

[Shri P. K. Deo]

it, because we hear that the shop is going to be closed for six months.

MR. SPEAKER : This was discussed at the Business Advisory Committee meeting, and we shall find out some time for discussion of it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Second point. The Minister had give an assurance that they would be bringing the Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill this session. I would like to know when it would be introduced.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am not aware of it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : On Friday, I raised this question and the Minister said he had taken note of it and it would be introduced this session. There was also a question about it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I regret I do not know about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालयर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या लोक सभा की बैठक 12 अगस्त के बाद आगे बढ़ेगी, यदि बढ़ेगी तो वह किस तारीख तक बढ़ेगी और यह कि उस हालत में मेंबरों को इस बारे में पहले से बतना दिया जाय ताकि वह उस के हिसाब से अपना कार्यक्रम बनायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो बढ़ने का कोई खयाल नहीं है।

श्री राज बहादुर : आशा यही की जाती है कि 12 अगस्त को खत्म हो जायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आशा है या आशंका है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : आशा भी यही है और विश्वास भी है कि 12 अगस्त को खत्म हो जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब सही सलामत रहना चाहिए 12 अगस्त को लोकसभा का सेशन खत्म हो जायेगा।

SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister enquire of the Home Minister when he is going to introduce the Bill on Lopal and Lokayukt ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has noted the point.

11.06 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1971—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y.B. Chavan on the 30th July 1971, namely :

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax, as amended be passed.”

There are four names, and there are 50 minutes left.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to say a few word.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call him. Shri Vajpayee may continue his speech.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालयर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि कल मेरे भाषण में कुछ टोकाटोकी हुई। मैं नहीं समझता कि बांगला देश के प्रश्न पर देश में कोई बुनियादी मतभेद है। सारा देश इस बात से सहमत है कि बांगला देश मुक्त होना चाहिए और उस मुक्ति के संग्राम में हम जितना योग दे सकते हैं वह हमें देना चाहिए। मतभेद केवल इस बात को लेकर है कि बांगला देश की स्वतन्त्र सरकार को अभी मान्यता दी जाय या अटलनाथ कृष्ण किस तरह से मोड़ लेता है इसकी प्रतीक्षा

करके हम निर्णय करें। यह मतभेद स्वाभाविक है, प्रामाणिक है लेकिन इस मतभेद के आधार पर किसी तरह का आरोप नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए... ..

बिल मंत्री (श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण)
मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन आन्दोलन नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वित्त मंत्री जो कह रहे हैं कि आन्दोलन नहीं होना चाहिए... ..

अध्यक्ष मन्मोहन गान्धी सदस्य वित्त विधेयक पर आगे बोलें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कल की बात मैं खत्म कर रहा था। आन्दोलन के लिए मेरा कहना है कि वह इसलिए भी हो सकता है कि सरकार दुनिया से कह सके कि बंगला देश के सवाल पर जनता के धैर्य का बाध दूट रहा है। हमारी सरकार लोकतांत्रिक सरकार है और हमें जनता की बात को सुनना पड़ेगा।

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण पार्लियामेंट में अपना राय द दी है तो इस आन्दोलन की क्या आवश्यकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी देखना यह है कि आन्दोलन को किस दृष्टि से देखा जाता है हमारा उद्देश्य सरकार को कमजोर करने का नहीं है। लेकिन अगर हम पर यह आरोप लगाया जाय कि हम इस सवाल को लेकर साम्प्रदायिकता फैला रहे हैं तो हमारा रुठ होना स्वाभाविक है। हम इस आरोप का खंडन करना चाहते हैं। हमने प्रयत्न किया है कि बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर किसी भी तरह की साम्प्रदायिक भावना देश में न बढ़ने पाये। मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर कोई यह आरोप लगाता है तो वह अपने आरोप को साबित करे।

हमारे लिए बंगला देश का सवाल हिन्दू मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है। यद्यपि यह सच है कि उधर से आने वालों में से अधिकांश हिन्दू हैं, लेकिन मुसलमान भी आये हैं और पहली बार बंगला देश के मुसलमान श्री जिन्ना के दो राष्ट्रीय के मित्रान्ति के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं और हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। हम इसलिए बंगला देश की मुक्ति चाहते हैं कि अगर एक बार बंगला देश मुक्त हो जाय तो साम्प्रदायिक समस्या हर समय के लिए हल हो सकती है। जम्मू काश्मीर का मामला भी अपनी शायदाता हो सकता है। इस भूखंड का इतिहास बदल सकता है। विगत 24 साल में जो समस्या हमारे लिए सिर दर्द बनी रही है वह समस्या हल हो सकती है। लेकिन शायद हम सरकार के आशावाद में सहमति नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और इसीलिए जनमत का जगाना और उमका शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रतीकरण करना चाह रहे हैं। ऐसा करना तो लोकतंत्र में स्वाभाविक अधिकार है और हम पर विधि से आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

लेकिन मैं श्री चव्हाण के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ। एक जलूस निकला जो प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर गया। उस जलूस में नारा लगाया गया कि श्री गोलवलकर को फाँसी देनी चाहिये। यह नारा लगाया गया। क्या इस तरह का नारा लगाना उचित है? दुनिया को उत्तेजन देने, हिंसा के लिये लोगों को भड़काने का अगर कोई अपराध करना है तो उस पर आप मुकदमा चलाइये, सजा दीजिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा (भोपाल) सबूत क्या है कि इस तरह का नारा लगाया गया?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप खण्डन कीजिये। मैं कहूँगा कि इस का खण्डन किया जाये। लेकिन आप को क्या मालूम है कि यह

(श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी)

नारा नहीं लगाया गया ? मैंने उन लोगों से बात की जिन्होंने यह नारा सुना। आप वहां नहीं थे। जिन्होंने यह नारा सुना.....

श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा लोगों ने आप से कहा, लेकिन मैं तो था। इस तरह का नारा नहीं लगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पता लगा लीजिये। आप प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर होंगे। लेकिन जिस रास्ते पर जुलूस गया क्या आप उस सारे रास्ते पर मौजूद थे ? मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी अगर इस तरह का नारा नहीं लगा।

श्री एच के एल भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) मैंने इस जुलूस के रास्ते पर कई जगह उस उसको देखा और कई जगह सुना यह गलत बात है, इस किस्म के नारे नहीं लगाये गये। वाजपेयी जी को गलत इत्तला दी गई है। हा जनसंघ क्षीर आर एम एम के खिलाफ नारे लगाये गये और जरूर लगेंगे।

श्री एस ए शमीम (श्रीनगर) नारे लगाने से क्या होता है, कौन किस को फामी देता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी नारा लगाना गलत है। यह देना, अगर कल शेख अब्दुल्ला को फामी देने के नारे गये तो शमीम साहब को जरूर बुरा लगेगा।

श्री एस ए शमीम नारा दीजिये, अगर कानून डग की इजाजत देता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कोई नहीं चढ़ा सकता मगर इस तरह के नारे लगाना वातावरण को बिगाड़ना है। वह कहते हैं कि दोनों को चढ़ा दीजिये। मेरा कहना है कि आप को चढ़ा दीजिये।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के नारों के लिये न तो सरकार की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन है और न अनुमति है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : If the law provides that anybody can be hanged, (Interruption) you hang Shamim and Vajpayee

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब मैं आर्थिक मामलों पर धाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा।

इस बान को सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि तीव्र गति से हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति हो, इस का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। इस के लिये ऐसा वातावरण बनाने की जिस में उत्पादन बढ़ सके वितरण में समानता आ सके और उपभोग में लोग समय से काम ले सकें, आवश्यकता है। हर बजट को धीरे धीरे प्रस्ताव को इसी कसौटी पर कसा जायेगा की क्या उस से उत्पादन बढ़ता है, क्या वितरण में समानता आती है और तीसरी बात यह कि क्या हम देश में ऐसा वातावरण बना सकते हैं कि लोग जितना कमाते हैं उतना खर्च न करें, उम में से बचाये और उसे राष्ट्र की समृद्धि में लगाये। अगर इस कसौटी पर सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियां कसी जाये तो मुझे लगता है कि उनमें पर्याप्त सुधार की गुंजाइश है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री को कठिनाई को समझ सकता हूँ। विकास की आवश्यकता अधिक धन की मांग करती है। राज्य सरकारें अधिक टैक्स लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, वे केन्द्र से कर्जा ले कर अपना काम चलाना चाहती हैं, वहां कोई वित्तीय अनुशासना नहीं है। यह सारा बोझ केन्द्र को उठाना पड़ेगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार कठिनाई में पड़ेगी। इस लिये

में समझता और इस सुभाव को दीहरान चाहता हूँ कि राज्यो को निदेश दिया जाना चाहिये... संविधान के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र इन राज्यो को निदेश दे सकता है कि वह अपने साधनो के अन्तर्गत अपने खर्च को चलायें, केन्द्र के कर्जों पर उन्हें निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिये। विशेष परिस्थितिओ में कर्जा दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन कर्जा ले कर अपना काम चलाना वह उन का स्वभाव नहीं बनना चाहिये। अपवाद रूप में कर्जा ले कर वह किसी विशेष परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिये प्रस्तुत हो तो उस का विरोध नहीं किया जा सकता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि देश में सादगी और सम्पत्ति को उद्योगों के बजाय उसे उत्पादक कार्यों में लगाने का वातावरण बनाना चाहिये। मैं नहीं जानता वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस से कहा तक सहमत होंगे लेकिन आज देश में समाजवाद की चर्चा बहुत होती है। लोगो का समाजवाद की ओर देखने का दृष्टिकोण विकृत हो गया है। लोग हमें क्या मिलता है इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं, हम कितना खर्च करते हैं इस ओर ध्यान देते हैं, जब कि समाजवाद बिना उत्पादन बढ़ाये, बिना सम्पत्ति की अभिवृद्धि किये और बिना उस के समान वितरण के नहीं भा सकता। गरीबी बाटने का नाम समाजवाद नहीं हो सकता। हम गरीबी को बाट सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर देश की गरीबी को दूर करना है तो समृद्धि बढ़नी चाहिये लोग जितना कमाते हैं उस को खर्च न करे, उस में से बचाये।

जब इस कसौटी पर हम कर प्रस्तावों को कसते हैं तो मुझे लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय कर लगाते समय कुछ बातों पर विचार कर सकते थे। होता यह है कि जो वित्त मंत्री को सलाह देने वाले लोग हैं वह चार पांच सौ बीसों की लिस्ट वित्त मंत्री के सामने रख

देते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप चुन लीजिये कि किस पर टैक्स लगाना है, किस पर एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ानी है। अब वित्त मंत्री किसी पर अपनी नजर डालते हैं और कोई उनकी कृपा से वंचित रह जाता है, कोई उन की कठोर दृष्टि में फस जाता है कोई छूट जाता है हम में कभी कभी गलती की गुजाइश रहती है। उदाहरण के लिये छोटे उद्योग हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि उस में कठिनाई है। मालवेट आयल का प्रश्न है, नट वौल्ट बनाने के छोटे उद्योग का मामला है, कहीं पर तो रेखा स्वीचनी पड़ेंगी जहाँ पर छोटे उद्योगों को रात नदनी पड़ेंगी और बड़े उद्योगों पर बोझ बढ़ाना होगा। जैसे अभी ऊन पर एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई। लुधियाने के लॉग मेरे पास आये और कहने लगे कि एक ऊन घटिया है और एक ऊन बढ़िया है। अगर ऐड वेलारेम ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई तो घटिया ऊन पर भी वह ड्यूटी देनी पड़ेगी।

मैं मानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इन सारे सुझावों पर विचार किया है। कल उन्होंने कहा कि वह प्रेशर कुकर के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। बैचेलर्स के लिये प्रेशर कुकर बहुत जरूरी है। उस दिन वित्त मंत्री कह रहे थे कि बैचेलर्स को प्रेशर कुकर से क्या मतलब है। बात उल्टी है घर में कोई पकानेवाला नहीं है तो प्रेशर कुकर पर जल्दी खाना पक जाता है और घुआ, कालिख, कालोच से भी बचा जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रेशर कुकर के बारे में वह घोषणा कहा करने वाले हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को कहां तक मिलता होगा ?

• श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर खाने का वस्तु निकालना पड़ता है तो पकाने के लिये भी वस्तु निकालना पड़ता है। अगर वित्त मंत्री

(श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी)

ने अपना दिमाग बना लिया है तो वह यहां घोषणा कर दें, और अगर वह उस को राज्य सभा के लिये सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन प्रेशर कुकर के बारे में, छोटे उद्योगों को राहत देने के बारे में जरूर घोषणा होनी चाहिये। राहत देने के बारे में और कर पद्धति को सरल बनाने के बारे में कुछ कदम इस देश में उठाये गए हैं, मगर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह आशा नहीं करता कि वह किम्बकते हुए, सहमते हुए, संकोच करते हुए कदम उठावें। उन को जरा हिम्मत से कदम उठाना चाहिए। ऊंची आमदनी के मामलों में अगर टैक्स का बोझ इतना ज्यादा हो कि ईमानदारी से कमाये के वजाय बेईमानी से थोड़ा टैक्स चुराना ज्यादा लाभदायक हो जाय तो उससे कर अवबंचन, कर की चोरी बढ़ेगी। इस दृष्टि से मारे प्रश्न को देखने की आवश्यकता है।

मुझे डर है कि सप्टिमेट्री वजत आने वाला है और नए टैक्स बढ़ने वाले हैं। मगर मैं वित्त मंत्री को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अगर शरणार्थी लोगों के बोझ से निपटने के लिये टैक्स लगाना हो, तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी या कस्टम ड्यूटी के वजाय एक लेवी लगाई जा सकती है, जो खाली शरणार्थियों के लिये हो। जब तक उन का बोझ हमारे देश के ऊपर है तब तक के लिए अगर इस लेवी को लगाने का विचार किया गया तो देश में विरोध नहीं होगा और जनता को ऐसी लेवी देने के लिये प्रेरित किया जा सकता है। हम भी उस में कह सकते हैं कि हमारे भाई आये हैं, थोड़े काल के लिए आए हैं, उन की मदद करना हमारा कर्तव्य है, हमारा धर्म है, हम उनका बोझ उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं, मगर अगर सरकार और टैक्स लगायेगी, नान

प्लैन्ड एक्सपेंडिचर बढ़ाने के लिये टैक्स लगायेगी और शरणार्थियों के आगमन का बढ़ाना बनाएगी तो विरोध होगा और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

*SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA (Shimoga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Finance Bill, I would like to make a few points for the consideration of the Hon. Finance Minister.

As per his estimates, the deficit in the Budget for 1971-72 has now gone upto Rs. 235 crores due to certain concessions announced by him. We have to see how we can narrow down this deficit to avoid inflationary pressures on our economy. For this purpose Government have to exercise strict control over expenditure and have better financial discipline.

At present, Government have invested about Rs. 4000 crores in the various public undertakings. Unfortunately the return from the investment is only about 4%. A large majority of them have been incurring losses year after year. Government should institute a thorough inquiry into the working of these units and take stringent and effective steps to make them economically viable units by augmenting production thereby getting them out of the red.

As per official estimates, the income tax arrears alone amount to about Rs 500, crores. There are about 4000 individual cases with arrears of income tax amounting of more than one lakh each. They are all rich industrialists concentrated in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. Government should take stringent measures to recover this amount as quickly as possible. If even half of the estimated amount of arrears of income tax is recovered during the current year, the existing deficit of Rs. 235 crores would be wiped out. The existing laws are comprehensive enough to take stringent measures against the income tax evaders and defaulters, but they are not being strictly enforced. Hence the tax collecting machinery should be streamlined and strengthened and the income tax

officers should be held personally responsible for the non-recovery of tax as the accumulation of arrears is mainly due to their laxity. I would therefore urge the hon. Finance Minister to take action against such delinquent officers. I would also request the hon. Finance Minister to take a personal interest in the matter.

Lastly I would like to state that there is great scope for effecting economy in non-Plan expenditure. At present the Government is spending heavily on non Plan projects under this head. By reducing the infructuous expenditure through enforcing a strict financial discipline in the sphere, it would be possible to save funds for developmental purposes. For instance use of imported staff cars by the Ministries which have been obtained through S. T. C. should be stopped. Like wise there are many avenues where such avoidable expenditure could be done away with.

If these suggestions of mine are heeded, it would be possible for the Government to wipe out the deficit before the next budget and have a surplus also. Otherwise the deficit would be increasing year by year with the various problems facing us.

I sincerely hope that the hon. Finance Minister would take suitable steps in this regard. With these words I conclude.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words at the third reading stage of the Finance Bill.

Sir, I am unfortunately unable to entertain any hope that through this Finance Bill, which gives legal backing to the budgetary proposals of the Central Government, the Government will be able to usher in an era of egalitarian society in our country. When the ruling Congress Party hurried to the hustings early this year, from the ordinary Congress worker at the lowest level of the organisation to the Prime Minister at the top, everyone while requesting the people to cast their votes in favour of the ruling party, assured them* that once they were seated in power they

would immediately and earnestly work for the removal of economic disparities and for ensuring economic equality which is the foundation for building a truly socialistic society. Now the great Elections are over and the ruling Party has romped home with an overwhelming majority. It has been bestowed with the people's verdict to rule the country according to the assurances given to them during the elections.

If you analyse the provisions of the Finance Bill and the accompanying Budget proposals, you will find that the Government have not proposed a single positive step to translate their promise to the people into action. The attitude of the Government seems to be that what is there for them to do especially when the elections have returned them to power for a term of five years. I may be permitted to state that intoxication of absolute power has led them to adopt this supine attitude.

You are aware Sir, that during all these years the rich are becoming richer in our country. I will give you an example to illustrate my point. In the year 1963, the total capital investment of Birlas was Rs. 290 crores. But it has gone upto Rs. 510 crores in 1967-68. In a short span of four years, one individual has been enabled to increase his capital by Rs. 220 crores. What have the Government done to curb the unhealthy growth of monopoly capital in our country ?

Forgetting this for a moment, if you look into the activities of the Government, you will find that, in order to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, they are going to acquire the Birla House where a memorial to Mahatmaji is proposed to be put up. The nauseating part of this proposal is that the Government intend giving a compensation of Rs. 52 lakhs to Birlas. For Birlas who was pitilessly exploited the country for four years and enhanced their capital by Rs. 220 crores. If you give Rs. 52 lakhs, what will be the reaction of the poor people? Have the Government ever given thought to this question? Will the Birlas go down the drain if they are not given this amount of

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

Rs. 52 lakhs as a compensation to their House which was sanctified by the Father of the Nation ?

If the Government are going to proceed on this path, I wonder how many decades they will take to raise the standard of living of our countrymen. I also do not know how long they will dilly-dally with their programme of nationalising the monopoly industrial concerns which are being worked against the interests of the nation.

Instead of initiating action for arresting the growth of monopoly capital in our country, the Finance Minister has thought it fit to tax *midis* and coarse cloth, the commodities of common man. The very idea of taxing such commodities which are consumed by common man is obnoxious to me. Only when the whole House, irrespective of party affiliations, was up against him, he agreed to withdraw those taxes. I am tempted to think that because during the elections the common man was on the lips of high and low in the ruling party, the commonman's commodities perhaps came to the forefront in the framing of Central Budget. The poor people have been paid back in the form of taxes for reposing faith in the ruling party. With this approach to the problems of poor people, how long this Government will be able to rule the country ? If the Government continue to neglect the basic problems of common people, I would like to warn that there is a limit even to the assinine patience of poor people. If they are continued to be harassed by thoughtless policy of the Government, the Government will have to reckon with the day when they will rise in revolt.

For two centuries the British ruled this country with their iron fist and swindled the country's wealth for the prosperity of their homeland. The people ultimately rose up as one man and the tumultuous QUIT INDIA movement forced them to leave this country for good. I am sorry to state that the Congress Government in some respects behave much worse than predecessors. The Government policies smack of imperialistic overtones. I have no hesitation in saying that the people will in

no time throw this Government into the dustbin of history, as they had done it in the case of British rulers. I would appeal to the Government not to precipitate this kind of unceremonious exit by their policies lacking in far sightedness. Please do not neglect the interests of poor people.

The Government get enormous amounts of foreign loans. I would like to ask : are these moneys spent properly in this country ? The people have given the Government the strength of a giant. The Government are in the supreme position of enacting any kind of legislation for the welfare of the people. They have more than required two-thirds majority for amending even the Constitution. But, what do we see ? Are they directing their energies in the right direction ? No. All the while, the Central Government are concerned with how to topple a State Government which is in the hands of an opposition party. Take the case of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Mysore. In Mysore State, during the elections to Parliament, the ruling Congress Party got all the seats they contested—100% return. Still, the Central Government successfully ousted the State Government ruled by an opposition party and the Presidential rule has been imposed. It seems that the Central Government are determined not to allow any opposition party to have an opportunity to rule a State even if the people of the State do not hesitate to return such a party to power. How do you expect democracy to flourish in our country ? Is there democracy or central autocracy in our Country ? The ruling party wants to perpetuate itself in power for ever with the consequence, even though we are committed to the establishment of a democratic socialist state, the smaller parties are nipped in the bud. What happens after the State Government are thrown overboard ? Immediately, mind-term poll is ordered, irrespective of colossal expenditure involved in that. You are aware that we require lakhs and crores of rupees for conducting mid-term polls. Whose money the Central Government are spending for satisfying their whims and fancies ? It is the people's money and the foreign money they obtain on behalf of the people. I would say that Government are playing with fire and it may not be long they will be enveloped in that.

Shri, 24 years after the British left this country, 24 years after our Independence, we are still in the stage of talking about the necessity for establishing a socialist society in our country. Are the Government trying to practise what they preach? Have they ever tried to assess the temper of the people when the commonly used goods are taxed disproportionately? As was pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, the people have stayed using Pressure Cooker and immediately it has not come under heavy taxation. The hon. Finance Minister has not conceded the unanimous demand of the Members to withdraw this tax on pressure cooker. Is this the way to raise the standard of living of our people? What is the tax income that the Government are going to get from the pressure cookers? It is a palty sum. Similarly, vacuum flask has taxed in this budget. This is used by the low-paid employees in the Government. They carry coffee or tea to their place of work as they are not able to have it from outside. The lower division clerks and upper division clerks use vacuum flask. But that has been taxed. Such taxes can be easily avoided, if the Government try to exercise economy in administrative expenditure, which is too heavy for a developing country.

I have no objection to the taxation proposals of the Government. But the Tax burden should be placed on the shoulders which can bear. You impose heavy taxes on the capitalists and monopoly industrialists to raise your resources. The Government have been empowered by the people to nationalise monopoly industrial concerns. The primary motive of the Government should be to give relief to the poor people who are in perennial distress. Instead of constantly engaging in the game of toppling State Governments, if the Government begin to cogitate over the problems of the poor people and try to lift them from the quagmire of poverty and penury, then they have the legitimate right to rule the Country; otherwise, the people will condemn this Government to eternal ignominy. With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, what is the performance of this Government? It we start from one end let us look at the country's debt—parti-

cularly the foreign debt. There are conflicting figures. We hear sometimes 800 crores; sometimes we hear 1,000 crores. But this much we know, that every individual Indian, whether he is aged one day or 90 years, is a debtor to foreigner to a tune of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. That is the performance of this country in the last 23 years.

This foreign debt is going to kill us. I know, last year you had been paying 42 per cent of your entire export earning as interest and servicing charges of the foreign money in this country. That is going to increase gradually and in course of time, as Mr. McNamara, the World Bank Chief, had said, it could even touch the extent of 100 per cent. Shri Chavan should tell us when he replies what are the things they have done to prevent some of these evils.

From the very day I came to this House in 1967 I have been nattering about, to put it colloquially, or talking about this underinvoicing and overinvoicing. This country loses nothing short of Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores in foreign exchange every year. Not only is the loss in foreign exchange but the loss is also in the shape of internal revenue, payment of dividend to shareholders, tax to the exchequer and payment to workers.

They have been resisting it and giving all sorts of fanciful figures. I am glad to see that Shri Ganesh has now given to us a figure somewhere near the mark. He has admitted that underinvoicing and overinvoicing totals about Rs. 400 crores a year. I am saying it is more than that.

We have even detected overinvoicing to the tune of 150 times, not per cent. An invoice of leather, which was valued at just a little over Rs. 1 lakh, was invoiced at Rs. 1,49,00,000. So, it is 150 times overinvoicing. Similar is the case with underinvoicing.

You cannot disturb them because your foreign monopoly masters will be angry and you will be thrown out of power. So, you allow them to plunder this country. That is why you have brought this country to this condition today.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Shri Morarji Desai, when he was Finance Minister, had spoken about setting up detective agencies in ports of shipment and in different countries. An elaborate machinery was talked about. I talked to him in the lobby because I am very much interested in this. But so far they have done nothing to make a physical verification of the material and the value. Underinvoicing and overinvoicing is done on various counts on cash, on quality, on quantity, in every sphere. I can sit with Shri Chavan if he wants to know more about it.

SHRI YLSHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
You are welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the financial condition of the States ? In the last 23 years on the authority of this Constitution and the performance of the Central Government, the terrific over-energetic action of the Central Government in controlling the entire economy and finances of this country, they have made the State Governments nothing more than municipal offices.

I will quote from a very recent quotation from the *Hindustan Standard* dated the 23th July in the year of Grace 1971. It says :—

“States’ debts to the Centre stood at Rs. 6,342.59 crores at the end of March, 1971 rising from a mere Rs. 62 crores in the first fiscal year after independence.”

What have you done to the States ? This is a country which is a federation of States. If the States are debtor to the Centre to such an extent and if the Centre in return is a debtor to the world and the people everywhere, the whole picture is very, very gloomy. It shows your class character. It shows to whom you owe your allegiance. It shows your efficiency and performance, which is very, very miserable.

Just now Shri Vajpayee had talked about Shri Golwalkar. I did not want to butt in, but since this is a very interesting matter, I would say that his cadre at the bottom

does not know that there is an undercurrent of friendship between the leadership that side and Shri Golwalkar. Otherwise who will accept it that Mr. Hansraj Gupta who was arrested after Gandhi murder and who only the other day in Delhi, in a public meeting, said that communists should be sent to Russia and Muslims to Mecca has been given Padma Bhushan.....

SHRI ATAL BISHARI VAJPAYEE :
That is not correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You can dispute it. There is a great under-current of friendship. We know these things. The cadre does not know. Let the cadre know. So, the quarrel is superficial. We do understand it.

Now, Mr. Vajpayee talked about levies on the common man for meeting additional, supplementary, budget that may come. I want to ask Mr. Chavan, where is the common man and wherefrom are you going to find money ? In this country, the more I am seeing as a Member of the Unemployment Committee, I am getting wonderstruck and I can tell you, every third man is unemployed in some form or other partially or wholly. Who is going to pay ? You do not want to touch the corporate sector.

About income-tax arrears, the monopoly masters of the ruling party, those who have been given sackful of money to come back to power, those who have kept them in power, owe to the public exchequer nothing short of Rs. 841 crores. I am quoting from the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1969-70 about gross and net tax arrears as on 31st March, 1970 which contains startling statistics. The report reveals that the gross tax arrears amounted to a staggering figure of about Rs. 960 crores of which 82 per cent was due to tax arrears on personal and corporate income. What is your class character ? What is it that you want us to believe ? You want to impose a levy on the poor ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you not to treat the other side as in the dock ? You address the Chair in a parliamentary form.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I stand corrected. May I, through you, Sir, ask them to tell us convincingly what is their class character when they have allowed these defaulters Rs. 860 crores of tax arrear which are to come from personal and corporate sector ? They want to tax maida and pressure cooker ; they want to tax soap and coarse cloth But Rs. 860 crores cannot be touched.

If they have to get money, I strongly, suggest that first of all they should get most out of the corporate sector, then the export of raw materials like iron ores, etc. You must consider to raise the exemption limit because, by your performance, the cost of living has touched the sky. A man drawing Rs. 700 a month is nothing at all. He cannot buy two meals for himself and a family of three. Mr. Chavan, you know better than I do.

What is the class character of the Government ? They talk of socialism in one breath and go before the Car Prices Commission and plead for enhancement of car prices for Birlas. I am talking about the present Education Minister who has been all along pleading for the Birlas before the Car Prices Commission so that car prices are enhanced.

What are these foreign monopolists and Indian monopolists doing ? One single British company had a turn-over of Rs. 170 crores in one year controlling the entire tobacco industry. You want to allow expansion. They have been producing more than their licensed capacity. Again, to one of the subsidiaries, the Wazir Sultan Tobacco Co., because they are heavily subscribing to election funds, you want to increase the licensing capacity. That is what it is. That is your *samajwad*.

You have been talking about demonetisation.

But they dare not do it because if you go for demonetisation, your Party office will all be closed down and money would not come. What you have got in the last elections—Rs. 50-60 crores—that has all come out of block money. So, demonetisation is out of question.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I am the principal Opposition Member. I would require another ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I told the House in the very beginning that the remaining time is 50 minutes. It is already over and the Minister will take 10 or 15 minutes. How much time will you require ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It depends on the speeches.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will sit down if you want.

MR. SPEAKER : Only two or three minutes more. All Parties had exhausted their time. The time was left with their Parties. They have taken much more time than allotted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are a Congressman.....

MR. SPEAKER : I was. I fought on it but I am not a Congressman while sitting here. Outside, I am.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I make an appeal. I have to speak slowly, not in my usual speed. That is why I want a little more time.

Why is there this rising cost of living to-day ?

I have been talking to one of the producers. Quite often he travels in trains or planes. So, we talk. The man said, 'I had to part with Rs. 5 lakhs in lieu of that I have got some concessions before the elections.'

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is that man ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I cannot say.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What type of concession did he get ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Wait a minute. He is a business man in the private sector. He wants his money back with compound interest. As a result, the cost of living goes up. Who does not know.

What happened to steel ? The controlled price of steel in the market is Rs. 800 per tonne. What is the controlled price of steel sheets ? Rs. 1200 per tonne. But it is selling in the market at Rs. 3000, 3600, 4000 and 4500. The entire money is not devoured by the producer or the middle man alone. A little of that came here also. So, he has been justified.

You go to Ludhiana. Mr. Speaker, you should know also. The woollen merchants of Ludhiana are grumbling. They have been made to pay 4½ lakhs of rupees. I have got phone calls. I have got letters. So, naturally, 3X40-120 lakhs they would like to get back. Who will pay that ? Mr. Jagannatha Rao goes to buy a pull-over. So he has to pay more for his pull-over not Mr. Chavan.

What about the *bakshees* of mini steel plants to the private sector ? Your Industrial Policy Resolution said that the iron and steel industry should be entirely in the public sector. But you have forgotten about it. Your resolution of not giving fertiliser licences to private sector in the Fourth Plan you have forgotten about it. What is it for ? For love, love of the monopolists.

Then the Rs. 60 lakhs scandal of the State Bank of India. It is left over, the residual deposit money out of the Rs. 60 70 crores. The strong room of the State Bank of India was used. Poor Nagarwala, I am told, is an excellent Central Intelligence man. As it is a court case, I don't want to say much about that.

Had it happened in a civilised country, had it happened in Britain, the Ministry would have been compelled to make a clean breast of the whole thing or resign. This is a clear case of fraud. This is a clear case of dishonest and black money. This is a clear case on the part of the Government and the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chavan took only 20 days to reply to the simple letter regarding procedure because books of accounts had to be cooked.

We know these things. I have been a commercial executive in my life. So, I know how things are done.

MR. SPEAKER : May I tell you, the case is in the court ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I have not said a word about the case ; I say about Mr. Chavan. We have seen the trial Sir. We have seen the trial for two minutes. Now I talk about another trial, the trial of the owners of Basumati. A sitting Member of this House, a former Law Minister was caught with 22 lakhs of black money earned. But he was a Law Minister; a Congressman. A CBI enquiry started in May 1968, 1969 to 1970 gone ; 1970 to 1971 also has gone ; the enquiry is still not completed, because, the man cannot be exposed. He is still voting for you and so he cannot be exposed. We are speaking so much about raid on lockers, Ministers' corruption and all that. We want to know this. Mr. Chavan must give us a categorical reply. What happened to Mr. Sukhladia's case. We want to have a categorical reply. May I know if you have taken action in the case of racket of the brother-in law for Shri Bali Ram Bhagat and somebody else ?

MR. SPEAKER : No name should be given. There is a procedure to be followed in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I withdraw the name. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. May I request you one thing ? There is a procedure in the House. If you give names you should give advance notice. Without that if you give name, the person is not here to defend himself. There are certain rules and procedures laid down here. You say something and then say, 'I withdraw the name'. But, you mentioned it. Tomorrow somebody else will come on you and on the others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already sent it to your secretariat. I have got paper cuttings ; I will send them to you on Monday. If you see them, you will be satisfied. Then, Sir, in West Bengal, what happened ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I remind you that this is the Third Reading of this Bill ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are giving the money here. West Bengal is faced with the acute problem of unemployment to the greatest extent. Yet, in the Plan allocations, it has received the lowest. I am quoting from a Congressman-owned paper. The per capita per head allocation made at the national level was Rs. 61 for the period 1968-69, but in this regard, for West Bengal, that amount is only Rs. 38. West Bengal is the worst sufferer because of unemployment. Then about steel what happened? West Bengal demanded 1,23,000 tonnes of steel for their industries ; they were given only 14,530 tonnes of steel, not more than 9 per cent. Yet, Mr. Chavan is shedding bucketfuls of crocodile tears all the time.

About Bangla Desh much has been said; I don't want to say much. On the one hand they are using the police for beating up the people, the common man, the starving population. On the other hand they are repressing the police. They have even dismissed 18 Delhi policemen. Mr. Chavan, when he was Home Minister, clearly and categorically said on the floor of the House that no vindictive action will be taken, no repressive action will be taken. But you have done this. Today what are you doing ? You are bringing up another set of people, the CRP, who are beating up foreigners in Connaught Circus. This is your administration...

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to conclude ?

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : I am just concluding in half a minute. In Calcutta, what is the police doing ? They had arrested three persons under the PVA. They happened to be the staff of a cancer hospital at Chandernagore. Then we brought pressure on Government and told them that they could not do it, because those three people had not done anything and the hospital had to be closed because of them. Then, they were released. Now the Police have come to the main hospital in Calcutta, the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital at Bhowanipur where 15 policemen had trespassed and forcibly got inside. They wanted to break

the lock of the cobalt therapy room. It is a very risky place, because of radio-activity apprehension. There is leadsheet covering the whole room, the ceiling and to the walls. They wanted to open it and force their way in. They then went to the lady doctor or house surgeon's rooms, and focussed their torch there at the time of dawn and so on. This is what is happening in West Bengal today. They want to rehabilitate themselves with the help of the police bullets and the police bayonets. I say, let them come and face the people, and face through the elections, not by toppling and horse-trading and police bullets because these have ruined them and will ruin them further.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Finance Minister,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Could we have two or three minutes ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have already gone much beyond the time allotted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ; Nobody has spoken from our party.

MR. SPEAKER : They have spoken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Nobody has spoken in the third reading.

MR. SPEAKER : All the time was taken together for all the stages. In fact, his party got double the time to which it was entitled.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Nobody has spoken in the third reading from our party.

MR. SPEAKER : The total time was allotted to all the parties for all the stages, and his party has already got double the time allotted to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Some time should have been given to me also as representing a party in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : His party got double the time. I am sorry. He can make it up some other time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is not going to be another Finance Bill after this. At least, you can give two minutes to Shri K. C. Panda.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. There is no time left now for anyone. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I think that most of the points that were raised at the stage of the third reading were raised either at the time of the general discussion of the budget or at the consideration stage of the Financial Bill.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee brought in the issue of Bangla Desh. There is enough controversy over it, and I do not think that I should add my own to the many statements already made on his side or on our side. I can only say that this is an issue on which we should stand as one nation and not as a party and party differently. I think Government have taken a position which represents the real nationalistic spirit of India. No one should try to look at the problem in the interests of his political party. I agree that there can be differences of opinion on emphasis. I can understand that, because is an issue on which there can be differences of emphasis. But the question is whether any political party should make it a point of agitation. I quite understand his intentions that he does not want to make it a communal issue, but mere good intentions never help anybody. Sometimes when these things are allowed to go on in an agitational form possibly they take ugly turns. The hon. Member has got many experiences of that type. I do not want to speak more on this.

As he has said, the responsibility of the expenditure on refugees is a heavy one, and the country certainly will have to be prepared for certain sacrifices and a certain economic discipline. I think that the Rehabilitation Ministry will have to come forward for a sizable amount by way of Supplementary Demands for Grants. But that does not mean that Government are thinking of coming forward with a supplementary taxation. I do not want to spread that sort of rumour and fear and allow the

antisocial elements to take undue advantage of it. Possibly, we shall have to think of other methods, such as effecting economy, making a more vigorous attack on the problem of arrears and trying to collect more money, and many other things will have to be thought of. We have to deal with this problem as it comes, because it is a continuing problem, and so, it will have to be thought of as it comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The arrears are increasing every day.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is a fact of life. All of us want to deal with this problem. We know that the problem cannot be ignored. We should try to make the utmost effort with the co-operation of the people. It is here this Cooperation is needed. It is no use trying to find out what the class-character of this government and this party is. I can tell him the class character of this party is this : this party stands for the real down-trodden people of India, and we really want to see that ultimately their progress takes place. Really speaking, we represent the real socialist urge of the people of India (*Interruptions*).

12½ hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is seen through action.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly through action. We have taken positive steps in this Budget itself. If he wants merely for the sake of rhetoric to ask me what the class character of my party is, could I ask him a counter-question—I hope he does not get angry—'what is the national character of your party?' (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Our class character is all clear ; it is shown through our actions (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda) : Your class character is seen through the influence exercised on you by foreign powers, particularly the American imperialists.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am glad that their party, as seen from newspaper reports, are also agreeing to see

that no violence is perpetrated. I hope they mean what they say. This is all I can say at the present moment.

I know the taxation proposals certainly create a feeling of harassment. But the taxation system in our country is such. We will have to have a long-term view of the taxation system. But as things are, you have to take certain realities into account. Unfortunately, the base of the direct taxation system is very narrow; it has got to be broadened. That can be done only through increases in industrial and agricultural production. This sort of an irritating basis of indirect taxation in which one is compelled to make a choice of certain items is inevitable at present. Some of these items do have some effect on the middle classes. They have to bear the burden of it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Effect on bachelors.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Naturally, whatever affects individuals affects them also; bachelors are no exception.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You live on indirect taxes.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have made an effort to see that most of the items consumed by the common man are excluded, as far as possible. Even then there were certain items which I could not exclude altogether.

Yesterday a question was raised about concession in respect of the pressure cooker. I assured the House then that I would give consideration to that, not at the second stage, but later. In deference to the wishes of hon. members, I have decided to reduce the duty on pressure cookers from 20 per cent to 10 per cent advalorem. A separate notification to this effect is being issued. I hope bachelors will be at least 50 per cent satisfied (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is an experienced bachelor.

MR. SPEAKER : It is an innocent effort to please housewives.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is really speaking, in deference to the wishes of the housewives of the country as a whole.

There were certain questions raised about —over and under-invoicing. This is, no doubt, a very serious problem. I may mention that we have received certain recommendations from the Committee which went into it. On the basis of those recommendations, we will be coming forward to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which possibly will give us some solution; I cannot say it will give 100 per cent solution, because these are matters which, really speaking, cannot be solved to everyone's entire satisfaction (*Interruption*). Shri Jotirmoy Bosu need not interrupt. I have accepted his offer to discuss with me. We have to make a common effort. To this end, whatever suggestions come from whatever quarters are welcome.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 16]

[12.10 hrs

AYES

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Ambesh, Shri
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri R. N.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. V.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri A. N.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalip Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram

Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakoti, Shri Robin
 Kamakshaiyah, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Minimata Agamdas, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Munsri, Shri P. R. Das
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri K. C.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ramshekhur Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Reddy, Shri K. K. Rami
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Singh, Shri S. D.
 Sinha, Shri N. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Balakrishnan, Shri K.
 Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Gowder, Shri J. M.
 Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
 Joseph, Shri M. M.
 Mishra, Shri Shyannandan
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
 Muruganatham, Shri
 Narendra Sinh, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Boksi
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Shamim, Shri S. A.
 Sharina, Shri R. R.
 Solanki, Shri Somchand
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Vijay Pal Singh, Shri
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
 division is : Ayes 82 ; Noes 34.

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri J. C. Dixit, Gotkhinde, P. Narasimha Reddy, Prabodh Chandra and Purushottam Kakodkar ;

NOES : Rajmata Krishna Kumari Jodhpur, Sarvashri Lambodar Baliyag, D. K. Panda, Biren Dutta and Gajadhar Saha,

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up item No. 4. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.

12.15 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up in July 1963 for providing medium and long term assistance to projects which cannot ordinarily be financed by established agencies such as the apex cooperative and land mortgage banks, either because the amounts involved in each individual scheme or project are very large or because the period for which credit is necessary is relatively long.

The Corporation was incorporated with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores of which Rs. 5 crores was issued and subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India, State Co-operative Banks, Central Land Mortgage Banks, certain scheduled commercial banks and the Life Insurance Corporation. The Corporation was also given by the Government of India an interest free loan of Rs. 5 crores at its inception with a moratorium of 15 years. The loan is repayable in 15 equal annual instalments thereafter.

The Corporation is authorised to raise funds by way of share capital from its members and loans from the Central Government and by issuing bonds and debentures. It can also borrow money from the Reserve Bank of India to be repaid within a period of 18 months by pledging its stocks, securities etc. Total resources thus raised by the Corporation so far amount to Rs. 71.275 crores (including Rs. 19.525 crores raised from sale of bonds).

The Corporation was slow in gathering momentum. The situation has totally changed during the last three years. By

the end of June 1967, Agricultural Refinance Corporation had sanctioned only 15 schemes. The number increased to 128,233 and 371 during the next three years. By 15th October, 1970, this number has risen to 400,

There has been a consistent rise in the financial outlays on the schemes refinanced by Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

As on the 15th October, 1970, the Corporation had under consideration 193 schemes involving a total financial outlay of Rs 225 76 crores, of which Corporation's Commitment is likely to be Rs. 189 09 crores.

It will be observed that during the last 3 years the Agricultural Refinance Corporation had disbursed Rs. 5.67 crores, Rs. 17.84 crores and Rs. 28 60 crores. Mostly minor irrigation schemes have benefited. Land development, dairy, fisheries and poultry are the other schemes assisted by Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation is expected to disburse Rs. 200 crores during the 4th plan period.

The Corporation's need for funds has increased. They have estimated their need for funds in 1970-71 to be Rs. 50 crores and for 1971-72, Rs. 76 crores. There is a limit on the budgetary allocation and to the amount of money which may be borrowed by issue of bonds by the Corporation. Therefore, it has been considered desirable that the Reserve Bank should be allowed to lend money from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. This is based on the recommendation of the *All India Rural Credit Review Committee*.

In view of this, it is necessary to amend section 20 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act 1963, and Section 46A(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. 1934.

There is another small amendment which is necessary in the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act. In Section 2 (a) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 'agriculture' has been defined as including animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture