

[Shri K. S. Chavda]
availability of foodgrains in Gujarat. The Gujarat Government gives at present only one Kg. of grain per adult per month. Four starvation deaths have taken place in Surendernagar district, police opened fire on food rioters as a result of which one person died on the spot and some persons were injured. Therefore I request the Government to release at least 1.5 lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains per month to the State of Gujarat.

My second point is about the acute shortage of cement. According to today's Hindustan Times the Associated Cement Factory at Sevalia has been closed down from Saturday last due to shortage of coal supply; as a result of which there has been acute shortage of cement in the State of Gujarat. I am experiencing myself some difficulty; my hostel for Scheduled Castes is under construction in Dhmoj and no cement is available for the last three months.

Therefore Government, Government should make a statement regarding this and give some more cement to the State of Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER. Now Shri R. S. Pandey may resume his speech on the Finance Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). Before that, I have a submission to make here I had written a letter to you this morning pointing out to you that though we are going to have a special discussion under Rule 193 on the supersession of the judges, the Prime Minister had chosen to make a policy statement on the supersession of the judges outside this House, from the May Day platform.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed this. This is not a question of policy. She has got every right to

speak outside. Don't be sensitive about this. You may also go on saying anything outside.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, though this is not a breach of privilege, this is a breach of convention and propriety.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of propriety about it. Shri. Pandey.

12.12 hrs.

Finance Bill, 1973—Contd.

श्री राम लहय पाटे (राजनंदगाव)
अध्यक्ष महोदय , परसो अ पने जब मुझे वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने की आज्ञा दी थी तब मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता था कि इस अभाव के वर्ष में अपने भतीत के अनुभवों के आधार पर पनी योजनाओं में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है । हमने देश को आश्वासन दिया है हमें कि हम उस की विपन्नता को दूर करन का प्रयत्न करेगे अपने साधनों द्वारा और अपनी श्रम शक्ति के द्वारा जहा श्रम शक्ति है वहा छाँगों द्वारा हम देश को समृद्धि की ओर उभारा वडायेगे । हम अभाव के इस वर्ष को निराशा का रूप नहीं देना चाहते है, परन्तु अकाल और सूखे की स्थिति से राजना के निर्माण में लगे हुए जो लोग है उन्हें सचेत करन का प्रयास करेगे ।

बिजली के अभाव में भी जहा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादन पर आपात पहुँचा है, प्रहार हुआ है, वहाँ खेती के क्षेत्र को भी उस में प्रभावित किया है । अगर मेरे आकडे ठीक हैं तो उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में बिजली की कमी के कारण लगभग 900 करोड़ रुपये की उत्पादन की क्षति हुई है और उस 900 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति का प्रभाव अगले वर्षों में भी पड़ेगा ।

मैंने आपसे कहा था कि वित्त मंत्रालय एक केन्द्र बिन्दु है जहा से तमाम नियोजन और संयोजन होता है । वित्त मंत्री अपने सभी मंत्रियों और मंत्रालयों से कहें कि उन के ऊपर

को बाधित है उसका पालन करने के लिए उन में ताल-मेल होना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में आप को एक ऐसा इफ़ेक्टिव स्टेक्चर बनाने की आवश्यकता है, प्रावधान बनाने की आवश्यकता है कि जैसे ही आप किसी को उद्योग के लिए लाइसेंस दे उस समय एक पैकेज डील होना चाहिए। तमाम मिनिसट्रियों के ताल-मेल से आप को यह भी सिद्ध करना चाहिए कि हमें कुछ उद्योगों के लाइसेंस देने में किन-किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है, जैसे बिजली, पानी, रेलवे वॉगन, कच्चा माल आदि। जब आप सब कुछ देख ले और निर्धारित कर लें तब आप लाइसेंस दें। लाइसेंस देने के पहले इस बात का निर्धारण होना बड़ा आवश्यक है। जब किसी व्यक्ति को एक मिनिसट्री से लाइसेंस दिया जाता है तब उसको चार मिनिसट्रियों में धूमना पड़ता है। कहीं उसको विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं मिलनी है और कहीं कच्चा माल नहीं मिलना है। कहीं बिजली, नहीं मिलनी इन सब चीजों पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए लेकिन लाइसेंस देने का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि बिना साधन उपलब्ध रहें हुए आप उद्योग नगरे के अन्तर्गत दें। इस सम्बन्ध में सदा एक पैकेज डील होना चाहिए। जब वही निर्धारित हो जाये नहीं लाइसेंस दिया जाना चाहिए।

बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन के लिए फ़ॉरेन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता नहीं होती जैसे मिट्टी के पेंपर के रूप में मूल है। आज हम उसमें भी अभाव की स्थिति देख रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप इस चीज को प्रोड्यूस करने को दें या न दें। आप ज्वॉइन्ट सेक्टर में दे सकते हैं लेकिन हमारे राष्ट्र के निर्माण में, आर्थिक प्रगति के मार्ग पर हम को अग्रसर होना चाहिए। जिन आवश्यक उपयोगी वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता है जब वह प्राप्त नहीं होती है तब कौन बतलाये कि इस चीज का अभाव क्यों है? आज पेंपर क्यों नहीं मिलता, सीमेंट क्यों नहीं मिलता,

लोहा क्यों नहीं मिलता? हम कह सकते हैं कि अभाव पानी के अभाव के कारण, वर्षा के अभाव के कारण, खेती पर अग्रसर हुआ है, लेकिन औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की प्रगति क्यों रुक गई, क्यों कुठिल हो गई? खेती के क्षेत्र में हमारा उत्पादन गत वर्ष 1.5 हुआ, लेकिन मुद्रास्फीति लगभग 11 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। हम अभाव कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाये। अभाव, उपलब्धि और उत्पादन एक दूसरे में जुड़े हुए हैं और जब तक आप उत्पादन को आगे बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे, जब तक उन के जितने भी उत्पादन हैं जितनी भी मसम्भ्याये हैं उन को एक स्थान लाकर समाधान करने का प्रयास नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपका खेती का और उद्योगों का जी० एन० पी० आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। इन चीजों का ताल मेल होना चाहिए। हमारे यहां औद्योगिक उत्पादन 7 परसेंट हुआ है और कृषि के क्षेत्र में 15 हुआ है।

मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि मर्वाधिक प्रथामिकता हम को हम बाल की देने की आवश्यकता है कि सब से पहले जो हमारे साधन अथवा सम्पत्ति है उन का बहाव खेती की तरफ़ है। आज हम 70-75 प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा खेती में प्राप्त करते हैं जैसे चाय, जूट, पेंपर, इत्यादि। इन सब चीजों का बटोर कर हम खेती की तरफ़ जायें जिस स्थान पर हमारी अग्रसर जनसंख्या रहती है। आखिर वह कौन लोग हैं जिन की खेती का विकास न होने के कारण मिर्चाई, बिजली पानी अभाव रोट हाइड्रिड मीड तथा दुनारे साधन वही मिलते हैं आज वह लोग अपनी फ़तह नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं और मिर्चाई के अन्तर्भूत प्रथामिक क्षेत्र के नोजवान शहरो की तरफ़ भागते हैं इसका कारण यह है कि लोग को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से विल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों के पास जो भी साधन है उन का खेती के लिए उपयोग को प्राथमिकता दी जाये खेती उत्पादित होने वाली जितनी वस्तु हैं सबसे पहले उन की आवश्यकता मानव जीवन के लिए होती है

[श्री राम सहाय पाठे]

आज बिजली कम कर दी गई है, जितने पम्प आदि है वह बन्द पड़े है, वह आपरेट नहीं कर रहे है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पंजाब में आते है। आज यहां के लोग पंजाब और हरियाणा की और आशा-निश्चित दृष्टि में देखते है। आज वहां पर माधन है, वहां जल है बिजली है, लेकिन बिजली में कटौती होने की वजह से बड़ी क्षति हो गई है। क्यों न वह अपनी योजना के साथ साथ यह योजना रखे कि जिनकी मेगावाट बिजली है उस का ठीक से उपयोग हो और साथ में यह प्रावधान किया जाये कि अगर कहीं पर बर्बादी हुई है और कैंचमेट एग्जिस्टा पूरा नहीं हुआ है, तो वहां पर रॉमल पावर स्टेशन पिट हैट पर बनाये जाये। बिजली तैयार की जाये। आप के पाम कोयला है दूसरे माधन है। हम मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 3000 मिलियन मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने है। हम चाहते है कि वहां पर पिट हैट पर पावर स्टेशन दिये जाये। वह नहीं हो पाये है तो उन से पूछा जाय कि कौन इस अमफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी है। मैं बड़े आदर से मांग रहा हूँ कि जब भी बिजली की बात आती है तो वह पेट पर आपरेट स्टेशन पिट देने है। लेकिन उन का ऐन्विनिस्ट्रेशन व मिनिस्ट्रेशन में हम का रवीकार करना चाहिए कि हमारे पाम प्रायोजन मित्रा था कि हमारे सुपर पावर स्टेशन पिट हैट पर है। हमने टंग के लिए प्रयाग भी किया लेकिन म्वालय का गवर्नरिंग न इन के कारण अमफल हुए।

जहां तक खेती की बात है हर किसान मिचार्ड के लिये चिन्ताता है। मिचार्ड के लिए पानी चाहिए। हमारे यहां पर 87 पैररनियल नदिया है जिन में पानी बहुत है। और बहता रहता है हमारे यहां 3,600 मिलियन एक फीट पानी बरसता है, लेकिन हम मुश्किल से 1500 एकड फीट वाटर मिचार्ड के लिये लेते हैं। हमारे पाम पानी की बिपुल

सम्पत्ति है। संसार में जितना पानी बरसता है उसका दसवां भाग हमें प्राप्त होता है। लेकिन मिचार्ड के मामले में हम कमजोर हैं मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि हमारा ध्यान इस तरफ क्यों नहीं गया कि हम को जो नैसर्गिक साधन प्राप्त हैं उन को हम ने खेती की तरफ उन्मुख क्यों नहीं किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे मिचार्ड और बिजली के म्वालय है यह सब में कमजोर है, हमारे मंत्री सब से ज्यादा कमजोर है, नहीं तो आखिर उन को पैसा क्यों प्राप्त नहीं होता? यह उन की पहली प्रतिबद्धता है, लेकिन यह उन की सबसे बड़ी अमफलता है। उन की सफलता केवल स्टेटमेट देने में है। उन को स्टेटमेट देने को मिलजायें भाषण देने को मिलजायें। इस तरह से देश में एक निराशा का वातावरण पैदा करने का प्रयास किया जाता है जिस का हमारे मन पर भी असर होता है।

जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया हूँ तो लोग पानी पानी बताते है। हर किसान को पानी दिया जाये। एन्विनिस्ट्रेशन के क्षेत्र में जहां 500 इंच पानी उमरता है छोटे छोटे नाल नालया है नहीं है। अगर उन के द्वारा पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो हमारे देश का चावल के मजदूर है हमारे एन्विनिस्ट्रेशन के क्षेत्र में जहां जहां कृषि मंत्री हुए है जागरण व मन में भी नतलीफ हो रही है कि मुद्रारफाणि पर आप कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाये है, उत्पादन बढ नहीं रहा है, माधन आप दे नहीं रहे है और अन्त में हमारे देश में एक निराशा का वातावरण उत्पन्न हो रहा है। आज जो स्थिति हो रही है उस को देखते हुए ममझ में नहीं आता कि जो हमारा लोक-नन्वी डाचा है, डिमाक्रेटिकट पैरिडक है वह मजबूत है या नहीं। मेरे मन में यह सन्देह होता है।

आज चारों तरफ लूट हो रही है महाराष्ट्र और बम्बई से मेरा बड़ा सम्बन्ध है। वहां की स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि विरोधी दल हमेशा ऐसे समय की प्रतीक्षा करते हैं और सूखे और अभाव की स्थिति का लाभ उठा कर विलो दि बॉल्ट हिट करने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज नागपुर में क्या हो रहा है? अलग विदर्भ का नारा दे कर दुकानों को लुटवाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। सरकार इस बारे में पूर्णतया सजग है और वह अधिक से अधिक अनाज वहां पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है।

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश आदि कुछ प्रदेश ऐसे हैं, जहां अगर पानी बरसेगा, तो खेती होगी और अगर पानी नहीं बरसेगा, तो सूखा पड़ेगा। पिछले तीन वर्षों से महाराष्ट्र की स्थिति भयावह हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय बड़ी सजगता और चेतना के साथ उस की मदद कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अन्तोगत्वा हमारी दृष्टि जाती है हमारी योजना और हमारे प्लानिंग पर। हम को उसे मजबूत बनाना चाहिए और यह सोचना चाहिए कि यदि पानी नहीं बरसेगा, तो हम क्या करेंगे। एक दिन श्री चव्हाण ने कहा कि पानी न बरसना हमारे देश के लिए कोई नई बात नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार को और हम को कोई आल्टरनेटिव, कोई विकल्प, तो ढूँढना पड़ेगा कि अगर वर्षा न हुई, तो हम क्या करेंगे। जहां तक वफर स्टाक का सम्बन्ध है, तीन चार वर्ष से हमारी फ़सल अच्छी हो रही थी लेकिन सूखा पड़ने पर हमारा वफर स्टाक दो महीने में ख़त्म हो गया। हमें इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हमारे पास अनाज का पर्याप्त भंडार हो, अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़े, उस के भाव न बढ़ें और मुद्रा-स्फीति—इन्फ्लेशन भी और न बढ़े, वह दो तीन परसेंट से अधिक न हो।

इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट पर पैसा कलेक्ट करने की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी है। हमारे देश में 38 लाख करदाता—टैक्सपेयर हैं। सरकार ने प्रोग्राम आफ़ मास कम्यूनिकेशन टु एजूकेट पीपल और ग्रान दि स्पाट एसेसमेंट की जो योजना जारी की है वह सफल रही है। उस के द्वारा छः, सात, दस करोड़ रुपया वसूल किया गया है और छः सात लाख नये छोट का दाताओं ने रिटर्न भरे हैं। हमारे 38 लाख करदाताओं में जो बड़े लोग हैं वह तो खूब जम कर चोरी करते हैं, जब कि छोट लोग—मैं रेलेटव वर्ग में कह रहा हूँ—ईमानदार होते हैं। मास कम्यूनिकेशन और ग्रान दि स्पाट एसेसमेंट की योजना—और आगे बढ़ानी चाहिए।

आज हमारे लोगों में यह भावना आनी चाहिए कि इस देश में टैक्स देना एक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है। अगर हम इस जगन्नाथ की रथ-यात्रा की सारी जिम्मेदारी केवल वित्त मंत्री, श्री चव्हाण, पर छोड़ देंगे, तो उन के कंधे डगमगा जायेंगे। इस महान रथ-यात्रा में देश के हर एक नागरिक को अपना योगदान करना चाहिए। हमें भाग्य और भगवान् के भरोसे बैठे रहने की पुरानी परम्परा को तोड़ना पड़ेगा। हमें भाग्य के मन्दिर में बैठे हुए भगवान को हटा कर श्रम के मन्दिर में इन्सान की प्रतिष्ठा करनी पड़ेगी, ताकि करोड़ों हाथों की सहायता से वह रथ-यात्रा अपने निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर पहुंच सके और हम अपने देश के लोगों को रोटी वस्त्र और मकान दे सकें।

हमारे देश में राजनैतिक चेतना तो है, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ हमें उत्पादन ओरियंटिड इकानोमिक चेतना जाग्रत करने की आवश्यकता है। हमें लोगों में यह भावना भरनी चाहिए कि हर एक आदमी देश की प्रगति और विकास

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

कान्द्रोव्यूट करे, काम करे, श्रम करे, उस को अपने राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य का बोध हो और उससे अधिक देने और कम लेने की भावना पैदा हो, ताकि हम सब मिल कर राष्ट्र का निर्माण करे।

जहा तक प्रधान मंत्री का सम्बन्ध है प्रधान मंत्री का काम रोटी बाटना नहीं होना है। उम का काम एक आदर्श प्रतिष्ठापित करना और प्रेरणा देना होना है। हमे सारे राष्ट्र को समबेत कर के लोकतन्त्र की ओर आगे बढ़ाना है और इस रथ-यात्रा को आगे चलाना है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह इनके कठिन और कष्ट के समय में अपने दायित्व का पालन कर रहे हैं।

इंडस्ट्रियल मैक्टर में पार्टिमिपेशन आफ नेबर बहुत जरूरी है। इंडस्ट्री में जो टोटल प्राफिट होता है उस में मजदूरों का कोई पार्टनरशिप नहीं होता है। हमें देश में ऐसी आर्थिक चेतना जगाने जरूरी चाहिए कि हमने दस पंद्रह वर्ष तक कोई स्ट्राइक या लाक-आउट न हो। अब इंडस्ट्रियल डिमण्ड एक्ट की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं रह गई है। सरकार को ऐसी ऐजेंसी की गठनी चाहिए, जो औद्योगिक विवादों का आन दि स्पॉट फंमला कर दे।

सरकार को विरोधी दला का कान्फि-डेन्स देना चाहिए। आज हम अभाव और अकाल में गुल रहते हैं और उम का मुकाबला हमें युद्ध स्तर पर करना है। हम प्रोत्स्युरमेंट कर के सरकारी दुकानों के माध्यम से सब लोगों तक अनाज पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जनसभ्य क लाग किमानों के पास जा कर कहते हैं कि अनाज के जो भाव निश्चित किये गये

हैं, वे सही हैं, इस लिए वे अपना अनाज न खर्चें। जब तक देश में अभाव की स्थिति है, तब तक इस प्रकार का कान्द्रोलन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अभाव और भूख का मुकाबला युद्ध-स्तर पर किया जाना चाहिए। पिछले युद्ध के समय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री दुर्गा हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी वह दुर्गा हैं। अगर वह उस युद्ध में जीती थी, तो वह इस आर्थिक युद्ध में भी अवश्य सफल होगी। इस लिए विरोधी दलों को इस कठिन समय में अपने दायित्व का पालन करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री ने जो लक्ष्य सामने रखा है, वह उमकी ओर अग्रसर हो, उन्हें सफलता प्राप्त होगी।

MR SPEAKER. We have fixed 10 hours out of which 5 hours are for General Discussion, 4 hours for Clauses and 1 hour for Third Reading. But the programme seems to be a little dislocated. Already we have almost taken 6 hours for General Discussion. That means for Clauses we will have to reduce it to 3 hours. I am not going to go beyond half an hour more. I will accommodate two or three more speakers and then take up the clauses.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU
RAMAIAH) Sir, out of 10 hours
allocated for General Discussion, I be-
lieve about 4 hours are left for
General Discussion. If you could
kindly help us, you may call the
Minister tomorrow. You can reduce
the time for Clauses.

MR SPEAKER: Yes. I said, 5
hours for General Discussion; but
actually it is 10 hours for General

Discussion. I will call the Minister tomorrow. So, within the time left for General Discussion, as many speakers as possible will be accommodated.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in November last, while speaking on the food debate raised by Mr. Gaekwad and myself and the rising prices, I had said that a combination of food shortage and rising prices would create an explosive situation. Today, we are adding to that famine and I must mention before the hon. House that food shortage, rising prices and famine, all together, have created a volcanic condition. I only hope that our Government is fully aware of the situation.

The widespread famine throughout the country has been causing a great deal of concern to everyone. But I do feel that there are lots of troubles that the people are facing in the country which to a large extent is due to mismanagement and lack of coordination in the various Ministries of the Government of India and more so between the Centre and the States.

It has been said—I hope, this is not correct—that while deciding how much aid to give to various famine-stricken areas that Rajasthan, which is used to perennial famine, should receive less aid because it can look after itself and that other States which have not had famine for long will be given more aid. If this is true, this step-motherly treatment should not take place within one country. I hope, the Finance Minister will see that all famine-stricken States are given equal share of assistance to tide over the difficult period.

For the last one month I had the occasion to tour the famine-stricken areas of Rajasthan, particularly the north-western parts of Rajasthan. What I have seen with my own eyes

will make everybody weep. It is a shocking situation. I say 'shocking' because the mismanagement of famine camps is something that has to be seen to be believed, and I feel it my duty to bring before the hon. House the conditions so that they can be rectified because the next two months which are going to be the most critical.

I have brought with me a bottle of water which is being consumed by human beings. This is the water which is given to people to drink. I know that for thousands of years people have drunk water like this, but in the present age of science and technology, with the immense wealth that the Government has today to solve the problems of the people and with all this talk of 'Garibi Hatao', socialism and social justice, if this is the water that free India's citizens are expected to consume in the year 1973, I think that is a very sad state of affairs.

Wages in famine camps are not being paid in time and the food supply conditions are absolutely shocking. Wherever I went, people say that, even if they are prepared to spend the money, they cannot buy food. They are living in sub-human conditions, under grass roofs, in 120° F, in the shade.

Employment is inadequate. In Bikaner district Government has taken a decision—I do not question the decision—that everybody will work in the Rajasthan Canal. Bikaner district is 150 miles across and in this famine-stricken area, Government expects that people will take their wives and small children and cattle and move on to the site of the Rajasthan Canal. In the past years—in fact, I would go back even 60 or 70 years ago—famine relief had been provided to people within 10-mile radius of the village. If you

[Dr. Karni Singh.]

were to send a Parliamentary Commission consisting of members from different sections of the House to go and look at the conditions under which those people are expected to live with their wives, children and old parents, they would find that they are eking out a miserable existence with the 70 paise or so which they collect as wages paid for job done. And, on top of that, this is what they are made to drink! I think, a Welfare State has to look into this matter. Although the Canal has to be built quickly, this is not the only way provide famine relief. If you want the Rajasthan Canal or any such project to be finished quickly, the Centre has to take it up. We have raised this before the Government and before the Consultative Committee of Irrigation and Power, and it has been unanimously accepted that the Rajasthan Canal should be a Central subject. Take it up under your wing and finish it quickly, so that you can solve the problem of famines for all times to come.

Then again, alternate work is not planned and given to people in famine camps. A piece of work is given for, say, 15 days, and after that work is over, they have to wait for ten days or so until a new work is given. In the meantime where is the sustenance for those people who are eking out a miserable existence? And Government talks about social justice! Is this social justice? I would ask the Finance Minister to send his own representatives, the hon. lady Minister; I know, she has a very soft heart; if she were to go on behalf of the Finance Minister and see the conditions, I am sure that her report will be correct, and that report will show that such conditions cannot be allowed to be continued in a socialist State.

Ration cards are often delayed. The Famine has been declared late. As far back as November, we had raised this question on the floor of the House—Mr. Fatesingh Rao and myself had jointly raised it—in a debate on food and had warned the House that the situation was going to be so difficult that, by April-May, unless adequate steps were taken for food water and employment in the famine area we were going to have a very difficult time. The famine code is there, but it has been applied late. Famines are declared as late as November or December. I am afraid such a situation cannot be allowed to exist. I would like to tell the hon. Minister opposite—and I say it with a little bitterness because I have seen the human suffering this time—that if such a situation happened 25 years ago when India just became independent, if such a situation had been allowed to exist in the Princely States, in the time of any ruler, I am sure the Government of India would not have tolerated it, and the rulers' heads would have rolled. But today such a situation exists and they tolerate it, even this House tolerates it. It is something I cannot understand ...

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): In one State 35 lakhs of people are working on famine relief works.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The hon. Member was born in my constituency. Why does he not go and tour that area?

There is also a new rule this time, which is a very unfortunate rule, that only 50 per cent of the people in a family will be employed. If a family consists of ten major members, five will be employed in the famine camps and five will sit back with no employment at all. Also boys under 18 are no longer employed like in past famines. I do not know what this new law is. But they also have to be fed. The father earns 70 or 80 paise per day and he has to trek long dis-

tances for work and he is quite hungry. How can he feed the entire family of children of 12 or 18 years of age if they are not given any employment? I feel this is a slur on our democracy, on our socialism and this mis-management has to end.

I have raised in this House for the last 15 years on numerous occasions the question of the population increase in relation to food supply and I do not want to go into these figures again. But there are two things I should like to place before the House to show how the population increase is going to necessitate additional food imports. I would quote from a speech made by Mr. Shinde in a discussion we raised here last November. I spoke on family planning and food deficit. This is what Mr. Sinde said:

"When we take into consideration this increased growth rate, then what would be the additional requirements? According to our calculations it comes to the order of 12 to 13 million tonnes roughly. From the year 1966 onwards the population increase has been of the order of 14 per cent."

Here is the *Newsweek* Magazine which says that in 1980, that is 7 years from to-day, the world will need a quarter more of food than it consumed in 1970.

I feel that the Ministers are to-day far too scared to rise this problem, a problem that Japan has not only raised but solved. It is like a surgeon who knows that there is cancer and will give the man medicine, a temporary palliative but will not go down to the core of the problem of removing the cancer. For India, population explosion is going to be the cancer but none of our Ministers, not even the Prime Minister; will get up on the platform and say, 'For God's sake let us do something so that people who are living on this earth today will have a better way of life and a

better deal and a better standards of living'.

The recent verdict of the Supreme Court has imposed a very very great responsibility on Members of Parliament. No matter what we may say theoretically, the fact now is clear that Parliament is supreme. But whatever else may be said, the fact remains that the Judiciary does not have the power that it had a week or so earlier. Therefore, I feel that whatever legislations we MPs, in our wisdom, bring about in this House should be done with a great deal of care because the Supreme Court is no longer the watch dog that it was. Therefore, whatever legislation is brought should be such that we know where the shoe pinches. If we want to inflict something on the people of India, then we must know and we must also be prepared to share some of these things.

Mr. Chavan, I believe, has got some law on the anvil that anybody who evades taxes will be sent to jail for seven years. This is nothing which surprises me because I knew and I had forecast this that India would ultimately travel on the road to Communist dictatorship or Hitlerism. From Gandhian philosophy of yesterday we only talk to-day of imprisonment or jail. Is that the motivation to stay honest? You tax a person out of his existence—sometimes double his total income in direct taxes. Thereafter you say 'Seven years in jail'. I would like to ask the Finance Minister, 'Is it his intention that India should one day become like what Germany was in Hitler's time with camps like Buchanwald and Belsen?' If things go this way, it will happen inevitably. It will come that way. Prosecution of a small percentage of people will ultimately lead to the same thing that happened to the Jews in Germany. If your problem is that too much wealth is concentrated in the hands of some

[Dr. Karni Singh]

people take it away. I have said so dozens of times on the floor of this House impose a capital levy and take away that wealth and bring about equitable distribution of wealth at one go. Finish it once and for all and make up your mind that no Indian would have more than 'X' amount of money, that no Indian would have more than 'X' number of houses to live in. OK But, you tax a man out of his existence and; thereafter; sit here and say that that man has evaded tax and put him in jail for seven years. Ultimately, the day will come when Mr. Chavan will not be here, when I would not be here; but the day is coming when this country will go the way Hitler went, the way Stalin went; when 50,000 people were killed in one night in Russia and 60 lakhs of people were put into gas chambers in Germany ... (Interruptions). You would not be there I would not be here but the direction in which the country is going, the way you have acted with the Supreme Court at the present moment where the Judges have been superseded, I think, all this is taking the country in the direction which none of us wants to see. We do not want to see in India a communist dictatorship. We do not want to see a Hitler here. If you bring in an absurd legislation, a legislation which is absurd in its own context, then you must have dishonesty and you, the Finance Minister, will be responsible for making India hundred per cent dishonest. If you want to bring in tax laws, bring in laws which are within the paying capacity of a human being. If a man has got too much money, take it away but do not make laws and threaten a man day in any day out with dire consequences of being sent to imprisonment. If you want to make India one big prison camp, I am sorry that is not a country which many of us would like to see. In our country with all these

taxes, a man is faced on the one side with dire consequences of being sent to jail and on the other side he knows there is going to be no old age insurance or there is not going to be any social security in the country—I had myself introduced Bills to this effect in the House and they were defeated—in that situation if he has a choice to give a bribe of Rs. 10000 or to go to jail for seven years I want to ask the Finance Minister which choice he will take. I have great admiration and respect for the Finance Minister, but I would like to ask how the average human being will react to a situation of this type? Are you going to bring in laws which will increase corruption? You know the amount of corruption in this country. Ask the youth or a man in the street how he gets a job today. Either he has to go to a Minister and get his 'Sifarish' or alternatively he has to pay a thousand rupees before he can get a job even in the Railways. This is your employment condition. What will you do? Are you going to see that every man is going to survive in this country only through giving bribes only because you bring in a legislation which is inhuman and absurd and cannot be followed? I can understand that you will say 'yes'. Prof Kaldor said this and that and such and such law or provision obtains in Russia and America. Why? Because some people have concentration of wealth. Take it away. Bring in socialism but then do not go to these same businessmen and ask for money to fight the elections. You will have to make your politics clean first and foremost.

Sir, I had introduced a Bill in Parliament regarding salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament. You want to bring in an egalitarian society. All right. I felt that Members of Parliament drawing Rs. 51 a day tax-free as allowances was wrong because in the new way of thinking in our country all of us will have to

make a contribution towards the national exchequer. Some Members of Parliament whose income may be very small may have to pay a tax of Rs. 10 per month but some of us who are at the maximum slab will be paying 97 per cent towards taxes. So, the Members of Parliament should not hesitate paying the same taxes as the man in the street pays. That was the reason for that Bill and I have no doubt Parliament will in its own wisdom sooner or later bring in that kind of Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Our Members are the least paid in the world.

DR. KARNI SINGH: They are not the least paid in the country which has the highest taxes in the world.

Somebody told me only this morning that India's socialism is 'Impala Socialism'.

श्री स. नू. पाण्डेय (राजीवपुर) : आप बड़े आदमी हैं।

डा० कर्णी सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ा आदमी और छटा आदमी कोई नहीं है, सब बराबर हैं।

If you come on to the front gate at Parliament House you see what might look like a Lok Sabha of India but when you come to the Ministers' gate it is known as 'Impala Socialism' because every Minister rides in the sleekest American cars. I have nothing against it. I say that if you want to buy cars, do it by all means, but if you want to tell everybody in the street, "Look, you are living ostentatiously; what you are doing is wrong: the country is poor", then, for God's sake try and do something yourself. Practise what you preach. I am sure there are very good indigenous cars which the Ministers can use, more so when the cars are paid by the taxpayers.

Now, Sir, a word about the expenditure on the Ministers' houses and the expenditure incurred on their retinue, like free electricity and what not. Surely the time has come when the hon. Minister should be the first to accept that, when they talk about socialism and social change, Ministers should not spend a lakh of rupees on doing up their offices or homes. This is completely out of order. The Wanchoo Committee suggested that there should be a 70 per cent tax, but the Finance Minister said 'No' and made it 97 per cent, so that many more dishonest men would be injected into the country. The provision for imprisonment is there. The whole country has got to face the spectre, because no matter what you say, the time may come when some Indian who has committed a trivial offence and done something under some law will be put in jail. I wonder if this was the police State which Gandhiji dreaded for this country, where a citizen would only act decently if. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

DR. KARNI SINGH: This is the only occasion when I have spoken during this whole session. So, may I have your permission to have a little more time?

MR. SPEAKER: His party has been getting the full time. It is not my fault if he has not spoken.

DR. KARNI SINGH: During this session, this is my only speech. So, may I be permitted to say just a few more words?

MR. SPEAKER: It is based on allocation of time to the different parties.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The hon. Minister of Planning has coined a new phrase, and he calls it "5 per cent" of India's population. In relation to that, I have also coined a new phrase, namely the 0.0001 per cent to the Ministers. I think the time has come

[Dr. Karni Singh]

when the 5 per cent will be exterminated, and then the turn will come of the 0.0001 per cent, and I think the 0.0001 per cent must learn to live and practise exactly what they preach.

I shall just say a few words about black money. If you want to stop black money, as it must be stopped in this country, the first step is to make your taxation reasonable and within the paying capacity of the man, and then you have got to make politics clean. I can tell you that if politics is made clean, then the time will come when black money will disappear in this country. I can tell you today that in the 1976 elections to the Lok Sabha, it will cost the ruling party not less than Rs 100 crores to fight the elections. Will the hon. Minister of Finance kindly tell the House that every single penny which will be utilised will be white money, and will he also tell the House that if any Minister or any partyman is found taking black money from anybody, he will receive double punishment, because a Minister should do nothing wrong and, if he does, he should receive double punishment? Then and then alone can you expect that from the man in the street right up to the Minister all will be clean and there will be no black money used.

There is one more point about raids. Today, the power to raid is one of the most misused powers, a power that is used sometimes even for political reasons. If the hon. Minister feels that a man is hiding money then let him raid him by all means, and let him go ahead. But what I am trying to say is that the time has come when the raiding power of the Governments have become so much and dictatorial that there should be an antidote to this which would make the Ministers feel where the shoe pinches. The suggestion that I wish to make to the House is this that 50 Members of Parliament from any part of the House may petition the Speaker to organise a raid on any Minister

in this country. I think that that is fair, because this is a sovereign legislature, and if the Members of Parliament, at least 50 of them, in their joint wisdom can ask for organising a raid on a Minister, then the Minister will know that the power to raid is not a thing to be used lightly and that a decent man's nose cannot be rubbed on the ground, more so if it turns out not to be his fault, if it is his fault, then surely you can catch him.

In regard to urban property ceiling, I would say that this is the biggest hoax and vote-collecting slogan that I have ever heard. But if it is the desire of Government that urban property ceiling should be brought in, then by all means, let him bring it. I am not opposed to urban ceiling, if it applies to buildings that are used for income and rent collection. But I am opposed to it where homes are concerned. There is no dearth of space, because skyscrapers are going upwards. If you go to Singapore, a tiny little country, you will find that they have solved the problem of housing for their labour because they have raised multi-floored buildings, and even the poorest man today pays about Rs 5 to have a home, and has a home right up in the skies above. We can do the same thing here. But if you are going to take away from people their buildings which are homes, then that would create problems. When you take away people's homes the question is going to come about the valuation. I have been saying that the

ever changing valuation of the property will be something like this. Today the property may be worth Rs 5 lakhs. But tomorrow, it is going to be Rs 6 lakhs and the day after, it is going to be Rs 7 lakhs because the value of the rupee is being eroded. What are you going to do in the case? Are you going to tell the man 'Pull your kitchen down today and make it Rs. 5 lakhs? After two years, pull down your garage, and in the third year, your children are married, so,

pull down the first floor and thus still keep it within Rs. 5 lakhs? How absurd this is going to be: This arbitrary power for valuation of property is going to be something that will be misused to the ninth degree. In view of this, I have one suggestion to make. That suggestion is that Ministers, MPs and government officers shall not live in any government property or their own property which exceeds the value of Rs. 5 lakhs valued at the same rate of valuation as the property of the citizen in the street is going to be valued. Today I can tell you that the average house of a Minister is not worth less than Rs. 30-40 lakhs at the rate of valuation going to be done, for properties for purposes of wealth tax and urban property ceiling. Now, you can turn round and say, 'the building does not belong to the Minister or to the M.P.' That is not the point. Socialism is a concept. If you believe in a concept, then no individual shall occupy land, building or property in excess of so many square yards or whose value is so much. I am quite confident that the Prime Minister, Shri Chavan and many Ministers like them who are socialists, who truly believe in it, will pick up their suit cases the day you bring in an urban property ceiling and will walk out of their houses and tell the nation: 'Here are the houses we occupied which are worth Rs. 50 lakhs or more and we shall not live here because we do not believe in double yardsticks in the country.' As the Finance Minister, the MPs and everybody henceforth shall live in houses worth not more than Rs. 5 lakhs.

ब्रह्मज्ञ महोदय : मझे तो लगते घर मे वं
कमरे काप दे दीजिये ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: I would like to tell Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that he should also live up to the manifesto of his party and that he shall not occupy property, whether it is his or Government's, which is over 2,000

square yards or worth over Rs 2 lakhs. The sooner the shoe pinches, the more careful will be in bringing forward legislation where the man in the street is affected but Ministers, MPs and Government officers escape. Otherwise, it is an absolute fraud.

One more point. This is about retrospective effect of urban property legislation. I will tell you what happened in Rajasthan. Retrospective legislation has been brought in Rajasthan on urban property ceiling. The result is that trusts have been created or buildings have been sold and the owner is completely at sea. I would ask: are the people of India your enemies that you should treat them this way? If you want to confiscate property take it away. I do not say 'no' to that. But why do you want to leave a man tied up with knots of legal problems for the rest of his life? Is not a human being's time worth more? Should not he contribute to the building up of the country? Should not there be a sense of participation from the 57 crores of Indian people in nation-building? You cannot build the country all by yourselves. You need the help of every single Indian to build up the country. Why tie them up in knots with absurd legislation and that too retrospective for two years and so on.

I ask: Is this not a fraud? Your own Registrar sitting in a government office registers the sale of property or registers trusts, takes the same duty and accepts everything in all good faith. Then you bring in legislation retrospective for two, five and ten years as a result of which everything that was done in good faith is washed away. I say it is a fraud. You will again force the people affected to go to court. I know what the decision this time will be in the courts. We do not have to guess. I would very respectfully tell this hon. House that this is a wrong idea, to bring in legislation retrospectively—legislation must always be prospective.

[Dr Karni Singh]

In Rajasthan, there is an extraordinary situation. Mr Speaker, sir, you as an agricultural citizen understand it This lacuna applies to any person who is resident in a largish town Take, for instance, Ganganagar Within 8 kms for the purpose of agricultural land, all farms become urban land In genuine agricultural cities like Ganganagar, those lands need for farming for years now are included in urban property, the land price is high, and Rs 3 lakhs is going to be taken for ceiling including farms and houses Absurd as it is, but that some land is coming also under the agricultural ceiling How can you possibly bring the same land under two ceilings, agricultural and urban?

Added to this there is a new Rajasthan land law about rural ceiling whereby discrimination is practised between an adult son and an adult daughter Suppose the adult daughter does not want to marry Why should she not be able to do her own farming? You have a Prime Minister She is a lady We expect equal rights for our women Why should there be discrimination in farming also between adult sons and adult daughters?

You want to build a great country Build it on sane laws If there is too much wealth concentration take it away But do not make India a gestapo State a State or a country like what Hitler or Stalin built We want India to be a free country as a Gandhiji and Nehruji wanted Please do not keep on threatening the people everyday with dire consequences of imprisonment to stay straight Let us have India free country where free men can breathe like free people If wealth is the only reason, I say take it away, but do not take away the individual freedom of the human being

श्री क० डी० बालवीय (हुमरियागढ़):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो फाइनेंस बिल हाउस के सामने पेश है मैं उम्मीद समर्थन करने

के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नोट फाल क्लॉजेब आखिर में इस फाइनेंस बिल में है वह अच्छी तरह से यह साफ करता है कि फाइनेंस बिल के क्लॉजेब के अन्दर कुछ उधेता लाने की कोशिश की गई है और ऐसी तजवीजें की गई हैं जिनसे हम अपने उद्देश्य की तरफ बढ़ सकेंगे। बात यह है कि हम फस जाते हैं पत्तियों को गिनने में और जो हमारी बुनियादी समस्याएँ हैं उनके लिए हम भूल जाते हैं कि वह आज या कल इस तरह से हल नहीं हो सकती हैं जैसे कि कुछ हमारे माननीय सदस्य समय समय पर आवेश में आ कर या दुख मानकर कह जाया करते हैं और सरकार की नुकता-चीनी किया करते हैं। दाम ता चीजों के बढ़ने हम चाहे या न चाहे। अगर समाजवाद का उद्देश्य हमारे सामने बदकिस्मती में नहीं है तो भी हम तेजी से बदलने हुए जमाने में जहाँ आबादी बढ़ रही है, हमारी समस्याएँ बढ़ रही हैं और दुनिया भर में चीजों की कमी है तो दाम तो बढ़ेंगे ही, वह कम नहीं हो सकेंगे।

We have to reckon with the basic problems that face us as a result of social concepts It is inevitable in India and especially where the population growth rate is the highest or the second highest in the world, it is absolutely imperative that we recognise the fact that prices will increase, and scarcity will be a basic factor to reckon with Even if socialism comes at a more rapid pace which I want it to come, or, if there is an element of gradualism in your concept of building socialism or even if we oppose socialism altogether as Mr Pilloo Mody very much likes to, even then, in his reign and in his Prime Ministership, the population will go on rising and he will be just wiped out of the surface of politics because he is not capable of understanding

He will not understand the problem, the basic problem which faces us. He is one of those people who does not understand the basic problem that faces us and, therefore, I need not go into it. But the fact is that we have done things which go to our credit; the Government really deserves credit. Especially in the last few years, as was indicated by my friend the other day, during this abnormal situation that we were faced with, after drought, after the war, and after many other serious problems, the Government did the best that was possible for them to do. But for the fact that in this pattern of socialism an parliamentary democracy we have to reckon with weaknesses like Piloo Mody or others, we could have gone faster; we have to go slow—

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Eliminate us.

13 hrs.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: You will be eliminated; I have not the least doubt about it. I stand here, and I want to submit—of course not physically eliminated because you do not count and he does not count for anything that his system will be eliminated; it has gone out of recognition. Nobody recognises it; he is a non-entity so far as politics is concerned. But I do not want to discuss him. The system in which we are working, the parliamentary system of democracy where we have to reckon with the feudalistic thinking habits of people and its shortcomings and gradualness make our progress inevitably slow. Even though the Prime Minister wishes to go faster, she cannot. Even though this party wants to purify the system of elections it cannot. We will not be able to do that, inspite of Mr. Madhu Limaye talks of political non-sense; let him pick and choose leaders to make things temporarily inconvenient for us, by going to Lucknow and holding conferences. He is plunging into a sea from which he

will never be able to come out. He claims to be a socialist yet he goes on conducting talks with people like Charan Singh, C. B. Gupta and others. I am not worried about that. But, indeed, I am worried about certain aspects of which I shall speak, which I should like the Treasury Benches to make a note of these. These are by way of constructive suggestiness; I hope it will not be misunderstood.

The installed capacities in the country are not being utilised. There is no reason why we cannot go faster towards achieving complete production, or at least very near the installed capacity.

Take for instance, cement. I feel sore about the lack of awareness on the part of those who are responsible for increasing the production of cement. We build most of our roads with bitumen. There can be a marginal reduction of bituman production in our refineries and part of that bitumen can be diverted to production of fuel oil in the country which is so very badly needed in the country. Instead we can increase the production of cement. Let there be cement-concrete roads throughout the country; they will be durable. More employment opportunities will be created. I say this because cement is a product which can be produced cent per cent indiganously. The Plants are manufactured in India; the limestone is here. We must have therefore more plants for the manufacture of cement.

Now let me refer to certain aspects of petroleum products. The new Minister has come with a bang. I congratulate him for showing more dynamism. Perhaps he will be able to show much better results than what had been shown previously.

Unless the Government make up their mind quickly and formulate an energy policy, they will not be able to solve the problem of scarcity of petroleum products. Unfortunately the

[Shri K. D. Malavaya]

production of coal is being delinked from petroleum products and the increasing demand for importing crude oil.

13.04 hrs.

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul in the chair]

I shall just read out to you from the latest Petroleum Intelligence Weekly wherein, by an executive order of the White House, the President, Mr Richard Nixon, has appointed a Sub-Committee on Energy, thereby drawing the attention of the people of America to the great urgency of forming an Energy Commission which will specifically to go into the urgent problem of formulating a policy for energy whereby coal will have to be produced much more. We shall have to take note of the scarcity of fuel oil. After all, fuel oil, gas, etc come from the crude oil. If we go on consuming crude oil like that and go on switching on for instance, to diesel engines as was done previously—consumption of diesel oil by diesel engines and switching on to fuel oil to make it as feed-stock for our future fertiliser plants—then, no doubt, in another 12 or 13 years, whether we like it or not, our import of crude oil will increase to about 40-45 million tons. And by the time we import 45 million tons of crude oil, the prices will have shot up to 4.5 dollars per barrel. That means we will have to spend about 2,000 or 1,800 crores of foreign money on imported crude oil in order to maintain the consumption throughout the country for various purposes from (a) to (z). I may tell you that it will be a most disastrous thing.

SHRI PILOO MODY. Why is there shortage of crude?

SHRI K D MALAVIYA. Because, I admit we have failed to go ahead with the programme of oil exploration. I have no doubt that this country possesses much more oil than what it has produced so far. This country, by on-shore and off-shore drilling, should have produced by now much more oil

Anyway, we are going to do that now. We should soon produce it. If we do not produce it, we shall have to import it.

The point I am trying to make out is this that we should go ahead, producing more and more of coal. Here I shall just read out what has been done by an advanced country like America which cares a lot about pollution, which is becoming global one of problems. President Nixon has said in his Energy Report to the House the following —

"If we insisted upon meeting both primary and secondary clean air standards this would force an increase in demand for oil of 1.6 million barrels per day"

He further says:

"This oil would have to be imported, with an adverse effect on our balance of payments of some \$16 billion or more a year. Such a development would also threaten the loss of an estimated 26,000 coal mining jobs"

Now, here is a case where the most advanced country is advocating such a big increase of coal production. Their programme now is to produce 900 million tons of coal per annum, of about 585 million tons they are using 450 million tons of coal to-day to generate power. We are producing 70 million tons of coal for all purposes. Our western thermal power stations run on gas and fuel oil. This is nonsense. I warn the Government that if we do not come back to coal, then a day will come when we will have to face an economic situation which we will not be able to successfully combat. We must now form a national policy on energy. This question has been receiving the attention of the Government for long. Why are they delaying?

कुछ लोगों का क्याल है कि जिसकी बात व सफलते हैं, वह सही है और जो बात दुनिया सफलती है, वह गलत?।

In our bureaucratic system, we have the lower broad base, the then higher base and vertically you come up to the Minister. They always think that they are right in their mood of complacency. We have not been able to come to the right decision because we have been making mistakes and delaying decisions. Delay in taking decision is very harmful. But I am glad Government is now thinking at the highest level of appointing high-powered committees and commissions to take decisions expeditiously. Even wrong decisions are better than no decisions. You take a wrong decision, you can change it, but please don't delay taking decision.

We are working today at the field level which is commendable. No other Government, I am quite sure, under the circumstances could have done better. But though the basic issues involved have been considered by the Government, they have not yet taken any decisions on them. Take the question of decentralisation of our pattern of administration. No corner in the country has been found as clean as Mr. Piloo Mody or myself or the Government would like it to be. There are evils rampant everywhere. With that background, if we really want to reach our objective, why not transfer power to the people's representatives, say, at the district level? What is there in one District Magistrate who is the sole repository of power at the district level, who can sit upon a decision, persuade the minister to withdraw a decision or cancel a correct decision? I think it is high time Government started quickly decentralising this power. If they think people have been wrongly elected, let Government form a panel of really good non-official people and transfer power and responsibility to that panel. About 30 years ago I suggested to our great and able leader, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, to take courage and start transferring power at the district level to non-officials picking out people and giving them training under the District Magistrate. At that time, in U.P. a political leader—Shri Sri Krishna Dutt

Palliwai—was made the Chief of the Rural Development Office and he did much more work within a year compared to what the officials did subsequently in five to ten years' time. I, therefore, appeal to Government to consider this if we want to reach our objectives. We can really ignore many of the other things said by the opposition, but we cannot ignore this aspect of decentralisation to be brought about at the base. Many basic concepts already arrived at by the Government deserve a change. The quicker we decide upon changing some of these basic decisions, the sooner we will be able to reach our objectives. There has to be a sense of urgency, which I am sure to be realised by Government. But they are bogged down in a methodology which has now proved to be completely ineffective and useless.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Piloo Mody. Seven minutes have been allotted for his party.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Madam, you may stretch it a little, not much.

Madam Chairman, I must admit that I was rather surprised with the latter half of Shri Malaviya's speech, because it went way beyond his philosophy. He all of a sudden became practical and sensible and quite obviously discarded his ideology and allowed his mind to think rationally about humanity. For that second half I thank him. A great many of the things that he has said are correct. A decision not taken is the worst crime that one can commit in this country and, therefore, even wrong decisions are preferable to no decisions at all.

He also said that he was very happy now that a great deal of thinking was taking place at the highest level. I could not disagree with him more. No thinking is taking place at the highest level at all, particularly as far as the development of the country is concerned, because all energies,

[Shri Piloo Mody]

all thinking, all time is employed only for one purpose, and that is politics, and that too as to what will be its ultimate effect on the elections that are coming up in U.P. I make bold to say that the Government of India does not even sneeze without considering first what its effect will be on the U.P. elections! Therefore, all this big talk about high thinking in high places should be completely washed off and we must tell the people this is what they are doing.

Yesterday we heard the Prime Minister hysterically crying in U.P. about how she wanted to help the poor and how the vested interests, if I may quote....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, the hon. Member while referring to the Prime Minister used the word "hysterically" I think it is not parliamentary.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I say that the Prime Minister, hysterically shrieking from Kanpur, said how the vested interests, which incidentally includes me, were preventing the social and economic transformation. Madam, I really marvel at this sort of hysterical pronouncements. Here we are seven of us, at the moment only two; three they are 350 added by God knows how many on the Communist benches. Here are seven, or the two out of seven, that are preventing his great revolution from taking place. I sometimes wonder about the credibility that this sort of thing and how it can pass muster among the peoples of this country.

There is another thing. The Prime Minister has asked prominent legal experts and lawyers to think how the poor can get justice. Madam, the Law Commission's Report fifteen years ago made certain recommendations, very important recommendations

about which I will talk later today. Very important recommendations were made as to how justice can be made cheaper. Unfortunately, the Government of India never read that important part of the Law Commission's report. They only read and understood the little bit which says that seniority need not necessarily be the reason for appointing judges, and that also forgetting the second half which said that merit should be taken into consideration. That is the only part of the Law Commission's Report that ever registered or became operative. I do not know why we spent so much money on that Law Commission, because it very clearly states how justice can be made cheaper for the poor people, about whom the Prime Minister from morning to night cries but does not know what to do about it. None of it has been implemented. It was suggested that the extortionate fees that are charged as court fees and stamp duties may very well be brought within the means of the people so that they can afford it, but all that has also been conveniently forgotten.

Now we talk about the eradication of poverty. It seems to be the central theme. All of us are concerned about it. But mere concern is not enough. It is necessary to know how does one proceed in eradicating poverty. If you were listening to Shri Malaviya, it is quite evident that he does not know it; if you were listening to Shri Chavan, it is quite evident that he does not know it. If you were to listen to what Shrimati Indira Gandhi was saying, hysterically shrieking; it is obvious that she does not know it. So, there must be somebody in this country who knows. When I say I know, they all start jeering.

Madam, what I want to say is that there are methods, very simple methods, of eradicating poverty. Poverty can be eradicated by increa-

sing the productivity of man. There is no other way by which poverty can be eradicated. It may be a socialist country, a capitalist country or a country on the moon, poverty cannot be eradicated except by improving man's productivity by giving him improved tools and the necessary minimum knowledge to use the improved tool. You read the Five Year Plans, you read the outlines of the Plans, you read the Economic Survey, you read the budget speeches, you examine the Budget, in none of these you find any indication that the Government has even begin to think in the direction of eradicating poverty. What is the point in misleading the whole nation when they do not implement the necessary structural and institutional methods by which poverty can be eradicated?

Take the case of minimum application of technology. A man digs 100 cu. ft. in the course of the day and he gets Rs 4/- per day. There is no way except to teach him to dig two brass so that with the same amount of effort he can earn Rs. 8/- per day with a simple tool with the application of technology and by giving him the necessary education to use it.

SHRI K. D MALAVIYA: Do you honestly think that it is not being done?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I honestly believe that poverty has increased, unemployment has increased, the prices have increased. There is no cement, no food, no steel, no oil, no coal, there is nothing. Nothing is working. He himself complained that the industry of the country is not functioning. Public Sector makes no profit, and he says that the Government has dealt with these things in the best possible fashion I am not prepared to listen to these excuses.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Population and education are increasing and thereby unemployment is increasing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So is the stupidity of the Government which is increasing. Do some work instead of doing every thing towards the U.P. election. Government is a serious business.

80 per cent of our people live in the countryside. There was a time when the village was economically a viable unit. Today it cannot sustain itself. You have to find an economically viable unit in the countryside. All the money should be diverted towards making the rural economy viable. But nothing is being done, and you talk about the eradication of poverty.

The Finance Bill comes every year. It is an exercise in total futility. The Minister makes a few appropriations, gives a little to him, a little to the other and at the end he comes and gives a sugar coating by accepting Rs. 2 crores taxation relief and the whole exercise goes on. I appeal to Shri Chavan, kindly show some concern for the ultimate prosperity of the country, and next time when you come before the House, and I hope you are still there, come up with proposals which will not only increase your resource position but will also divert these resources into the avenues which will help the people of this country and not merely the statistics and the future of those who are in power.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Madam, chairman, while rising to support the Finance Bill I should like to point out certain aspects of the policy which I consider are basic. I am conscious of the difficulty I am facing, since I am following my friend Shri Piloo Mody, and I have to make a herculean effort to restore this House back to some seriousness.

I must say, I am somewhat dismayed at the lack of a coherent taxation policy in the Finance Bill pre-

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

sent by the Finance Minister which, in fact, reflects a certain amount of vagueness of our economic policy as a whole. The Finance Minister had said at the end of his Budget Speech

"The Budget of the Central Government is not merely an exercise in balancing revenue and expenditure. Its primary role today is to be a major instrument for the realisation of our basic social and economic objectives."

"Our declared and basic social and economic objective is to usher in a socialist society through peaceful means. I had expected that in this voluminous document which has been given to us there would be a clear indication of how this transformation will take place. When I had a look at it again I felt that there was something which was seriously missing."

What is it that we are trying to do? When we say that we are going to usher in socialism through peaceful means, one of the most important implements is the application of an economic policy, which will bring about this transformation. What is a socialist taxation policy? I can do no better than quote from a distinguished Soviet economist, Mr N Yermolovich. He says:

"The budget of a socialist state differs radically from that of a capitalist one. The basic differences in these budgets proceed from the diametrically opposite social systems in these states, and from the absolutely different functions of a socialist and capitalist state. For in a socialist state, the land with its mineral wealth, the plants, factories and the banks, belong to the entire people in the person of the state. That is why major expenditure of the state are ensured by the profits

from the state-owned enterprises. In capitalist countries, the main source of income of the state budget is taxation, and in the socialist countries—profit from the national economy."

He goes on to give an example that in the Soviet Union, the contribution of taxes before the October Revolution that is under Czarist Russia, was 62 per cent and this in 1965 came down to less than 7 per cent and 91.6 per cent of the revenues were derived from the profits of State enterprises.

Now, this is a clear direction which we have to give to our economy if we mean to bring in socialism in any serious manner. What is it that we have done in this country? I am giving this merely as an example not of any failure as such but as an example of a need to transform this system. It is not terribly relevant, what has happened in the past except to learn from it and see what can be done today to make the necessary changes.

In 1947-48, the year of our Independence, our realisation from taxes was Rs 206.8 crores. In the proposed Budget which the hon Finance Minister has presented to the House, this goes up to Rs 5113 crores. In 25 years, this has been increased by 25 times. I can appreciate that we are not yet a socialist State. We are running a mixed economy. In a mixed economy, it is necessary that we have a measure of taxation at least on the private sector. Even so, what is it that we have done to shift emphasis? What have we done to raise resources from state-owned enterprises? What have we done to put a bigger burden on the private sector? As you would have seen, there has been no increase in corporate taxation this year. There has been no burden on the private sector in an effort to derive more revenue from a sector which will eventually disap-

nish as we move more towards socialism. On the other hand, the entire emphasis is still on taxation from the people as such. Therefore, there has to be an essential shift from this, a change in the taxation system, so that items of mass consumption are available to the people free of all taxes, and the tax burden is borne by the luxury items or items beyond what are called items of mass consumption. Only then we can attempt to have any saving. We talk of saving. But when we find that the rate of taxation is going up, when we find that the money supply is going up, when we find that shortages are increasing, where can there be saving? Savings automatically get washed out. No economy can be built on a basis of saving when the whole system of saving is corroded by the fall in the buying power of the currency that continues. Therefore, we have to divert our attention to a system which would be meaningful considering the direction in which we would wish to move.

Talking of the public sector, it is a sector which belongs to all of us; it belongs to the country as a whole. Therefore, whether it is Mr. Piloo Mody on that side or any of us on this side, it is our common concern to see that they function well and they occupy an important position in our national economy. I am not talking of the enterprises which have not become operational. I am not even talking of promotional or departmental enterprises. We have, or would have very shortly, invested Rs. 2,300 crores in public sector enterprises which would have passed beyond the gestation period. Now it is normal for us to expect that, even according to the standards that we allow to the private sector, they should earn a minimum of 15 per cent, they should give us per annum a profit of Rs. 350 crores. But, on the other hand, when we see the Finance Ministry's report on this,

we find that they have run into a cumulative loss of Rs. 15.16 crores. Instead of earning a profit of Rs. 350 crores, we have made a loss of Rs. 15.16 crores. The country as a whole, in this process, has lost Rs. 365 crores last year. The point is this. Who is answerable for it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The difficulty is this. On the one hand we say that bureaucracy in this country has failed us; it cannot function, it does not function. And, on the other hand, we hand over all these enterprises to the same bureaucracy to be run. Then how can we expect anything better there? We have brought in no professional management. Despite what my friend, Keshav Bhai, has said, I am doubtful of the level of technology. That apart, there has to be the element of accountability. I would like to know whether the Government have a system by which they are able to know each year what the profit or loss is and why it has been so, whether any accountability exists or whether anybody has asked any question and whether the Government can be made accountable to this Parliament for these public sector enterprises. Leaving aside the political aspect and the question whether the Government have failed or not in the past, every year the House as a whole can examine these public sector enterprises without any question of political element in it.

Now, apart from these public sector enterprises, we are suffering under what we call the economy of shortages, artificially created. When we grow a little more sugar cane or whenever there is a little more cotton, we hear a hue and cry in this country. Everybody rushes and says, 'We have over-production. We have never faced over-production in this country' Because the economy is in the hands of a few big business houses

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

whose interests lie in creating shortages so that they can get better profits; so, whenever the primary producer is able to produce something more, they are worried that the prices will fall and immediately all kinds of artificial mechanism are brought into operation to see that the farmer and the primary producer do not get their share. How can we increase the raw materials production in this country unless we assure the farmers not only a remunerative and equitable price but also stable profits over a period of time? In a controlled economy as we have it, there is no difficulty in assuring the farmer and the primary producer that he will get a fixed profit irrespective of the vagaries of nature. Otherwise there is no meaning of a controlled economy. It is then better to leave it to the market forces having their full play and enable the primary producers to get as much profits as they can. But we have not even thought of crop insurance because there is the hold of the big business on our economy. We talk of loosening of their hold. There have been commissions after commissions going into it and then we find that their net assets have increased, licenses to them have increased. Can we not request the Finance Minister to tell the House what is the Government's policy towards big business? It is not enough to say that they will only go for core industries or into the backward areas. The other day the Finance Minister was very kind and gave a reply show how LIC has benefited the big business. Then I raised a question as to how many of the projects have gone into backward areas. He said.....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
I presume, I said.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The Finance Minister of India cannot presume

on economic matters. He must have facts. I would beg of him even today to have a look at this list and tell us how much of it has gone into backward areas I doubt whether there is anything worthwhile that has gone into backward areas.

There is no point in laying down Government policies and then at the end to say that they do not materialise, thereby creating a kind of credibility gap in the country. I would rather expect the Government to say that big business is there, it has to be utilised, it has to be channelised into certain lines—and let us see to it that it functions within those limits—instead of saying that we have stopped big business when we see that disparity, even through control over the economy, is increasing. Therefore, I would urge on the Finance Minister to kindly let us know how he proposes to tackle two rather three things—our movement towards socialism, the taxation policy, the economic policy—control over big business—and the moving of our economy from one of shortages to an economy of surpluses

Now, I do not have to remind as to how seriously shortages are increasing. I have got figures here, but the Char's finger is on the bell, so I would not wish to tax its indulgence. I would say we have to concede that the per capita availability of articles of mass consumption is going down. It has gone down considerably in the last two years. On the other hand, money supply has increased at the rate of 12 to 13 per cent. Obviously, it will lead to high prices. How can you control that unless you make available at least goods of mass consumption? If we think in terms of helping the weaker sections of the society this is possible only if the State takes over both the production and distribution of all items of mass consumption and ensures that they are available to the people at stable prices and that the

farmers and the primary producers get their share from it.

*SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN (Adoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, taking part in the debate on the Finance Bill I would like to mention that we must consider how much the common people of our country have benefited after attaining independence. What we see today is rise in prices of essential articles, unemployment, shortage of water and power cut as a result of which the common people are not able to have two square meals a day. The Government should consider why this situation is there in the country. They should take immediate action to improve the condition of the common man in the country.

Sir, ours is an agricultural country. Our farmers are ready to do their best to improve production. But what has the Government done to protect the interests of the farmers? Our people are suffering a lot and they are not able to make both ends meet. The farmers are not able to get loans on easy terms. It is really a regrettable matter. The Government should take immediate action to see that our farmers get loans on easy terms.

Without proper irrigation facilities how can the farmers improve production. The Rajasthan Canal, the Idikki Dam, the Kallada project and many other projects in our country which were undertaken by the Government have not been completed so far. As a result of that the farmers are suffering under drought and flood conditions.

Sir, I do not want to speak on the basis of the figures supplied by the Government. I can only speak from what I see in my constituency. The coir industry and cashew industry are in the hands of big businessmen.

These businessmen exploit the workers. In the Quilon District, from where I come, due to non-availability of raw cashew nuts, many factories have been closed with the result many workers are unemployed and they are living without food.

It is the financial policy followed by the Government that is responsible for this. Small-scale industries should be given loans and grants by the Government. New factories should be started in almost all backward areas so that the people can be employed. The Government should set up a financial institution for this purpose. Then only our common men and poor people will be able to derive some benefit.

Every year our people are faced with the problem of shortage of food. This is not a thing which started yesterday or today. Our agriculture was always depending on monsoons. Why the Government has not provided proper irrigation facilities till today? Where there are no hydro-electric projects the Government should set up thermo-electric projects. It is because the Government has not paid enough attention in this direction that the people are still suffering and many are unemployed.

Some projects have been started by the Government. In the Cochin Shipyard the people of Kerala have been demanding a super-tanker-berth, but no attention has been paid by the Government. We have finished the Fourth Plan and we are going to start the Fifth Plan. The Precision Instruments Factory and the Newsprint Factory which were promised to be started in Kerala are still in the dark. Unemployment in Kerala as well as in the country as a whole has reached its peak. People of Kerala are going about in different parts of the country in search of jobs. They

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam

[Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan]
are becoming impatient. There is shortage of power in the country and due to power cuts many factories are closed for two or three days in a week. It is the workers who suffer and they do not get even one meal a day.

Sir, the black market money hoarders exploit the agricultural labourers and they have created an explosive situation. The prices of essential commodities have risen very high and the common people find it difficult to make both ends meet. Only if the Government comes forward with necessary legislation to check the rise in prices the poor people can be protected. The Government should take over the wholesale trade and distribute the essential commodities through fair price shops at reasonable prices. Kerosene, sugar, gas, soap, cotton and other commodities should be made available to the poor people. Excise duties and other taxes on these commodities should be removed and imposed on luxury goods so that the poor people of our country will be able to get their needs.

The Government should create a situation where the poor people are able to have at least two square meals a day. If such a situation is not created what is the meaning of socialism. The policy in respect of distribution of essential commodities should be changed. When the Government takes over the wholesale trade of foodgrains more attention should be paid to the deficit States. States like Kerala, Bihar and Maharashtra which are deficit States should be given higher quotas of foodgrains. Recently I found a Press report that the supply of rice to Kerala is going to be reduced and more wheat is going to be given. Sir, the people of Kerala live on rice. Rice is their staple food and if the supply of rice is reduced they will not be able to live. They want only rice and the Centre

should give them more rice. The people of Kerala are living in the hope that the Central Government will take necessary action to give them more rice. My request is that the Government should not hesitate to take the necessary action at an early date.

There should be a re-thinking on the economic policy of the Government. The arrears of income-tax should be realised immediately and stringent measures should be taken against income-tax evaders. Only if this is done we can check the rise in prices and the poor people can have a comfortable living. When lakhs of people are unemployed, when lakhs of people are not having two square meals a day, when lakhs of people are not having huts to live in, how can we usher in socialism. We can only remove poverty by implementing socialist programmes. If there is any delay, I want to warn the Government that the situation will become explosive and the Government will not be able to meet it.

श्री राजशेखर सिंह (जौनपुर) : मैडम केयरमैन, सब से पहले जो आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया विल विधेयक पर उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि देश में कृषिय उद्योग के मामलों में काफ़ी तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन कृषि की तरक्की को धीन रिबोल्तूशन कहा जाता है वह हमारी समझ में हरित क्रान्ति नहीं है। सिर्फ़ गेहूँ में और मक्के में क्रान्ति हुई है। बाकी वह क्रान्ति चावल में नहीं आयी है और छोटे धनाजों में नहीं आयी है।

इसी तरह से उद्योग के मामले में बहुत से उद्योग बुले, काफ़ी उन्नति हुई। लेकिन पर कैपिटल कन्ट्रोलेशन, बाकी स्टील मिलिट्री की जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने

भायी उस से पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में 10 किलोग्राम है। और यह 15 साल से लगातार यही फ़िगर आ रही है 10 किलोग्राम पर कैपिटल यूटिलिटी स्टील की, जब कि वनडे एबरेज है 150 किलोग्राम। तो बहुत फर्क है। हम कितने दिनों तक बहा पहुंचेंगे दुनिया के और देशों के मुकाबले में ?

शासन द्वारा टैक्स लगाने का मतलब होता है कि धनिकों की जो विलासिता की चीज़ें हैं उन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स लगाना और गरीबों की जो आवाश्यकताये हैं उन्हें उम टैक्स से बरी रखना। गरीबों को मकान की जरूरत पडती है, भोजन की जरूरत पडती है, वस्त्र की जरूरत पडती है, स्वास्थ्य के लिए दवाओं की जरूरत पडती है, शिक्षा, मनोरंजन की जरूरत पडती है। देश में 50 फीसदी लोगों को स्वस्थ रहने लायक मकान नहीं है। बड़ हालत है। वस्त्र कम है, शिक्षा भी नहीं के बराबर है, मनोरंजन का कोई साधन नहीं है। यह गरीबी की हालत है। इस से माफ़ जाहिर होता है कि देश के 19 फीसदी परिवार जो इंडीजियन स्पेस है उन के पास उस के अनुसार 19 फीसदी फ़ेमिलीज के पास 10 स्क्वायर मीटर से कम जगह है। 54 फीसदी लोगों के पास इंडीजियन स्पेस 20 स्क्वायर मीटर से कम है। सिर्फ़ 27 फीसदी लोग हैं देश में जिन के पास आरामदेह जगह और मकान हैं।

अब इस पृष्ठभूमि में कल्पना कीजिए कि 25 सालों में यहां तक हम पहुंचे हैं जब कि यह भी नहीं भूलना है कि इस सबी के अन्त तक देश के कुछ बिद्वानों का मत है कि हमारी आवादी 55 करोड़ से 110 करोड़ होने वाली है। तो हमें दुगने मकान चाहियें जितने मकान आज है उन से,

दुगने स्कूल चाहियें, दुगने अस्पताल चाहियें और दुगने भोजन की व्यवस्था भी चाहिए। यह किस तरह से होगा समझ में नहीं आता है।

अर्थ शास्त्र का नियम है कि जहां गरीबी रहती है बहा आवादी बढ़ने का अनुपात ज्यादा होता है और अगर गरीबी हमारे देश की जल्दी से जल्दी नहीं खत्म की गई तो कितनी आवादी बढ़ेगी, यह अन्दाज कर के हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है कि आगे क्या होने वाला है। शहरो और गांवों में आज मासिक उप-भोजना व्यय 37 रुपये 20 पैसे होता है, लेकिन आधे में ज्यादा लोग केवल 12 रुपये 30 पैसे मासिक खर्च करने की कैपेसिटी रखते हैं। गत तीन हफ्तों के भीतर बिहार में स्थानपाकम में 400 व्यक्ति मरे हैं। अगर उन के पास डाक्टरों की फ़ीस देने के लिए और दवाओं के पैसे होते, तो शायद इतने लोग न मरते।

14 hrs-

मेरे पास एक समाचारपत्र का कटिंग है, जिस में कहा गया है कि बस्तर जिले के दक्षिणी हिस्से में मध्य प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरहद पर—प्रेस रिपोर्ट में गांव का नाम नहीं है—लोगों को भूख लगी और उन्हें खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं मिला, तो उन्होंने मिट्टी खाई और एक घंटे बाद उन की मृत्यु हो गई। मैं यह कटिंग बिलमेंटी सहोदय को देना चाहता हूं, ताकि वह इस बात की जांच कराये कि क्या यह बात सच है। अगर यह बात सच है कि जब लोगों को खाने को कुछ नहीं मिला, तो उन्होंने मिट्टी खा कर पेट भर और एक घंटे के बाद मौत का शिकार हो गये, तो हमारे लिए यह खर्न की बात है। अगर यह बात सत्य है, तो यह

[श्री राजशेखर सिंह]

बड़ी खुशी की बात होगी। वैसे, इतना न्यून ने अखबार में छप कर जो भी शरारत हो सकती थी, वह कर दी है।

आज अमरीका और दूसरे देशों की बातें होती हैं। लेकिन अमरीका में जिस खेतिहर परिवार की वार्षिक आमदनी 21,000 रुपये तक होती है, वह गरीब माना जाता है। हम उस स्थिति तक कब तक पहुँचेंगे? जिस खेतिहर परिवार की वार्षिक आमदनी 21,000 रुपये तक हो, वह अमरीका में गरीबों की श्रेणी में आता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में वह बहुत बड़ा अमीर परिवार माना जाता है।

आज लाखों नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों लोग काम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सरकार उन को काम नहीं दे पा रही है। अनएम्प्लायमेंट की जो फिगर्स एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये आती हैं, उन में बड़ा घोखा होता है। बहुत से लोगों को उन दफतरो का पता ही नहीं है। गांवों में खेतिहर परिवारों के पास एक आदमी के खेती करने लायक जमीन है जबकि तीन चाई नीकरी चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन को काम नहीं मिलता है।

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट प्रति-वर्ष अपने एम्प्लॉयमेंट को 200 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा ओवरटाइम एलाउंस देनी है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि पी० एच० टी० डिपार्टमेंट ने पिछले साल अपने कर्मचारियों को 10-29 करोड़ रुपया ओवरटाइम एलाउंस के रूप में दिया। एक अन्य प्रश्न के उत्तर में वित्त मंत्री ने बताया कि सब मिनिसट्री साल में कुल मिला कर 200 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ओवरटाइम एलाउंस के रूप में देती है।

ओवरटाइम एलाउंस देने के दो मतलब हो सकते हैं। या तो काम इतना ज्यादा है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जो स्ट्रेच है, उस से वे उस को नहीं कर पाते हैं। तब तो उस 200 करोड़ रुपये से हम कई लाख लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकते हैं और सरकार को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। या फिर ओवरटाइम एलाउंस प्राप्त करने के लिए गो स्लो—धीमे काम करने और काम बकाया रखने—की पालिसी अपनाई जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के द्वारा ओवरटाइम एलाउंस के रूप में जो रकम दी जा रही है, उस से दस लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को प्रति-वर्ष नीकरी दी जा सकती है।

कानून के सामने सब बराबर है, लेकिन फिस्कल कानून के सामने सब बराबर नहीं है। इस देश में 338 जिले हैं, जिन में से 128 जिले ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पीने के पानी का कोई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है—जो प्यासे जिने है। इसी कारण सरकार कब तक उन के लिए पीने के पानी का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर करेगी यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

विलेज कम्युनिटी के बीकर सेक्शन के सम्बन्ध में 1960 में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की अध्यक्षता में एक स्टडी ग्रुप बनाया गया था। उस ने 1961 में यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि 40 से 50 फीसदी तक रूरल हाउसहोल्ड्स की वार्षिक इनकम 500 रुपये से कम है—और एक हाउस-होल्ड में सात, आठ, दस, ग्यारह सदस्य भी हो सकते हैं, वह ज्यादा फीमिली हो सकता है—, 20 प्रतिशत रूरल हाउस-होल्ड्स के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है और 25 प्रतिशत के पास एक एकड़ से कम जमीन है। यह है हमारे देश की इटली की का फिगर! ग्यारह वर्ष के बाद भी गाँवों को देख कर

कहा जा सकता है कि हालत में कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

जिन लोगों की संख्या लाखों नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों में है, उन को काम देने के लिए सरकार ने कृषि प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत केवल 50 करोड़ रुपये दिया है। इस रकम से उन को काम कैसे दिया जा सकता है? 100 करोड़ रुपये शिक्षकों के लिए रखा गया है। इस में किस तरह काम चलने वाला है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। बेकार शिक्षकों की समस्या इस लिए ज्यादा सामने आती है कि वे अधिकतर कस्बों और शहरों में कान्फेन्ट्रिटिड हैं और वे ज्यादा बोकल हैं, उनको ज्यादा चिल्लाने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन गांवों में जो शरीर और अनपढ़ आदमी काम या नौकरी चाहते हैं, जो चिल्लाते नहीं हैं, उन की कितनी संख्या है, यह ग्राम शरीबी को देख कर हम समझ सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में बहुत सी ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, और उन स्टेट्स में बहुत में ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जो इकानोमिकली बहुत बैकवर्ड है। प्लानिंग कमिशन में बैकवर्डनेस की अलग अलग परिभाषा की जाती है, यह में जानता हूँ। अगर आदमी के पास ज्यादा अकल हो जाये, तो वह लाजिक से लोगों को कन्फ्यूज करने की कोशिश करता है। लेकिन हमें बड़ी बात यह पकड़नी है कि एक आदमी की मास में भीमत आमदनी कितनी है। उस की आर्थिक स्थिति का अन्दाजा करने के लिए यह मापदंड होना चाहिए।

श्री एच० सुब्रह्मण्यम राव (करीम नगर) : सभापति महोदय, इतना इम्पोर्टेंट डिस्कशन हो रहा है, लेकिन

हाउस में भीम आदमी भी नहीं हैं। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घण्टी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राजबंश सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं यू० पी० के पिछड़ेपन की बात कर रहा था। मैं इन सम्बन्ध में आप के मामले कुछ आकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ।

यू० पी० को फर्स्ट प्लान में जो सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस मिली उसका पर कैपिटल आउटले 24 रुपये हुआ जब कि हिन्दुस्तान भर का एवरेज 41 रुपये था। इस से साफ़ जाहिर है कि हमें कम मिला। इतना ही नहीं, पंजाब का 98 रुपये था, गुजरात का 57 रुपये और वेस्ट बंगाल का 55 रुपये था। इस तरह में फर्स्ट प्लान में यू० पी० को इन्फोर किया गया। दूसरे प्लान में पन्द्रह स्टेट्स में यू० पी० पन्द्रहवें नम्बर पर था सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस के मामले में। इस से भी साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि किस तरह से मेकेण्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में भी यू० पी० की सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस के मामले में उपेक्षा की गई। यह प्लान में 16 स्टेट्स हो गईं उन में यू० पी० पन्द्रहवें नम्बर पर था सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस के मामले में पर कैपिटल आउटले के हिमाब से। चौथे प्लान में यू० पी० का 120 रुपये पर कैपिटल आउटले था जब कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान का एवरेज 126 रुपये था और उस में हरयाना का 224, पंजाब का 217, महाराष्ट्र का 178 और गुजरात का 170 था। यह चौथे प्लान की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। तो आप देखेंगे कि लगातार चार प्लान्स में सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस के मामले में यू० पी० की उपेक्षा की गई है और उक्त की वजह से आज यह हालत है कि 1970-71 में

[श्री रामदेव सिंह]

पर कैपिटल बिजली का कजम्पशन यू० पी० में 58 के० डब्ल्यू० एच० था जब कि सारे देश का एवरेज 90 के० डब्ल्यू० एच० था। यह साफ जाहिर करता है कि हम कितने पिछड़े हुए हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, यू० पी० एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेट है। 9 करोड़ उस की पापुलेशन है। एक लाख से ज्यादा गांव हैं। उस में 35 प्रतिशत गांव ऐसे हैं कि न तो वहाँ पहुंचने के लिए कच्ची सड़क है न पक्की सड़क है, बिदाउट एनी रोड बहू है। 39 प्रतिशत गांव ऐसे हैं जो कच्ची सड़को से कनेक्टड हैं। नेशनल सम्यल सर्वे की जो लेटस्ट रिपोर्ट है उस का कहना है कि

"80 per cent of UP population has per capita consumption at 71-72 prices below Rs. 37."

समापति नहीं बय पाप सात मिनट ज्यादा बोल चुके हैं। मेहरवानी कर के खत्म करिए। बहुत ज्यादा बक्त हो गया है, आप दूसरे स्पीकर का बक्त ने रते हैं।

श्री रामदेव सिंह यह तो पूरे यू० पी० की जान मैंने कही। यू० पी० के अन्दर 54 जिले हैं। 27 ऐसे जिले हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पिछड़े हुए एकोनामिक लेबल पर आते हैं—15 ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स, 4 बुन्देलखंड के जिले और 7-8 पहाड़ी जिले।

समापति नहीं बय : अब आप समाप्त करिए। श्री दयाली।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. While moving the Bill, the hon. Finance Minister has been kind enough to allow a relief of about Rs. 2 crores in the various tax proposals he has made. It was expected that he would be a little more generous towards the lower middle-class and middle-class people and give some more relief. I will come to it a little later.

If we compare the circumstances under which the Finance Minister had to frame the budget in 1972 and this year, there is a lot of difference. Last year the food position was very comfortable. We had a buffer stock of 10 million tonnes. There was stability in prices and the price situation was not so bad. But this year due to the failure of the monsoon, prices of all commodities have started rising. He also had to make a huge provision for giving relief to the drought-affected areas. In Maharashtra alone, 35 lakh people are provided jobs relief work. Our stock of foodgrains has also gone down. Keeping all this in mind, he had to frame the budget and whatever tax proposals he has made are reasonable and acceptable.

Many members have spoken about the rise in foodgrain prices. This year our Government has taken a very bold step by taking over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice with a long-term view. This will ensure the supply of foodgrains to the public at a fixed price and also assure the farmers that whatever quantity they are able to produce, they will get stable prices. By stabilising the prices of rice and wheat, the prices of other consumer goods will also get stabilised. The frequent price rise which we have been seeing can be halted by this. But the opposition parties are playing a double game. They tell the farmers not to deliver wheat to the Government.

They then come to the city and tell the public to demand that Government should give foodgrains at concessional prices. I am sure the public are beginning to understand this double game and I am confident that our food procurement policy will be very successful.

Coming to the relief which the middle and lower middle class were expecting, I would like to say that it was expected that the hon. Finance Minister will increase the exemption limit from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 as recommended by Mr. Bhootalingam, as also by the Wanchoo Committee. Because of the rise in the cost of living, this seems to be a reasonable expectation. The loss in revenue by this decision will be Rs. 10 crores or 20 crores which is about two per cent of the revenue. This loss will be partly offset by a reduction in work of the income-tax officers who will be free from a large number of small assesses. They can then devote their time exclusively on people of the higher income bracket and ensure that they do not evade tax.

The Finance Minister in his budget speech said that five principles guided him in the preparation of the budget, namely, countering inflation, the promotion of savings and investment, to enlarge employment opportunities, ensuring minimum basic amenities to citizens and, lastly, the boosting of exports.

The Finance Minister has tried his best this year to keep inflation under control. The gap in the budget is only about Rs. 90 crores. Perhaps, it may be a little more because of the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Coming to the second point of savings and investment, I do not find any incentive given in the budget proposals for saving which can lead to investment. Unless there are some

incentives, there will be no saving or investment.

During the last four or five years industrial production has not shown any appreciable rise. The average increase is only 3½ per cent as against the expected increase in industrial production of 10 per cent. Even this increase is due to better utilisation of capacity and not by the setting up of new industries. Why is it that no new industries are coming up even though Government have announced some incentives? Because new industries are not coming up, so the problems of employment and price rise, which are linked with it, are not solved. Here I would say that when the financial institutions are giving loans to entrepreneurs, they are putting so many restrictions. For example, they insist on approving the appointment of the Managing Director.

14.25 hrs.

[SHRI K N TIWARY in the Chair]
They want their approval for that Director. They will appoint a Director on the Board. Any change in the Board of Directors will require their approval. There are so many other conditions imposed. Over and above that, they keep a conversion clause, that the loan can be converted into equity to a certain percentage. These clauses, these restrictions are coming in the way. These rules have been introduced for the last five years. May I know from the hon. Finance Minister, have they examined as to how far these rules come in the way of the expansion of the industries in the country? This aspect should be examined. Government have got vast powers, in the Company Law. Many things have been covered. We should not put stiff rules for the grant of loans to new entrepreneur or to new industry. And then alone if would help many people to set up new industries, will solve the problem of unemployment and increase production.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

We talk about the industrialisation in the backward area. In this Budget some incentive has been given for setting up industries in the backward area. But what is the infrastructure there? Is there communication, is there transport? We find nothing and industrialization cannot be achieved. I give an example of my Constituency, Sholapur—a city with 5 lakhs of people. From Bombay if I book a trunk call, it does not materialise the whole day. In such circumstances how will the industries grow there? These facilities can be provided if Government gives more attention towards such cities, so far as transport and quick communication are concerned. Unless both these things are done, backward areas, small towns, are not going to get benefit of the schemes and these people will have to come to cities for getting employment. I therefore, strongly stress for the provision of infrastructure facilities in the backward areas to facilitate setting up of industries over there. This must be taken up seriously.

Every day we read in the newspaper that Excise Deptt. or the Customs Deptt. has seized the smuggled goods. What are those goods? Those are transistors, nylon watches, fountain pens, perfumes. All these are manufactured in the country. Then why are they being smuggled in such a large quantity? The smuggled goods affect the production in our country and there is competition. Our foreign exchange also indirectly goes away. According to me the main reason for smuggling is the high rate of Excise Duty on the initial production. Unless this Customs Duty and Excise Duty is brought down, smuggling cannot be stopped. I would, therefore, request that something should be done in this connection to stop smuggling.

Lastly, I want to say one thing. We are taking up more responsibility. Our public sector projects which are running for the last so many years are not showing profits. Everyday, in newspapers, we read that some section of Government staff is going on strike. Sometimes, we read that Engineers are going on strike; sometimes some other staff is going on strike or restoring to go-slow tactics. The things are going on like that. Unless discipline is brought among them, how are you going to develop the country? How will the Government be able to discharge its responsibility? This is a very important thing. Unless the Government officers work properly and undertake the responsibility, our responsibility to develop the country will not be fulfilled.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for having second-thoughts on the levy of black and white films. I felt strongly on that because the Film Institute of Poona was bringing out persons who were dealing with making of films. This extra levy would have been a great hardship on them. I am much obliged to him on this good move of the hon. Finance Minister.

Secondly, after 25 years of our Independence, when we are celebrating 25th Anniversary of our Independence, we still find that Indian money which consists of rupees and paise has some annas around it and these anna-bits have heads of former monarchs of England on them. For instance, I have got these 8-anna and 4-anna bits. I may be allowed to present them to the hon. Finance Minister for his ready reference and speedy action because these things, I

think personally, should not be allowed any more.

I do not want to take much time of the House because there are many Members who want to speak.

May I present them to the hon. Finance Minister?

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Finance Bill, I must thank the Finance Minister for announcing relief of about Rs. 2 crores by adjustment in agricultural income-tax, relief to small manufacturers of blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases, concession for usage of unconventional raw material, like, bagasse and pulp, exemption of electric motors for battery operated toys and educational kits, reduction of duty from 50 paise to 30 paise per linear meter to small-budget films. But I wish the Finance Minister should have given concession to those film producers who produce films in regional languages. When we are talking of giving impetus to our regional languages, it is but natural that I must draw the attention of the Finance Minister that regional language films are very much necessary today not only for propagation and for strengthening regional languages but also for the integration of the whole country.

It is also good that 115 small-scale units producing polyethylene woven bags from high-density polyethylene tape have got relief of 40 per cent. This year's budget tries to achieve five objects. The first is to counter inflation, the second is to promote savings and investment, the third is to enlarge employment potentialities, the fourth is to ensure minimum basic amenities to all citizens, and the fifth is to give a flip to exports.

To counteract inflation, the prices must be controlled. To control the prices, it is but natural that the pri-

ces of foodgrains must come down. Only when prices of foodgrains come down, the prices of other articles of consumption by the common man will also come down. If we want to control the prices of foodgrains, we must try to achieve the very much needed water supply to our fields. Hence, as I was trying to say, it is but natural that the Finance Minister should lay more emphasis on medium and small irrigation projects. To combat inflation, we must try to curtail the non-development expenditure or the expenditure which does not bring in any finances back to the country. It is alarming that since 1965-66 to 1972-73, the net tax receipts were Rs. 1,687 crores while in the same period the total non-development expenditure jumps up to Rs. 1,528 crores. That is, about 91 per cent of whatever the Finance Minister got by way of taxes was spent on non-development things or as administrative expenses.

I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister also to the question of unemployment. To remove this unemployment, the country must develop industrially, and when I talk of industries, I mean that we must look as to how we can develop small scale industries and the industries which could be located in rural areas—what we call agro-based industries. I think, our attention has not been drawn to that side though the Finance Minister, in his speech, has said that he wants to give 20 per cent exemption on profits if the entrepreneurs locate their industries in the rural areas. According to me, 20 per cent incentive is almost negligible, especially when there is no infra-structure there, and unless and until we develop the infra-structure, it will be very very difficult to attract entrepreneurs to rural areas. My suggestion, therefore, is that the relief should be given upto 40 per cent. When countries like Iran, Italy, Greece, New Zealand, Brazil and

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Argentina could solve their difficulties and problems of their backward areas within ten years or so, why could we not do that even after 25 years? Perhaps the measures taken have been half-hearted. For instance, the Wanchoo Commission had suggested that the income-tax rate should not go beyond 75 per cent again. But this year also the Finance Minister has gone upto 85 per cent. Therefore, if we give incentive, let us give incentive on practical grounds. That means, you must give incentive to the extent of at least 40 per cent to entrepreneurs; then alone, they will go to settle down in rural areas. I do not know why steps have not been taken to bring out the black money. Why could we not ask those persons who have got black money and tell them that they have to develop the infra-structure in such and such areas and if they develop, we must not try to ask them from where the money came. Perhaps, that way the black money will come out and the infra-structure will also be established and perhaps then rural industries will come up quicker.

I was wondering why this process of keeping the Budget a "secret document" and thereby try to create a fear psychosis when articles of daily consumption go underground just before the Budget and also after the Budget? Our feeling is: let the Finance Minister say in this House how much does he need for certain purposes and let the House discuss as to from which sources Government can get this whole amount. If a discussion takes place, I think a consensus will emerge and we will be able to say that these and these articles should be taxed. I do not think by this process those who are manufacturing articles would take their articles underground or would try to raise the price of the articles. This

is an idea which you may call an "utopian" idea, but we must try to work in progressive and in an open manner. Why could we not take all the Members of Parliament whether in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha or the country as a whole into confidence and try to ask which articles could be taxed as also how much should be from direct tax and how much should be from indirect tax. Perhaps if we do that, there may not be any black market and perhaps there may not be any scarcity conditions. It is today a food for thought. Let the Government decide that next year this process as to what the country needs or how much money for development purposes and how to get this money? Just as we discuss any other Bill, why not the Budget also could be discussed in the same fashion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): With your permission, may I seek a clarification from the hon. Member? Does he mean or imply that the taxation proposals instead of coming from the Government or the Finance Minister, should come from the hon. Members of the House?

DR. KAILAS: Exactly so. You must tell us only how much money you need for next year. How the money should come—let it be talked over, let the country discuss it and the opinion will then crystallise. No articles will then go underground as it happens now-a-days before the Budget is out and then later on too. It is an open secret how petrol goes underground, how cigarettes have gone underground and they come out if they are not taxed.

This is a new idea which I think will catch up if not to-day, at least after some time.

When I was talking about this that when the cost of food articles goes down to a certain level, then perhaps the cost of other articles will also go down. How shall we do it? The Finance Minister has tried to do it but in actual practice, it has not come true. The medium and minor irrigation projects have not been energetically undertaken. One can say it is a State subject. But I can cite an example about which the Government must start thinking. For medium irrigation project costing between Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore and for minor irrigation project costing about Rs. 25 lakhs, it is not necessary for the CPWD or even Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry to come in the way. But the Planning Commission has laid down a condition which is outdated, according to me, that the State cannot include in the annual State plan medium or minor irrigation projects. If it is allowed to be included, they can get their due share from Central Government. If you kindly allow the State Government to put these irrigation projects in the State Plan which they want to cover in a year, I think the miracle can happen. The Maharashtra Government want to spend Rs. 8.5 crores in 1973-74 and they have included certain projects but they cannot take them up fully unless and until the Planning Commission clears them. These projects do not relate to river dispute or tribunal. When the money is there and when we are all anxious that the food production should go up why have these projects which have not to go for the scrutiny of CWPC and Planning Commission been not allowed? I hope the Government will try to correct this move and allow the State governments to put up their plan in their annual budget.

Now, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the acute drinking water problem which is not only

in Manarasnra but also throughout the country. Further, why are we taking so much of time not to nationalise foreign oil companies? They have been troubling us for nothing. To cover up our deficit of motor-spirit we must try to nationalise these oil companies. If we cannot do it all at once let it be done in two to three phases. First we may take over distribution and leave the refineries for some time to be nationalised later. If we take it up step by step I am sure the country will be self-sufficient in petrol and lubricating oil. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SEZHIAN: (Kumbakonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the annual budget of the Central Government gives an idea about the extent of financial authority and the magnitude of financial resources available to the Government. In a federal structure where we have got the Union and the States, unless we take into assessment the financial authority and the financial resources available both to the Centre and to the States and make a comparison of them, we will not be able to get a true picture of the economic strength of the country.

The State and the Central budgets should be complementary to each other in a healthy way. But if a comparison is made one is sure to come to the conclusion that it is high time that a reappraisal is made and the allocations done to remove the growing inadequacy and the imbalance in the financial resources and the authority between the Centre and the States.

In fact several Finance Commissions have pointed out to this need for reappraisal and the Fourth Finance Commission also said:

"The general charge is that the Union Government has a tendency to neglect shared revenues, even shared parts of one and the same item, in favour of non-shared re-

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venues and that there had not been adequate exploitation of the assigned taxes mentioned in article 269 of the Constitution. Each State illustrated this view with what it thought was an apt case. Some States had a feeling that as the Constitution now stands, a temptation on the part of the Union Government to neglect the State's needs is inescapable. A general review of inter-governmental financial relations to be followed by constitutional amendment, if necessary, was also urged."

This recommendation was made a decade ago and the need now is all the more urgent and necessary. It is an accepted formulation that in a federal structure both the Central and the State governments must each have sufficient financial resources to perform its exclusive functions. Adequacy and elasticity are both essential. Financial adequacy implies sufficient resources to discharge the responsibilities cast on them. Elasticity implies expansion of the resources in relation to the growing needs of the Government. We find that the responsibilities of the States, are, on the one hand, ever expanding. They touch the vital spheres of education, medical services, rural development etc. The pace of expansion of these departments and their activities is not matched by the growth of revenue for the States. The total expenditure in all the States increased nearly five-fold from 1960-61 to 1972-73. If you take all the States in India, their total expenditure, on developmental as well as non-developmental accounts, were Rs. 987 crores in 1960-61. Whereas for the year 1972-73, the same expenses for all the States put together comes to Rs. 4492 crores, almost about four and a half times to five times. The States' revenue increased Rs. 708 crores in

1960-61 to Rs. 2646 crores in 1972-73 i.e. three and a half times. Therefore, the increase in their expenses and their responsibilities has not kept pace with the increase in their revenues. The proportion of dependence of the States on the Central grants and allocations from the taxes has gone up from 30 per cent to 41 per cent in this decade. Therefore, it is high time that we should have a second look at the constitutional provisions so that the States are bale to discharge the responsibilities given to them in the Constitution.

Here, I would like to quote from Budget speech of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu this year. He said:

"We have further emphasizedthat the debt burden on States should be reduced; the base of divisible taxes should be enlarged; that the corporate tax which is primarily an income-tax should be brought into the divisible pool; that the percentage of excise shared by the States should be increased to 50 per cent and that only by such structural changes, can the States be rescued from financial uncertainties."

This is not a new thing and every State has been asking for this. Take for example, the corporate tax. That should have been included in the divisible pool. At the time of constitution making in July 1947 to be exact, there was a recommendation in the report of the Union Constitutional Committee, that the tax on companies in addition to some other taxes, should be included in the divisible pool for the States. In the Memorandum of the Constitution also, as adopted by the Constituent Assembly in July 1947, this provision was reproduced. The Expert Committee which went into the question again suggested that the States should be assigned a proportion of the proceeds of the corporate tax. But, when the

Constitution was finally adopted, they manoeuvred to keep this out even though very responsible voices were raised like that of Mr. Santhanam, Mr. Ananthasayanam Aiyangar, Mr. B. Das and others that the corporate tax should have been included in the divisible pool.

Further damage was done by the Income-tax Act when it was amended by the Finance Act of 1959. Income-tax paid by companies was reclassified to come under the corporate tax. Mr. Chavan is not here. Otherwise, as Mr. Y. B. Chavan, he would have accepted my plea that corporate tax should be included in the divisible pool; as Finance Minister, he might not.

I would also like to refer to another State. I quoted the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who belongs to my party. So, I would like to refer to a foremost Congress State. In the budget speech of one of the States, it has been stated that:

"However, an important element of corporation tax which until recently formed a part of the divisible pool and has been excluded therefrom by an amendment of the Income-tax Act in 1959, would not be adequately compensated for by the slight increase in the percentage of the States' share in the divisible pool of income-tax receipts. It may also be mentioned that concurrently with the new formula of distribution, the Government of India have abolished the compensatory grants in lieu of the corporation tax element, which were received by us along with the other States since the amendment of the Income-Tax Act, 1959. The significance of the exclusion of the corporation tax is all the greater for the future in view of the fact that under the pattern of planned development under way in the country,

the corporation taxes which are levied on the profits of the company have a far greater potentiality for expansion than personal incomes on which in the main the income-tax is levied."

This was the observation made by Mr. S. G. Barve, Finance Minister of Maharashtra in 1962. At that time, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan was the Chief Minister there. Therefore, he should have concurred with what had come from the Finance Minister of that State in the budget proposals. Now that he occupies the seat in the Centre as the Finance Minister I hope that he would not have forgotten what his Cabinet and his Government had affirmed in Maharashtra.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Now, he is in a different climate.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If he goes back, probably he would come back to the same view. There are some items where the Central Government levy taxes, collected by the Union but assigned to the States. There has been a persistent charge that the Central Government are not taking care of those items wherein the taxes are levied and collected by the Union but exclusively allotted to the States. Under article 269, there are a number of items which have never been exploited. I can just point out one such item, namely taxes on the sale and purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published by them. Why not impose this tax? I would suggest that we need not cover all the newspapers; we can include newspapers published in the Indian languages, that is, all non-English newspapers. Even among the English dailies, you can exclude those papers whose circulation is not more than 30,000 or so. But on all other papers which get tonnes of money through

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advertisements, you can impose this tax and those taxes can be assigned to the States. I think that an assessment has been made that if this tax is imposed on sale and purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published in them, about Rs. 3 to 3½ crores would be realised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) They are unofficially taxed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN That does not go to the States but goes somewhere else

Now, I would like to touch upon a general matter of budget proposals and that is in regard to the mischief of altering the structure, sometimes of altering the rates of taxes, by notifications of Government. There have been ample opportunities for Government to rectify these things, but they have been carrying this on for long. For, in this Finance Bill also I find that clauses 24 to 29 deal with certain levies of duties under the Customs Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act. Clause 24 raises the rate of import duty on unexposed cinematograph films, stainless steel plates, sheets and strips. Likewise, clause 27 raises the basic duty on four articles, changes the entire description of six articles and increases the duty after changing the description of smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes etc. Now levies are also imposed on four items. If however, one turns to the memorandum explaining the provisions of the Finance Bill, 1973, one will find that under customs duty six items are referred to where the rates of duty have been increased; but of these six items, in the Second Schedule to the Finance Bill only two items are mentioned, namely items 29 and 63.

It is not understood how the rates of duty on the other four items such as raw cotton, nylon yarn etc. have

been increased without provisions in the Finance Bill. Presumably this has been done through a notification by withdrawing the present concessional rate. The present concessional rate on a specific duty basis whereas the rate in the tariff is *ad valorem*. That means the basis had been changed from the specific duty to *ad valorem* without the authority of Parliament, without statutory sanction. I think this is a very serious matter and hope the Finance Minister will take note of it.

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It will be recalled that previously the Attorney General had suggested that such changes cannot be made by executive order of Government. I do not have the exact wording of it, but I saw his note while going through papers in connection with the Public Accounts Committee where it was objected to by him.

In the same manner under the Central Excise Schedule, the effective rates are mentioned under each item which are not mentioned in the Finance Bill. If one turns to p 26 of the memorandum the effective rates are elaborately set out for tents and rags, and textile fabrics of various descriptions. Presumably these rates are brought in by way of notification. I do not know on what authority the notifications are issued levying a duty and prescribing the measure for such levy without the provision thereof in the main Act. The Public Accounts Committee have commented upon this tendency of Government to completely alter the structure and rates of duties by notification. One can understand the necessity and the need to review the rates when certain difficulty is encountered, because the Government can always reduce it; sometimes they can change within the limits set by Parliament. Only thing they cannot collect in excess of what has been decided by Parliament. That is the plea they always make. But it looks rather odd that along with the proposal in

the Finance Bill to levy the duty at particular rates, effective rates reducing the proposed levies are also issued by the Government without any opportunity for the Parliament to understand the reasons for such reduction. Therefore, I want Parliament to be taken into confidence whenever the rates are reduced.

The Public Accounts Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in their 111th Report have made a severe stricture on Government. They have said:

'As many as 185 (of the 273) notifications gave exemptions ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the statutory rates of duty. Of these, the number of notifications which gave total exemption from tariff rates was 128. The Committee consider it extraordinary that delegated powers given to the executive should have been exercised to render the statutory tariff a nullity in a majority of cases.'

So whenever they reduce it, whenever they bring it to nullity, they should come before Parliament and apprise it of the reasons for reduction, for bringing it to nullity. Parliament must not be misled. I say this because Parliament is being misled. You say 'I propose to charge so much'. But you reduce it to nullity by notification. If it is necessary to show that effective rates are the correct rates, then it is not understood why Government should not propose these effective rates themselves as the standard rates so that Parliament may not be misled as to the correct rates that will be adopted in respect of the various commodities. This is a matter of serious concern to Parliament as it tends to erode their effective control over taxation measures. I hope the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry will take very serious note of this because in the Action Taken Report, I find they have simply said 'Recommendation noted'. I do not think they have observed it because in the Finance Bill presented to the House it has

been completely violated at least in regard to some of the items I mentioned.

Now I come to some contents of the Finance Bill.

In my budget speech, I opposed the aggregation of net agricultural income for computation of rate of tax for non-agricultural income. Not that I oppose the idea of rich farmers who have benefited out of the Five Year Plans in which thousands of crore have been spent, being taxed. Those who have got the benefit out of it, the rich peasantry, should be taxed. I am one with Government in that. But in trying to do it, I do not want Government to do a thing which is unconstitutional. Because, taxing the agricultural income, is exclusively allotted to the States and the Centre's taxing it in an indirect way, I think, is unconstitutional. During the budget speech, I raise three points on this score. I said it is unconstitutional and an encroachment of the States' powers. Secondly, as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee, they should have consulted the Attorney-General before coming to the House. Therefore, I demanded that the Attorney-General should have been consulted and his opinion taken. Mr. Chavan said that he had taken the authority of the Law Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are giving the loopholes to the Chief Ministers.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I will come to that. I said—and it is not my view alone but it is the view expressed by the Taxation Enquiry Committee—that the Attorney-General should be consulted. They have not consulted him. The Law Commission has no *locus standi* as far as Parliament is concerned. It is the Attorney-General who should have been consulted. Therefore, I have already given a motion that the Attorney-General should be called to clarify certain points.

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The third thing was, the States also should have been consulted in this matter, because, article 274 says:

"No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duties in which States are interested, or with varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles, etc. shall be moved..... except on the recommendation of the President."

Of course, they have not said there that the States should be consulted; but they say that the recommendation of the President should have been obtained, before introducing the Bill.

If you take the fourth Finance Commission's report, you will find that they have dealt at length with article 274 and said how it is not enough just to procedurally adopt the provisions by getting the recommendation of the President. They have made it amply clear that machinery should be devised so that the affected parties like the States are consulted before recommendation is given. The Fourth Finance Commission said:

"Article 274 would appear to have been purposefully framed to forestall and to remedy misunderstandings such as these. This article provides in effect that no proposal which in any way affects the existing or prospective financial interests of the States shall be presented to Parliament except on the recommendation of the President. An explicit provision for a recommendation by the President should normally entail some mechanism other than the usual briefing and advice from the concerned Ministry at the Centre. While on several important subjects of common financial interests, consultations with individual States and groups of States have

been held in the past, there is no regular provision or convention about preliminary consultation."

They have suggested that this is one fit case where before obtaining the recommendation of the President, they should have collected the opinion of the States interested in it.

In his reply, the Finance Minister, Mr. Chavan, referred to two or three criticisms. At that time, I tried to intervene and raise this issue. He said that "the leader of the DMK party had raised a point on the constitutionality of which I would make one request to him. Any criticism on merits can be made," etc.

Mr. Chavan said that if the States wanted, they could have collected it long before. Prof. Dandavate said that this would give loopholes to the Chief Ministers.

Mr. Chavan said in the year 1972, while talking to the AICC meeting in June, as follows:

"Regarding the new class of the rich peasantry, Mr. Chavan said that while thousands of crores have been invested in the five year Plans on agriculture which was the most important sector its contribution to the exchequer has been negligible. We hope that the Chief Ministers would show some courage."

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister showed some courage and put the agricultural income-tax. There was a frenzied agitation then organised by the rich peasantry and big landlords. It was supported by the Congress (Organisation), the Swatantra, and the ruling Congress and the CPI, and it was blessed by the Central Ministers. Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, who came all the way to Tamil Nadu to support it openly.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Blessed are those who get blessed by them.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Therefore, we cannot be blamed. We tried to put agricultural income-tax. It was opposed by the Congress (R) in Tamil Nadu. Mr. Y. B. Chavan would better talk to those persons in Tamil Nadu and explain to them why agricultural income-tax should be levied on rich peasants.

I have said that the States should have been consulted before Raj Committee's recommendations were implemented, especially the aggregation of the agricultural and non agricultural income for computation of tax. In his reply he said:

"When we said that the report had been submitted, that does not mean that the recommendations which are sources of revenue at their disposal should not be acted upon."

I should invite his attention to page 52 of the Economic Survey which says:

"The States have long been complaining about the inelasticity of the sources of revenue at their disposal. The Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Raj to examine ways of raising more revenue by taxing agricultural income submitted its report sometime ago. The Committee's major recommendations include the imposition of aggregated levy on operational holdings, partial integration of agricultural and non-agricultural incomes for the purpose of calculating income-tax liability and the treatment of the family as the basis of assessment.... The Central Government have remitted to the States Raj Committee's recommendations since their implementation falls within their purview."

In other words, the Economic Survey concedes that the implementation of these recommendations falls within the purview of the State Governments. The Survey says further that suitable action on the recommendation of the Committee would help bring about a

greater measure of equity and elasticity in the tax structure of the States. While the Economic Survey concedes what I have been pleading for, the Finance Minister in his reply to my points, says that it does not fall within the purview of the States. Still I hold that this is unconstitutional and if it is contested before the Supreme Court it might be struck down.

I shall now refer to the method of computing the net agricultural income. My assessment is that you cannot do it unless you change the definition of "Total Income", Supreme Court and High Court judgements on that issue. I want the House to consider very carefully rule 8, now rule 10, in the Finance Bill. It says that for the purposes of computation of net agricultural income, the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment will apply, with necessary modifications, as they apply in relation to the assessment of total income under that Act. What they cannot do directly, they try to do indirectly. This itself shows that the computation of the net agricultural income cannot form part of present provisions of the Income-tax Act.

There may be many Acts dealing with agricultural income and all these Acts may have to be redefined because you change the definition of the agricultural income as per the Income-Tax Act, which will affect the State Acts also. There also they should be very careful. It appeared to me very strange why they had changed the name of the "Regulatory Duty" into "Auxiliary Duty". In the budget speech, the Finance Minister stated that "for certain reasons, it is not possible to incorporate the provisions in the Bill." The regulatory act can regulate the taxes or introduce additional taxes. The 'auxiliary', by the very word, means 'subsidiary to a basic one.' I can show you many items where there is no basic duty. But, they have put the auxiliary duty. How can there be an auxiliary or subsidiary duty where there is no basic duty?

[Shri: Sezhiyan]

On page 44 of the memorandum you will find very many items. Take for example zinc. There is no basic duty but you have put the auxiliary duty. Also take for example aluminium or tin plates where there is no basic duty. You are putting the auxiliary duty. This is something ridiculous. When the basic duty is not there, you cannot put this. I think for other things.

I want to say one thing about the income tax arrears. There have been quite a number of reports given by the Public Accounts Committee. The tax arrears have been mounting to over 800 crores. I do not know what steps have been taken by Government to wipe out the heavy backlog. The Departments have been unable even to assess in a correct way what are the arrears. If we ask three officers to give figures they will give three different figures. If you take the same report in one page there will be one figure and in another page there will be another figure. There is an utter confusion in the collection of arrears of taxes. I do not know whether the income-tax is there to collect the taxes or for the benefit of the country or is it there to be used as an instrument of coercion or to intimidate certain individuals and to be vindictive against certain parties.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (हैदराबाद)

चेयरमैन साहब, यह माली बिल जिम पर आज हम बहस कर रहे हैं उस पर हमारे मिनिस्टर-इन्चार्ज ने बहुत सज्जीवनी से मेहनत की है और तमाम मामलों को उन्होंने बालायेताक नहीं रखा, बल्कि उन सब को सामने रख कर यह फाइनेन्स बिल आप के सामने पेश किया है। मैं समझता हूँ—उन की तकलीफें हैं दुश्वागिया हैं जिन से वह गजरे हैं और वह आज की नहीं हैं, बहुत पहले की हैं। 1972 में हमें बहुत सी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ा, हमारे

यहां जग हुई, रिपब्लिक का मसला आया, हमारी खरीक खराब हुई, फ़ाउंट आया, बुकसाली आई और इन के साथ साथ पावर-शार्टेज का मसला हमारे सामने है। इन सारी चीजों के आने से हमारा डेफिसिट का बजट आया और हमारे तरक्की के काम रुके। मसलान इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोड पिछले साल साढ़े चार परसेन्ट रहा। इन तमाम तकलीफात को पेसे-नज़र रखते हुए उन्होंने कोशिश की है कि हम अपने तमाम मसलों को इस ढंग से पार करे, जिन से कि इन मुश्किलाती से बाहर आ सके।

इस वकत हमारे सामने दो मामले हैं—जिन से हमको निपटना है—प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा से ज्यादा कैसे कर सकते हैं और दूसरे उसका मुनसिफाना या जिमका बतन है—सही तकमीम—कैम हा पाय। ये हमारे दो पहलू हैं जिनका साथ लेकर हम को चलना है तभी हमारा काई काम हा सवेगा। इस के लिए उन्होंने दो टकराव हैं—सर्विज 7-3-72 ज्यादा हा टकानामिक वायाबिल्टी हा एक्वापार्ट्स ज्यादा हा प्रांग दरगमद का कम किया जाय उन का मस्टीवट रदन बढ़ा जाय उस के साथ साथ प्राय-इन-माशल-जस्टिस कर पाये।

152 hrs

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। इनमें से कौन सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनको सामने रखकर हम इस बिल को देखें? चेयरमैन साहब, जब आप बोल रहे थे तो आपने इस बिल के बारे में काफी कहा। एथीकलचर और नान-एथीकलचर इनकम का जो इंटिग्रेशन है, मैं समझता हूँ जो बड़े कारखानेदार जमीनों लेकर अपनी ब्लैक-

भनी को बहाइत करने के लिए चले गए थे उसकी रोकथाम के लिए यह रास्ता निकाला है, अगर यही तक यह महदूद है तो ठीक है। अगर उस चीज को आप रोक पायें तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी लेकिन कही इसकी लपेट में और धादमी भी न आ जायें। हमने जमीन की मीलिंग की है, एक पाबन्दी लगाई है कि जमीन की हदबन्दी यहा तक होगी उस जमीन पर एक धादमी किसानी करता है और एक दूसरा लड़का किसी और जगह पर काम करता है। आपने फेमिली को यूनिट मान कर उस पर टैक्स लगाया है। एक बात और है कि बड़े जमींदार जो जमीन की पाबन्दी से निकल गए हैं फिर भी इतनी जमीन उनके पास है जितनी मीलिंग बिल के अनुसार पहले थी उनकी काबू करने की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ ऐसा कर नहीं पायेंगे बल्कि दूम्ने लॉग उमकी जद मे आ जायेंगे। इसलिए आप इसके रूल्स को बहुत आमान बनायें, कही ऐसा न हो कि 5, 7 या 10 एकड वाले मॉडर्न फार्मिंग और छोटी जमीन वाले किसान वकीलों के दरवाजे पर खड़े रहे और अपनी आधी जमीन ही डम बान के लिए बेच दे कि इनकम टैक्स से कैसे बचना है। रूल्स बहुत आमान होने चाहिए। आपने वहा पर अमेस करने के लिए जो लॉग रग्ये हैं वह क्या कर रहे हैं इसकी छानबीन आप नीचे जा कर करें। वह केवल एक अन्दाजा लगा कर भेज देते हैं। मैं यह एलिवेशन बिल्कुल सोच समझ कर लगा रहा हूँ। उर्मालिए आप उनकी प्रोटेक्शन कीजिए, जिनमे हमन कहा है कि जमीन छोटी होगी। वह टेक्नीक हमने जापान और मेक्सिको से लिया है जहां पर छोटी जमीन वाले ज्यादा पैदावार कर हकते हैं। जब हमने यह टेक्नीक बहा से ली है तो हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कही यह लॉग इसकी जद मे फस कर, इस इनकम टैक्स मे आ कर मारे न जायें। उनकी प्रोटेक्शन करने की बहुत जरूरत है। आपने हिन्दू ज्वाइन्ट

फेमिली पर कुल्हाड़ी चलाई है, हम मानते हैं जब समाजवाद लाना है तो उसमें ऐसी जगह है जहां पर हमको तोडना पडेगा और उनको एक फेमिली यूनिट शुमार करना पडेगा, उसके बिना हो नहीं सकता है, आपने किया है यह। 14 करोड डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज लगाए गए हैं और इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज भी लगाए हैं। आपने पेट्रोल पर टैक्स लगाया है और उसके साथ साथ कन्सेशन को विदहू किया है। ठीक है, लेकिन एक बात है रंग्र का मसल निकल कर बाहर न पडा रहे, उमका बन्दोबस्त कीजिए। उनको तक्मीम करना है या काट छांट कर के बूल ताप्स बना मके, जो कुछ भी हो वह आप करें लेकिन वह इममे मामला पडा न रहे कि क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है बल्कि उसका निपटारा होना चाहिए।

आपने लखरी गूड्स पर काफी टैक्स लगाए हैं लेकिन मार्ग अखबारों में आपने देखा होगा कि सागे बजट मेशन मे कभी भी अमीर की जवान मे नहीं निकला है कि यह बजट बहुत नुकसानदेह मॉडर्न हुआ है। जब आप ज्यादा टैक्स लगाते हैं और अमीर की जेब मे फर्क पटना है तो उमकी एक चीख निकलती है लेकिन डम बार वह चीख नहीं निकली, कहीं रुकी पडी रही। आपने उमको छुट दे दी है और वह बड़े आराम मे है। (ध्यान) . . नम्बर दो की जो उमकी आमदनी है वह निकल नहीं पाई। ब्रैंक का जो रुपया है वह निकल नहीं पाया। आप और कुछ करें या न करें, मैं समझता हूँ आपको डिमानेटाइड करना पडेगा, उमके बिना और कोई हल नहीं है। आप सौ रुपये का नोट वापिस न ले और फिर कहें कि परैलल मनी, एक नयी हुकूमत हमारे सामने है तो उसको आप कैसे ठीक कर पायेंगे। वह पैसा किसी के पाम हो, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पीलू मोदी उसमे आयेंगे, और भी छिपे हुए पहलवान उसमें आ जायेंगे लेकिन

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

आपको यह करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि पैरेलल मनी जो है वह आपके स्ट्रक्चर को तोड़ रहा है और उसको टूटने से बचाने के लिए जरूरी तौर पर यह करना पड़ेगा। आप ने लग्जरी गूड्स पर टैक्स लगाया है, ठीक है, इन चीजों पर भी लगाये। आपने नान-प्लान में 153 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट्स के फंक्शन को ठीक करने के लिए, एडजस्ट करने के लिए रखा, बहुत अच्छा काम है। आप स्टेट के प्लान को फिर से रिवाइज कीजिए कहीं वह रुपये जो इधर उधर खच तो नहीं कर रहे हैं। शक इसलिए है कि एफिशिएन्सी के लिहाज से खर्चा नहीं किया जा सकता, अपनी मुश्किलान को सामने रख कर खर्चा किया जाता है इसलिए इसकी तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। (ध्वनि)

जनसभ से मेरे दोमन ने पूछा कि छोटे किसानों को कैसे बचाना है। मैं मानता हूँ छोटे किसान को बचाने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। एक तो मैं अर्पाजीशन वालों से अपील करता हूँ कि सरकार ने फूडगेनम का जो टेक ओवर किया है उसमें हमदाद करे। आप किसानों से अपना अनाज मण्डी तक लाने के लिए कहे। लेकिन आप तो उनको रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बड़े ट्रेडर्स भी रुपये क्वीटल में अनाज खरीद कर किसान के हाँ छोड़ रहे हैं कि हम जब चाहेंगे ले जायेंगे। स्माल ट्रेडर्स भी यही करते हैं। 50 क्वीटल में ज्यादा रख नहीं सकते हैं लेकिन 50 क्वीटल इसके पास, 50 क्वीटल उसके पास, इस तरह से हजारा क्वीटल रख कर 50-50 क्वीटल करके बेचेंगे। आप अगर चप ही रहे ताँ भी बहुत पायदा होगा।

किसानों को मदद सरकार की तरफ से दी जा रही है लेकिन मैं सरकार को नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जितने 4, 5 या 10 एकड़ के छोटे किसान हैं उनको बैंक से सीधा कर्जा दिया जाये क्योंकि ट्रेडर्स का क्लास फिर मनी लेण्डर बन रहा है। उनसे छोटे किसानों को बचायें। यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि वह सीधे बैंक से कर्जा ले सकें और अपनी फसल पर उसको वापिस कर सकें। साथ साथ उनको रेम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस भी मिलनी चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि मन्मिडाइज भी करे और कन्ज्यूमर जो हैं उनकी मदद कर सके। यह सब करना चाहिए ताकि वर्कर जो है, वम आमदनी वाले फिक्स्ड इनकम वाले जो हैं उनको चीप रेट में चीज मिल सके। वह तभी होगा जब आप कुछ ऐसा करें। प्राइस तो बढ़ाई नहीं जा सकती लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ किसान की जिन्म जो है वह हम ढग में ठीक की जा सकती है कि जितने एग्रीकल्चर के इनपुट्स है जैसे एलेक्ट्रिसिटी, फर्टिलाइजर बीज, पानी उन मारी चीजों का आप इन्तज़ाम करे और फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत को नीचे लाये। यह ठीक है कि आपने 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स क्लियर किए हैं शायद उसमें फर्टिलाइजर के भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हों लेकिन आप फर्टिलाइजर के लिए जन्दी करे। क्योंकि जब तक फर्टिलाइजर नहीं होगा जब तक ईन्ड नहीं होगी ईन्ड नहीं होगी तो फिर जो हालत है वह कायम रहेगी। जितना अनाज पैदा हुआ है उसका प्रोक्योमेंट हो जाये और जैसा लोग कहते हैं कुछ बाहर में भी घ्राये। जैसा कि मैं कह चुका हूँ अभी मन्को ने अनाज मगवाया है। किमी ने 20 मिलियन टन मगवाया, किसी ने 29 मिलियन टन मगवाया है दूसरे देशों से ताकि गरीब लोगों को अनाज मिले, और समय पर मिल पाये। यह सब होते हुए भी आप किसान की इस ढग से मदद करे जिस से उस

का हीसला बड़े और वह ज्यादा पैदा कर सके। बैंको का मसला मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, वह निहायत जरूरी था कि उन का नेशनलाइजेशन हों और किसानों को आसानी से उन से पैसा मिल सके जिस से कि वह अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा सके। हमें चाहिए कि नीचे वाले किसान के कर्जों का बोझ सरकार ले पाये तभी वह आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग पोलिसी उन-
क्षायरी कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है जिस में कहा गया है कि जा बड़े हो रहे हैं उन को और बड़ा न होने दीजिए। उम के बारे में कुछ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मुझे रिफ्ट इतना कहना है कि बड़े बड़े जो हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर है, में उम के हक में है, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर को मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। जब तक मजबूत नहीं होगा तब तक समाजवाद अधूरा रह जायेगा। इसलिए उम को दखन की जरूरत है, उन पर बाकायदा नीर पर इम्पेक्शन पैल टैरिफनी होगी जो देख पाये कि आखिर घाटा क्यों होता है। एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए आप किसी को बैठाये लेकिन जो टैक्नीकल आदमी है, जो नीचे काम करने वाला है अगर वह टैक्नीकल नहीं होगा तो काम अधूरा रह जायेगा। जब हम ने 2300 करोड़ ६० पब्लिक सेक्टर पर खर्च किया है तो हम को उस पर माकूल इतजाम करना चाहिए जिस में पैदावार बड़े और उन में मुनाफा हो। जिनकी कज्युमर गुड्स हैं उन को पैदा करने के लिए कोशिश करे तब जकर प्राइसेज डाउन होगी। और यह तभी होगा जब कज्युमर गुड्स हम ज्यादा मिक्दार में पैदा करे।

इतना कह कर मैं आप से रुस्तत आगता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise in support of the financial proposals for 1973-74

I had the pleasure of hearing three very important persons from the Opposition benches, Dr. Karni Singh, Shri Pilo Mody and you, Sir. Dr. Karni Singh gave a feeling that he was speaking with a sense of pessimism and gloom and he went as far as to say that it may not be in his life-time but after his life-time there may be doom and resurrection in this country. I do not agree with the tenor of his say.

My hon friend, Shri Pilo Mody, was good enough to say in a jocular and very sarcastic manner that possibly we are heading for a crisis. He has a right to say many things. But when he said that the Prime Minister was speaking in U.P. in hysterical shrieking, it was in bad taste. It was said that this was not unparliamentary. I agree it may not be unparliamentary but, I say, it is certainly in bad taste and the height of impropriety. I would not like to call Shri Pilo Mody anything. I would like to say about myself that somebody said that I was a baby elephant. It may not be unparliamentary but I feel, it will be a matter of impropriety and it will be rather indecent and in a bad taste. Such words should not be uttered. In this House, we would like to understand as to what positive points they want to make and what alternative suggestions they want to give. We are all good citizens of the country. It is in this background that we have to think.

We know the prices are going up, the poor man has to be given some relief. They say that the promises have not been kept and fulfilled, I would like to remind them what happened two years back when we had a war with Pakistan, when we had the emergence of Bangladesh, when millions of refugees had come to this country. What were the people saying and what were the Opposition

[Shri N K Sanghi]

parties saying? These matters will have to be viewed in a proper perspective. But I am bound to agree with one thing that we fought Indo-Pakistan war not as a society of an egalitarian system but we fought it as a society of affluent people. While the war in Bangladesh against Pakistani Junta was going on there was no rationing of petrol, there was no rationing of food stuffs, there was no rationing of meat or eggs. The feelings of the people were very high and nationalism was at a high pitch. The people were very disciplined. It was our good fortune that war finished early. Had it continued for a longer period, all these difficulties would have come in our way. This war naturally resulted in many constraints and had a bad effect on our economy. The constraints are now being felt in our country, in the way of rising prices and the different maladies that we are seeing today. What are the financial proposals for 1973-74? By these something is sought to be done—how the various difficulties can be taken care of, how the problems can be tackled. We would have appreciated if the Members on the Opposite had given some concrete suggestions.

I come from Rajasthan. There is a shadow of famine looming large in Rajasthan. People are destitute, there is shortage of food, shortage of water. Today the industrial development in Rajasthan has been very negligible. Every Member who comes from that State knows the conditions of that State better. It is, in that light, I want to say that the industrial development in Rajasthan has been on a low key.

In the Indo-Pakistan war our forces did a valiant job on the Rajasthan border. It was an area where we had occupied the largest area in the country of the enemy's territory. And I would like to congratulate the defence forces who had thought of the strategic roads in Rajasthan on the

border. The strategic roads that had been built served a wonderful job, by faster mobility, of securing the mission for which our armed forces were fighting. And what is the condition of Rajasthan today? Rajasthan has 5.2 per cent of the total roads of the country whereas Rajasthan comprises 10.5 per cent of the total area of the country. It is high time that more strategic roads are built up in the area, more strategic railways are built up in that area. These will not only serve the cause of economy in peace but will also prove valuable during the time of confrontations.

We were very much disappointed when we found that the oil refinery, much against the recommendations of the expert committee, was ultimately shifted to U.P. We were also disappointed that the fertiliser plant was not coming to Rajasthan. We have large deposits of zinc, still the zinc smelter in Udaipur was not expanded, also no second plant has been given to Rajasthan, the second zinc smelter has been finalised to be located at Visakhapatnam. We have also large deposits of limestone. As Shri K. D. Malaviya was saying, we need more cement factories in Rajasthan is a State where we can have more eminent factories with better economies. In addition to limestone we have also large deposits of gypsum and pyrite and hence Rajasthan is a more suitable State for having a fertiliser plant. Therefore Government should have another look into the matter.

I would like to say that in the financial proposals a heavy impost of customs duty, 50 paise per metre, has been imposed on raw films—negative and positive films. The Finance Minister has been kind enough to show some concession to black and white films. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that India is one of the largest film producers of the world. In India we produced as many as 401 films, of which 236 were

black and white and 165 coloured. If you have such a heavy impost on raw films, the industry will be crushed, and the production of films will be affected. What is the economy of film industry today? If you check up the statistics from the income-tax department, you will find that 20 per cent of the producers go out of the industry every year because of heavy losses. If a person pays Re. 1 for admission to a cinema, only 20 paise go to the producer, exhibitor and distributor whereas 80 paise go to the coffers of the Government. This is a highly generative economy, and in the background of that, I would request that this industry should be allowed to survive and the levy of 50 paise per metre should be reduced considerably because this is going to affect the production of films in our country.

So much has been said about direct taxation laws. We have had a large number of commissions and committees—Mathai Commission, Direct Taxes Reforms Commission, Boothalingam Commission; so many administrative committees have also gone into them; and the latest among them is the Wanchoo Committee. We are told that the Government has accepted 200 recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. It would have been better if that Bill had been brought forward before the discussion of the financial proposals for the year 1973-74 was over. What is happening to the Income Tax Act? What has happened to the Department? Whenever any new changes are brought in, they keep on making some additions, further provisos and subtractions and so on, with the result that the whole thing becomes quite unintelligible to the common man. Every man in this country would like to pay his taxes. But the question is: how the taxes are going to be determined. How is he to understand? What is the way of determination of the tax? He is not able to realise as to what is the method by which he is going to pay the tax. That is the difficulty. There is clearly

a case for simplifying the taxation law.

I would like to draw your attention to what happened to our law and how it became cumbersome. I would give you a simple instance—the life insurance premium deduction. The Government has been good enough to allow certain deductions to the people from their life insurance premium on their assessment. I would give you an example. In 1961, 25 per cent of the total income subject to a maximum of Rs. 8000 had been allowed as life insurance premium deduction. What happened in 1962? 25 per cent of the total income was allowed subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. Then, what happened in 1965? 60 per cent of the first Rs. 500 and 50 per cent of the balance amount was allowed as deduction. In 1966—25 per cent of the total income or Rs. 12,500 whichever was less. Then it was changed in 1968-69 as to 71-72. It was 30 per cent of the total income or Rs. 15,000 whichever was less. In 1973-74 the quantum of the first deduction has been raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 for qualifying for the amount of the life insurance premium deduction. I am only drawing this example to your kind consideration that if you go on changing the laws on small matters, whom are you going to benefit? Every year there is a different qualification, there is a different system. He does not know where he is going and it is very difficult for the common man to plan his future even for the sake of life insurance premium or for safeguarding his future premium deductions.

It was said on the floor of this House that levy of agricultural tax is rather unconstitutional. I would not go into the merits or demerits of the same, but I certainly feel that this levy of agricultural income tax is not a very reasonable one. It is not going to have a reasonably good effect in the whole country. I would not say that we are on a stage of the green revolution, I would only say that we are on the threshold of a green revo-

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

lution. There must be some hon. Members who may be having both agricultural and non-agricultural income. If we are to give them a ready-reckoner and say this is your income, how are you going to pay the tax? It will be **very difficult for a man**, even to hon. Members of Parliament, to compute their tax. Suppose, there is a member who is having an agricultural income of Rs. 25,000 and if he has also non-agricultural income, I am sure that he would shun from generating his own economy from non-agricultural sources with the result that the country's economy would suffer. It is in this context to create confidence in the agriculturists, I feel and I agree with the earlier speaker, that this is a matter which is better left to the State Governments and in case it is decided by the State Governments, constitutional changes may be made so that these are brought within the purview of the Central Government and some effective steps are taken.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one more thing. The Income Tax law has not given what is allowed under the Gratuity Act. Under the Income Tax law a maximum of 15 months' salary or Rs. 24,000 was allowed as deduction but, according to the Gratuity Act of 1972 which was passed by this House, a payment of 20 months salary is being allowed. This anomaly should be rectified and the Gratuity Act should be brought on par with the Income Tax Act or the Income Tax Act rectified in this matter.

I find from the financial report for the current year that they have set up a valuation cell for the valuation of property. In this report they have said that they have completed 657 cases out of 702 cases in the last 8 months. They assessed a wealth tax of Rs. 26 crores that was returned by the assesseees and over-pitched the assessment to Rs. 37 crores. There was an increase of 140 per cent in the assessment of the returned wealth. I am sure that there must be at least 30 or 35 per

cent of the assesseees who must have returned the correct valuation of their property. If that be so, I think the over-pitching of assessments is 200 per cent by the Department. I feel this is a matter which should be seriously looked into. A 200 per cent over-pitching by the Department is going to cause severe trouble. To-day the penalty of this over-pitching is 200 per cent which is mandatory. I feel the Department should have a fresh look into the matter and examine it thoroughly. I have been discussing with one of the Government surveyors. I asked him as to what is his yardstick for evaluating the property. He said 'We do not have any yardstick. Sometimes we go by MES rates, sometimes we go by the built-up area value'. It is a different yardstick. Certainly in the garb of these different yardsticks they are creating havoc and the assesseees will lose their faith and this is a very serious matter. He told me emphatically that he was not concerned with the PWD construction rates in Rajasthan; he was only taking into consideration the Central Government PWD rate when he was evaluating the property. How can the State Government carry on the construction work with their own rates which is much lower than the Central Government rate? It is a matter which will have to be seriously considered. We should not get in a position where the people are harassed by less charitable officers.

Sir, today the Income Tax Department has been working in a manner which merits lot of criticism. I am reminded of a story from Parkinson's law. A laundry was burnt and when it was burnt he went to a bank and applied for a small loan which was sanctioned within a period of two to three months. A large number of loans were sanctioned to small people like that and ultimately some one woke up in the bank as to how so much loans have been sanctioned so quickly. A committee went into this and they made the forms very

cumbersome. They were made so much cumbersome that nobody could fill up those forms, without making some mistakes here and there. With that all the bureaucrats were happy. Today they say that the laws cannot be made easy and things can be taken at their face. I feel the simplification of taxation law will go a long way in generating a proper economy. We should also see that the agricultural tax today is postponed till a certain consensus is developed by the States.

While concluding my speech I would appeal to the Finance Minister to consider a few points. Government should consider raising the exemption limit from Rs. 5,000/- which is today at a very very low keel. The penalty provisions under different Sections should be reduced. I think the physical punishment should be reduced considerably. The provisions in regard to advance tax are very very difficult. Today a man is asked to file the returns by 15th March of what he is supposed to earn by 31st March. This factor should be looked into carefully so that the tax-payer is not put in jeopardy for calculating tax as on future date and paying the advance tax at an earlier date. In conclusion I would submit that the language of the Income Tax Act should be simplified so that it could be understood by the common man or layman. With these words I wish that the Finance Bill be passed.

*SHRI N SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): The Finance Minister has introduced this Finance Bill and expects this Bill to be passed. I am not ready to support it. Because the country is passing through chaotic conditions, the responsibility of which not only falls on the shoulders of the Government but also on the Finance Minister. Recently we have discussed the demands concerning the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Power. The Ministers incharge of those Ministries say that necessary

finances are not being granted to them by the Finance Ministry. Particularly when the Irrigation and Power Ministry was asked to explain the power failure, the Minister incharge stated that they have submitted the necessary schemes to the Finance Ministry. But the Finance Ministry is not coming forward with a requisite financial sanction. I therefore submit that the Finance Ministry is wholly responsible for the chaotic conditions mentioned by me. It is a sad commentary on the efficiency of this Government and party to see that such unfortunate conditions continue to prevail even after 25 years of our independence and Congress rule.

Because of good monsoon last year we were patting ourselves on the back and are proud of our achievements. We were very vocal about the so-called green revolution. Because those favourable conditions are not there this year we express our helplessness and take shelter under the excuse of drought and famine. We also talk of the calamity in Bangladesh. These are the two reasons they can think of.

My submission is that we have never tried to analyse the repeated failures. One of the reasons could be bad planning.

If a country has to achieve progress in the fields of agriculture and industry, particularly progress should be achieved in the production of power. That field of activity has been so badly neglected in this country that we don't have a parallel. No country in the world would neglect power as our country did. Here the emphasis seems to be on production of hydroelectric power. If you see the other developing countries the emphasis seems to be on the production of thermal power. We don't lack in the resources for production of thermal power. In spite of this no progress has been made in the production of thermal power. This field of thermal electricity production

*The original speech was delivered

in Telugu.

[Shri Satyanarayan Rao]

has been very much neglected in this country. We have vast resources of coal. If we want to achieve progress industrially, we need power. If we are to tap the resources of sub-soil water, we require power. We all know the difficulties we are facing because of lack of this power.

Today, the country is facing a great power shortage, as a result of which several industries had to be closed down. The field of agriculture is also a sufferer in the bargain.

Everybody is proclaiming that there would be no need to import foodgrains even the Prime Minister has said it. We know the conditions that are prevalent. Could we produce the quantities of foodgrains that is required by this country? It is very doubtful. My feeling is that a situation has arisen when we cannot but import foodgrains from other countries. Therefore all this boils down to the fact that the Finance Ministry was responsible for not sanctioning the requisite schemes which go to give a fillip to the production of power.

I would like to mention another point about the development of backward area and I will be done. You always wax eloquent about the development of backward areas. You know the conditions in the region of Telengana which is very backward. A great agitation was made on that point. This agitation was made with the aim that Telengana should be brought on par economically with other advanced areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh. I would like to ask as to what action has been taken by this Government in this direction from 1969 on wards. If you ask me no action has been taken, I would say. There were two projects, namely, Pochampadu and Maneru. These projects are incomplete for want of funds. If Maneru project is taken up it would not only help in increased production of foodgrains; but also

would solve drinking water problem of the city of Warangal. Several memorandums have been submitted on this issue. In spite of all this the conditions remain as they were and these projects remained incomplete. I therefore once more submit that the Finance should sanction the necessary funds as early as possible so that these projects could be taken up and completed.

There is a doubt in the minds of the people that the Finance Minister is concentrating on the State of Maharashtra, because he belongs to that State. There is no doubt that there are famine conditions in that State. But there are other States also which suffer from the same malady and require the attention of the Finance Minister equally. You know the drought and famine conditions of the State of Andhra Pradesh. When we sought the help of the Government we are told that because of the agitations that are prevalent there nothing could be done. Not only does Andhra Pradesh suffer neglect in the field of development but also it suffers in the field of Railways. I beg to submit that not even a single new line has been taken up since independence in my State. When we ask for new lines they accuse us of spoiling the lines that were existing. You have got an excellent excuse in this agitation anything we ask for. Here I would like to mention about a proposal for a Railway link between Ramagundam and Nizamabad. When we requested the Railway Minister for this line he expressed his inability because of lack of funds. He says that if the Finance Ministry sanctions funds, he would not have any objections. This line is a very important line. It is a known fact that several industries are coming up around Ramagundam. This line goes through the area of the Pochampadu project. This railway link would be an important step towards the industrial and economic progress of that area. I therefore once more submit that the necessary finances should be sanctioned to the Railway Ministry for taking up this line.

Many of our friends talked about taxation. A lot of black money is in circulation. If this black money is brought out many projects could be taken up and constructed. But unfortunately no steps are being taken to combat the evils of this black money. Why don't you demonetisation, which would solve this problem for ever? We don't know the reasons why this Government is not coming forward with demonetisation. Some opposition parties are of the view that the Government would not come forward to solve this problem of black money with demonetisation because this black money is useful in running elections. If this is true the responsibility would lie on the Government only.

Another point I would like to mention is about the inefficiency of the Income tax department. We find that several Income tax officers are becoming millionaires because of ill gotten money. If at all they do they only harass those peoples who do not subscribe to their way of functioning. If these small practices are checked much money could be realised by the Department. I therefore conclude by saying that this Government should study all these facts and take remedial measures to in the direction of progress and prosperity of this country.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गापालगंज) :
सभापति जी, किसी भी देश के वित्त मंत्री के लिए और ग्राम पर उन्नतिशील और गरीब देश के वित्त मंत्री के लिए बड़ा ही कठिन काम करना पड़ना है क्योंकि बड़ा के आय और व्यय में इनकी खाई रहती है कि उस को पाउने के लिए उन को तरह तरह के उपाय करने में ही कई गते नींद—विहीन बिताती पड़ती है। लेकिन उस वित्त मंत्री को क्या कहा जाय जिन के घड़े में छेद हो, ऊपर से कितना ही पानी भरने जाय वह घड़ा कभी भर नहीं सकता है। आज हमारे यहां की स्थिति यही है। वित्त मंत्री जी जिस घड़े को भरना चाहते

हैं उस में कई छेद हैं जिन से द्रव्य नीचे गिरता जाता है और घड़ा कभी भरता ही नहीं है। ऊपर तो पानी दिया जाता है लेकिन वह नीचे निकल जाता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण आप को दूंगा। वित्त मंत्री जी जरा नाट कर लें, उनका रुपया बहा जा रहा है यह मैं उन का बता रहा हूँ। बिहार में 750 मीन नेशनल हाईवे इम्प्रूव करन के लिए 5 करोड़ का एस्टीमेट था। उस में 250 मीन के लिए वर्ल्डबैंक से कजा मिलना था जिन का एस्टीमेट 10 लाख रुपय प्रति मील था और जो एन्युअल प्लान में बनना था 500 मील उस का एस्टीमेट 4 लाख रुपय प्रति मील था। दोनों एक समान काम होना है। एक का एस्टीमेट 4 लाख रुपय प्रति मील दूसरे का 10 लाख रुपय प्रति मील। दुर्भाग्य में वर्ल्ड बैंक का लोन फ्लाप कर गया और आप का नहीं मिल सका। उस को भी एन्युअल प्लान में लाना पड़ा। लेकिन एस्टीमेट बही रहा—दस लाख रुपय प्रति मील का। जब टेंडर मांगा गया तो उस इन्फ्लेटेड रेट पर दस बारह प्रतिशत बढ़ा कर ठेकेदारों ने टेंडर दिये क्योंकि उस में नियम यह था कि 25 लाख से कम का टेंडर कोई नहीं दे सकता था। इमतिना छूटे छूटे लोग टेंडर नहीं दे सकते थे। बड़े बड़े लोग मिल गए और उस इन्फ्लेटेड रेट पर दस बारह प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर काम लिया।

16 hrs

एक चार लाख का और दूसरा दस लाख प्रति मील के दर से, उस पर भी 10-12 परसेन्ट बढ़ा कर टेंडर हुआ। एक साल पहले मैंने उस बात की और ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान मिलाया। मैंने उन का लिखा कि बिहार में ऐसी लूट हो रही है—यह क्यों? इस की खानबीन हुई और कुछ मसौ में चार

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई और कुछ मवों को छोड़ दिया गया। लोगों को यह सुन्हा हुआ कि किसी ने उन को इन्फर-मेशन दी है — अन्दाजे से एक आदमी को इस का दोषी समझ कर कि इसी ने इन्फर्मेशन लीकआउट की है, दिल्ली के ट्रान्स्पॉर्ट विभाग के बड़े बड़े आफिसर और बिहार के हायेस्ट आफिसर मिल कर उस आदमी को पेनलाइज कर रहे हैं। अगर यह सही इन्फरमेशन है कि उसी आदमी ने खबर दी थी तो उस ने आप का चार करोड़ रुपया बचा दिया और अगर कुछ और छानबीन की जाय तो आप का पाच-छ करोड़ रुपया और बच सकता है। आप ने अपनी मर्जी में 2 करोड़ रुपये की छूट दी है, उस तरफ तो सब का ध्यान है, लेकिन जो दस करोड़ रुपया बच सकता था, उस पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय . आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें। अब हम रूल 193 के अन्तर्गत बहस को लेते।

16.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

श्री मधु लिखड़े (बाका) : क्या इस के लिए कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है ?

सभापति महोदय . इस के लिए 3 घण्टे एलाट किये गये हैं।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, about the time, I wish to submit that Mr. Samar Guha

has agreed to have his half-hour discussion postponed, and so we can sit till 7 p.m. today, which will give us three hours today. I met the Leaders of the Opposition also, and the desire is that we should have another three hours which will be on Friday and, if necessary, the spillover can be taken up to Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On Monday, it will not be possible.

16.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have just now mentioned that if you agree, it will suit us to have the discussion today till 7 O'clock. I have met the Leaders of the Opposition before you came. Shri Samar Guha is willing to have the half-hour discussion postponed. So, we could have three hours today, sit up to 7 p.m., and then, if the general desire is that the total time should be about six hours, we can take the rest of it on Friday and, if necessary, the spill-over on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER I thought that two hours would suffice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The entire judiciary has been under-mined.

MR. SPEAKER: Three hours today, and three more hours on what day?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Friday and Monday.

MR. SPEAKER On Friday we have private Members' business.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार को भी डार्ड घण्टा मिलेगा।

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domaria-ganj): Sir, am I to understand that six hours have been allotted to this?