STATEMENT RE: COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME?TAX PAYERS) ORDINANCE, 1974

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ((SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Ordinance, 1974, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and (Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

16.09 hrs.

### MATTER UNDER RULE 373

REPORTED UNEARTHING OF STEE SCAN-DALS AND SHOW CAUSE NOTICE ON BOGUS FACTORY OWNERS

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of public importance, namely, unearthing of steel scandais and consequent issue of show-cause notice by Iron and Steel Controller on 360 bogus factory owners who have been issued quotas of steel worth about Rs. 50 crores over the last several years. These 360 bogus factory-owners are spread over Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi have been receiving quotas of 36 million topines of steel worth Rs. 50 crores for several years and this scandal was unearthed by Shri M. C. Tandon, regional Controller of Iron and Steel, New Delhi and he has issued show-cause notice on these bogus factories but these factories are still receiving the quota of steel. This is a matter of very urgent importance for the public, and I request that the hon. Minister may make a statement on this matter as early as possible.

16.11 hrs.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1974—contd.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan on the 7th August, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ram Hedaoo was on his legs on the last occasion. Is he there now? I find that he is not there. So, Shri Kartik Oraon.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Before the hon. Member starts his speech, may I say this for the information of the House that the hon. Finance Minister would reply to the general discussion at five O'clock because by that time the time allotted for the general discussion would be over? He will reply at 5 p.M. today.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohar: Daga): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support this Finance (No. 2) Bill introduced by the hon Minister.

Our country is passing through a critical period, and the hon. Minister could not have done anything better than that. This is the minimum that could have been done. The question has often been raised about the manner in which the moneys which would be raised by the taxes would be spent. It is said 'unspent, unesti-mated and undisclosed'. The answer is very simple. I am afraid that a discussion on this should not have arisen at all because we know that a lot of money has been spent in regard to the law and order situation in Bihar In the Bihar agitations, Rs. 22 crores has already been spent within five

months, and at this rate we can well imagine that it may go up to Rs. 55 crores in a whole year.

#### 16.12 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI in the Chair] this situation were to extend throghout the country, even if we put the figure at Rs 35 crores, it would come to about ten times this, that is, about Rs. 300 crores. According to that calculation, an amount of Rs. 405 crores would have been the minimum. If the Opposition parties want to create agitations, indulge in ricting and other things, then we may add a factor of safety of half and it would come to about Rs 600 crores minimum Therefore, if the hon. Minister has brought forward a taxation proposal for Rs 232 crores, that is the best that could have been done in the circumstances. You may call it by any name you like. But a budget can always be defined according to the Oxford Dictionary as follows:

"A statement of probable revenue or expenditure for the ensuing year with financial proposals, founded thereon, annually submitted by the Chancellor of Exchequer..."

—in our case, by the Finance Minister—

"....for the approval of the House of Commons"....

----in our case, for the approval of the Lok Sabha'--

"sometimes put for the conditions of the national finance as thus disclose; also for the financial measuarses proposed; hence any analogous statement; estimate or proposal."

I really pity the plight of the Finance Minister, whom I would recken as the Chief Engineer (Designs) for Dans. He is designing a huge dam with a very big catchement area and with plenty of water in the dam. But there are a number of pill, ways, some known and others unknown threatening the safety and strength of the dam itself. Under such circumstances, I really pity the fate of the Finance Minister, because he has come forward with the minimum tax proposal of Rs. 232 crores. Therefore, I feel that this taxation proposal has been in the right direction.

I have seen that on many occasions it has been said that coal and other industries are making good progress. But I would like to say that if only the public sector in our country would have done very well, this question of taxation proposals would not at all have been necesgary. Today, we have invested the public sector about Rs. 38,324 crores. If we would have got 10 per cent return on the capital outlay as reasonable dividend after three years of going into production it would have given us about Rs. 3.832 erores. Unfortunately, in our country, however, the concept of profit has completely changed. Suppose some concern is running at a loss of, say Rs. 16 crores. But if it sustains a loss of Rs. 15.95 crores. Then they reckon it as a profit. is a very dangerous concept for our country. We are not able to bring the public sector into profitability. They are sinking. Still we are governed by the optimism. 'Optimism means the madness of maintaining that everything is all right everything is wrong. I do not think we can afford to go on like this.

As regards our coal also, which is very essential for the power development of our country, we are not doing very well. Unfortunately we have been going from bad to worse. Even some of these big Five-Year Plans have not been able to give anything. Otherwise, these taxation proposals would not have been necessary.

I am very sorry to have to say that the Finance Minister has rather completely omitted the question of

## [Shri Kartik Oraon]

the welfare of the Scheduld Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whereas he has done so much in other directions, he is conspicuously silent this question. Probably he thinks so much has been done for their welfare that it is not necessary to do anything any longer. I would have expected the Finance Minister come forward with a proposal the development of the backward areas, for the constitution of a Central Board for the Backward Areas, to which he would allocate certain funds so that all over the country the backward areas, the hill areas, tribal areas and so on would have some chance of development.

Now I would like to invite your attention to the fact that our country is a country of paradoxes. There is plenty of money and food. there is shortage. This is a psychological shortage. If the Finance Ministry can lay hands on the various sources of money, they can get crores and crores of rupees. For instance, take black money, tax evasion tax arrears. We have been hearing for the last so many years about them. There has been the Wanchoo Committee, this committee and that committee. But in fact, black money has come to stay as a system in our society. It has become a scourge of patronage. Everybody is some way or other involved in black money except the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the downtrodden. If some people are very honest and would like to be on the right side of law, they are penalised and are unnecessarily dragged

I would like to summarise the ways by which we could bring out money. First, there is the question of black money and its dimensions. There re many ways of calculating tt. I nave gone through the Wanchoo Committee Report. After doing so. I find there are many ways of calculating black money, from the figures available, by trial and error,

by permutation and combination. regressive technique etc. by means of this, one would get not less than ds. 20,500 crores.

Then there is leakage of foreignexchange arising out of illegal transactions, over-invoicing and underinvoicing. In the ascending order from Rs. 240 crores in 1969-70, we can get not less than Rs. 1500 crores.

Then there is the public sector, to which I have already referred. We have spent Rs. 38,324 crores on it. By a reasonable calculation 10 per cent of the capital outlay on the reasonable dividend after years going into production, should give usnot less than Rs. 3,838 crores.

All this would mean that we could be in possession of Rs. 25.832 crores. This is the position. We have got so much money, but we cannot take it out.

The Wanchoo Committee has suggested a number of methods by which black money could be taken out. In the first place, they say there should. be rousing of public opinion against those people dealing in black money Those people who have black money should not be allowed to social status. They should not given government patronage. There should be a social climate created against these people. They suggested another method of ostracising such groups of the people by the society who are indulging in black money. They are murderers because by the actions of these people, millions of people are starving in our country. If I had the authority, would have sent them away lock, stock and barrel within 24 hours. Unless this is done, you cannot stopblack money. You may have any number of committees but black: money will go on multiplying:

The Wanchoo Committee has suggested that the credit facilities tax evaders must be stopped. One of the effective methods of preventing tax: evasion would be to choke the flowof finance to tax evaders by denying them credit facilities from banks. If this is done, it would teach them a lesson and once for all they would be set right, I do not know why this has not been done.

Then the Wanchoo Committee has suggested that section 277 of the Inocme-tax Act of 1961 should be widened on the lines of the East African Income-tax (Management) Act, 1958. In the United States of America, tax offences committed with criminal intent are treated as felony under section 7201 of the Internal Revenue Code which reads thus:

"Any person who wilfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than 10,000 dollars or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both, together with the cost of prosecution."

I do not know if this recommendation of Wanchoo Committee has been accepted. Evidently this is wider than our section 277 and by this we can unearth black money. This should go a long way in bringing about a social change in our country, which has so far only remained a slogan. It should longer remain a slogan Every time we cannot talk about socialism without doing anything.

I want to draw the attention of the House to some anomalies in our economic system. One is the payment of bonus of 8-1/3 per cent without profit. Nowhere else in the world is there any such provision for payment of bonus without profit. While other people are starving, you give bonus to a few without work or without profit. Then, there is income-tax exemption given to scheduled tribes

in Part A and Part B of the sixth schedule, i.e. to scheduled tribes in the eastern region-Manipur Tripura and Nagaland, under section 10(26) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. all, there is any such exemption, it should be uniformly applicable all scheduled tribes throughout the country. Article 366(25) Constitution is applicable uniformly to all the scheduled tribes throughout the country. Therefore, I would suggest that this is another strange thing that is happening which should be removed.

Another anomaly in our country is that the opposition parties have got a strange concept, which they must change. Now they think that it duty to oppose any measure brought forward by Government, no matter whether it is right or wrong. They must change this concept. Whenever the Government come forward with a reasonable measure, they must support it. That is their duty as Members of Parliament. In fact, many times what happens is that when Government come forward with good and reasonable measures, they oppose it. I have seen discussion going on for hours and hours, all unproductive discussion, the result being zero. Because the time of the House is spent on unproductive discussion, we do not get enough time to consider either the flood situation in the country or the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In this House there has been some discussion on what is going on in Bihar. In this House we have got the right to speak anything we like. Nobody can question us. Fortunately, you are in the Chair and you are not cutting short my time. But suppose somebody else is in the Chair. He will not interfere if a big leader speaks, but if I speak for a longer time he will ask me to sit down. This should not happen.

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

In Bihar when Shri Karpuri Thakur was the Chief Minister he brought a degree I could not understand in the first place, which used to be called PWE. As a result of that degree, our poor boys could not compete for the Central/Act India examinations for IAS, IPS etc. Only rich students who got convent education could compete.

Even though there is acute unemployment in Bihar, the public undertakings situated in Bihar deny job opportunities to the local people.

Coming to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, he is a very big leader, reputed leader. He has a right discuss everything fully and freely in the public. I agree hundred per cent that it is the right of every citizen like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to discuss public affairs fully and freely. But such discussion not be directed towards incitement to violence. Now violence is erupting everywhere and it will increase people follow the advice of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. What is happening in Bihar is that big people can do anything, they can create violence and go scot free. Only the poor people always get into trouble. This system must change and all people should be treated alike in the eyes of law. Shri Jayaprakash Narain is no longer a Sarvodaya leader but is now the leader of leaders of all the opposition parties in the country. But I know very well that he has changed the path of Sarvodaya. Therefore, I say it is a question of violence.

I would like to say one thing here. When there was some talk about Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, somebody brought a fictitious or anenymous letter to the effect that there was a threat to the life of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, When he visited Ranchil on the 30th June, one car BRQ 127 was loaded with armed poonds and they wanted to shoot me dead on that day

I want to suggest that the concept of Opposition must change. The con-

cept of Opposition should not be to oppose anything coming from the ruling party, right or wrong. They have been wasting our time. This-Parliament has become something like a fish market. This should be stopped...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
On a point of order, Sir. I do agree that it is just like a fish market. But it is not a fish market. The kon. Member has said that this House has been converted into a fish market. This expression should either be expunged or he should withdraw it As long as we are the Members of this august House—the people do say it—let us not say that this House has been reduced to a fish market.

सभापित झहुं लयः श्री वनर्जीसः हव ने जो एतराज किया है-व्या ग्राप ने यह अब्द रहः है ग्रीर ना ग्राप इस को सर्हसमझो हैं?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I did say it. But there are other parties who say anything they like and that is carried.

सभापति सहोत्रयः क्या श्राप इन शब्दों को वापस लेते हैं ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I do not mean to wound the feelings of anybody...

श्री सवापति बहोदयः आप वेहाउस के बारे में किन शत्काण का इस्तेमाल किया है, क्या ग्राप उन को विद्डा करते हैं?

श्री कारिक शॉराव : मैं विद्हा करता हूं।

सभावति नहं चः अव ग्राप ग्रपनी स्प्रीत क्रस क्रीजिये।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: With these words, I support the Finance Bill No. 2 and pray to God, "Oh! God let our country awake."

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल (साबरकंठा): चेयरमैन साहब, यह सरकार गरीबी हटाने के नारे पर बहुमत प्राप्त करके सत्ता में ब्राई । परन्तु देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद या ग्रंग्रेजां के जमाने में भी इतने कर नहीं लादे गये होंगे जितने भ्रब लादे गये हैं। जनरल बजट में 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये के वर लगे, रेलवे बजट में 132.38 करोड़ रूपने के कर लगे इनके ग्रजावा पिछले हफते में ग्रीर ज्यादा कर लगाने की घोषणा की गई। पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स कर 300 करोड़ रुपये के कर लगाय गम ग्रार ग्रामी जो फाईनैन्स बिल ब्राया है उसमें 900 करौड़ रुपये के दर लगे। कुल करीब 1400 करोड़ हो जायेगा । इतनः बड़ा बोझा गरीबों पर पड़ने वाला है-इससे गरीबी कैसे हटेगी । महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। गेहं, चावल, चीनी, कोयला, मिटटी का तेल, मुंगफली का तेल जैसी चीजें भी ब्रासानी से नहीं मिलती हैं । जिस चीज पर सरकार की नजर पड़तं है, वही चीज बाजार से गायब हो जाती है। बातें बड़ी बड़ी करते हैं, लेकिन कहीं कोई एकानामी नजर तहीं ब्राती। संसद चलती हो या बन्द हो कितने मंत्री विदेश जाते हैं, कितने आफि-सर्ज विदेश जाते हैं। ग्रगर किसी ग्रनि-वर्ध्व कार्य से जायें तो ठीक है, लेकिन बहां तो हर मिनिस्टर विदेशों में घूमता है और जब मिनिस्ट्र लोग विदेश जाते हैं तो कुछ न कुछ वहां से लाये विना तो नहीं आते होंगे। इतने ग्राफिसर्ज को, विदेश भेजने की क्या जकरत है ? इतवा पैसा सिक्यो-रिटी स्टाफ पर खर्च करने की क्या जरूरत है। कल तक जब वे मिनिस्टर नहीं थे तो सिक्योरिटी पर खर्च करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी, लेकिन मिनिस्टर बनते ही जान खतरे में या नई मौर सिक्योरिटी की जरूरत पड़ इतनी स्टाफ कार की क्या जरूरत है। मिनिस्टर का मोटर एकाउन्स मिलता

है, किर भी स्टाफ कार का चपसोल इसो किया

जाता है ? भ्राफिसजं या मिनिस्टर को

घर से आफिस आना पड़ता है और आफिस से घर आता पड़ता है — तो इस के लिए क्या स्टाफ कार का उपयोग करता वाजिब है ?

गुजरात में क्या ो रहा है ? हमारे यहां गुजरात में एक कहावत है—न घणिया खेतर——बिना मालिक के खेती । गुजरात की आज वही हालत है, कोई मालिक नहीं है । प्रेस रिपोर्टरों को मारा गया, एक रिपोर्टर "जन्म भूमि" का तो बिस्तर पर पड़ा हुआ है। आप डाकखाने के नये नये टिकट निकालते हैं, लेकिन नडियाड आन्ध्रद ताल्लुके जैसे टाउन में तीन माह से पोस्टकार्ड टिकट नहीं मिलते, इनलैंड लैटर फार्म नहीं मिलते, लोगों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है।

ला एन्ड ग्रांडर की हालत बहुत खराब है। प्रभी दो दिन पहले की खबर ग्रांई है, मेरे ग्रंपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में—मोडाम गांव के पास नेमनल हाइबे पर एक ट्रक खड़ा करके वहां जो एक महिला जा रही बी उसे ट्रक के ड्राइवर ग्रौर क्लीनर ने जबर— दस्ती उठा कर ट्रक में डाल तिया। जब उस महिला ने शोर मचाया तो गांव वाले जमा हो गये ग्रौर उन्होंने हिम्मत करके उस ट्रक को रोक कर क्लीनर ग्रीर ड्राइवर को पकड़ कर पुलिस के हवाले किया— यह ला एण्ड ग्रांडर की हालत है।

इधर दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है— मन-भौषोराइजड हुटमैन्ट्स को तोड रहे हैं, लेकिन यहीं बिट्ठलमाई पटेल हाउस के सामने, श्रम शक्ति भवन के पास , कान्सिल माफ आइन्टि-फिक एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च के सामने फुट-पाथ पर दो-चार ईटों को लगाकर प्लेट फार्म बना लिया है, धीरे धीरे बढ़ता जा रहा है, रात में उसमें बाहोतरी कर देते हैं, धीरे-धीरे बहां हुकान बन जाएगी, इस तरह से धन-भीषोराइज्ड हुटमैन्ट्स बन जाएगी, इन को भाष

# [कुमारी मिल्बेन पटेल]

नहीं रोकते हैं। वहां मोटर गाड़ियां खड़ी होती हैं, क्या लोगों को मालम नहीं है, लेकिन कोई परवाह नहीं करता। दीप के नीचे ग्रंधैरा जैसी चलती है।

सिगरेट पर आपने वर लगाया है लेकिन शराब पर कर नहीं लगाया। गांधी जी कर नाम ेलेना ग्रासान है, परन्तु उन की बातों पर ग्रमल नहीं करना चाहते। शराब पर कर क्यों नहीं लगाते। पिछले हफते ग्रापके युश्स की स्पेशल देन बम्बई गई उस में क्या निकला, लेकिन कहते हैं कि वे तो खाली बोतलें पानी के लिए थीं। क्या पानी के लिए शराब की ही बोतलें रखी जा सकती थीं, दूसरी बोतने नहीं मिल सकती थीं। शराब की बोतलें थीं पीने से ·खाली हो गई। ग्राप सीधी बात क्यों नहीं कहते हैं।

हम स्वतंत्र हुए उसके पहले हमने शराव बन्दी शुरू की थी लेकिन कुछ इन्ट्रेस्टेड लोग हैं जो इसको नदीं चाहते । कई मिनिस्टर्प ने अंगूर के बगाने रखे हुए हैं शराब के लिए जिस ने ज्जन को काफी पैसा मिलता है।

ग्राप भ्रष्टाचार निकालने की बात करते ्रैं लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार कैसे निकलेगा? स्टेट बैंक के 60 लाख रुपये का सभी तक कोई हिसाव किताब नहीं दिया समा है । इतने दिनों में नागरवाला भी गायब हो गया। अपीर पुलिस अफसर भी गायब हो एया । म्र गर म्राप कर्म शन विठाते तो सही बात का पता चले लेकिन ग्रगर कमीशन बैंडेगा तो भीर दूसरी बहुत सारो बानी का भी पता चल जाएगा इस लिए ग्राप कमीशन विठान। नहीं चाहते ।

ोल म(इस का राष्ट्र यकरण होने के बाद कोयला मिलता नहीं है। कॉयले का स्तर भी गिर गया है, उसमें काफी मिट्टी रहती है। ग्राज गौर भी खदर छवी है कि दिल्ली की बाजार से गेड़ गायब हो गया है। ग्रापका कितना भी बहुमत हो लेकिन ग्राप ढंग से काम करो मोर कानत से चीजें लामो । माप जिस तरह से फाइनै स बिल लाये उस पर कितना समय बरबाद हमा ? जाइंट माफ मार्डर भौर कानन की बातें निकली, भापको संसद का समय भी बढ़ाना पड़ा, दिन भी बढ़ाने पड़े तो इसमें कितना खर्चा हुआ ? यह आपकी एकोनामी का तरीका है। अगर फाइनैन्स बिल के साथ डिमान्ड फोर ग्रान्टस भी ले ग्राए होते तो इतना समय बर्बाद नहीं होता लेकिन प्रापका इतना बहमत है इस लिए ग्राप समझते हैं हम जैसा चाहें वैसा करें। लेकिन आप जैसा चाहें वैसा करें, यह नहीं हो सकता है। कुछ काम तो हमारे आय ही चलाना पड़ता है।

ग्रापने इतना समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore): I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill.

When we are discussing the Finance Bill to-day, I regret to say that the whole of north Orissa is in the grip of floods as also large parts of the District of Cuttack. We have been consistently fighting here how control the floods and how to save the land from drought. But, unfortunately, year after year, this calamity ravages the State of Orissa. Year after year the Government of India gives some grants in aid but of no avail

13547 I have just come across an answer to a question wherein I had asked:

"whether any major river valley projects of Orissa have been included in the Fifth Plan and if so, the feature thereof."

The answer is:

"The State Government has not proposed to take up or inclusion of any major irrigation projects in the Fifth Plan."

Mr. Chairman, unless we try to control the floods in the Subarnarekha .river in the North Orissa and unless we build the Bhimkund Dam over the river Brahmini or to some extent control the floods over the Vaitrani by some project, there cannot be any control of floods in Orissa. After the Hirakud project, there is no river valley project undertaken in Orissa worth the name either to control the floods in the upper reaches or to take the water through the canals irrigate the lands This is the fate of Orissa for the last 15-20 years and we have been demanding a flood control project or some such river valley project in the North Orissa and also in the middle of Orissa. ! will urge upon the Finance Minister to kindly consider the fact that unless there is enough flood protection measure to control the erratic rivers of Orissa, there will be no end to the :misery of the people of Orissa.

While so speaking—you have given only three minutes time-I would urge upon the Government of India to consider the fertiliser plant at Paradeep which is in the process now and also to see that a cement factory is set up at Sunki for which the Government of Orissa has sent and also see that the proposal Ferro-Vanadium plant is also up in Orissa. Unless these things are taken up the regional imbalance will not vanish Now, here is a book published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research where it is said that there is an appalling poverty in some backward sections of the population of Orissa which is caused by the fact that 20-26 per cent of the rural population in the State belongs to the groun whose monthly expenditure amounted to a 1724 LS-12.

maximum of Rs. 8. This is the fate of the people of Orissa. Gandhiji used to say that the people of Orissa are the poorest people in the whole country.

Our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said times without number that Orissa is probably the poorest of the States in India.

Therefore, what I submit is that priority consideration should be given to this backward State, in regard to particularly flood-control measures, lift irrigation system, etc., so that we can eradicate this calamity of flood and drought which is coming on the people of Orissa year after year.

श्री परिपूर्णानस्य पेन्यूली (टिहरी गढ़शाल) : समापति जी, ने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस वित्त विधेयक का स.चॅन करते हये मैं यह निवेदन चाहता हं की विरोधी पर्टियों के हमारे बहुत से सम्भानर्गय सदस्यों ने कुछ रचना-त्मक सुझाव दिए हैं किन्तु उनमें से अधिकांश लोगों ने वित मंत्री जी की इस बात पर जोकि उन्होंने स्वयं भी स्वीकार की है कि एकोनाभिः कम्पलशंस की वजह से हमारे यहां स्थिति गड़बड़ हुई ग्रौर इसलिये यह वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तृत करना पड़ा है, शासन ग्रालोचना की है वित्तमंत्री जी ने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि सरकार ने ग्रब तक जो उपाय मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए ग्रपनाने उनका प्रभाव सीमित रहा है. कीमत इंढरी गई हैं--इन बातों को लेकर विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने जो बड़ा चढ़ा कर ग्रतिशयो-क्तिपूर्ण भाषण दिए. मैं समझता हं बह अच्छा महीं था। माज देश जिस मार्थिक स्थिति से गुजर रहा है वह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है भीर उसका समाधान भी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर करने की भावश्यकता है।

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

में जहां तक समझता हूं आज देश की अर्थव्यवस्था खराब होने की दो तीन खास खास बजह हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि इन्टिग्नेटेंड प्लाभिग का अभाव है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि हमारें यहां प्रायटींज गलत तरीके से भिर्धारित होती रही हैं। तीसरा कारण यह है कि स्पेसिफिक कामों के लिए काम्पिटेंट उत्साही और मिष्ठावाभ कर्मचारियों का हमारे यहां अभाव है।

जहां तक इन्टिब्रेटेड प्लांनिंग की बात है, में कहना चाहता हूं एडहाकिज्म ग्रीर कम्पार्टमेंटलिज्म-यह दो ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनकी छाया, हमारे चार प्लान्स समाप्त हो गए, हमारे ऊपर, हर प्लान पर, हर डिपार्टमेंट पर और हर मंत्रालय पर रही है म्रीर इसी कारण हमारी प्रगति हमेशा रूकी रही है। प्लान्ड तरीके से विकास के लिये योजना भायोग ने, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टी ने जो भी घोषणायें की हैं या वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ भी वायदे किये हैं वह हम पूरे महीं कर पाये क्योंकि कम्पार्टमेंटलिज्म में हर विभाग भ्रपने भ्रपने तरीके से काम करता रहा है, उनका एक दूसरे के साथ इंटिग्रेटेड तरीके से काम करने का सामंजस्य स्थापित करने का पहीं रहा है। दूसरे हर स्कीम एडहाक तरीके से पेश होती रही हं ग्रौर कार्यान्वित होती रही है।

जहां तक प्रायटींज का सम्बन्ध है देश की प्राज प्रावश्यकता क्या है इस बात को देखने की जरूरत पहले थी। प्राथमिकतायें हमने पिर्धारित की चन्द बातों को घ्याभ में रखकर कि थोड़ें असे थे क्या लाभ होने वाला है या अमुक क्षेत्र या अमुक व्यक्ति के लिए क्या लाभ होगा। इस बात को घ्यान में रखकर हमने प्रायटींज निर्धारित की। जहां तक प्राथमिकतायें निर्धारित करने का सवाल है, में समझता हूं अन्नोत्पादभ की

डेफेन्स के बाद सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए थी । जहां तक ग्रन्नोत्यादन का सवाल हैं हमारे वित्त मन्द्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि हमको ग्रन्नोत्पादन को सबसे ग्रधिक महत्व देने की श्रावश्यकता है, किन्त श्रन्नोत्पादाम के मामले में कृषि मंत्रालय को जो पैसे का प्रावधान करना चाहिए था वह पूरा नहीं किया 1972-73 में जो प्रावधान किया गया था वह 1974-75 में कम कर दिया गया ग्रीर श्रव उसमें सी करोड़ रूपया श्रीर भी कम करने जा रहे हैं। ग्रन्नोत्पादम के लिए जो श्रावश्यक चीज चाहिए उनकी भी हम पूर्ति महीं कर पाये हैं। उदाहरण के लिए पानी ग्रीर खाद की आवश्यकता है। इस मामले में हम्: देश को आत्मि भेर कैसे दशा शायेंगे जबकि हमको विदेशों पर धिर्भर रहना पड़ेगा । पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमत बढ जाने की बजह से और विदेशी खाद के न ग्राने की बजह से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि श्रन्नोत्पादम हमारे लिए एक समस्या हो गया है। मैं समझता ह खाद के मामले में हम को ग्रासिन भर होने की ग्राव-श्यकता है । किन्तु क्या हम इसके लिये स्थानीय साधनों को इस्तेमाल में ला सकते हैं ? मिसाल के तंर पर मैं निवेदन करनः चाहता हं कि राजस्थान ग्रांश युव्यीव की मासूरी हिल्स में राक फास्फेट के बड़े रिच डिप जिट्स हैं लेकिन ग्रज तक हम कोई योजना नहीं बन, पाये कि फास्फेटिक खाद का कारखाना वहां खोला जाये, जब कि इस समय हम विदेशों से शक फास्फेट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष 30 करोड़ रुपए का राक फास्फेट हमें इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा। उतना ही श्रगर हमें इस साल मंगाना पड़े तो शायद सात करोड़ रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत पड़ेगी । इस वास्ते देश को म्रात्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए हमें ग्रपने समस्त साधनों का उपयोग करना होगा। यह बहुत माव-श्यक है। पानी की बात को ग्राप लें। उसके लिए बिजली चाहिए । बिजली इसलिए नहीं मिल पाती । क्योंकि इस न उत्पादन घट

रहा है। ट्यूबनेल सस्य पर नाम नहीं करते क्योंिन उ.को सःयापर विजली नहीं दिल पार्ता। इस वास्ते कृषि उत्वादन को बढ़ाने के लिए जितने भी इनपुद्स की झावश्यकता होती है उनको झापको मुहैया करने की तरफ घ्यान देना होगा।

सौभाग्य से हमारे देश में प्राकृतिक साधनों की कमी नहीं है, वे बहतायत में हैं। जन शक्ति की कोई कमी नहीं है। तकनीकी ज्ञान भी हमारे यहां है। तब क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश का विकास नहीं हो पःता है ? मैं समझता हं कि इन तीनों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए हमारे पास कोई इंटैंग्रैटिड प्लान नहीं है ग्रौर न ही वह कभी तैयार किया गया है। ग्रगर है तो बीच में जो एडहाकिज्म श्राया उसने हमारी योजनाश्रों को पीछे धकेल दिया । इससे विकास नहीं हो पाता है । इस वजह से ग्रगर किसी वर्ग ने फायदा उठाया है तो वैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट्स ने, पंजीपति वर्ग-ने । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक तरफ बेरोज-गारी बढ़ती चली गई ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन हमारा घटता चला गया । इस वक्त एक करोड ब्रादमी हमारे यहां बेरोजगार हैं। इसी रफ्तार से बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढती गई तो पांचवीं योजना के प्रन्त तक इनकी संस्था दो करोड हो जाएगी। इतने ग्रिष्टिक बेरोजगार लोग हमारे ऊपर भार बन रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में देश कहां जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है कि मृद्रास्फीति को रोकने और महंगाई को घटाने के लिए हमें हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा । उत्पादन बढ़ाने के मामले में घापने जो योजनाएं बनाई हैं उनका एक बार मृत्यांकन तो ग्राप कर लें । कृषि के क्षेत्र में ग्रापने एक कैश प्रोग्राम बनाया जो बढ़ा भारी एक ढकोसला साबित हुगा । कैश प्रोग्राम में जो प्राथमिकता ग्रापको कृषि के उत्पादन को बड़ाने के वास्ते केनी बाहिये भी वैसा नहीं हो कर 18 राज्यों में सत्तर से प्रस्ती प्रतिशत उसका पैसा सड़कें ब्रादि बनाने पर खर्च हो गया जब कि उद्देश्य यह था कि सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता कृषि की दो जाय। मतलब यह है कि पैसा खर्च केसे होता है, उसका सदुपयोग होता है या नहीं इस ग्रोर िसं ने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

करों की चोरी और स्मर्गालग की बात कही जाती है। ये दोनों चीजें हमारे देश के लिए वहत बड़ी श्रिभिशाप बनी हुई है। वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक्साइज ड्युटी बढाने की बात कही किन्तू एक्स इज ड्युटीज की कितनी चोरी हो रही है क्या ग्र पने इसका भी पता लगाया है ? वांच कमेटी ने काले धन के सक्यलिशन की जांच पड़ताल करके ग्रापको रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसने बताया था कि 1968-69 में 1400 करोड का काला धन हमारे देश में था। एक दूसरे सदस्य डा० डी० के० रंगनेकर जी कि उस कमेटी में थे, उनकी राय यह थी कि तब 2833 करोड़ का काला धन सक्यंलेशन में था ग्रीर इस समय 14000 करोड रुपये का काला धन सर्क्युलेशन में है। खेद की बात है कि काले धन को बाहर निकालने के लिए, मुद्रा स्फ ति को रोकने के लिए, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए, चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं अखबार से ग्राज ही मैं ने पढ़ा कि श्री गणेश ने एक वक्तव्य दिया है कि काला धन निकालने के लिए वे बड़े कदम उठा रहे हैं, जोकि स्वागत योख हैं

करों की चोरी का एक मारी अड्डा सैंट्रल एक्साइच डिपार्टमेंट है सैंट्रल एक्साइच रिव्यू कमेटी ने उसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल भी की है। उसके मध्यक्ष श्री वैकटयैया के मनुसार जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति

## बी परिपूर्णन द पे स्पूली

हैं ये स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के नाम पर यह दिखाते हैं चौनी, चाय, माचिस, प्रसाधन के सामग्रें ग्रादि के सेल में कि उनको घाटा हो रहा है ग्रीर इस तरह में करो की चौरी करते हैं। उसको रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय नहीं निकाले गए हैं। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर तत्काल कार्रवाई करने की ग्रावश्यकता है। उस कमेटी की हपार्ट में एक समर्थ की सामग्रें की सिफारिण के ग्रनुसार सैंट्रल एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट को मजबूत किया जाए। कमेटी ने इस विभाग पर टिप्पणी करते हुए ये शब्द लिखे हैं:

"Stock, non-exciting or dishonest administration"

इस विभाग में श्रामूल-मूल-ारिवर्तन जरूरी हैं। एक स्रोर इतनी ज्यादा करों की चोरी होती है। दूसरी श्रोर सात सौ करोड़ इनकम टैक्स के एरियर अभी भी बकाया हैं। उन में से श्राधा भी श्राप वसूल कर लें तो श्रापको जो नए कर बढ़ ए हैं उनको बढ़ाने की श्रापको स्थावस्थवता नहीं पड़ेगी।

अन्त में में विक्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहतः हूं कि पिछड़े वर्ग, हरिजन, बैकवर्ड क्लासिस जनजातियो, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों व पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लोगों की ग्रोर ग्राप विशेष ध्यान दें। चार योजनाएं समाप्त हो गई हैं। अभी तक इन इलाको ग्रीर इन वर्गों के लोगों की ग्रोर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। आप का अब तो इनकी ग्रोर ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विश्व विश्वेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री हरी सिंह (बुर्जा) : देश पर आर्थिक संकट ग्राया है ग्रीर सरकार ने उस पर विजय पाने के लिए चारों ग्रोर से हमला बेला हैं। मुझे पूरा यक्तन है कि हमारी सरकार इस संकट पर ग्रवश्य ग्रनोखी विजय पायेगी। हमने तीम ग्र. डिनेंं निकः ले हैं जो बहुत आवश्यक थे। हमने बैंक रेट को बढ़ाया है । तस्करी को रोकने के लिए हम सिक्य हो रहें हैं। जो लोग टैक्स नहीं देते हैं ग्रीर ब्लैंक मनी जिम के पास है सरकार ने उन के उत्पर छापे मारने गुरू किए हैं। वे घवरा उठे हैं। में समझता हूं कि जो ब्लैंक मार्किटः हैं राजायज मन, फाखोरी करने वाले हैं जो धन छिपा करके रखते हैं ग्रीर उस पर टैक्स महीं देते हैं ग्रव वे सरकार के इस चुंगल से नहीं निकल पाएंगे। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस मौजूदा ग्रायिक संकट से जरूर पार होगी।

यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसान जो सस्ते दामों पर खाद, बीज, विजली आदि दिलाने की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारी ग्राबादी तेजी से बढ रही है।

13 मिलियन ग्राबादी हमारी हर साल
बढ जाती है। योजनाग्रों के जिरये हम जो
कुछ भी हासिल करते हैं. हमारी बढ़नी हुई
आबादी उसको खा जाती है। इस वास्ते
इस बढ़नी हुई ग्राबादी के ट्रेंड को बदलने की
तरफ भी ग्रापको ध्यान देना होगा वर्ना
स्रा किया काया बेकार हो जाएगा और
देश ताकका नहीं कर पायेगा।

#### 14:59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे यहां महिगाई है, गुड़ास्फंति है। व्यापारी वर्ग के पास, मुनाफाखोरी के पास बेहिसाब किताब काला धन है और उन्होंने एक अमावटी अभाव की स्थित देश में पैदा कर दी है। पता पहीं हमारे देश के लोग उनको कैसे बरदाशत किए हए हैं। कारखानों में कैपेसेटी के मुताबिक चीजें पैदा नहीं हो रही हैं। किसी और देश की जनता ऐसे कारखाने वालों को जिन्दा रहना दूशर कर देती। पुंजीपति सोग यह साजिश कर रहे हैं कि सरकार के कदमों

[श्रः हरः सिह]

को फोल कर दें। लेकिन जनता कांग्रेस के साथ है। वह जामती है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ही देश को बचासकती है जनताका भला कर सकती है देश की जनता को आगों ले ज सकती है तो कांग्रेस सरकार ही है मैं साफ कहना चाहता हं कि जब हमारी सरकार ग्राधिक संकट से जुझ रही है, उसके खिलाफ यद्ध कर रही है और उस पर विजय पाने के लिये जीवत कदम जठा रही है, तब विरोधी पक्ष के लोग केवल लैंक्चर देकर गरीकी निटाना चाहते हैं और महगाई को खत्म करना चाहते हैं; वे छोटी छोटी बातों की तरफ़ हमाराध्यान बटाकर हम को काला बाजार करने वालों पर हमला नहीं करने देते हैं। मैं सनझता हूं कि विरोधी पक्ष की ये कार्यवाहियां हमारे ग्राधिक संकट को कम करने वाली नहीं बल्कि वढाने वाली हैं।

## 17 hrs.

हमारे यहां उत्तर भारत का एक बड़ा सट्टेबाज है, जो नाजायज सट्टेका किंग कहलाता है । संकड़ों स्थानों पर घड़ियों के सड़े का काम चलाता है पुलिस ने उसका मृंह काला कर के उस को चौराहे पर घुमाया। कल हमारे दोस्त श्री मधु दंडवते बुलंदशहर गये ग्रौर उन्होंने उस व्यक्ति को हिमायत में लैक्चर दिया उन्होंने कहा कि ग्रगर वह सद्देबाज था, तो भी पुलिस को उस का काला मंह नहीं करना चाहिए था वह यहां इस सदन में रोज़ बड़े ऊचे ऊंचे लैंक्चर देते हैं मेरी राय भी उन के बारे में बहुत ग्रच्छी थी, लेकिन मझे यह देखकर बहत निराशा हुई कि जिस ब्रादमी ने हमारे शहर के बच्चों को बिगाइ दिया है, जिस ने स्कल के बच्चों को सट्टा खेलना सिखा दिया है, जिस ने महल्ले महल्ले में मट्टे की चौकियां बिठा दी हैं, उस की हिमायत मध् दंडवते करते हैं। मैंने इस बारे में व्यक्तिगत रुप से उन को शिकायत भी की है।

हम देखते हैं कि विरोधी पक्ष के करनी और कथनी में बड़ा फ़र्क हैं जिन्चर में तो वे बड़े ऊंचे झादसं वाले हैं, लेकिन उन के कामों को देख कर निरामा होती हूं। अगर विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों के हाथ में सरकार दे दी जाये, तो वे मुस्क को डुबो देंगे।

मैं हर मौके पर यह कहता थ्रा रहा हूं कि ग्राज हमारी सरकार की सनाजवादी नीतियों और कायंक्रमों को चलाने के मार्ग में हमारी नीकरशाही एक बड़ा रोड़ा है। उच्च स्तर की हमारी सीविसज कमिटिड होनी चाहिए। लेकिन ग्राज स्थिति यह है कि हमारी सरकार की नीतियों, लक्ष्यों और योजनाशों में हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों और विशेषकर चोटी पर बैंटे हुए सरकारी अधिकारीगण. का विश्वास ग्रीर ग्रास्था नहीं है। वे उस ग्राइडियालोजी में रंगे हुए नहीं हैं। वे उस ग्राइडियालोजी में रंगे हुए नहीं हैं। वे उस ग्राइडियालोजी में रंगे हुए नहीं हैं। वेश की प्रगित के लिए यह ग्रावश्यक है कि हमारी चोटी की सीविसज किमिटिड हों और उन के ख्यालात ग्रीर सरकार के ख्यालात भी सरकार के ख्यालात में नहीं।

श्राये-दिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्म-चारियों की तन्छवाहें बढ़ाने का सवाल श्राता है। सब कहते हैं कि उन की तन्छवाहें बढ़ाई अयें। मैं भी कहता हूं कि बढ़ानी चाहिए। लेकिन श्रगर हम तन्छवाहें बढ़ाने श्रीर घटाने की नीति को खन्म करना चाहते हैं, ग्रगर हम देश में वास्त्विक समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तन्छवाहों में जो जमीन श्रासनान का जो फ़र्क है, उस की मिटाना होगा।

श्रन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर देश को खुशहाल बनाना है, तो हमारी योजनायें देहात में जानी चाहिएं श्रीर उनका लक्ष्य किसानों को जिन्दगी को बेहतर बनाना होना चाहिए। अगर हमें किमान को खुशहाल बनायेंगे, तो देश भी खुशहाल होगा। इस लिए मेरा आग्रह है कि देश में सच्ची

[श्रं:हरी सिंह]

अन्नहाली लाने के लिए किसान की स्थिति में सुधार करने ा चौमखी कार्य व होना चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ में इस फिनास बिल का सनर्वन करता है।

FINANCE THE MINISTER OF CHAVAN): (SHRI YESWANTRAO Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the debate on the second Finance Bill has revealed a fairly general appreciation of the underlying principles of the tax proposals. As I listened to the debate, four seemed to be uppermost in the minds of those who took part in the debate. These issues were: (1) The necessity for a second Finance Bill, (2) likely impart of the tax proposals, (3) What are we doing about black money, and (4) Will these measures help to I shall briefly control the inflation? deal with each of these issues.

regards deficit financing, think that there is widespread agreement both in the House as well sa outside that deficit financing must be drastically as part of anti-inflationary policy Several Members like Shri Shyamanandan Mishra Shri Virendra Agarwal and others from my side of the House also had referred to the need to reduce reliance on deficit financing and to reduce the rate of growth of moprecisely the ney supply. This is reason why I have come forward with the second Finance Bill.

As the House knows, we are faced with unavoidable increase in expenditure. Up to a point, we are trying to meet the demand for additional expenditure in certain essential sectors by reducing expenditure which relatively of low priority. Mr. Mavalankar has asked if Government serious about cutting expenditure. I wish to assuer him that we are making every effort to cut down low priority expenditure, but I am bound to point out that an excessive cut in expenditure, particularly of developmental expenditure, will have

serious adverse effects on the growth potential as well as employment Therefore, we have to the country. find ways and means of financing the additional expenditure in a manner which is least inflationary.

Basically there are two ways of financing the additional expenditure, one through an increase in financing and secondly, through an increase in taxation. I hope hon. members will agree with me faced with this choice, whether to go in for deficit financing or whether to go in for additional taxation measures, the path that we have chosen, namely mobilisation of additional resources, is the only path consistant with the overall objective of controlling inflation without hurting the growth rate of the economy.

AN HON MEMBER: By taxing the poor.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am glad hon. members like Shri Surendra Mohanty have grasped this point. He has pointed out that this Finance. Bill is an indication of our pronounced concern for sound fisca! and economic management Shri Mavalankar has said that he understands that through this Bill the Finance Minister is trying to reduce deficit financing, but he still maintains that we are not trying to grapple with the problems concerned. As I see it, he does not perhaps understand what he means by this. Control of budgatary deficit is one essential aspect of a multi-dimensional attack on inflation. Shri Agarwal has predicted a of 50 per cent inflation in 1975. I do not know the basis of his calculations. However, I would like to tell him that if he is so much worried about inflation, he should be supporting present Bill which seeks to restrict both deficit financing and growth of money supply. As I have said so often, these measures are not sufficient to stabilise the economy they are essential components of any viable anti-inflationary strategy.

I think there is general agreement in the House that the tax proposals I have submitted do not affect articles of mass consumption. As Shri Vasant Sathe from this side has rightly emphasised, the incidence of taxation will fall heavily on less essential conhave sumption. Some others also criticised the tax proposals on the ground that they do not affect luxury In this connection, I would like to draw attention to the several taxes which were imposed or raised only five months ago while presenting the Budget for 1974-75 covering such items as refrigerators, air-conditioners. TV sets, superior varieties of cloth and foreign liquor. Even on the present occasion, I have not lost might of the objective of imposing the heaviest burden on luxury goods in the tax proposals that are now House; for example, before the have raised the duties on cloth, man-made fibres, cigarettes of higher value and certain raw materials used in the manufacture of relatively low-priority goods.

members have argued Some hon. that the excise duties which I have proposed may be passed on to consumers and that they will be inflationary rather than disinflationary in their character. On this point, I have two submissions to make. I shall not be worried if duties on certain luxury goods are passed on to the fiñal consumers since it will help in mobilising resources at the cost of the more affiuent sections of society. Secondly. prices of commodities are determined by the combined effects of demand and supply. While it is possible that any increase in excise duties raise costs in some areas, the manufacturers' ability to pass on the higher costs to the consumers will be reduced if we succeed in curbing the growth of demand. Thus, I do not accept the argument that the present proposals will intensify inflationary pressures. As I stated earlier, I have

not touched articles of mass consumption. The primary impace of my proposals would be to reduce the bodgetary deficit and to mop up a port of windfall gams being made by producers and traders in certain sensitive commodities. By helping to moderate the pressure of demand, these pressures will contribute to the control of inflationary forces now operating in the economy.

A member on this side. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar has criticised the proposal to raise the auxiliary duty on certain varieties of paper on the ground that it will hurt the student community. I wish to assure him that we have so framed the tax proposal that it will not affect the interests of the student community. The commoner varieties of printing and writing paper including all unbedami, cream-laid bleached cream wove varieties (but excluding other coloured or tinted varities) of substance not exceeding 65 grammes per square metre, which are normally used in the production of exercise books, text books, etc. have been completely exempted from the auxiliary duty. The production of these varities exceeded 25 lakh tonnes in 1973-

As regards the superior varieties of paper, it is not correct to say that the auxiliary duty will raise prices by one-third. The rate of the auxiliary duty is 33 1/3 per cent of the basic effective excise duty. The basic duty on paper and paper board is specific and in view of substantial increases in prices effected by manufacturers, the incidence of the basic has declined substantially. Thus, the imposition of an auxiliary duty at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent of the basic duty will at best have only a marginal effect on prices. In fact, most of it should be absorbed by the high mofit margins of manufacturers, traders and other middlemen and not passed on to the consumer.

## [Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Some members have asked as to what are we doing about the black money. Shri J. M. Gowder has argued that we have no time-bound plan to rid the country of black money.

I do not at all accept the view that we have done nothing to curb phenomenon of black money. However, it is to be recognised that there is no single cure for such a complex phenomenon as black money. have to attack the problem from several angles. I think in any viable policy against black money, we have to distinguish between black expenditure, black income and wealth-each one of which requires a different approach. For measures like demonetisation can at best affect the existing stock of black wealth held in the form of currency notes but such measures do not at all affect the future growth of black incomes. The continued generation of black income is partly consequence of ineffective price and distribution controls and it is also partly a result of tax evasion. check the future growth of black income, we have recently taken several steps by way of a more realistic pricing policy for industrial products, including adoption of dual pricing wherever feasible. dition, we are attacking the problem of tax evasion both by offering stiff stick as well as a carrot. By reducing the marginal rates of personal taxes, we have reduced incentive for tax evasion. At same time, by plugging the various loopholes in our tax laws and through more effective tax administration, we are making the avoidance of taxes more risky than ever before. other very effective steps we have taken in the form of raids are certainly creating a fear about the law in the minds of those who are taking undue advantage of these antisocial activities The legislation providing for the take-over of property in cases of patent under-valuation, provision for non-enforcement of benami transactions, the clubbing of agricultural and non-agricultural income for determining the rate of income-tax and: the provision of stringent penalties. for tax evasion in the Taxation Laws-(Amendment) Bill now before Parliament are indicative of Government's firm resolve to deal ruthlessly with black money.

Some members have expressed? scepticism about the effectiveness of the measures recently adopted by-Government to curb inflationary. pressures. As I have stated on several occasions, the attack on inflations. has to be a two-pronged one-from the supply side to encourage production, especially of wage goods, from the demand side so as to control the growth of money income and money demand.

The taxation proposals, as well as: the three Ordinances, quite clearly are addressed primarily towards an attack on the demand side. By themselves they cannot stabilise the economy, I know, but I hope the House will agree with me that they nevertheless, an essential component. of any viable anti-inflationary package.

Government are now making a determined effort to increase agricultural production. Every effort is being made to procure as much quantity of fertilizer as is available the international market. Fortuna tely, the outlook for the coming khariff crop is fairly good. In addition, in order to assist the public distribution system, we have arranged to procure substantial quantities of imported grain. I shall take this opportunity to reaffirm the Government's commitment to maintain and strengthen the public distribution: system for essential commodities.

The outlook for power is also moreoptimistic than before. Taking these factors into consideration, 1 venture to suggest that there is na. basis for under-pessimism or gloom. We are no doubt faced with a very difficult economic situation but, I am: confident, we shall overcome these difficulties.

I would like to refer to one or two specific points raised by hon. Members before I conclude, Shri Madhu Limaye raised two major-points. I am glad he is present here. One of them is the duty on caprolactum and DMT and the other is the case of Indian Tobacco.

He has made a reference to some letter that he has written to me early this year and mentioned that I have not sent him a reply. It is a fact. The tax itself is an answer. He has made a taxation proposal. When Government is considering that taxation proposal, no wise Government and no wise Finance Minister will write that he is going to do that.

Then the point is why it was not accepted at that time. The whole position was under examination. Both caprolactum and DMT are public sector undertakings. So, there is no question of any priority in industry taking advantage of it. The position is that in last April when we were considering the proposal, caprolactum was not in production at all. It came into production only in July this year. Possibly, the first delivery may have been made in the first week of this month. So, there was no question of starting a taxation proposal last year.

There is a little modification in the case of DMT. The production started somewhere in the middle of last year. But there was continuous failure and there was no established production as such till the beginning of this year. So, there were difficulties. It cannot be said that not making any proposals for taxation was to help somebody and it is political.

श्री सबु लिसचे (बांका) : मैंने श्रापको ग्रांकड़े दिए हैं। मैंने यह कहा कि इम्पोर्टेड डी० एम० टी० का विकी मूल्य 38 हजार रूपये हैं और इस टैक्सेशन के बाद भी स्वदेशी उत्पादन पर 15 हजार रुपये का वैनिफिट मिलेगा ≱ या तो स्नाप प्राइस ज्यादा रिखये या टैक्स लगाइए, यह मोनोपोलिस्ट्स को स्यों लाभ देते हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. I really do not know on what basis he has calculated this. It is a matter of calculation and I have also tried to go into the prices. Naturally, this matter will be constantly under examination. When we start taxing a commodity which has just started production we have to be very careful. If I have understood him correctly, he said the price of indigenously produced DMT is Rs. 18.000 per metric tonne and the landed cost of Russian DMT is Rs. 30,000.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Rs. 21,500.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: My information is that the ex-factory price of indigenously produced DMT is Rs. 10,000 per tonne, and that of caprolactum is reported to be about Rs. 26,000 per tonne. With the duty that is proposed, the respective prices work out to Rs. 20,000 per tonne and Rs. 26,000 per tonne. With the duty any price gap being exploited by somebody seems to be unrealistic.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is the sale price of the imported DMT?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I told you. It is about Rs. 38,000 per tonne.

श्री मधु लिमये: तो रुपये 18,000 का लाभ तो हो ही गया!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The other point that he made about Indian Tobacco is that he thinks there is some plan of inter-connection with indigenous Wazir Sultan Company, that they will certainly shift some of their...

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भी मणु लिमये : ये कान्फीडेन्शल पेपजंहें जो भ्राप देख कर मुझे लौटा दीजिए, मैं इन्हें भ्राप को दे रहा हूं। भ्राप देखेंगे कि इस में 3 करोड़ रुपये के एक्साइज की चौरी हो रही है ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Thank you very much. I have no information so far. I will certainly make use of it. There is a provision in the Act itself. We will certainly make use of this information. If it is proved, certainly, I give my thanks in anticipation to him.

As regards a small point raised by Shri Mavalankar, he thinks we are not doing anything against liquor and he said about liquor which the State Governments are authorised to sell through their different Excise Departments. That type of liquor is beyond....

श्री सघु लिमये : वह कन्साइन-ोंट श्रापने वब्बे में लीजिये श्रीर श्राक्शन करके वेचिये, फिर उसमें कोई श्रापत्ति नहीं होगी।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Whether it should be auctioned, that matter is under consideration of the Customs authorities. They have taken not this problem.

श्री मधु लिमये: श्राप को, ऐता श्रधिकार है, इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूं, वरना वे लोग इस में 40-45 लाख रुपया बतायेंगे।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know. But certainly they have taken note of that. They will have to find out further facts. As far as I know, they have taken note of it and they are, possibly, going to impose some penalty, sufficient penalty, on it.

की समृ सिमंदे : मैंने कहा है कि 15 लाख की पैनल्टी उस में रखी गयी है, लेकिन वह बेचा जायेगा 65 लाख में—— यह कौन सा व्यवहार है। मैनल्टी वे दे देंबे, उसके बाद भी 40–45 लाख रुपया बनेगा। SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. My difficulty is, I do not know on what prices you make the calculations. But I will certainly look into it. I do not have the facts of the case. After hearing his speech, I made enquiries I was told that they have taken possession of the commodity. They will decide it according to rules, not necessarily confiscation, because you know ultimately what happens to the confiscated property. Again, it is a certain further problem. They will act according to the rules and impose penalty on it.

These are some of the major points which I have tried to reply.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): During my speech, I made a point that there are about 4,300 varieties of cloth introduced today Taking in this country. consideration that the textile mills are earning huge profits-even sick mills become healthy mills—is he not going to contemplate a scheme by which the number of varieties of cloth should be reduced to the minimum?-I am not talking about exports—so that there is massive production and the prices of cloth for common man's consumption are not increased. They are earning huge profits. That should be stopped.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAR. Personally speaking, I will certainly agre with the hon. Member that too much multiplication of varieties is not good for the industry itself. But this I cannot do through taxation proposals.

श्री राजकां विकल (वागपत)
मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं —
जब केश्वीय सरकार का ध्यान पैदाबार
बढ़ाने की तरफ़ है. करफान हटाने की तरफ़
है, तो मैंने गौखिक रूप से श्रीर लिखित
रूप से कई बार ग्राप को थहा है कि किसानों
को नं ग्राचिक सहायता देते हैं या ऋण देते
हैं, तो उसका चैक विसानों की सीघा दें,
किसी फर्म या एकेसी की मारफत न दें.

इस से भ्रष्टाचार भी दूर होगा और किसानों को आर्थियः सहावताः भीः जल्दीः सिनेवंः— इस के बारे में भ्राप की का राज है?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The point is that the hon. Member when he was the Minister of Agriculture in Uttar Pradesh had taken this point with me. I personally think that the suggestion he is making is a very sensible suggestion. But it is a question of making certain arrangements with the State Government. I sent him a reply as to what my view are. what I am doing in the matter. But then I found that when my letter was issued, he ceased to be the Minister in the State. Naturally I sent another copy of the letter to the Chief Minister of U.P. requesting him to give it to the proper Agriculture Minister.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मैंने ग्रमी हाल में फिर ग्राप को एक पत्र लिखा है।

श्री यशवन्त राथ चव्हाण: जो ख़त मैंने चीक़ मिनिस्टर को लिखा है उस की एक कार्या स्वाप को भं:भेज रहा हूं।

श्री पन्न(लाज बारूपाल (गंगान पर):
मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता
हूँ—यह कहां तक सत्य है कि प्राइवेट
कम्पनियों के जो जहाज विदेश जाते हैं,
वे विदशों में मान उतारने के बाद मरम्मत
के बहाने यार्ड में चले जाते हैं,
श्रीर वहां जहाज की साइडों के
अन्दर तस्वारी का मान भर कर यहां लाते
हैं। यहां धाने के बाद फिर मरम्मत के बहाने
यार्ड में जा कर चुपचाप वह मान निकाल
ले जाते हैं और इस तरह से बहुत बड़ा
स्कारी का काम चल रहा है, वरोड़ों स्पर्ध
का आप बाहर से आता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have five minutes more. We can take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clauses 2 and 3. There are no amendments to these Clauses.

श्री मध् लिमये : उप ध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ़ ग्राईर है--यह दल क 2 इस में नहीं था सन्ता। इन्होंने विधेयक के अन्त में एक्सप्लेनेट्री नोट्स दिये हैं, जिन में लिखा है कि ये संशोधन 1 अप्रैल, 1975 से प्रभावी होंगे, इस का मतलब है कि एसेसमैन्ट ईयर 1975-76 से लागू होंगे । इस से यह बात बिलकुल साफ़ है कि: इन **टैक्सों** को एविहा अरने का काम ग्रगले साल 1 ग्राप्रैल, 1975 से शुरु होगा, अगले साल के एसेसमैंन्ट को अभी से लाने का क्या मतलब है। यह मुद्दा पहले भी उठावा गया था लिकन चेयर की तरफ से इस के बार में कोई निर्णय नहीं ग्राया, तब हम ने सोचा कि इसी समय एस को उठाया जायः ।

मेज पालियामैन्ट्री प्रेक्टिस के पेज 677 पर लिखा है—

"According to the Principle of Annuality', which is strictly enforced, every financial year is treated as a closed period separate from every other financial year."

इस लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसकी भगले साल के वित्त विधेयक के वक्त रखना चाहिये, क्योंकि इस साल यह वसूल होने वाला नहीं

## [श्री मधु लिमये]

है, इस लिये इस समय परिपाटी के खिल.फ जा कर लगाने का ग्रीचित्य क्या है, इस पर ग्राप को ग्रपना निर्णय देना चाहिए।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If it is really a question of propriety, I would like to explain to him the mechanics of how this Income-tax Act works. It is not for the first time that we have brought in such a provision of prospective implementation and application. This convention has been followed for the last seven or eight years that all these tax proposals under the Income-tax Act and other Acts are made applicable prospective except in the case of excise duty. The reason is that, even though it is to be made applicable from 1st Aril, 1975, it is based on the income of this year.. If I bring in this Bill in April, 1975 for application, it will become applicable from the year next. So, it is no use merely referring to some notion or convention made in May's Parliamentary Practice; he did not know the India of 1974. It is no use applying this merely in a rigid manner, in a mechanical way.

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्रसेलमेन्ट ईयर कौन-सा है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It will be assessed on the basis of the income this year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what to do.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-ARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): He is convinced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are convinced?

श्री मणु लिमये एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमो-रेंडम डिफोक्टिव है। इसको कहना चाहिए था कि इस साल की इनकम के ऊपर हम करेंगे। MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know what Shri Madhu Limaye wants.

श्री मधु लिमये: हम इन म टैंस थोड़े हांदेते हैं, वह यहां से कट जाता है। हमारे पास इतना दौलत है कि इस इन सम टैस दें। ग्रगर इनका यह कहना है कि इस साल की इनकम यह है तो भी में ग्राक्षेप नहीं करता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know about this. I think we might as well wait till tomorrow.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He is saying that this year's income will be assessed next year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. It does not need any ruling. I will put the clauses to vote.

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 Bill.

Now it is 5.30, We take up the Half-an-hour Discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
MAHARASHTRA-KARNATAKA BOUNDARY
DISPUTE

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): This Half-an-hour Discussion is necessitated by the stereotyped, evasive and unconvincing replies given by the hon. Home Minister to my Starred Question No. 49 on the 24th July, 1974. As the question did not reach within the time, no supplementaries were put and, therefore, this Half-an-hour Discussion has be come absolutely necessary.

The question was a simple one:

"Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state the reasons why the solution of the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka is being delayed and whether the dispute