने पन्द्रह लाख पर बीस हजार भीर ढ़ाई परसेंट लगाने की बात कही है बहा हमारा कहना यह है कि इसको चालीस हजार भौर पांच परसेंट कर दिया जाये। इस तरह से हमने प्रेड्स को बढाने के लिवे कहा है। ऐसा हबने इसलिये कहा है ताकि हम उनसे दे सा ले सक्षी।

मापने पुष्ठ 34 में कहा है

"(i) ho wealth-tax shell be payable where the not wealth doos not axceed Rs. 1,00,000;"

इनको ये मुक्त रखना चाहते हैं। हमने कहा है कि एक नाख की सीमा की घटा कर पचास हवार कर दिवा जाता चाहिये।

उसी तरह से साइज जार, पांच बौर छ' मे ग्रापने कहा है :

"(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 5 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,090."

इसको हम हटा देना माहते हैं। पांच परसेंट की सीमा लगाने की अरूरत नहीं है। इसी तरह से लाइंज 24, 75 और 26 में भी इसी तरह की बात कही गई है, इमको भी हम बाहते हैं कि हटा दिया जाये।

ये मब सम्पत्ति कर से सम्बन्धित मेरे संशोधन हैं। मैं आशा करता हं कि मझी महोदय इनको स्वीकार कर लेगे। जिनके पास फालत मार बेकार धन पडा हमा है, सम्पत्ति पडी हई हैं उनसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा ले कर हमको उस पैसे का उत्पादक कायों मे. उद्योग धन्नो का बढाने मे लगाना चाहिये। जब कि हमारे पाम पैसे की कमी है. दसरो पर टैक्स लगा कर हम पैसा लेना चाहते है बहा हमको यह देखना चाहिय कि जिनके पास ज्यादा पैसा जमा है, वह बेकार पडा हमा हे. सम्पत्ति जमा है, उन पर ज्यादा टैक्स न लगाना उचित मालूम नहीं पडता है उन पर ग्रधिक से मधिक कर लगाना चाहिते माँर छोटों को छट देनी चाहिये । इन छोटो के सिलसिले हम बाद में बात करेगे ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, in view of the assurance of the Finance Minister that he will examine the position afresh of all the proposals in respect of outstanding bills, I do not move the amendments.

SHRIC, SUBRAMANIAM; I am not side to accept any of the amendments moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri.

MR. SPEAKER: First I put amendment Nos. 2 to 7 moved by Shri Dinen Bhatlacharyya to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR, SPEAKER; Then. I put amendment Nos. 28 to 31 and 53 to 60 moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 28 to 31 and 53 to 60 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put the Government amendment No. 106 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 32, in line 26, for "shall", substitute "may, at the option of the assessee,",

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That Clause 27, as amended. stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32 (Auxiliary duties of Customs)

Amendment made:

Page 38,---

after line 7. insert-

Provided that on and from the date on which the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) comes into force, this sub-section shall have effect subject to the modification that for the words "First Schedule to the Tariff Act", the words and figures "First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975" (51 of 1975); shall be substituted. (88).

(Shri C. Subramaniam);

First Schedule SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move#: Page 55, line 30,for "8.000" substitute "10,000" (8) Page 55, line 32,--for "8,000" substitute "10,300" (9) Page 55, line 33,--for "8,000" substitute "10,000" (10) Page 56, line 13,for "60" substitute "65". (11) DR. RANEN SEN: I beg to move#: ²age 45, line 15,for "Rs. 8.000" substitute Rs. 12.000" (61) Page 45, line 16,for "17 per cent" substitute "3per cent." (62) Page 45, line 17,for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 12,000" (63) Page 45, line 18,for "Rs. 8,000 substitute "Ks 12,000" (64) Page 45, line 19,for "Rs. 1.190 plus 20 per cent," substitute-"Rs. 390 plus 9 per cent." (65) Page 45, line 22,--for "Rs. 2,190 plus 30 per cent substitute-"Rs. 1,190 plus 20 per cent." (66) Page 45, line 31,for "60 per cent." substitute '65 per cent." (67) Page 45, line 34,for "70 per cent," substitute "75 per cent." (68) #Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR, SPEAKER: The question is:

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to

the Bill.

Clauses 83 to 43 were added to the Bill.

part of the Bill."

"That clause 32, as smended, stand

Page 46, line 13.---

for "Rs. 8000" substitute "Rs. 12,000" (69)

Page 46, line 14.---

for "20 per cent." substitute "5 per cent." (70)

Page 46, line 16.-

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 12,000" (71)

Page 46, line 17,---

for "Rs. 1,400 plus 30 per cent" substitute-

"Rs. 300 plus 10 per cent." (72)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The exemption limit has been fixed at Rs. 8,000/-. My amendment is that, in place of Rs. 8,000/- it should be Rs. 10,000/-. This is because the Government, has amended the categorisation of workers so far as wages are concerned. Previously, a man drawing up to Rs. 500 was being treated as a workman but now this has been raised to Rs. 1,000/-. So, in that context, this limit of Rs. 8,000 has no meaning; it must be Rs. 10.000/-. Actually, what is the value of Rs. 10.000/nowadays? When I came to the Ick Sabha for the first time (at that time Mr. Salve was not there) the limit was Rs. 3.500/-. But, today, even if 1 get Rs. 8,000 the value does not come to Rs. 3.500/. So I plead with the Miniskindly consider this and ter to raise the limit from Rs. 8,000/-Rs. 10,000/- so that the poorer strata of workers and employees may be relieved to some extent.

The other amendments are only consequential.

these workers will be involved in this scale of income-tax. Secondly, there has recently been a change in the Employees State Insurance Scheme. An amending Bill was passed here by which even workers getting Rs. 1,000/ per month have been included in the Employees State Insurance Act.

By an amendment, very recently, it has been done. I plead that, instead of Rs. 8,000, it should be Rs. 12,000, because of these two amending Acts that have been passed by this House-one, very recently.

In the scheme of rates of incometax. I find that people in the higher slabs have got more concessions than the people in the slab above R's, 8,000. This is not proper keeping in view the sense of natural justice. Therefore, we had made some calculations, and I have moved the amendments accordingly.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I am unable to accept these amendments As a matter of fact, these were mentioned during the general debate. and I have answered why it is not possible at this stage. Perhaps, in the next Budget, these may be taken into consideration.

MR SPEAKER. I shall now put Amendments Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 to 11 were put and negatived

MR' SPEAKER I shall now put Amendments Nos. 61 to 72, moved by Dr. Ranen Sen, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 61 to 72 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

- The First Schedule was added to the Bill.
- The Second and Third Schedules were added to the Bill.

* Pourth Schedule SHEI DENEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move*:

Page 73, line 31,---

for "twenty-five" substitute "ten" (12)

Page 73, line 34,-

for "Thirty" substitute "Fifteen" (13)

Page 74, line 17,---

for "Three" substitute "Two" (14)

Page 74, line 21,---

for "Three" substitute "One" (15)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: 1 beg to move*:

Page 73, line 31,-

for "Twenty-five" substitute "Fifteen" (36)

Page 73, line 34,-

for "Thirty" substitute "Twenty" (37)

Page 74, line 21,---

for "Three" substitute "one and a half" (39)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My amendments are very simple. Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 are on page 73. Here in the Bill it is men. tioned "Uncoated and coated printing and writing paper (other than poster paper) - Twenty-five per cent od valorem" and for the next one, it is thirty per cent ad valorem. In the place of "twenty-five" and "thirty" I have suggested "ten" and "fifteen" respectively because it is the common people who are using these papers and paper board; therefore, my Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 are for reducing the ad valorem duty to "ten" and "fifteen" per cent.

My Amendment No. 14 is on page 74, line 17. Here in the Bill it is mentioned: "Cotton fabrics, medium B, that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 17s or more but is less than 26s—Three per cont ad valorem"

My amendment is that, instead of three per cent, it must be two per cent. It will give some relief to the consumers who are mostly poor, who belong to low and middle income groups.

My Amendment No. 15 is on page 74, line 21. In the Bill it is mentioned:

"Cotton fabrics, coarse—that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is less than 17s— Three per cent ad valorem"

Here my amendment is that, instead of three per cent, it should be one per cent, because, this coarse cloth is used by the common people.

So, some concession must be given in this case and instead of three percent, the excise duty should be made two per cent. Another amendment that I have moved is of the same nature. In line 21, I have moved that instead of there per cent, the excise duty should be changed to two per cent. This is because the rate of duty that has been proposed in the Bill will go to increase the burden on the common people. I have suggested this to reduce that burden. These are very important matters and the Government always professes that they will look after the condition of the poor and the poverty-striken people, but here the way the excise duty is proposed to be levied, it is seen that in the case of the affluent section of people, the charge would be less in proportion to that charged from the poor and the common people. If the Government is true to their profession, they must see the justification in my amendments and accept these.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पहले दो संशोधन तो कागज से संबंध रखने वाले हैं। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कागज पर से कर ग्रीर कम वह नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ग्राप जानते हैं कि कागज हमारे देश में गरीब से गरीब जनता इस्तेमाल में लाती है, वह शहर की हो या देहात की हो । इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर भी अगर सरकार उन पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाती है तो यह मैं समझता हूं उचित नहीं है, अनुचित है । इस के उपयोग को देखते हुए ग्रौर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता जो इस का इस्तेमाल करती है इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हए उन्हें इसे और कम करना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैंने यह दिया है कि 25 प्रतिशत ऐड-बेलोरम की बात जो कही गई है उस को 15 प्रतिशत किया जाए ग्रौर जहां 30 प्रतिशत की बात कही है उस को 20 प्रतिशत किया जाय ताकि ग्राम लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सके। आम लोगों की बात तो हम सभी बहुत करते हैं। लेकिन टैक्स लगाने की बात ग्राती है तो उन पर लगा देते हैं।

दूसरे संशोधन कपड़े के संबंध में हैं। कपड़ा हर ग्रादमी इस्तेमाल करता है ग्रीर उस में गरीव ज्यादा हैं । कपडे पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगा देंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि गरीबों को ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ेगा और गरीबों की हालत क्या है ? वे लोग जो पदयाता में गए होंगे या जो पदयाता से पहले और बाद में भी गांवों में जाते रहते हैं उन को मालूम है कि कितने ही लोगों को कपड़े मिलते ही नहीं हैं। जाड़ों में भी उन के बदन पर कपड़े नहीं होते, गर्मी में तो कपड़े होने का सवाल ही नहीं। तो जहां 3 परसेंट की बात कही गई है वहां उसे एक परसेंट कम कीजिए, 2 परसेंट कर दीजिए ग्रौर जहां काटन फौज़िक्स के ऊपर 3 परसेंट की बात कही है, वहां उस को डेढ़ परसेंट कर दी जिए । यही मेरे संशोधनों का ग्राशय है, कागज पर ग्रीर कपडे पर टैक्स कम किया जाये ताकि ग्राम

जनता इस कर भार से मुक्त रह सके, उस को कुछ सहलियत मिले, राहत मिले ।

SHRI C. SUBR'AMANIAM: I am sorry. I am unable to accept these amendments. As a matter of fact, we have considered the question of paper and we grave some concession about which notification has already been issued. Even with regard to the processed fabrics produced by powerlooms, we wanted to give some concessions and that has also been done by notification. I am sorry. I am unable to accept any of these amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 12 fo 15 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to vote.

Amendments Nos. 12 to 15 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the amendments of Shri R'amavatar Shastri to vote.

Amendments Nos. 36, 37 and 39 were put and negatived.

SPEAKER: MR. The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Fifth Schedule was added to the Bill

Sixth Schedule

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move*:

Page 77, line 13,-

for "Twenty" substitute "Ten" (16)

Page 77, lines 14 and 15,-

for "rupees three and seventyfive" substitute "rupee one and seventy-five" (17)

*Moval with the recommendation of the President

68 Finance Bill, 1978 VAISAKHA 27, 1898 (SAKA) Finance Bill 1976 70

Page 77, lines 20 and 21,--for "Rupees three and seventyfive" substitute "Rupee one and ffty" (18) Page 77, line 29,---for "Twenty" substitute "Ten" (19) Page 77, line 31,for "seven" substitute "three" (20) Page 78, line 2,--for "thirty" substitute "fifteen" (21) Page 78, line 6,for "Twenty" substitute "Ten" (22) Page 78, line 22,for "thirty" substitute 'fifteen" (23) Page 78, line 27-"Twenty" substitute for "ten" (24) Page 78, line 31,for "seven" substitute "three" (25) Page 79, line 3,for "Sixty" substitute "Thirty" (26) Page 79, ine 5,for "seven" substitute "three" (27) SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move*: Page 77, line 13,for "Twenty" substitute "Twelve" (40) Page 77, lines 15 and 16,for "three and seventy-five paise" substitute "two" (41)

Page 77, lines 20 and 21,--for "three and seventy-five paise" substitute "two" (42) Page 77, line 29,--for "Twenty" substitute---"Twelve" (43) Page 77, lines 31 and 32,for "seven and fifty paise" substitute "four" (44) Page 78, line 2,--for "thirty" substitute "twenty" (45) Page 78, line 6,for "Twenty" substitute "Tweive" (46) Page 78, line 22,--for "thirty" substitute "twenty" (47) Page 78, line 27,for "Twenty" substitute "Twelve" (48) Page 78, lines 31 and 32,for "seven and fifty paise" substitute-"four" (49) Page 79, line 3,for "Sixty" substitute "Forty" (50) Page 79, lines 5 and 6 .--for "seven and fifty passe" substitute-

"four" (51)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ramavatar Shestri]

Finance Bill, 1978

Page 77, lines 13 10 19,-

for "Twenty per cent. all onlorem or rupees three and seventy-five paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit, whichever is higher."

substitute----

"Nil." (82)

DR. RANEN SEN. I beg to move#:

Page 77, lines 13 to 16,-

for "Twenty per cent. ad valorem or rupees three and seventy-five paise"

substitute---

"One per cent ad valorem or thirty-five paise" (73)

Page 77, lines 20 and 21,-

for "Rupees three and seventyfive paise"

substitute "Thirty-seven paise" (74)

Page 77, lines 29 to 32,-

for "Twenty per cent ad valorem

or rupees seven and fifty paise"

substitute "One per cent ad valorem or thirty-five paise" (75)

Page 78, line 2,-

for "Rupees thirty" substitute

"Rupees two" (76)

Page 78, line 6,-

for "Twenty" substitute "two" (77)

Page 78, line 17,---

for "Rupee one" substitute "Five

paise" (78)

Page 78, line 22,---

for "Rupees thirty" substitute

"Rupees three" (76

Page 78, Mae 27,

for "Twenty" substitute "One" (80)

Finince Bill, 1976

Page 78, lines 81 and 32 .---

for "Rupees seven and fifty paide" substitute "Ten paise" (\$1)

13.00 hrs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I would request the Minister to consider that for medical preparations a cerain amount of alcohol is necessary on which he has raised the duty which will seriously affect the people who come from the middle strata and the lower strata There, I have suggested that at least he must be considerate enough to reduce the rates and there is nothing much to speak on it. It has to be realised by the Finance Minister that it will ultimately affect the ordinary people of our country and if these rates are reduced, the benefit will go to the common people and considering all these aspects, I think he will kindly accept my amendments, specially in regard to those items where alcohol will be required. Even for homoeopathic medicines you will find that he has levied an excise duty which is exorbitant and it must be reduced as suggested by me.

With these words I move my amendments and request the Finance Minister to kindly consider this and accept them

DR RANEN SEN: Regarding the amendments in my name, Nos 73 to 81, I want to make a few points Inmy speech on the Finance Bull I had said that this enhancement of Central excise duty on the patent drugs will completely ruin the common people

Let us examine what is the positions in regard to the duty on drugs. The customs duty on drugs covered by GATT like ampicilin, etc., has been

"Moved with the recommendation of the President,

raised from 20 to 60 per cent. At the prevailing rate of 7.5 per cent excise duty the total realisation is Rs. 27 crores. Now, the additional duty, the hon. Minister has said, will yield Rs. 18 crores. So, it comes to Rs. 45 crores. Then, over and above that, there is a customs duty of 75 per cent on synthetic drugs and penultimate raw materials. The average duty is around 60 per cent and the total imports are Rs. 45 crores and on that there is the duty of 65 per cent. That means that it comes to Rs. 29 crores. Then if you add it to the earlier Rs. 45 crores the total comes to Rs. 74 crores. It means that quite a large amount of money is being realised from medicines on different accounts.

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Now, the Government of India and the Chemical Fertiliser Ministry go on saying and the Government go on repeating, the Health Ministry goes on repeating, that the prices of drugs should be decreased. Now, firstly, the prices of all the inputs of the drugs are rising.

Alcohol and glycerine are common and very essential ingredients of medicine. Their prices are rising. The taxes are rising, but it is expected by the Government that the common man will get medicines at cheaper rates. This is a utopean idea. This is just to bluff the people that the Government of India is making a claim that the prices of the drugs will be lowered with the efforts of the Government. I say, it is impossible. Government has no control on the inputs and raw materials. Therefore, the prices are rising. 90 per cent of the medicines are patent drugs. Had it been an international patent medicine, I could have understood that.

Then I come to patent and proprietory medicines having some alcohol content. The prices of all tonics will rise because Waterbury Compound, Metatone and such other tonics which are prescribed by the doctors contain alcohol. So far as the drugs are concerned, these are taken by the rich and the poor as well. When a doctor prescribes it, the poor man's son has also to use it. If he does not get it because of high price he dies. It is inhuman as the prices of all the tonics will immediately go up.

Secondlly, here it is said—

"Medicinal preparations containing self-generated alcohol which are not capable of being consumed as ordinary beverages".

Fine distinctions have been made and, therefore, the duties have been increased. It is a well known fact that Mrita Sanjeevni Sudha and Drakhashavs contain alcohol. All these ayurvedic tonics used by the people are prepared by the vaids. Since there is alcohol content in them, the prices will go up.

In homoeopathic medicines too, the main ingredient is alcohol. I do not know much of homoeopathy, but this is what I have been told.

By taking a blanket decision, the Government is going to increase the prices of homoeopathic, allopathic, Unani and ayurvedic drugs.

Under it, 90 per cent of the drugs have been covered and only 10 per cent *i.e.*, Vaccines and Sera will be left or exempted. It is inhuman and immoral on the part of the Government to raise the prices of the drugs. These should be fowered.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Before the Minister speaks. I may be allowed to speak, as I have not spoken. I think, it is the third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not the third reading. You may speak later on.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have taken into consideration the various aspects that the hon, members have mentioned. They would find that this is only on 'patent or proprietory medicines'. If it is on the pharmacopocial basis, then it does not come at all. That is what we want to see. On the basis of patent and

75 Finance Bill, 1978

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

proprietory medicines, the same medicines which could be obtained at a lower price, because of these brand names they are able to get higher price. That is why they should be asked to pay high taxes. It is on that basis that it has been put.

As far a_s the other medicinal preparations (where alcohol contents are there) are concerned, this subject has reference to the taxation done for the States. Because these things should not be used with other ordinry things, and that is why we have increased this tax. There is therefore absolutely no case for accepting these amendments. As far as the poor people are concerned, they are not going to be affected at all by this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 16 to 27 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 16 to 27 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos 40 to 51 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 40 to 51 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There are amendments Nos. 73 to 81 moved by Dr. Ranen Sen and amendment No. 82, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. May I put all of them together to vote?

DR. RANEN SEN: Sir, please put amendment No. 73 separately to vote.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I will do so. I will now put the rest of the amendments to vole. I am now putting amendments Nos. 74 to 31 moved by Dr. Ranen Sen and amendment No. 32 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 74 to 81 and 82 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 77, lines 13 to 16,---

for "Twenty per cent ad valorem or rupées three and seventy-five paise"

substitute---

"One per cent ad valorem or thirty-five paise" (73)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 5]

[13,16 hrs.

AYES

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Jegadish Chandrappan, Shri C. K. Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Gupta, Shri Indrajit Pandey, Shri Sarjoo Roy, Dr. Saradish Sen, Dr Ranen Shastri, Shri Ramavatar Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram Ambesh. Shri Arvind Netam, Shri Azız Imam, Shri Besra, Shri S. C. Bhagat, Shri H. K. L. Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhuvarahan, Shri G. Bist, Shri Narendra Singh Brahmanandji, Shri Swami Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal Chandrika Prasad, Shri Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao Chikkalingajah, Shri K.

Daga, Shri M. C. Dalbir Singh, Shri Damani, Shri S. R. Darbara Singh, Shri Das, Shri Dharnidhar Daschowdhury, Shri B. K. Dhamankar, Shri Dhillon, Dr. G. S. Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad Dinesh Singh, Shri Dumada, Shri L. K. Godara, Shri Manj Ram Ishaque, Shri A. K. M. Jadeja, Shri D. P. Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K. Jha, Shri Chiranjib Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra Kailas, Dr. Kamble, Shri T. D. Kaul, Shrimati Sheila Khan, Shri I. H. Kotoki, Shri Liladhar Krishnan, Shri G. Y. Laskar, Shri Nihar Mahajan, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Y. S. Majhi, Shri Gajadhar Marak, Shri K. Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram Mishra, Shri Bibhuti Mohammad Tahir, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri Negi, Shri Pratap Singh Oraon, Shri Tuna Pahadia, Shri Jagannath Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra/ Pandey, Shri Sudhakar Paokai Haokip, Shri Parthasarathy, Shri P. Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat Patel, Shri Arvind M. Patel, Shri R. R.

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah Qureshi, Shri Mohd, Shafi Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K. Rai, Shri S. K. Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai Raj Bahadur, Shri Ram Surat Prasad, Shri Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama Rathia, Shri Umed Singh Raut, Shri Bhola Reddi, Shri P. Antony Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Shri P. V. Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila Salve, Shri N. K. P. Samanta, Shri S. C. Sanghana, Shri Sant Bux Singh, Shri Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar Sathe, Shri Vasant Satish Chandra, Shri Satpathy, Shri Devendra Savant, Shri Shankerrao Shailani, Shri Chandra Shambhu Nath, Shri Sharma, Shri A. P. Shastri, Shri Sheopujan Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan Sohan Lal, Shri T. Stephen, Shri C. M. Subramaniam, Shri C. Swaran Singh, Shri Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tulsiram, Shri V. Vekaria, Shri Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra Yadav, Shri Chandrajit MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 15; Noes: 102 The motion was negatived. businessmen and monopolists to help the country to lift its economy. He said that they are on trial and the ball is in their court and the country wants to see whether they want to play the game. Sir, on what basis he is putting on this optimistic look? It is about two months since the budget proposals were put forward and I would have expected him to tell us whether whatever developments have taken place during these two months between the presentation of the budget proposals and the consideration of the Finance Bill justify the kind of optimism which he has placed in the private sector. Already the newspapers and the econo. mic journals are discussing the socalled mystery of the whole-sale price index showing a 2 to 3 per cent rise. Even since 30th April the index of manufactured commodities has shown an increase of 3 per cent. This budget was hailed in the beginning by many people as though it is going to have de-flationary effect instead of inflationary effect because it is for the first time that there is big reduction in taxes-both direct and indirect-but what do we find! In spite of the fact that there has been a bumper crop of foodgrains and we have built up a substantial buffer-stock, in spite of the fact that procurement, according to the Government, is going very well, in spite of the fact that there has been almost a bumper crop of oilseeds, why is it that the wholesale price index has begun to rise again? It may be argued that it is just a small and temporary shift. But in our minds there are misgivings. This may be the beginning of a new trend if in spite of increased production-both in the private and the public sector-this 2 to 3 per cent rise has come about during this period of two months. It only meansas far as I can understand—that the whole structure of the budget proposals and the philosophy that has guided it has encouraged those people who control marketing operations in this country or who in the past dominated the entire market economy by their metho. ds of speculation, etc. These people have again become encouraged to step up some of their activities which are

AND -

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not being dealt with now as they were at the beginning of the Emergency. Already the price of vanaspati is going up. Already the price of oil has gone up. Sir, huge stocks worth several lakhs of rupees were unearthed the other day in Gujarat. Already there are reports in the Press that smuggled goods which disappeared have begun to re-appear again in the country. And there can be no explanation of this except that this class is being pampered by the Government because they think that only by tampering it, they will stimulate further investment and encourage them to produce more. These people have never agreed. They don't believe in this. They believe in their profits, nothing else. They have never accepted this philosophy. They have always been trying to have an artificially low production so that they can keep the price high. Already during these two months, many private sector units have been closed down and again they are restricting production and they are keeping down the employment as well as utilisation of their capacity and at the same time have mounted a new drive and pressure on the Government for further concessions. During these two months, everyone of those important Chambers of Commerce and Organisations-cf the industrialists, from FICCI to the Indian Chamber of Commerce-have held conferences in the last few days and is that the response he expected it to be? Do they tell the Government 'Yes, now because of all these big concessions, you have given us, now for some time we should not go on pestering you with more demands, but we are going to put our shoulder to the wheel and see that full production and employment are mounted up'? That is not at all what they are doing. They have tasted blood and therefore, they are out now for more blood and they, are demanding that more concessions must be given to them. There must be more relaxation of controls, there must be less restrictions on credit and they must be given so many more advantages and in the meantime they are seeing to it that the units which are under their control are not businessmen and monopolists to help the country to lift its economy. He said that they are on trial and the ball is in their court and the country wants to see whether they want to play the game. Sir, on what basis he is putting on this optimistic look? It is about two months since the budget proposals were put forward and I would have expected him to tell us whether whatever developments have taken place during these two months between the pre-'semiation of the budget proposals and The consideration of the Finance Bill justify the kind of optimism which he has placed in the private sector. Already the newspapers and the economic journals are discussing the socalled mystery of the whole-sale price index showing a 2 to 3 per cent rise. 'Even since 30th April the index of manufactured commodities has shown an increase of 3 per cent. This budget was hailed in the beginning by many people as though it is going to 'have de-flationary effect instead of inflationary effect because it is for the first time that there is big reduction in taxes-both direct and indirect-but what do we find! In spite of the fact that there has been a bumper crop of foodgrains and we have built up a substantial buffer-stock, in spite of the fact that procurement, according to the Government, is going very well, in spite of the fact that there has been almost a bumper crop of oilseeds, why is it that the wholesale price in. dex has begun to rise again? It may be argued that it is just a small and temporary shift. But in our minds there are misgivings. This may be the beginning of a new trend if in spite of increased production-both in the private and the public sector-this 2 to 3 per cent rise has come about during this period of two months. It only meansas far as I can understand-that the whole structure of the budget proposals and the philosophy that has guided it has encouraged those people who control marketing operations in this country or who in the past dominated the entire market economy by their metho. ds of speculation, etc. These people have again become encouraged to step up some of their activities which are

not being dealt with now as they were at the beginning of the Emergency. Already the price of vanaspati is going up. Already the price of oil has gone up, Sir, huge stocks worth several lakhs of rupees were unearthed the other day in Gujarat Already there are reports in the Press that smuggled goods which disappeared have begun to re-appear again in the country. And there can be no explanation of this except that this class is being pampered by the Government because they think that only by tampering it, they will stimulate further investment and encourage them to produce more. These people have never agreed. They don't believe in this. They believe in their profits, nothing else. They have never accepted this philosophy. They have always been trying to have an artificially low production so that they can keep the price high. Already during these two months, many private sector units have been closed down and again they are restricting production and they are keeping down the employment as well as utilisation of their capacity and at the same time have mounted a new drive and pressure on the Government for further concessions. During these two months, everyone of those important Chambers of Commerce and Organisations-of the industrialists, from FICCI to the Indian Chamber of Commerce-have held conferences in the last few days and is that the response he expected it to be? Do they tell the Government 'Yes, now because of all these big concessions, you have given us, now for some time we should not go on pestering you with more demands, but we are going to put our shoulder to the wheel and see that full production and employment are mounted up'? That is not at all what they are doing. They have tasted blood and therefore, they are out now for more blood and they, are demanding that more concessions must be given to them. There must be more relaxation of controls. there must be less restrictions on credit and they must be given so many more advantages and in the meantime they are seeing to it that the units which are under their control are not MAY 17, 1978

allowed to function preperly so that a kind of blackmail is imposed on the Government.

About Welth Tax, I think it is a scandalous matter. The way the Wealth Tax has been reduced, there is no justification for it. Even if there is some justification, it can be argued by some people that by giving some facilities to manufacturers industrialists they may be encouraged to produce more. But to those who are holders of enormous amounts oť on wealth and assets and 80 why they have given such huge concessions in wealth tax? We do not know where the resources are going to come from. We do welcome very much the big increase in plan outlay. That is a move in the correct direction. But as I said in my speech made earlier, if you order a nice suit of cloth, where is the cloth with which you can make that suit? Where are the resources are going to come from to finance this huge plan outlay if on the one hand you reduce wealth tax so steeply and on the other you also reduce other taxes and duties so much on the private sector and the big business sector? Also he has not impored very many new excise duties on the common man Where are the resources going to come from? And in the end we will find that it will be impossible to fulfil these plan targets and once again we will have to think of postponing the finalisation of the Fifth Plan once again prices may begin to raise and burdens will come in the common man and therefore we feel that this whole strategy, the whole phillosophy behind this thing is ill-conceived and it will not consolidate further the gains that we have achieved under the Emergency, but rather will undermine them, and I am afraid that this is all being done under the sustained and concerted pressure which has been exerted for months together on this Government by the big business houses and the Chambers and Comm. erce, FICCI and such other bodies,

Therefore, I am sorry to say that despite one or two positive things in this Finance Bill which we drave alrready mentioned, as a whole, we can not accept this because this is a very dangerous strategy. Therefore, our party will be compelled to record its vote against this Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola); Sir. the main point that I would like to make is that while we are having this marginal economy the effective market is being done by the threecrore people and every time when there is a little surplus we become panicky and every time when there is a little shortage, we also become panicky. This is the present position of our economy. Your budget is aimed at giving a boost to production by concessions. I wish you godspeed and all luck and hope that the industry will respond and will achieve your production target. But what I am eager to know is now we are going to create greater purchising power and consumer goods for the remaining 57-crore of our population. For the programme spelt out in the budget for the growth of agro industries, a paltry sum of Rs. 12 crores has been provided, which is not enough to achieve the objective. If reduction in wealth tax is going to enable you to get this wealth ploughed back to the rural areas for industrial growth, I can understand. I do not know what you have in your mind.

You have suggested this new scheme of investment allowance replacing the original development rebate, which was discontinued.

MR. SPEAKER: At this stage, you are going to back to the clauses. The House has already passed them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What I am suggesting is an administrative matter. You have only to extend the schedule. You have included export-oriented industries. One industry which I have in mind is the iron ore export from Gox which is cent per cent export-oriented. It is not even export-oriented; it is 55 Finance Bill, 1976 VAISAKHA 27, 1898 (SAKA) Finance Bill 1976

completely export. I do not understand why this has not been included. When you want 60 per cent more export earnings to meet the requirements of Marmagoa port, would you please consider including it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have listened carefully to Shri Indrajit Gupta's speech. There are very many points in it which are well taken. We are not unaware of the lurking dangers also. I want to assure him that we would be ever-watchful particularly on the price front and we shall try to see that again this monster of inflation does not raise its head. We will take the necessary measures and we will continuously review it. As far as the private sector is concerned, no doubt his point of view is to a certain extent justified, particularly taking into account the demands made by FICCI even after the budget concessions were given. But I suppose it has become a habit and therefore, however much we may give, they would ask for a little more. I hope it is only a formality of asking for more and taking advantage of all the concessions that have been given, I hope and trust they would respond to the situation. If they do not it is not as if we have no remedy at all.

About the other point made by Mr. Sathe about the mining industry, investment allowance is for future investments. I think mining is now completely reserved for the public sector and therefore, there is no question of giving investment allowance to the private sector for investment in the mining industry.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 6] [13.36 hrs.

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ambesh, Shri Arvind Netam, Shri Aziz Imam, Shri Barman, Shri R. N. Bhagat, Shri H. K. L. Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhuvarahan, Shri G. Bist, Shri Narendra Singh Brahmanandji, Shri Swami Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal Chandrika Prasad, Shri Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh. Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao Chikkalingaiah, Shri K. Daga, Shri M. C. Dalbir Singh, Shri Damani, Shri S. R. Darbara Singh, Shri Das. Shri Dharnidhar Daschowdhury, Shri B. K. Dhamankar, Shri Dhillon, Dr. G. S. Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad. Dinesh Singh, Shri Dumada, Shri L. K. Harı Sıngh, Shri Ishaque, Shri A. K. M. Jadeja, Shri D. P. Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K. Jha, Shri Chiranjib Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra Kailas, Dr. Kaul, Shrimati Sheila Khan, Shri I. H. Kotoki, Shri Liladhar Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

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Laskar, Shri Nihar

Finance Bill, 1974 87 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Y. S. Majhi, Shri Gajadhar "andal, Shri Jagdish Narain Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal ~ipatray . Mehta, Dr. Man m Mırdha, Shri Nathu Re-Mishra, Shri Bibhuti Mohammad Tahir, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri Negi, Shri Pratap Singh Orson, Shri Tuna Pahadia, Shri Jagannath Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey, Shri Sudhakar Paokai Haokip, Shri Parthasarathy, Shri P. Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat Patel, Shri R. R. Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah Qureshi, Shri Mohd, Shafi Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K. Rai, Shri S. K. 'Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai Raj Bahadur, Shri Raideo Singh, Shri Ram Surat Prasad, Shri Ram Swarup, Shri Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama Rathia, Shri Umed Singh Reddi, Shri P. Antony Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami Reddy, Shri P. V.

Salve, Shri N. K. P. Semanta, Shri S. C. Sangliana, Shri Sant Bux Singh, Shri Sathe. Shri Vasant Satish Chandra, Shri Satpathy, Shri Devendra Shailani, Shri Chandra Sharma, Shri A. P. Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore Shastri, Shri Shaoopujan Shivnath Singh Sluri Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan Sohan Lal, Shri T. Stephen, Shri C. M. Subramaniam, Shri C. Swaran Singh, Shri Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tula Ram, Shri Tulsiram, Shri V. Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra Yadav, Shri Chandrailt NOES Banerjee, Shri S. M. Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P. Chandrappan, Shri C. K. Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Gupta, Shri Indrajit Joarder, Shri Dinesh Pandey, Shri Sarjoo Ram Deo Singh, Shri

VAIŠĀKHA 27, 1898 (SAKA)

Sea, Dr. Banen

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Coal Mines

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

Ayes: 99; Noes; 14.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn to meet again at 14.45 hours. 13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after Lunch at Forty-eight Minutes past Forteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We take up the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the House knows, the coal mines in the country were nationalized in two phases. Firstly, the coking coal mines were nationalized in 1971 after taking over their management in the first place; and later, the management of non-coking coal mines was taken over; and that too, was followed by the nationalization of non-coking coal mines. And the intention behind these steps was that coal mines should be owned and managed by the public sector, except that the State Governments could also run the coal mines through their corporations. The Central Government could set up its corporations for managing the coal mines; and the private sector steel plants could also own their coal mines. And it was this broad provision or set of provisions under which the coal mines industry has been functioning in the last few years. Sir, before the coking and non-coking mines were nationalized, all the available records were scrutinized, to determine the number of coal mines.

According to the records which were available with the State Government as well as with the Central Government, in all 925, mines were nationalised, that is, 214 coking coal mines and 711 non-coking coal mines. Subsequently, a number of cases came to light mainly in Bihar in which there were private individuals holding leases of coal mines, and these individuals started operating these mines and extracting coal without proper authorisation. And ultimately we found that in Bihar alone about 450 lease holders were identified. We did not know if this was the total number.

I had a discussion with the Government of Bihar. I tried to ascertain how many cases of private leases escaped notice at the time of nationalisation because this is a problem which I have inherited. I was not aware of the facts at that time. I tried to check the records and history of nationalisation as to how many cases were left out. I found that there were mines with private parties which escaped being identified when the Central Government took over mines at the time of nationalisation. I also found that there were leases granted, by exzamindars or rajahs. ex-rajahs before the commencement of the Mines and Mineral Regulation and Development Act 1957, of which full records were not available in the records of the State Government. So, naturally, the details not being available with the State Government, these also got left out. Then there were idle or dormant leases covering closed or aban-

"The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: - Sarvashri Shankerrao Savant and Tarkesbwar Pandey.