

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—Contd.

Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth Reports

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
I beg to present the following Reports of
the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) Fifty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- (2) Sixtieth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Review of Defence Budget—Consolidation of Revenue Demands.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Eleventh, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh,
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth
Reports

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I
beg to present the following Reports of the
Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Eleventh Report on "New Service"
"New Instruments of Service".
- (2) Twenty-third Report of Appropriation
Accounts (Railways), 1965-66,
and Audit Report (Railways), 1967.
- (3) Twenty-seventh Report on Appropria-
tion Accounts (Civil), 1965-66,
Audit Report (Civil), 1967 and
Audit Report (Commercial), 1967
Relating to the Ministries of Infor-
mation and Broadcasting, Works,
Housing and Supply (Department
of Works and Housing), and Food,
Agriculture, Community Develop-
ment and Co-operation (Depart-
ments of Food and Agriculture).
- (4) Twenty-eighth Report on action
taken by Government on the First
Report of the Public Accounts
Committee relating to Purchase of
Road Rollers.

- (5) Twenty-ninth Report on Chapters
I, IV and V of Audit Report (Civil),
on Revenue Receipts, 1967.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS—Contd.
Fifteenth Report

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं सरकारी उप-
क्रमों में वित्तीय प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था के बारे में
सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति का 15 वां
प्रतिवेदन पेश करता हूँ ।

श्री ब्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। प्राज्ञ
श्री मसानी ने यहां पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी
की रिपोर्ट पेश की है। सदन की परम्परा यह
रही है कि उस में केवल दो नाम होते हैं ताकि
यदि एक सदस्य न हो तो दूसरा व्यक्ति उस को
पेश कर दे। लेकिन पांच सदस्यों के नाम देने
की परम्परा से ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि या तो
पी० ए० सी० का महत्व बढ़ाया जा रहा है,
या फिर ज्यादा सदस्य गैर-हाजिर होना चाहते
हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I
see that five names have been put. I
think, two will be enough if they are sure
that at least one of them will be there.

12.14 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1968—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now
take up further consideration of the follow-
ing motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai
on the 29th April, 1968, namely :—

"That the Bill to give effect to the
financial proposals of the Central
Government for the financial year
1968-69, be taken into consideration."

Shri Maddi Sudarsanam was on his
legs yesterday. He may resume his speech,

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the valuation of goods and services is a technical task and that must be taken up by technical people. A stranger to business cannot be expected to pass judgment on that. In many cases, the terms of employment or contracts for goods are approved by the Department of Company Affairs. It is not correct to give any power of disallowance in this regard to the Income-tax Officers. This is my submission.

I would also like to point out that the Finance Minister should have taken the present opportunity to do away with the provisions of deduction of tax at source in respect of interest. This has created numerous difficulties, one of them being payment of tax within the stipulated time. Severe penalties and rigorous imprisonment have been proposed for failure to comply with this requirement. But in some cases where finalisation of accounts may take long, this requirement cannot be complied with.

The reduction in the Bank rate is a step in the right direction and taken at the right time. However, the implication was that the benefit of this measure would be passed on to trade and industry. But, unfortunately, this is not being done. In many cases the Bank rate is reduced only to the tune of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and not 1 per cent which has been actually specified by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to press the banking institutions to see that this benefit is given to trade and industry for the benefit of the economy of this country.

I would join my other friends here in saying that heavy tax burden will not stop tax evasion. If you really want to stop tax evasion the burden of taxes must be bearable. This is my opinion.

Coming to Andhra Pradesh, the *per capita* income of Andhra Pradesh is very low. The *per capita* electricity consumption of Andhra Pradesh is the lowest in India. Developed States and also the Government of India should come to the rescue of undeveloped Andhra Pradesh. The principle of UNCTAD must be made applicable in the case of Andhra Pradesh which is very essential for the development of its economy.

The Government of India chooses to import large quantities of foodgrains, that is rice, from overseas at a very high cost and by payment in foreign exchange. If they really give funds for irrigation projects which are nearing completion so that they can go into commission, these imports can be stopped and this will really be a great benefit to the exchequer of India. That must be done immediately otherwise water cannot come, agriculture cannot be developed and industry also cannot be developed in certain parts.

The public sector projects should be made to work with efficiency. It is very unfortunate that top executives are not given full powers. They need more power and discretion. There should not be any interference in their work from the Ministry. Then alone they can work better. If the public sector projects were more economical, the development of the economy is possible and it must be given top priority.

The imbalance of export and import performances is to be narrowed down considerably ; otherwise, the economy cannot be stabilised. Because of the recent devaluation of the sterling and additional taxes in the United Kingdom, the exports of tobacco and oilcakes to the United Kingdom are very seriously affected this year. This is to be examined very expeditiously and the burden of export duty on these commodities, that is, tobacco and oilcakes, must be abolished forthwith.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, having debated the various Grants we have got now the Finance Bill before us. The Finance Bill as such and the introductory speech which the Finance Minister made do not make any basic change in the approach to the economic and financial problems that the country faces.

The Budget and the Finance Bill are presented in the background of an economy which suffered from severe recession and we expected that the leaders of Government and those who hold the keys to economic development would pay attention to the lessons of recession and would adopt policies which would see to it that the common man does not suffer from the laws that brought in recession and that

the common man is promised a development of the economy which will assure him that he will not have to face such calamities again. That should be the approach to the economic and financial problems of the country and the Finance Bill and the Budget should have been framed accordingly.

My question is : Has it been framed accordingly? My question is : Does it demarcate itself from the logic of the previous period, ushering something new which would show, on the part of the Government, that they are learning lessons from the past? My conclusion is that they have not. For example, a very facile pleasure or complacency is shown in the statement of the Finance Minister. He says, "Fortunately, we are tunning the corner and the good harvests are coming." What is the use of speaking about that? The good harvests were there before; the good harvests will come again. The bad harvests may also come again. But that has not changed the picture of the economy in the least in favour of the common man. Therefore, my proposition is that he should recast his whole approach to the financial question in the light of the urgent needs of the situation as well as the long-term needs.

The urgent needs are simply to reduce taxation on the common man and shift it on to the shoulders of those who can bear it and who are making money and building wealth out of the efforts of the common man. Does the Finance Bill and the Budget show that such thought is guiding the Bill or the approach of the Finance Minister? I do not think so.

We see that economy has developed in an under-developed country like ours. It is taking some determined steps to develop production in industry and agriculture. Therefore, we see that efforts of development are sought to be side-tracked and, where they succeed, they are being utilised for private profit. Is there an attack on concentration of private profit in the hands of a few monopoly houses? It is a simple thing.

Now, the Finance Minister will say that this is a general theme which has become common place to everybody. But so is the general theme of the Finance Minister who is common to the whole economy,

Therefore, a general theme is bound to be there. We have been here in this House exposing the deals of the monopoly houses. Has any measure been taken by the Finance Ministry and the Finance Bill to curtail these activities? An hon. Member of Rajya Sabha laid a whole document on the table of the House there exposing the deals of the biggest and the most corrupt monopoly house. And he named it. Here, we hon. Members on this side and some also on that side have requested that at least an inquiry be made. Why is there such resistance even to an inquiry being made? Why should not an inquiry be made in the house of Birlas? I don't understand.

I do not say that the Finance Minister represents only the house of Birlas : I do not say that he represents only the monopolists. No. He represents the bourgeoisie, the capitalist class as a whole.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : He represents you also.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Therefore, he has in his framework an approach that this is the society that he has to defend and in that society monopolies are bound to grow and the only way he can cure it is by spiritual moralisation and, secondly, by insisting that payments above Rs. 2500 be made by crossed cheques.

In the financial structure of the country, now we are getting the assistance, being used on an official level, of an errant Mahesh Yogi who is supposed to be the greatest foreign exchange earner by importing wonderful American actresses for *pradarshan* and who is now being sanctified and blessed by the whole of the Punjab Government which though based upon minority of votes in the legislature is now trying to create a majority by utilising the spiritual science of transcendental meditation. This also is being done in order to solve the foreign exchange problem of the country. What a parody it is of the science of meditation or yoga! If the Finance Minister were serious and the leadership of the Government were serious about it, they should know that this science of yoga as it is called in Hindu science and is known by many other names in other places, cannot be practised in the

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presence of all sorts of actresses, heroes and heroines, and corrupt Government servants trying to be incorrupt. All these are against the whole spirit of the science. I wonder how it is not being protested against. Why Sec. 144 is not applied to such a debauchery of science, pulling it down from the heights it can attain? That is being promised like Instant Coffee, instant liberation...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): At least, he is bringing in some foreign exchange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: That foreign exchange will uproot the internal exchange. What about that?

I do not want to be side-tracked. What I say is, this approach, his philosophic spiritual approach, is wrong. His financial approach is still more disastrous. Therefore, what I want to propose to him is: Please change your approach in the Bill, sit down with the Opposition, with all parties in the country, in order to frame a Bill and Budget which is oriented towards production and take certain minimum steps.

I do not expect him to build socialism in this country. I am not criticising him from the point of view of socialism at all. My accusation or my objection is that he is not even capable of building proper capitalistic economy in this country. Even proper capitalistic development is not encouraged and capitalistic development which at one time helped development of production in the world and even in our country has helped development of production is taken away from natural course of development. Its development is vitiated by the growth of monopoly which prevents production going ahead. That is why I want him not to answer me in terms of socialism. What I am saying is he is incapable of building capitalistic industry, he is incapable of building agriculture, he is incapable of building a normal economy, in which the producers ought to benefit and the common man ought to live properly and 6 per cent profit is given to an entrepreneur.

After 10 years, I want to draw your attention to the central point in economic

development. Formerly, we used to admit that 2 per cent return on reserves and 6 per cent return on capital was a normal development. The Government, as shown by its own fears, by its own actions, have now come to believe that profit is so high and is so necessary and must be so given even at the cost of the common man that 4 to 6 per cent on reserves must be provided for and 9 per cent return on capital is an absolute necessity. The capitalist laws of economy in this country have shifted themselves to such a level that what was a guarantee rate on preference shares, 20 years ago, 8 per cent or 9 per cent, has become the average level of profit guarantee to an entrepreneur in this country. Therefore, the common rates of profit now has gone up to 18 or 20 per cent as normal guarantee rate and, basing themselves on that, when the Bonus Commission reported, the Government changed the rate of return on capital, just easily like that, to 8 and 8½ per cent. What a better confession can you have from the leadership of the economy of this country than this to say that they are in favour of the capitalists raising their rate of profit at the cost of the working class and the common consumer? I am giving only one instance.

12 30 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair.]

So, my proposal is that if they want to build an economy which is production-oriented, if they want to overcome these set-backs that they suffer, the deadlocks from which they suffer, in that case, certain steps should be taken. What are those steps? I am outlining those steps, in short, one by one. I do not want to take much of the time. These taxation proposals in detail may not be discussed just now. They will be passed and they will be adopted. All of you friends are interested in the development of economy just as I am.

The Road Transport Development Committee made a report. In an economy circulation of goods after production and fast circulation in order to bring about a faster movement of capital leading to faster investment is an absolute necessity, whether it is a capitalist economy or a socialist

economy. Road transport has developed in this country. Circulation of goods and capital by means of road transport has grown. What should we do so that the movement of road transport is accelerated? There was a proposal that inter-State road transport be divested of the difficulties, be rid of the difficulties which they face because of the heavy vehicle taxation being limited to State levels. Two or three years have passed but the evil is standing there and the simple measure is not enacted by which road transport has to pay tax at a single point and movement goes on unobstructed in all the States. Small cars or personal cars can be taxed centrally, they can go without permit to all the States, but why cannot the trucks which are more important for the movement of goods than the cars which are important only for the movement of certain persons, go? This simple taxation measure is escaping the attention of the Finance Minister. Why? He talks of production, circulation and quick movement. But why is it not being done.

Another remnant of mediaevalism, which is being encouraged because of political considerations in the taxation system of this country is the octroi duties. Goods come through a village or a point and they are just held up because octroi is required for village development. Crores of rupees are going down the drain. Rs. 70 crores of infructuous taxation is there, wasted, gone and lost. These Rs. 70 crores would be sufficient to pay for all the octroi income in this country. Will you please demand that all the octroi should be abolished? There are certain States where there is no octroi. Why in certain States, instead of abolishing, it is increasing? Why does this not attract the attention of the Finance Minister and his advice to the Chief Ministers that this mediaeval remnant should be abolished? But this goes on because those Panchayat leaders who hold the Congress tickets say, "We must have our own private income just as you have your own private income from the budget and, therefore, the octroi must remain". Certain States have resisted that temptation. My appeal would be: please follow a policy in which all the octroi is abolished and road transport taxation becomes uniform throughout the country and the hold-up of commodities

and circulation of commodities for hours is prevented. I am not going into the other evils. I am talking only of this thing. But this is prevented because vested interests have grown up around the checkpoints: every movement Rs. 100, every truck Rs. 200, every food movement Rs. 5,000 and so on. You know it very well. You do not correct it. Why do you not correct it? You propose to continue your rigidity and your strength?

I am very happy to find from the budget speech this year that he is no longer what he was before. Whether the change is for the better or for the worse, I do not know. But his expressing apologies and being sorry about certain things in this particular budget so many times, is an expression of either growing wisdom or growing age. Anyway, the change is happening; the change is not bad; I like it, especially the apology which he had to offer for this; having denounced deficit financing as a great philosopher who does not believe in that, he had to accept it. He says, 'I accept deficit financing, but that does not mean that I accept the theory'. I may commit a theft, though I do not believe in theft as a principle. That is the thing. This is what he says. When you are forced to commit a theft, you do it, but that does not mean that you accept theft in principle. Deficit financing is necessary; it may give rise to inflation and rise in prices, but it is necessary and it has to be done. In all these, new principles are coming in.

What I want to do is to suggest a few things. I am not asking you to introduce socialism. That would be being unjust to you and that would be unjust to the people also to lead them to believe that your leadership can bring in socialism...
(*Interruption*)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : He is talking about 'your leadership'. Is he addressing the Chair?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is addressing the leader through the Chair.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : This is an out-moded convention, brought from the House of Commons, where the Chair represents His Majesty or Her Majesty. Where there is no Majesty, let us talk to each other.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So long as that continues, we should abide by it... (Interruption).

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Do not get diverted like that, as Mr. Limaye says. My time is being lost like this.

I was on this point. From the point of view of developing production and circulation of commodities and benefiting the mass of people, what I would like you to do is to take certain immediate steps. The first is this : establish inquiry committees into the dealings of the development of monopolies—I am not talking of shady dealings or anything like that—, how monopoly has further developed since the appointment of the Monopoly Commission, how it is obstructing the development of production, where it is obstructing and how it can be corrected. I am not just making a plea for nationalisation. No. I just want this. Just inquire how the monopolies hamper production and how that hampering can be cured. Will the Government agree to do that much ? This is not a very revolutionary proposition, but it is being resisted with all counter-revolutionary force. Therefore, let him consider this and come to a quick conclusion on this question.

The second is this. Please cure the management of the public sector. How to do it ? He himself is sorry that the public sector cannot give him enough profits to be appropriated by him in his budget. The only profit given solidly is given by the Railways. Why cannot the HSL and the huge plants that we have built, of which we are all proud that they are such nice plants which are capable of uplifting this economy to higher levels give ? Why should the HEC plant suffer from contradictions of communal warfare or from contradictions of inefficient management or from contradictions of factional quarrels amongst political groups and parties. Therefore, in this respect, my first proposal is that these plants should not be managed by the ICS and the IAS cadres, the Finance Secretary quarrelling with Manager, the Manager quarrelling with the Chairman and the Chairman quarrelling with somebody whom he does not know, this system should stop. I have nothing to say about the ICS and IAS, about their other things,

qualifications and all that. I am not going into them. My point is that they are bound down to certain rules and rules cannot govern production in these basis plants of heavy industry. Therefore, they should not be there in charge of those units. An industrial cadre of management can be developed, can be brought up from the engineering cadre of this country. Hundreds are unemployed and are selling themselves either to America or to England. Why can't these people be brought back ? If they want Rs. 5,000, give them Rs. 5,000 as salary. I would prefer to pay Rs. 5,000 to an engineer who can develop HEC rather than pay Rs. 500, and then of lower salary hand them over to a cheap civil servant who does not know what to do with it. Here paying Rs. 5,000 would be more profitable than paying Rs. 500, than this talk of low salary and then doing all this. Therefore, let there be a policy. There is no policy. I am quite sure that the inter-trade union rivalry is not responsible for the hold-up of production in the factory ; I am quite sure of that, and even for that, we have proposed. Therefore, the management of the public sector is a very vital question in which all of us are interested in order to see that production in this country grows.

Imports of things that can be manufactured in the country must be summarily stopped. Now it is allowed to favour certain houses. What is the import and export policy of this Government ? They devalued the rupee at the behest of the World Bank, who told us that our rupee was worthless because of inflation. Like idiots, some of us believed it. The rupee was devalued. Then they said exports would increase and they would tap the extra profits from exports by a tax. But the exports stopped. Then they started giving cash incentives for exports after devaluation. It was said, imports would be curtailed and foreign exchange situation would be eased. This was the picture expected after devaluation in 1966. But the result now is, the World Bank says, imports must be liberalised. So, more imports are coming in than before devaluation, of things which we can manufacture here ; What policy is this ? Is it not favouring the monopolists ? Are you not allowing yourself to be dominated and blackmailed

by them, while talking all along of getting our production into gear and saving our economy for the common man? Why are imports of things which we can manufacture here allowed? There is no answer. You take that for granted and impose some excises and taxes and thus balance the budget.

The budget has no national direction in favour of the people, in favour of production, in favour of making our establishments economical and productive, because imports is the key to it. There are any number of complaints from the Indian Standards Institution that because of these imports, we cannot have standard equipment in this country, which will save us a lot of waste. The reports are these in the files of Government; let them dig them out and see. 11 types of spindles are going on in the various textile mills in the country. The ISI Director writes that this is because of foreign collaboration. Each collaborator forces his own make of spindle. We as beggars do not tell him, "This is my standard spindle. Please give me that." Where is the supervision? What is the use of talking about waste when this system goes on?

It is time that some delicensing and decontrol have to be undertaken. Licencing and control did act as a very good element in the development of our economy sometime ago. But now controls are hampering production. For example, when production of sugar was 33 lakh tons, people wanted decontrol, but Government said, no. When production went down to 22 lakh tones, decontrol was ushered in to enable the sugar mills to make more profits, a share of which, we know, who gets. Is that the policy? Small people are harassed. At the beginning of our economy in 1955, licensing and control was an essential element. Today it is no longer that essential element.

My proposals are, for example, in textiles a certain amount of decontrol is a necessity. Certain changing of excise duties on certain kinds of cloth is a necessity, if the closed mills are to revive and the working class is to get employment.

Internally, if you want to mobilise capital, what bigger place there is for that purpose than banks? You know it. If you want central control and planned pro-

duction, no planning is possible without nationalisation of banks. This is not a communist proposition. Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha spoke about it yesterday. But you have to sign a requisition in order to reconsider the question. Sign that requisition and get it thrown out. She referred to the great gentleman who presides over the Planning Commission. I do not know whether you are aware of the fact that 10 years ago, in 1955 or 1957, Dr. Gadgil submitted a note about essentials of Planning, in which nationalisation of credit, nationalisation of basic minerals and nationalisation of wholesale food trade were essential points. But he has been put there to preside over the Planning Commission on the condition that he will not press those points. Government has forced him to make a compromise. He has accepted it in the hope of being able to do something good to the country. But that is not a good reflection on the approach and policy of Government.

I do not want to say much about nationalisation of Banks. You cannot plan irrigation of economy by credit mobility credit investment and all that, unless the central fund of accumulation of mobile reserves of capital, of mobile liquid capital in the form of savings and deposits is centrally controlled, not through the Reserve Bank, but by nationalisation of all the banks. In this respect, we are given a substitute called social control. What commentary, shall I make on that? Hardly have you moved for social control, than what we are going to get out of it burst into this House two days ago. The Thacker episode is the harbinger of what social control is going to be. The man will be sociable to this party and controlled by the Finances while presiding over the banks, looking to the interests of monopolists, and will be bought over as all other Directors were. The other directors are at least honest directors sitting as representatives of the monopoly houses. I would far prefer a bank being presided over by Mr. J.R.D. Tata or Mr. G.D. Birla than by these social gentlemen, who do not know a damned thing about it, who can be hired for Rs. 5000 or Rs. 500. I can trust my deposits to Mr. Tata, because I know that an industry will come up, out of which he may make 200 per cent. That does not matter. I have a guarantee that the industry will come. That does not

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mean I will want his bourgeois rule over the economy. What is the use of this social control man? A man controlled by finance capital and sociable with the ministry. That is the definition of it. Please drop this social control. If you think you can increase the credit of banks by bringing that provision by which you stop them from shouting slogans, they are already discredited enough; they cannot me more discredited by the bank employees shouting for their demands. If you pass that provision, I can assure you, the shouting will be greater and in a greater number of branches than before.

Another method is to develop life insurance. It is one of the sources of his money. But life insurance money is still being given to speculation. There is a complaint that LIC is buying certain companies. No. The companies are buying LIC. You are putting it in the reverse way. LIC should not run to the help of these companies.

Then comes the mobilisation of talent in this country. You say, "How shall I do it. I cannot provide for an excise duty on talent", though there is enough duty on talents on the other side which fetches good income. There are 700 scientists going outside the country and practising. Hundreds of Indians are staying in America with permanent visas granted by the ministry concerned. They are enjoying there saying, there is no land better than the dollar land. Now they have been told, "You are permanent visa holders here. Take this gun and go and shoot the Vietnamese." Now, these fellows began to wobble. They ran to the Government of this country and said, "Please save us. We are Indians." Now they have realised that they are Indian!

When the the Americans ask these people to shoot the innocent Viet-Nameese, thee like cowards they want to run away, then they remember that they are Indians. I have no sympathy for these fellows who are asked by the Americans to shoot down the Viet-Nameese. They should be here in this country; if they want to do shooting, then let them please do it on behalf of the country and not against the innocent Viet-Nameese.

What are Government going to do with such Indians who want to earn millions outside? I do not know whether they are subject to the hon. Finance Minister's taxation or not. Perhaps they may not be subject to his taxation unless they bring back their wealth to this country, and they are now subject only to the American system of taxation and not to his taxation. I do not understand why we should permit this. There are good doctors. But why do they go out? It is because this system in our country is not able to utilise their talent. That talent is hankering for a larger reward than it can get in this country. So they are wrong on this score and this system is wrong on this score.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Good doctors, good Engineers and good teachers also are going out of this country.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : It is because of the rowdy students or what else that they go abroad? The students should really teach some lessons to the teachers which are also sometimes necessary.

So, this has got to be done if our system is to be cured.

In this, what is the role of the working class and the trade unions? I hope my hon. friend will not grudge to me the right to speak for some trade unions, if not for all. Now, we are blamed for holding up production and vitiating the economy of the country. But then what do Government propose to do? Will the Finance Minister, the Home Minister the Prime Minister and the whole Government and all the leadership and all my friends opposite take certain minimum steps for the much-maligned working man? Will they correct the differential payments according to differential skills in all the industries by a proper approach to the wage system? The wage system in this country has come to a point where a proper revision has got to be made in every sphere. We have had 20 years of development and no body pays any attention to it. Even the minimum wage has not come into this country guaranteed as a minimum living to every man, which should not be referred to the average rate of profit. Will the Government do that? Will they correct

the cost of living index properly and give automatic adjustment of rise in dearness allowance, because the workers are not responsible for the prices? Why should they cut their wages? If they do it, then the workers would protest and what can the Government do about it? Then, will they guarantee rise in real wage and a share in profits, which is absolutely justified and normal? Fifthly, will they give them insurance against unemployment? Unemployment insurance is a great necessity. The young worker in this country and the young middle class man is rising in revolt overthrowing all leadership wherever possible and joining on a common platform and asking 'Where is the job?' If there is no job, where is the unemployment benefit for which money exists in system, cornered by the monopolists for their own private gain? Therefore, unemployment relief is a necessity. Seventhly, there should be some housing. It should not be shattered every seventh day in the name of clearance of slums. Some housing should be given.

If Government would agree to give these seven things which are not very costly, the working class is there prepared to co-operate in production, in giving good productivity and in delivering the goods for benefit of the country and for its own benefit. Will the budget be reoriented on those lines?

Now, take the case of the excise duties. Now, he is trusting the honesty of the manufacturer to self-audit himself. Let him audit as he likes. I have no objection. Let him try the experiment, but on one condition that there is no unemployment in those departments. There are many such things which are there in the system.

What I would submit is that they should follow these principles and evolve a system of recognition of trade unions. It is true that it is being attempted by some Ministers but they are not successful in their attempts because they are not able to take decisions. If a proper democratic system of recognition of trade unions by ballot with proportional representation to the minorities on the unions, so that a united approach could be made, is evolved in this country with a wage system as I have just outlined and an approach to monopoly finance on the lines I have suggested, then

they will have a solvent economy and good production, though it may not be socialism.

This whole system needs protection from the inroads of the dollar. Do not think that the dollar is a mighty thing. They could not humble the dollar and they got humbled by devaluation of the rupee, and we have to pay more in exchange for what we import. But the Vietnamese by their single offensive have toppled the dollar and the gold market in the whole world is in jitters. Government are partly glad about it because gold prices have not risen and as a result some less smuggling will take place, though in the Bombay market, as you know, 20,000 tolas of smuggled gold change hands every day, according to reports in the daily press.

Therefore, we should not be humbled towards the dollar. We should not be humbled by the World Bank and other international monetary institution. Let the Finance Minister take an attitude of humbling the dollar and not of falling a victim to its dictates. Even a non-socialist like De Gaulle; is doing it. At least imitate General De Gaulle; I know the Finance Minister is not a General in the military sense of the term though in the economic sphere he is behaving like a General. Therefore, he should follow a policy of humbling the dollar and see that the economy of this country grows to higher scales of development, not at the cost of the working man and the common man of course.

Thank you very much for giving me more time.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura):
I rise to support the Finance Bill which is before the House.

Taxation and the burden of taxation on the community is increasing every day. There is no way out because in a developing economy we have to undergo certain sacrifices so that the future of this country may be much better. While appreciating the difficulties of our respected Finance Minister, I would like to offer my comments.

The public sector industries today have come under heavy criticism. We have invested a couple of thousand crores of rupees in this sector but the return we are

[Shri Rajasekharan]

getting is not to our expectation. Though it is inevitable that Government should invest in public sector industries so that our socialistic ideals may be fulfilled as early as possible, even then these industries are suffering due to inefficiency and outmoded rules and procedures in vogue. A good part of the capital investment we have made in these industries has gone under unproductive investment. To cite an example, we have invested about Rs. 80 crores in building houses for providing office accommodation. This is almost a dead investment. I hope hereafter Government and our respected Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister will keep this in view and try to formulate the planning of these public sector industries.

In this country, we should have given first priority to the utilisation of the natural resources we have. Unfortunately, from 1950 onwards up till now, we have not given much attention to the exploitation of these resources which are there God-given to us.

First of all, I would like to draw your attention to agriculture. It is the one sector which needs the highest priority today. If we had given it the most needed attention from the beginning, we would not have landed in a situation where we find ourselves today. In fact, the Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget to this House said that we are in a happy position this year because nature had been very kind and our crop production was going to be more than it was before. That simple thing says that agriculture is now reviving our economy. That means that we must pay more attention to this sector and allot more funds so that the economy can be revived and provide the self-generating base which we need.

What is the role of banking institutions?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech at 2 O'clock.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at
five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

FINANCE BILL, 1968—contd.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : Sir, I was mentioning about the role of banking in the development of the agricultural sector. Banks should provide facilities to the rural people to pursue their occupations, but what have the banks done so far in this regard ? Their role in developing our natural resources is very miserable.

I will give some examples to show how banks have not come to the aid of agriculture and development of our natural resources. Two-third of the banking institutions are located in the urban areas. Hardly 15 per cent of them are located in rural areas. More than 80 per cent of banking credits have gone to help commerce and industry. They have not cared to help agriculture, which provides more than 45 percent towards our national income. In 1965, out of a bank credit of Rs. 2097.7 crores, Rs. 1287.3 crores were given to industry and other purposes and Rs 536.8 crores were given for commerce. Since 1950, year after year, the total bank credit was directed to support industry and commerce. The total loan given to industries in 1953 stood at Rs 182.39 crores as against Rs. 1287.3 crores in 1965. In the same period, what did agriculture get ? In 1953 the banks contributed Rs. 19.01 crores towards the development of agriculture. But in 1965 this figure has come down to Rs 3.9 crores. This shows the way in which the banking industry is supporting the agricultural sector. That is why I request the Deputy Prime Minister to force the banks to help the agricultural sector in a big way. Even after his announcement of social control over banks, they are hardly giving attention to rural areas. Only here and there they are taking steps to open some branches to give credit to the farmers.

I am not demanding the banks to give money from their pockets. They are having about Rs 3500 crores as deposits as against hardly Rs 100 crores of their share capital. These Rs 3500 crores have come

from the general public including people living in rural areas. That is why I request the Deputy Prime Minister to see that as early as possible, proper steps are taken so that these banks both private and public, may come to the aid of the farmers.

Coming to electricity, this is one sector to which Government should give all its consideration. As Lenin said, a country's prosperity depends upon electricity. Let us have the slogan "Prosperity of India through electricity". If we can exploit all the natural resources we have got and develop this sector, I am sure we would be able to provide more employment and also energise the entire agricultural sector, so that they will be able to contribute more and more to national production.

In Mysore, we have good rivers which can be a great potential to provide electricity. But we do not have funds.

I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will give due attention to it and provide funds to develop our Kalinadhi project. Sharavathy project is providing enough electricity not only to Mysore, but also to neighbouring States. I hope we would be able to have one or two more generators commissioned as early as possible, so that it can contribute to the nation's development.

Government should give immediate attention to provide enough resources to electrify the entire country. If the Government is not able to get sufficient funds, they should approach the World Bank or other agencies, so that they can make enough funds available for this purpose.

Mere generation of power is not going to solve our problems. After it is generated, we have to look to the supply side, so that it may go to the fields of the farmers and to every village so that they can have small-scale industries also. I shall show how we have neglected the supply side. We are spending Rs. 100 crores in generating electricity, but hardly about Rs. 30 crores on transmission lines and supply. All inter-State transmission lines should be taken over as central projects and the Centre should provide funds for that. It has also become difficult to provide funds for transmission lines within the State. Therefore, Government should find resources to

give loans to State Governments and State Electricity Boards, so that they can take up the supply as early as possible.

I would draw the attention to the role which LIC and Unit Trust are playing. LIC gets more than 33 per cent of its investment from rural sector. But it hardly invests 3 per cent in developing the economy of the rural areas. This is a very unfair thing. That is why I suggest that the Finance Minister should see that this policy is changed as early as possible. The LIC and the Unit Trust should go to the aid of the State Electricity Boards and give them loans at the rate of less than 6 per cent and not at the rate of 7½ per cent so that these Electricity Boards can provide better electricity facilities to the villagers as early as possible.

Coming to the question of utilisation of water, I am extremely sorry to say that I am in a very pained position. There is a natural flow of rivers which we have been praising in our epics. But have we utilised those rivers? No, we have not done it. I would say that the Government of India should have a national policy on this. They should have a national policy so that all the irrigation potential in the country can be utilised for the best advantage of our farmers. As you are aware, Sir, water is the life-blood of our farmers. If we had provided water about five years back to our farmers, India would have been in a position to export lot of foodgrains to other countries. Unfortunately, we have not done so. Here I would like to quote an example. We have provided a couple of hundred crores for putting up our steel mills. The other day the then Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Dr. Channa Reddy told us that the Bokaro Plant by the time it is completed would cost more than Rs. 1000 crores. Are we prepared to provide this Rs. 1000 crores to take up all the river valley projects in the country today? Every time we come and say that we are short of funds. If today we can provide these Rs. 1000 crores to take up all our minor, major and medium irrigation projects we can solve our food problem and the country would then roll in plenty. That is why I request the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister to give his attention to this.

[Shri Rajasekharan]

Coming to central loans to the States, Central Government is becoming converted into a big bania. What is the interest they are charging the States? Every year they are increasing the interest. The Centre get loans from various agencies, from various countries and when they give these loans to the States they charge a higher percentage. I would request the Finance Minister to see that these things do not occur in future.

Lastly, I want to say a word about the silk industry. It is a very vital and prospering industry in Mysore State. You will be surprised to know that this industry is employing about a million people in Mysore State. It is also contributing Rs. 4.5 crores by way of foreign exchange to the country. But the Central Government has neglected it. The Mysore State Silk Co-operative Marketing Society has been requesting the Central Government for the past three years to give a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs so that they would be able to help the growers. For the last three years the Central Government has not been able to provide that loan. On one pretext or the other they have been rejecting the application. The other day the Minister of Commerce, Shri Dinesh Singh, in this august House announced that he was going to constitute a corporation to look after the sick textile mills and that he was going to provide Rs 10 crores as capital. How many people are employed today in the textile mills? It may be a million people all over the country. On the other hand in the silk industry alone a million people are employed. That is why I request the Central Government, particularly the Finance Minister, to see that this loan is provided as early as possible so that the betterment of these people can be realised as early as possible.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिनों पहले जब कच्छ के सबाल पर इस सदन में बहस चल रही थी, तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने तुलसी रामायण से ये वाक्य पढ़े, "रघुकुल रीति सदा चली आई, प्राण जाहि बर बचन न जाहि" और कहा कि घूँकि हम ने बचन दिया है, इसलिए हम उस का पालन-

घन कैसे कर सकते हैं। मुझे याद है कि पिछले साल का बजट पेश करते समय श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं घाटे की वित्तीय व्यवस्था नहीं होने दूंगा।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा था।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब वह जवाब दे सकते हैं। शब्दच्छल तो वह कर ही सकते हैं। बहुत चतुर आदमी हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह करते हैं, मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन उन्होंने जो कहा था, अगर उस की आत्मा को देखें, तो वह नतिक रूप में बचनबद्ध हैं। लेकिन वह अपने आश्वासन को पूरा नहीं कर सके।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट का उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक विकास तेजी से हो, खेती में सुधार हो, पैदावार बढ़े और बचत तथा पूँजीकरण की प्रक्रिया और तीव्र हो जाये। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट और वित्त विधेयक पेश किया है, उन से इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सहायता नहीं मिलने वाली है। एक अरसे से उन के और हमारे बीच में एक विवाद चल रहा है कि जो टैक्स की चोरी होती है, उसके बारे में कड़ाई बरती जाये। उन्होंने यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि वह अगले बजट के समय इस बारे में सदन के सामने ठोस सुझाव रखेंगे।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो फिनांस बिल रखा है, उस में मैं कड़ाई वाले तीन सुझाव देखता हूँ। एक इनकम टैक्स के बारे में है, दूसरा सम्पत्ति कर के बारे में है और तीसरा एक्साइज के बारे में है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सरकार की नीति और नीयत में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, तब तक इन सुझावों से भी काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : नीयत पर हमला नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं व्यक्ति की नीयत पर नहीं, सरकार की नीयत के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। मैं सरकार की नीयत पर हमला जरूर कर सकता हूँ। मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई की नीयत पर हमला नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

क्या यह बात है कि अपने पास अधिकार न होने के कारण सरकार टैक्स की चोरी पर नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकी? मैंने इस सदन में तीन बड़े पूंजीपतियों को ले कर तीन सवाल किये थे। एक सवाल किलाचन्द देवचन्द के बारे में था। जब श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी वित्त मन्त्री थे तो मैंने इस तथ्य को सदन के सामने रखा कि गलत ढंग से स्पेकुलेशन लास दिखा कर 56 लाख रुपये की चोरी की गई और उस सत्य को स्वीकार किया गया।

इसी तरह अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल के बारे में भी मैंने कहा था कि जो कम्पनी 1950-51 में 8, 9 लाख रुपये इनकम टैक्स देती थी, जैसे जैसे उस का व्यापार और मुनाफ़ा बढ़ता गया, उस के द्वारा दिया जाने वाला इनकम टैक्स कम होता गया। सवाल पूछने पर सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि उन की आमदनी को अंका गया है; उन की 1 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी है और उस पर 75 लाख रुपये का टैक्स लगाया गया है। जब हमने पूछा कि क्या उन को कोई जुर्माना या दंड दिया गया, तो जवाब दिया गया कि बिल्कुल नहीं।

इसी प्रकार एक अप्रैल को मैंने राधाकृष्ण रूइया/रामनारायण एंड सन्स का मामला उठाया था। उस वक़्त श्री मोरारजी देसाई और मेरे बीच में एक झड़प भी हो गई। मैंने इनकम और वैल्यू टैक्स के बारे में सवाल पूछा था। मन्त्री महोदय ने उस वक़्त यह जवाब दिया कि सोलह साल पहले के जो मामले हैं, उन को मैं इस तरह नहीं खोल सकता हूँ।

लेकिन क्या मन्त्री महोदय को यह पता नहीं

था कि उन्हीं के इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में खण्ड 277 में यह व्यवस्था है :

"If a person makes a statement in any verification under this Act, or under any rule made thereunder, or delivers an account or statement which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary, to be recorded in the judgment by the court, such imprisonment shall not be for less than six months."

प्रश्न यह है कि जिन तीन व्यक्तियों का मैंने उल्लेख किया है, क्या उन में से किसी भी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ इनकम टैक्स एक्ट की धारा 277 के तहत श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने, या उन से पहले के वित्त मन्त्री ने, क्रिमिनल प्रासीक्यूशन किया है। जब ऐसा नहीं किया गया है, यानी जब इच्छा ही नहीं है, संकल्प शक्ति नहीं है, ज़रूने की तबियत नहीं है, तो मन्त्री महोदय ने जो तीन कड़े सुझाव दिये हैं—हम उन को पास करने के लिए तैयार हैं—उन से कुछ नतीजा निकलेगा, इस-बारे में मेरे मन में बड़ा सन्देह है।

इस लिए मैं आज वित्त मन्त्री जी से यह सफ़ाई चाहता हूँ कि इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में जो पुरानी धारारें हैं और उन के जो नये सुझाव हैं, क्या उन के तहत वर इन तीन व्यक्तियों के बारे में कोई कड़ी कार्यवाही करेंगे। इन तीन व्यक्तियों के नाम तो मैंने उदाहरण के तौर पर लिये हैं। वैसे पचासों मामले पड़े हुए हैं।

बैंकों के बारे में जो विधेयक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को भेजा गया है, उस का उद्देश्य मन्त्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित हो। लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस कानून के जरिये बैंकों पर कांग्रेसी नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित होने जा रहा है। पूंजीवाद से तो बैंकों की मुक्ति होगी नहीं, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ उन पर कांग्रेस पार्टी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

का नियंत्रण हो जायेगा। कैसे? ये पूंजीपति लोग बड़े चापलूस होते हैं। जब से बैंकों के सामाजिक नियंत्रण की बात चली और उन्होंने देखा कि सरकार अपने हाथ में नियंत्रण की काफ़ी शक्ति लेने जा रही है, तो उन्होंने अपना मतलब साधने के लिए और सरकार को खुश करने के लिए कांग्रेसियों को नये निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करना शुरू कर दिया। मेरे पास जो सूची है, उस के अनुसार बैंक आफ़ बड़ौदा में दो कांग्रेसियों, उत्सव पारीख और नेबालकर, को नियुक्त किया गया है, सेंट्रल बैंक में गुजरात प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, त्रिभुवनदास पटेल, को नियुक्त किया गया है, यूनियन में बैंक में शान्तिलाल शाह, कान्तिलाल धिया, एम० एल० ए०, एस० एन० देसाई और श्री रघुनाथ सिंह को नियुक्त किया गया। इस आखिरी नाम की आइडेंटिटी के बारे में मुझे शक है। मुझे पता नहीं कि वह पुराने संसद-सदस्य हैं या कोई दूसरे व्यक्ति हैं। इसी प्रकार बैंक आफ़ इंडिया में जशभाई पटेल को और स्टेट बैंक में मगनभाई पटेल को नियुक्त किया गया।

बैंकों के सामाजिक नियंत्रण की चर्चा शुरू होने के पश्चात् इन सभी कांग्रेसियों को नियुक्त किया गया है। मैं निश्चित रूप से कहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार भविष्य में बैंकों द्वारा कांग्रेस-नियंत्रित सहकारी समितियों या उद्योगों या कॉर्पोरेशन्स को चन्दा देने वाले लोगों को कमीशन ले कर कर्ज़ और सहायता देने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय सदस्य क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंक पूंजीपतियों के और सरकार के नियंत्रण से मुक्त हों और जन-हित में काम करें। समझ गए ?

बजट पर जो चर्चा हुई, उसमें मैंने हिस्सा नहीं लिया था। मुझे पता नहीं कि उसमें यह मामला आया था या नहीं। उस वक़्त एक बात मुझे बहुत ही अनोकी लगी। मुझे बताया गया है कि बैंक रेट में जो उतार-चढ़ाव किया जाता है, साधारणतः उसकी घोषणा बुधवार को होती है। बजट पेश हुआ गुरुवार, 29 फ़रवरी को। उस दिन भी बैंक रेट घटाने के बारे में घोषणा नहीं हुई। शनिवार, 2 मार्च, को यह घोषणा हुई। मैं आज यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक रेट घटने वाला है, इस का तेजी-मन्दी वगैरह का सट्टा करने वाले लोगों को पहले से ही पता था। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अपने भाषण में जो यह कहा था कि मैं यह करूँगा, वह करूँगा, उस का भी इन तेजी वालों पर असर नहीं पड़ा। इकानॉमिक एंड पोलिटिकल बीकली में लेखक लिखता है :

"Far from being a matter of satisfaction"...

बजट से पहले तेजी क्यों चल रही थी ?

"Far from being a matter of satisfaction, such arise needs to be viewed with concern; it could not possibly have come about without strong bull manipulation."

आगे वह कहते हैं—

"Less than half a dozen prominent bull operators are known to be nursing huge positions in about a dozen scrips and holdings in certain market leaders such as Indian Iron, National Rayon, Tata Engineering and Tata Steel are really fantastic. One operator alone is said to be holding over 60 lakh Indian Iron and another bull has a holding of nearly one lakh National Rayon. Between them, the four leading bull operators are said to be having shares worth Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores, accounting for nearly 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the total turnover on the stock exchanges. Never

in living memory has such a situation been known to exist."

(Economic and Political Weekly—April 6, 1968)

अब स्टॉक मार्केट भाड़ में जाय, जहन्म में जाय, मुझे मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन जब तक स्टॉक मार्केट रहती है, तब तक इस तरह के जो गलत कार्य होते हैं, क्या उसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय करेंगे ? मुझे पता चला है कि उसमें ग्रीपरेट करने वाले कापड़िया नाम के एक व्यक्ति हैं, उन का एक बड़े मंत्री के लड़के के साथ दोस्ताना रिश्ता है। मैं व्यक्तिगत बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि डा० नोहिया का कहना था कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में जिस व्यक्ति के रिश्तेदार रहेंगे, उसके लिए यह बड़े नुकसान की बात है, क्योंकि वह उन पर नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकता है और वे उन्हें अड़-धन में डालते हैं। लेकिन सार्वजनिक जीवन की शुद्धता के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस तरह के काम जब किये जाते हैं, तो उनके बारे में जांच करनी चाहिये।

पिछले वर्ष मैंने बिल्ड मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाया था कि एक दफा "इकानामिक टाइम्स" में एक खबर छपवाई गई, ऐसे लोगों के दबाव से जिनका सरकार से सम्बन्ध था और यह खबर छपी—

Dividend freeze at 10 per cent. कोई प्रश्न चिन्ह, बवेशचन-मार्क नहीं। इसका स्टॉक मार्केट पर जो असर हुआ, उससे एक दो व्यक्तियों ने चार-पांच लाख रुपया बहुत ही जिम्मेदार मंत्री के लड़के की मदद से कमाया। यह बात भ्राम-तौर से बम्बई में सब को मालूम है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह उसके बारे में जांच करायें।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These are all false stories. I have enquired into them.

श्री मधु लिमये : किन स्तरों पर एम्बवायर किया गया है। बैंक रेट, स्टॉक एक्सचेंज

मैनीपुलेशन के बारे में करिये, कोई एक्सपर्ट बाडी नियुक्त कीजिये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What sort of an expert committee I do not know.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, आप तो हमेशा ही ऐसा कहेंगे।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आप भी ऐसा ही कहेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पास जो जानकारी है और मैंने जो जानकारी प्राप्त करने तथा उसे तोलने की कोशिश की है, उसे जांच करने के पश्चात् ही सभा के सामने रख रहा हूँ। उस पर आपको जो करना हो, करिये।

पिछले वर्ष यहाँ पर एक बात उठाई गई थी—बजट में पावर-लूम वालों पर इन्होंने शुल्क लगाया था और उस वक्त इन्होंने कहा था कि इस से सात करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये की आमदनी होगी। बाद में इन्होंने उसमें कुछ रियायतें दीं, जिससे 6 करोड़ कुछ लाख तक उस को घटाया। लेकिन उस वक्त डा० राममनोहर लोहिया जी का कहना था और उन्होंने इस पर बहस उठाई थी कि इससे बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी होने वाली है। उन्होंने उस वक्त जो आंकड़े दिये थे, उन को छोड़ देता हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी 16 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होनी चाहिये थी ऐसा पावरलूम वालों का भी कहना है। मेरे पास तीन केन्द्रों की इत्तला है जो महाराष्ट्र में हैं— भिवंडी, मालेगांव और इचल करंजी। उम्मीद यह थी कि भिवंडी से चार करोड़ रुपये मिलेंगे, मालेगांव से सवा दो करोड़ और इचल करंजी से 1 करोड़ 25 लाख मिलेगा। लेकिन भिवंडी और मालेगांव के एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टरों की आमदनी इस वक्त घूस के जरिये चार हजार रुपये मासिक है। उनको यह कहा जाता है कि आप वसूली के लिए आयेँगे तो झुरा दिखायेंगे, लेकिन अगर आप नहीं आयेँगे तो आपको जिसे किरत कहते हैं, हप्ता कहते

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हैं—वह आपको देंगे और इस तरह से उन को चार हजार रुपये महीने की आमदनी है। नतीजा क्या हुआ ? 40 प्रतिशत की वसूली भी मालेगांव और भिवंडी से नहीं हो पाई। इचल करंजी के बारे में 1 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये का अनुमान था, करीब-करीब एक करोड़ वसूल हुआ है, क्योंकि वहां छुरा वगैरह चलाने की बात नहीं थी। डा० राममनोहर लोहिया आज यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये थे, बहुत कुछ हद तक वे आंकड़े सही साबित हुए। भारत सरकार की ओर से इस मामले में कड़ाई नहीं बरती गई और जो अनुमान था, जो अपेक्षा थी, उसके अनुसार कर की वसूली नहीं हुई, क्योंकि चार हजार रुपये मासिक इस्पेंडर लोग वहां से पा रहे हैं।

अब मैं एक और बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसका सम्बन्ध विदेशी नियंत्रण से है। मैंने बी०ओ०ए०सी० का मामला यहां पर उठाया था, मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में इन के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार भी चल रहा है। मोरारजी भाई की 17 अप्रैल की चिट्ठी मेरे पास है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि बी०ओ०ए०सी० के अधिकारों को एकतरफा ढंग से कम करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि इसका असर इंग्लैंड में एयर-इंडिया के अधिकारों पर पड़ेगा। मैंने यह मांग की थी कि परवाना रद्द किया जाय चूंकि बी०ओ०ए०सी० के ट्रेफिक मैनुअल में एक ऐसा नियम था कि भारत के कस्टम और फौरन-एक्सचेंज सम्बन्धी जो कानून हैं, उनका उल्लंघन कर सोना आदि चीजें हिन्दुस्तान के जरिये ले जा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की चीज को रोकने के लिए मैंने कहा था। जो कम्पनी अपने ट्रेफिक मैनुअल में कहती है कि हां यह माल आप ला सकते हैं, गैर-कानूनी है, लेकिन उसको अन्दर "होल्ड" में रख दीजिये ताकि कस्टम अधिकारी नहीं देखें— आप ऐसी कम्पनी के बारे में एक्शन लेने को, कार्रवाई करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। इसका मैं

तो यही मतलब निकालता हूँ कि बी०ओ०ए०सी० चूंकि ब्रिटेन की कंपनी है और विलसन साहब इन के ऊपर हावी हैं, इस लिये इनकी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ रही है और ये हमेशा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा की बात करते हैं। जबकि ब्रिटेन की हवाई जहाज चलाने वाली कम्पनी खुल्लम-खुल्ला अपने ट्रेफिक मैनुअल में भारतीय नियम का उल्लंघन करती है, तब क्या इज्जत रह जाती है।

इसी तरह से जो सोना और विमान बी०ओ०ए०सी० का पकड़ा गया था, उसके बारे में भी गलत जानकारी इन को दी गई— उसके रीयल ओनर के बारे में। ऐसा कोई मालिक है ही नहीं, यह मालिक बिल्कुल फ़र्जी है। फिर भी एडजुडिकेशन के फंसले को खत्म करके सोना लौटाने की साजिश चल रही थी और मुझे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस बात की ओर दिलाना पड़ा। इस पत्र को पूरा पढ़ कर मैं सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, इस लिये मैं इसे टेबिल पर रख रहा हूँ।

इसी तरह से एक और बात की ओर मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया था जब हिन्दुस्तान में रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ, डिवेल्यूशन हुआ तो पाउण्ड में जो तनख्वाह बाहर जाती थी, उसको बढ़ाने का इन्होंने तत्काल फंसला किया था। लेकिन जब पाउण्ड का डिवेल्यूशन हुआ तो फिर इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए था, इन को स्वयं करना चाहिये था, लेकिन इसके लिए मुझे इन को चिट्ठी लिखनी पड़ी यानी इन का जो फौरन एक्सचेंज विभाग है, वह बिल्कुल सचेत नहीं है। उसके बाद मोरारजी भाई ने जरूर उस पर कार्यवाही की यह भी मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इसमें इन्होंने यह कहा है कि

"This matter has been considered in great detail in consultation with the other Ministries concerned. The Indian

employers and foreign nationals are being advised that, where employment contracts specified salaries in Pound Sterling or in the currencies of the countries that have recently devalued, the rupee equivalent should be re-calculated refixed at such lower values."

यानी जब हमारे रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ तो भट इन्होंने रुपये में तनस्वाह बढ़ाने का काम कर दिया, लेकिन जब पाउण्ड का अवमूल्यन हुआ, तो हमको लिखना पड़ा। अगर भेरे पास यह पुराना सकुलर एक भले आदमी ने न भेजा होता, तो मुझे भी पता नहीं चलता और मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं खींच सकता था कि इन का फौरन-एक्सचेंज विभाग इन मामलों में कुछ नहीं करता है। यह पत्र भी आपकी अनुमति से मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक और मामला पी फार्म के सम्बन्ध में है। इस के बारे से हमारा बड़ा लम्बा पत्र व्यवहार इनके साथ चल रहा है। इन्होंने भेरे पत्र के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि पाटिल साहब जब अमरीका गये थे—चुनाव के बाद, तो उन्होंने रिजर्व बैंक के पास इस तरह का पत्र लिखा कि मुझे तबियत खराब होने के कारण विलायत जाना है—मैडिकल चैक-अप के लिए और मेरा खर्चा फायर-स्टोन के जनरल मैनेजर—विमुल साहब करेंगे। जब जार्ज फरनेन्डीज की चुनाव याचिका में पाटिल साहब का क्रास-एक्जामिनेशन हुआ तो जार्ज साहब के एडवोकेट चारी साहब ने उन से सबसे पहला सवाल यह पूछा कि क्या, पाटिल साहब, चुनाव के बाद आपकी तबियत कुछ खराब हो गई थी और इस लिये मैडिकल-चैक-अप कराने के लिये अमरीका गये थे ? मैं स्वयं उस वक्त अदालत में हाजिर था और उन्होंने बहुत ही उदण्डता के साथ जवाब दिया—“No ; I was not in a poor, run-down condition ; I have always been in excellent health.” उसके बाद जब चारी साहब ने उस बात को खोला, तो रि-एक्जामिनेशन में उन्होंने अपने बयान को कुछ

बदलने की कोशिश की। अब दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता हूँ कि विजल साहब, जो कि फायर-स्टोन के जनरल मैनेजर थे, के न्योते पर यहां जाते हैं और आश्चर्य की बात है कि जो होस्ट उन को बुलाता है और पाटिल साहब जब वहां पहुँचे तो होस्ट वहां से गायब। कौन इन कपोल-कल्पित किब्दंतियों पर विश्वास करेगा—होस्ट बुलाता है, जब मेहमान पहुँचता है तो होस्ट गायब है.....

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA (Paddapalli) : Many times it happens ; the host disappears.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा कभी नहीं होता है खासकर विदेशों में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पाटिल साहब ने यह जवाब दिया कि दलामल नाम के एक व्यापारी जो कि बम्बई के व्यापारी हैं उन्होंने उनका खर्चा चलाया। अब मैं argumentum ad hominem जिसको कहते हैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह सोचने लायक बात है कि जब मैंने दलामल साहब के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा तो यह कहा गया कि दलामल साहब के दफ्तर में या घर में छापे से कई ऐसी चीजें मिलीं, जैसे विदेशी मुद्रा, सोना दिया इस तरह की रसीद कुछ ट्रांसिस्टर रेडियोज इत्यादि। तो इस तरह से जो टैक्स की चोरी करता है, तस्कर व्यापार करता है, उसके ये मेहमान बनं। हमेशा ये कांग्रेस के लिये ऐसे लोगों से चन्दा भी लेते हैं, ट्रेजरार भी बने हैं। आपके कस्टम के अधिकारी स्मगलिंग करने वाले लोगों को पकड़ते हैं, और आपने एक सांस में यहां पर कहा भी है कि स्मगलिंग की वजह से देश तबाह हो रहा है, विदेशी मुद्रा का लीकेज हो रहा है। इस लिए आपने कहा कि मैं ऐसे अधिकारियों को नियुक्त कर रहा हूँ जिससे स्मगलिंग वगैरह पर रोक लग सके। ये अधिकारी स्मगलर्स को पकड़ते हैं और उनको सजायें होती हैं। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि जिसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के द्वारा, सारी अपीलों के बाद, सजा दी जाती है वह लोग एक ही समय दिल की बीमारी से बीमार हो जाते हैं, डाक्टर सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं और महाराष्ट्र की सरकार उनको छोड़ देती है। जानकार सूत्रों से मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि इन स्मगलर्स ने करीब-करीब 40 लाख रुपया महाराष्ट्र के मन्त्री और कुछ कांग्रेसी नेताओं को बांटा है। तो उनको इस तरह से रिहा कर दिया गया। मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहूंगा तो वे कहेंगे कि मेरा क्या दोष है।.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I inform the hon. Member that as soon as I learnt about this, I wrote to the Maharashtra Government? The Maharashtra Government said that they were released on medical certificate and they could not help it. If it is proved that the medical certificates were wrong, they will prosecute them. That is what they have replied to me. Beyond that, I can do nothing in this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कर सकते हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर मोरारजी थोड़ी सी हिम्मत दिखलायेंगे और कुछ आत्मसम्मान भी दिखलायेंगे हम लोगों की ओर से मैं आपके आत्म-सम्मान की बात नहीं करता हूँ सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते अगर आप स्मगलिंग को खत्म करने के लिए हिम्मत दिखलायेंगे, राष्ट्रपति की मार्फत वहां के गवर्नर को लिखेंगे कि इस तरह का गन्दा, संबिधान विरोधी काम, स्मगलिंग के व्यापार को सहायता देने का काम करने वाला जो चीफ़ मिनिस्टर हो उसको बरतर्फ, डिसमिस करो.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is a preposterous demand or expectation which I cannot satisfy.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, आप ऐसा जवाब दे दीजिये। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि

राज्यपाल महाराष्ट्र में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार बनाये लेकिन इस तरह का गन्दा काम करने वाले जो मन्त्री हैं उनको आप हटायें। महाराष्ट्र की कांग्रेस नये नेताओं का चुनाव करके नयी सरकार बनाये। अगर आप इतना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो यह बड़ी हास्यास्पद बात है। आपके अधिकारियों को रिश्वत का इतना प्रलोभन होता है लेकिन उसको ठुकराकर वे गुनहगारों और अपराधियों को पकड़ें, उनको पकड़ करके सजा दिलवायें, अपील सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जीतें, लेकिन बाद में महाराष्ट्र की सरकार उनको छोड़ देती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मोरारजी कहते हैं कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं। तो फिर आप किस लिये वित्त मन्त्री हैं? आप पद का मोह छोड़ दीजिये। आप केवल दूसरों का नैतिक उपदेश ही देते हैं?

श्री सुलक्षी वत्स जाधव (बारामती) :
प्लाइंट ग्राफ आर्डर।

सम्मानित सदस्य के एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहाँ पर अभी यह कहा है कि 40 लाख रुपया महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर को बांटा है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि यहाँ पर कोई ऐसी चीज कहना जिसका कोई प्रूफ न हो, कहां तक उचित होगा।.....(ब्यबधान).....

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप इस सदन की इज्जत को सम्हालिये। कोई सदस्य इस रीति से यहाँ पर बोले कि महाराष्ट्र के मिनिस्टर ने रुपया लिया जब कि उनको यहाँ पर कोई उत्तर देने का अवसर नहीं है और यह चीज रिकार्ड में चली जायेगी तो ऐसा कहना कहां तक उचित होगा? इस हाउस में इस प्रकार की कोई बात कहना जो कि अनवैलैन्जुड चली जाये, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। तो इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका क्या कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In this matter, I cannot restrain the speaker so long as he says that he has tried to get

some information. It is for Government to refute certain allegations he has made. How is it possible for me to verify whether what he has said is true or not ?

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV : He said that Rs. 40 lakhs have been distributed among Ministers.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा कि यह मैंने सुना है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Chief Minister and Congressmen. He did not say Ministers.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मैं और एक समस्या की और वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ; सरकार के जो विभिन्न विभाग हैं उनकी क्या दशा है ? विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करनी चाहिये, यह वित्त मंत्री जी हमेशा कहते हैं । बोनिआल और पेट्रोलियम जैली के आयात पर व्यापार मन्त्रालय ने रोक लगाई । आइचर्य की बात है कि व्यापार मन्त्रालय की रोक जबकि विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने के हक में थी, यहाँ पर स्थानीय पैदावार करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको उत्तेजना देने के वास्ते थी, मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री को चिट्ठी लिखकर कहा कि अगर आयात पर रोक है, और इसका दुरुपयोग करके जैसे कि नाइलान यार्न वाले कर रहे हैं, अगर दाम बढ़ायेंगे तो आप उनके ऊपर रोक लगायेगा लेकिन इस देश में जब यह चीज पैदा होती है और अच्छे गुणवत्ता की होती है तो पेट्रोलियम मन्त्रालय क्यों इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दे रहा है । इसी प्रकार यहाँ पर भारत बैरल का मामला था उसमें भी टाल मटोल चली । ड्रम और बैरल की कैपसिटी बढ़ाने के बारे में भगड़ा हो गया और लाइसेंस के बारे में इस्पात, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री एक तरफ जा रही है तो पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री दूसरी तरफ जा रही है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से, यह डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हैं, सरकार के काम में सुसज्जता हो, कोआर्डिनेशन हो, क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी की नहीं है ? मैंने सुना है कि वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के जो पिताजी थे, जब प्रवोक्टर

चलता था तो वे हर प्रश्न में दखल देते थे— हो सकता है कि यह बुरी आदत है लेकिन कोआर्डिनेशन का काम आज न तो प्रधान मंत्री कर रही हैं और न उप-प्रधान मन्त्री ही कर रहे हैं । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना और वे ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी नहीं करेंगे, इनके लिये कदम उठाना, ये सारे इनके काम हैं ।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : The Finance Minister in his budget has allowed a number of concessions which have been welcomed by the people, industry and others. He has tried to hold the price line also by taking certain steps. I have certain suggestions to make regarding the improvement of the economy of the country.

First and foremost, come the public undertakings. Take any report presented by the Public Undertakings Committee or the Estimates Committee concerning these undertakings. It shows a very sad state of affairs. It is absolutely necessary that steps be taken to see that the working of the public undertakings is improved so that the country may begin to reap a proper return on the very heavy investments it has made in them.

For that purpose it is necessary to attempt to form a management cadre so that they may take proper care of the public undertakings in which such heavy investments have been made and also they may give proper returns on investments and service the debts incurred to set them up. The report presented yesterday by Public undertakings Committee depicts a pitiable state of things. Capacity is not being utilised and at the same time the orders that are placed are not fulfilled. They are very much overstuffed ; at the same time the work is not being done. The capital cost is being increased. They need immediate attention. I am sure that the Government will do its level best to see that the position improves.

There is much scope for economy in administrative expenditure. I am sorry to say that every year it is increasing and in spite of the Government's intention to economise, to effective steps have apparently been taken to effect economy. Take the simple example of Pondicherry, whose rev-

[Shri Himatsingka]

nue income is Rs. 2 crores per year whereas the administrative expenditure exceeds Rs. 3 crores. There are a Governor, 30 members of the legislature, a chief secretary and a number of secretaries. Steps must be taken to cut unnecessary expenditure incurred by government departments. If you go to Udyog Bhavan or any other bhavan, you will find hundreds of people without any work. The work also suffers because of that. The quality of the work also will improve if there are only the proper number of people.

In spite of the concern expressed by various ministries for increasing exports, I am sorry to say that the steps which should be taken are not taken. Our exports amount to Rs. 1200 crores as against our imports of Rs. 2,000 crores. Unless this gap of Rs. 800 crores is bridged, it will be impossible for our country to stand up. Therefore, it is necessary to take steps to increase exports. Take the case of tea. There was originally an excise duty on tea, for instance it was not refunded on export. After devaluation, a heavy export duty was imposed on tea with the intention of mopping up excess profits that were expected to be made because of the increased money returns from the same quantity of tea. Great Britain has now devalued the £ and Ceylon, one of the competitors in the world tea market, had also devalued its rupee. As a result 14 per cent less is being realised by Indian exporters. Indian tea is therefore being pushed out from the export market gradually specially the common teas. The hon. Minister should consider whether he should refund part of the export duty which is still levied. It is unfortunate that export duty is being levied on tea at a time when we want to increase our exports.

Therefore, that question should be taken into consideration because, if the present position continues, I am afraid we will be losing ground so far as tea is concerned and as a result we will lose the market perhaps permanently. The same thing applies to jute. On jute, the export duty has been very considerable, and it has been recently reduced, but I am told that so far as sacking is concerned, it still needs a certain amount of further consideration so that they may meet the competition

from Pakistan. Pakistan is in a natural, advantageous position on account of the quality of jute that they have; it is of a better quality. The Pakistan Government are allowing a number of concessions and entitlements to those who are exporting jute goods and as a result, Indian jute goods are gradually being pushed out and considerably reduced so far as sacking is concerned. Therefore I feel that that should be considered. On carpet-bagging there is no trouble because practically India has the monopoly and therefore the duty there can be justified. But where we are losing ground and where Pakistan is getting the advantage, which advantage can perhaps become permanent, reasonable requirements should be taken into consideration and relief given.

Another matter that I would like to speak about is smuggling. Very heavy smuggling is going on in a large number of articles and important articles at that. Very large quantities of nylon are being smuggled; similarly transistors and fountain-pens are being smuggled. The market is flooded with Chinese fountain-pens. Similar is the case with foreign watches. Even sugar is being smuggled through Nepal, I am told. Sugar is being imported into Nepal and from there it is coming to India because it is comparatively very cheap. As regards smuggling out from our country, silver is being smuggled out. Therefore, effective steps must be taken to stop this smuggling and the smuggled goods being made available in the country. I do not see why the smuggled goods cannot be forfeited or confiscated from the market. In regard to goods which are not being permitted to be imported and which are being openly sold, certainly the persons who are dealing in those articles should be asked to explain as to wherefrom they have got those articles and the articles should be seized. But no action is being taken.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI :— This is now being done.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : It may be done, but it should be done more vigorously.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is being done vigorously.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Then it is all right, but still the market is absolutely full of them; the shops are full of fountain-pens which are being sold on the foot-paths. I think that if prosecutions are launched these things will stop, and it is very necessary that this is done as quickly as possible.

Another matter which is of importance to the country's safety is infiltration. Infiltration into Assam, of foreign nationals, is increasing. As a matter of fact, it is going on in a very regular and methodical fashion, and it will not be surprising if you find that in a large number of areas the elements which are antagonistic to this country are in a majority. It is going on a very large scale. Infiltration is going on in West Bengal as also in Assam, and steps should be taken to see that that kind of infiltration of Pakistanis is stopped and safety of our country is not endangered. One remedy for that should be that those persons who have come in the recent past and who are not Indian nationals may not get the voting rights, and they may not be enlisted as voters in this country, and that should be one of the remedies, and one of the purposes of infiltration may thereby be frustrated.

15 00 hrs.

As my friend from Mysore said, attention has got to be diverted to agriculture also. A number of schemes which will immediately increase our food production are there, but money is not being given to them with the result that we have still to import foodgrains from abroad. If we spend some more amount on our major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, our country can be self-sufficient, in conjunction with the steps that have been taken for better seeds, fertiliser, etc. Water is the first ingredient necessary to increase production. Attention should be diverted to it.

I will refer to one or two clauses which appear to me to be very objectionable in the Bill. Class 7 seeks to introduce a new section 40A about disallowing excessive and unreasonable expenditure, at the discretion of the ITO. I have no objection

to it so far as payment to relations and others is concerned. But there are instances where the company law administration have sanctioned a certain percentage towards remuneration to be given to the managing director or director in charge. The ITO is questioning even the propriety of this amount that is being paid in accordance with the terms approved by another branch or department of Government, i.e. company law board under the ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. There is another thing. The managing director's remuneration or the remuneration of the director in charge is being disallowed so far as the company is concerned, but when it comes to the taxation of the person who has got it, he has to pay tax for the full amount he has received. This is unfair. When the company pays a certain amount in accordance with the prevailing law, the ITO should have no right to disallow that payment.

Another provision which appears to be very objectionable is sub-clause (3) of proposed section 40A which says :

... "where the assessee incure any expenditure in respect of which payment is made... otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft, such expenditure shall not be allowed as a deduction."

It is apparently intended to stop bogus payments. But the term expenditure is very wide. If a persons comes from outside and purchases a number of articles in Delhi for business purposes, he has to pay in cash. No one will accept a cheque from him. Similarly, if a man makes a tender, he has to pay cash for a legal tender.

I cannot make a tender by a cheque. If I have to pay a certain amount which I owe to a Person and I pay it in cash if it exceeds Rs. 2500 it will not be allowed. It seems to be a very difficult provision. I do not know how it will work and how it will be justified.

Similarly, clause 21 also makes a provision that if a person without reasonable cause or excuse fails to deduct a certain amount and pay it in time he is liable to punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also to pay a fine which shall not be less than a certain amount. My suggestion is that the

[Shri Himatsingka]

punishment should be alternative. It should be left to the discretion of the court to decide whether it should be imprisonment or fine or both. There is no objection to that. But to make it compulsory even when there is a technical default of ten days or fifteen days delay the provision does not appear to be justified.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, referring to the economic situation in this country it has become a fashion nowadays for the Prime Minister and our Deputy Prime Minister to use phrases like "we are turning the corner", "the worst is over" etc. etc. Now, Sir, we are yet to see the corner and the worst is yet to come. The Government knows it. Yet these phrases are used to make it appear that the end is in sight so that the people can be cajoled into bearing the burden of a crisis which is Government's own creation.

I want Government to relate their assessment of the annual rate of growth in industrial production, trend in balance of payment, balance of trade position and trend in inflation and then tell us how they mean that we have turned the corner or we are trying to turn the corner. Taking the annual rate of growth in industrial production. I would like to give the official figures. It was 8.4 per cent in 1962. It stands at a mere 1.4 per cent in 1967. If you see the break-up of figures for capital goods industry and consumer goods industry the figures are really revealing. For the consumer goods industry the rate of growth which was 6.9 per cent in 1961 dropped to 3.4 per cent in 1963 which further dropped to 2.5 per cent in 1965 and became minus 0.7 per cent in 1966. It stands at a pitiable minus 6.5 per cent in 1967. In capital goods industry the rate of growth which was 18.8 per cent in 1962 is a mere minus 0.1 per cent in 1967. Here is a constant and consistent trend of deceleration. Does Government dare tell this House that this trend is now reversed due to which they should tell us that they are just trying to see the corner?

What is the trend in balance of trade? In every country in the world if real exports increase and real imports decrease the trade gap will be reduced. That is what

we have learnt in economics also. We see it in the case of every other country in the world. But in the Congress socialist economy if real exports increase and real imports decrease the trade gap widens. Between 1966 and 1967 our exports increased by 36 million dollars whereas our imports decreased by 74 million dollars. Yet our trade gap increased from Rs. 667 crores to Rs. 752 crores in 1967. On what authority does Government say we are turning the corner? Are we to believe that this year's harvest is such as to force a reversal of this trend itself? Perhaps the Finance Minister hopes that his tax proposals as contained in the Finance Bill would reverse the trend of accentuation of the crisis.

Let us see what is the nature of these proposals. Apart from the huge amount of indirect taxes, which are really direct burdens on the poorer sections of the people, substantial concessions are given to big business, whom Shri Morarji Desai calls as industry.

But the novelty of this year's proposal is contained in section 27 of the Bill. I am just giving an example. The Government gives tax credit certificates under various conditions, which could be adjusted in the income-tax liability of any company. Now the proposal is where the amount by way of tax credit certificate exceeds the amount of tax liability of the company, the difference will be paid by the Government to the company and where the company has no tax liability at all, the entire amount accrued to the company through tax credit certificates will be paid by the Government to the company. Normally, in all countries of the world the taxes are paid by the citizens to the Government. But, under the Congress Raj here is a novelty where the Government is expected to pay tax to the citizen of the country. Why? Because, in this case the citizen is big business and the money that is proposed to be paid to the company is not Shri Morarji's own but that of the poor peasant from the public exchequer.

Perhaps, the Government think that they can stimulate the economy of the country by resorting to such measures. No; this is not stimulation of the economy; this is stimulation of profits, stimulation

of loot. According to the Government, stimulation of profits would lead to stimulation of production and stimulation of annual rate of growth. That is their theory. Let us examine if that is true. Let us see whether the annual rate of growth will be stimulated if profits are stimulated. Let us take our own experience in the past. The index of profits, which was 100 in 1960-61, rose year by year to 105.1, 115.3, 129, 133.8 and it stood at 134 in the year 1965-66. Now, according to the theory of Shri Morarji Desai, this stimulation of profits which has taken place all these years steadily and consistently must have led to the stimulation of the rate of growth. But during this period it is the exact opposite that has happened. The annual rate of growth of industrial production had a steep fall from year to year, from 8.4 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

So, What is required is not stimulation of profits but the mopping up of profits, constantly rising profits, mopping up of constantly rising black money and giving more concessions to the peasants, to the workers, to the middle class, to the small industrialists in order to stimulate their purchasing power. That alone will lead to stimulation of the economy if at all it can be done.

Now I come to the question of the gap left uncovered in the budget. The Government have said that an uncovered gap in the budget does not necessarily mean automatic resort to deficit financing. Here again Shri Desai points out to the declining price trend and that tax arrears of Rs. 275 crores which he hopes to collect as the likely cushion against the need to resort to deficit financing. Here again Shri Desai is trying to stall the inevitable by jugglery of figures and statistics and exhibition of artificial determination to deceive the gullible.

Where is the declining trend in prices? I am referring to the trend. The wholesale price index of agricultural production, which was 169.9 in January 1966 went up to 198.7 in January 1967 and it again went up to 209.8 this year January. Or, if you take the September of each year, the whole sale price index which was 165 in 1965 went up to 187.5 in September 1966 and again rose to 221.5 in September 1967.

Where is the declining trend? I know the trick which Shri Morarji Desai seeks to play on this house. As compared to September 1967, the index in January 1968 is less by 22 points. But this is a seasonal variation which occurs every normal crop year.

By holding up the statistics of seasonal variation Shri Desai tries to cover up the main, namely, overall rising trend.

When Shri Morarji Desai comes armed with statistics in this House, I see him in Bikini suit. The peculiarity of a Bikini suit on the body of a person is that what it reveals is insignificant but what it hides is vital. That is the peculiarity of these Bikini suits. So, the so-called declining trend in prices is not going to help Shri Morarji Desai to avoid deficit financing.

Then, it is said that he hopes to collect the tax arrears of Rs. 275 crores and that also would help him avoid deficit financing. This is another falsehood. I assert that not only Shri Morarji Desai is not going to collect these arrears, but on the other hand, he is going to bring about more tax arrears and evasion in the current year. I am going to prove it.

You must have heard the Deputy Prime Minister tell this House yesterday that with effect from the 1st June, 1968 he is going to introduce compulsory audit type of control so far as excise levy collections are concerned. Do you know, Sir, what this means? Hitherto, the manufacturers and producers could move their goods out of the factory or the field only after paying the excise levy. Further, the Central excise officials posted at the factory had permanent physical check on production. As per the new system which the Finance Minister proposes to introduce from 1st June, the manufacturers can sell their goods without prior payment of excise levy and excise officials will stop supervising production on the spot. Hereafter the excise levy will be assessed and collected later on the basis of the accounts which the manufacturer himself submits and which are maintained by the industrialist himself. Of course, there will be periodic audit arranged by the Government. More or less the same procedure, though not exactly the same procedure, is being adopted in the matter of income-tax collections

[Shri Umanath]

at present. What has been the result of that? Large-scale evasion of taxes, tax arrears and litigation has been the result of that procedure. You can be sure that the intended change over in the excise collection procedure will breed large-scale evasion, arrears and litigation proceedings just as in the case of the income-tax procedure.

Its dangerous proportions can be imagined by the fact that the field of operation of the new scheme will cover about Rs. 722 crores, that is, two-thirds of our excise revenue. Does not the Government know about these consequences? They do know it; yet they do it deliberately so as to afford another source of moneymaking for the big business. This the socialistic method of capital accumulation in our country under Congress Raj. To propitiate this Government's big business god fathers, not only are they going to squander public money but also are going to sacrifice the employment of one-fifth of the non-gazetted staff in that sector and starve their wives and children.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI UMANATH : Because they will be redundant.

Perhaps, Shri Morarji Desai would say that strong penal action would be taken. Last time during the general discussion when Shri Ramamurthi was speaking and was touching on that point, the Deputy Prime Minister jumped up and said, "No, there are penal provisions" and all that. But how are they using the existing small penal provisions? That itself will be enough.

In the Estimates Committee a question was asked of the officer from the Board as to the searches and other things made and how much money was involved in concealment. This is from the Seventeenth Report, page 34 :

"To a question 'To what extent your raids and searches have contributed to the discovery and elimination of frauds and evasions', the then Chairman of the Board has stated before the Committee in 1965-66—

I quote the Chairman's statement :

"Our estimate of concealed income involved in these cases of searches is about Rs. 100 crores."

A part of this Rs. 100 crores has been assessed. As to the number of cases in which prosecutions were launched out of the cases in which assessment was complete, the answer is Nil, Nil, Nil for 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1-9-1965 to 31-8-1966 respectively. The results of prosecution are also Nil, Nil, Nil for the same period.

So, whatever powers they have got they are using in this way. Now, Shri Morarji Desai might say that they are concentrating on enforcing heavy penalties on them.

What is the position of the penalties? I am giving you that also. The total amount of penalty levied was Rs. 4,59,00,000 and penalty recovered after being levied was Rs. 49 lakhs. The penalty levied was Rs. 4½ crores and the collection was Rs. 49 lakhs! Again what happens? Another arrear. So, tax evasion, tax arrear, penalty, penalty in arrears, penalty on arrears and arrears of penalty. Penalty and arrears, this sort of a ding-dong battle is going on. This is how they are doing and this is what the state of affairs today is in the country's economy as a result of the Government's financial and other policies. Actually, today the process of submitting to foreign pressure, actually to American pressure, is increasing day by day.

The latest is the one on the question of all exploration. They are going to have some agreement with an American company so far as exploration is concerned. We are on the verge of a sell-out to an American company so far as that is concerned. What is the agreement? The American company is to be allowed to do the exploration, test drilling and all other processes. There will be a joint company between the American company and ourselves. We will have 51 per cent shares and they will have 49 per cent shares. What are the conditions? The two main conditions are that test drilling will be done by them. If no oil is found, they will bear the expenses. But if any oil is found, 90 per cent of the expenses must be borne by us. What will happen? Who is to

decide as to how much has been spent? That Company is to decide that. If the actual expenditure is Rs. 2 crores and the Company wants the entire amount of Rs. 2 crores, the Company will say, "We have spent Rs. 4 crores. You give us Rs. 2 crores." That means they will take the entire amount of Rs. 2 crores expenditure.

Even if the oil is found, can we take our own at our prices? No. There also, the condition is that Gulf price will be the price so far as our oil is concerned. Who determines that Gulf price! That is determined by the big monopolists in oil industry and the American monopolists. Here is an agreement by which if we find oil here, in our country, we cannot take our own oil at our own prices but we take our own oil only at the prices dictated by Americans. This is the latest sell-out.

Finally I would like to say one thing with regard to the question of corruption and mal-practices. I understand certain Ministers are having accounts in foreign banks. On the floor of this House, we are discussing about foreign banks accounts being maintained by so many businessmen. Why do we object to that? We object to that because having an account in a foreign bank is always an encouragement to see that the money which is our own country's money does not come to our country but it is retained there, causing a loss to the country. If that is a wrong thing so far as businessmen are concerned, I say, it is all the more wrong for the Ministers to have accounts in foreign banks because Ministers as being Ministers, come in contact with so many foreign businessmen big industrialists at governmental level as well as private level. So, I say, Government must stop that stop that. So, far as Ministers are concerned, they should not have any foreign accounts.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Who are those Ministers?

SHRI UMANATH : I will tell you. I have got certain information. I want to make it *pucca* and then tell the House.

Then, I do not want any Secretary of any Minister to be dabbling in business. I understand—I am saying in the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister—when he went

to Manila to attend the Asian Banks Conference, he took a Secretary there. That Secretary was with him for secretarial work—all right, I take it. And he goes with a diplomatic passport—quite right for secretarial work. Then, the Minister's Secretary from there jumps to Japan and while he goes to Japan...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I tell the hon. Member the facts? He perhaps refers to my son. I did not take him. He went on an invitation from Japan. He also happened to be there. It was not on Government account; it was on his own.

SHRI UMANATH : Passport?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The passport was not diplomatic nor official. But as he was at that time there it might have been given. I do not know whether it is given or not. But it has not been used in a diplomatic manner at all.

SHRI UMANATH : Diplomatic passport is there. The point is that when I pointed out during the External Affairs debate...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : At that time, he had accompanied me with Government approval. But he was not given any money on account of passage or otherwise, as it is given to those who accompany Ministers.

SHRI UMANATH : So, you are not denying the basic fact that your son accompanied you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He did not accompany me. He went before me.

SHRI UMANATH : Now, you had your say.

Sir, when I mentioned this fact during External Affairs debate—I remember the Prime Minister was here—some Congress Members from behind the Prime Minister suddenly shouted saying, 'He has gone there as Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister.'

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No, no,

SHRI UMANATH : That is why I said the Secretary... (*Interruptions*) It has convinced you but it has not convinced me. He does not deny. He says, separate money was not given. He admits that diplomatic passport was for the gentleman who was supposed to be Secretary of the Deputy Prime Minister. The Deputy Prime Minister's son—now he clears it was his son—was there with him in Manila on a diplomatic passport. His son was there as his Secretary with a diplomatic passport. From there, he jumps to Japan as a friend of anti-Communist League...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is wrong.

SHRI UMANATH : From there, he jumps to Hong Kong and he goes to Taiwan which is recognised by Shri Morarji Desai and he becomes the guest of a businessman. From there, he goes to Seoul, to South Korea, and signs an agreement for exporting .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is all lies.

SHRI UMANATH : ...human hair from our country.

All types of hairs are to be exported and in return for this... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is a point of order, then I will listen.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : My learned friend is saying this. He must understand that if he is a Minister and if he has a son. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : I will not take him if my son is a leading business-man ; I will not take my son with me. That will be unfair . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Saigal may please sit down. Let him conclude.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : What he has said about the Deputy Prime Minister is not correct. I would like to say this before the House. I know Shri Morarji Desai... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : He is not raising a point of order. Mr. Morarji Desai is here to defend himself. He does not require Mr. Saigal to defend him. This is not a point of order. Here, the Minister should not have taken his son with him. This is not a point of order. Only if it is a point of order, I will sit down ..

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : It is incorrect to say this .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : This is merely to defend the minister. I cannot yield. My time is up. I do not want to waste my time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude. Already the Deputy Prime Minister has clarified the position.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : On a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may please sit down. Let him conclude.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : The point of order is on the speech and it must be heard whenever it is raised...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the name of point of order...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I appeal to my hon. friends to treat this with the contempt it deserves ?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Please give me one minute.

SHRI UMANATH : Only if it is a point of order, I will sit down ; otherwise, I will not.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : My point of order is this. Repeated allegations of a defamatory character have been made either against the Congress Ministers or the Central Ministry or against the Deputy Prime Minister. My submission is that, whenever there is an allegation which is defamatory in character, it should be expunged. What I want is expunction of that. Under the rules, no defamatory statement can be made unless there is a

proper notice given and the motion is made So, I want your ruling on this point. Why should these remarks not be expunged ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are well laid rules...

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: He must substantiate. Otherwise, anybody can get up and make an allegation. We cannot tolerate this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order here. He may resume his seat. I do not want him to waste the time...

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Do not get angry over this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am hard-pressed for time.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Do not get angry on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A certain matter was raised here and already the Deputy Prime Minister has clarified, he has said that there is no truth in it ; he has also said that the remark may be treated with the contempt that it deserves. Even then, when he replies, he will make his comments and make the position clear.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I rise on a point of order with regard to the question of propriety. When one member, my hon. friend, makes a charge against another member, though he may be a Minister, and the other member says that it is not true, then we should be prepared to accept it. Later on, if we find it necessary to disprove the denial of the other member we may pursue the appropriate procedure in order to raise the matter in this House. But, to start with, we must be prepared to accept the denial given by the other member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may tell the hon. Member that he has partially accepted the denial and later on, he has started about some business deal. He has come to that. Now Mr. Umanath. He will try to conclude.

SHRI UMANATH : I say this, as a matter of procedure and a principle. That is my point. When any Minister of any Government goes abroad, directly or indirectly, his relatives, especially when they are in business—son or anybody...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He is not in business.

SHRI UMANATH :they should not be associated.

The point is that he had a diplomatic passport. That in a question of principle. I am stating a principle and I stand by that principle. Otherwise, the country's image would be reduced. What will the Philippines people think about this ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब सदस्य अपने आर्ग्यूमेन्ट को परसिस्ट करता है, तो फिर मंत्री को प्रोटेक्शन देना आपका कर्तव्य है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of protecting a Minister. It is a question of propriety. When a certain allegation is made by a Member it is for him to justify it, and it is for the hon. Minister to refute it. So, it is not proper to raise these points. The hon. Minister is absolutely capable of protecting himself. Let the hon. Member resume her seat.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष मन्त्री ने उस को डिनाई किया है।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : On a point of order. A question of propriety has been raised, and the hon. Member is only giving his opinion. According to him this is improper. So, I do not know why the Congress Members are raising so much of hullabaloo about it. The facts are admitted.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dobbai) : It is a question of a person who is absent in the House. To charge him with something is not proper.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर यह है कि मंत्री का

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

बेटा होना गुनाह नहीं है, अगर वह यहां से गये हैं तो इस में कोई गुनाह नहीं किया है। मेरी इन्फर्मेशन यह है कि उन्होंने किसी प्रकार का कोई फौरन-एक्सचेंज वहां पर खर्च नहीं किया है और न सरकार की तरफ से उन पर एक पैसा खर्च किया गया है। ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझता कि आनरेबिल मेम्बर उन को जाने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं, किसी भी हिन्दो-स्तानी को अपने खर्च पर किसी भी मुल्क में जाने का अस्तिधार है। आनरेबिल मेम्बर को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये।

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is possible that some Congressmen may like to take their sons and some may not. Sometimes, they may travel separately and they may join together abroad if possible, and sometimes they may travel together. But the hon. Member does not like it and he is stating his opinion. It is a question of a matter of opinion only. There is no question of anything else in this.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : He does not depend upon his father. He is also an intelligent man.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : इन लोगों को रूस जाने दिया जाय, चाइना से कांस्पीरेसी करते रहें और पैसा लेते रहें, लेकिन उन को यहां भी जाने नहीं दिया जाता, यह क्या बात है। इस में उन को आपत्ति क्यों है ?

SHRI MANOHARAN : I have been listening to his speech and to his explanation. Without any foreign exchange, how could anybody go abroad ? I just cannot understand this.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : If a person is invited by a certain Chamber and if he goes abroad by his right, does he commit any sin ? May I know how many Members of the Communist Party including Shri S. A. Dange have not got accounts in foreign banks ? So, what is the use of making such statements ?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Have some of them gone to Rursia and China on their own, without any invitations from those countries ? If so, how much expenditure have they incurred on these visits ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I should like to point out one thing. Somebody is the son of a Minister, and his activities are taken exception to or objected to by Members from one side of the House or the other, and the hon. Member is trying to establish some sort of relationship between his activities and those of the Minister concerned. That is not proper. That must be judged independently. He should not attribute motives by taking into consideration his activities, for he is an independent person going abroad. Let the hon. Member say whatever he wants to say, but let him not attribute certain taking the activities of the son as an argument against the Minister concerned. That is what I would like to urge.

SHRI UMANATH : It is not a question of attributing anything at all...It is a question of property. You have said that he is an independent person and he has gone abroad as an independent person as if there is no connection between the hon. Minister's going and his going. No, that is not so. He has a diplomatic passport. That is being accepted by the Deputy Prime Minister himself. Many people who have gone abroad do not have diplomatic passports. So, there is a relation between the two. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not fair. He admitted that. But he had an independent movement because he had some invitations or something of that kind.

SHRI UMANATH : But how does the diplomatic passport come in ? I do not get a diplomatic passport when I go abroad. How does his son get a diplomatic passport ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He had raised this point on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry. Just now, I

would say that he happened to be there when he was in Manila.

SHRI UMANATH : But how was a diplomatic passport given ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Beyond that, his activities cannot be connected with this.

SHRI UMANATH : How could he get a diplomatic passport without having anything to do with it ;

So I am raising the question of propriety so that the country's image may not go down. That is why this sort of improper things should not be done.

In conclusion, I would say that whatever palliative measures Shri Morarji Desai may take so far as the country's economy is concerned, they are not going to take the country out of the woods because our country's economy for the past 20 years has been linked with that of the British and American economies which are in doldrums. Our currency has been pegged to the pound and the dollar which are in doldrums today. When they are in crisis, you cannot take the country out of crisis by strengthening this link between our country's economy and their countries' economies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Prime Minister would reply to the debate at 5.15 instead of 5.30 as originally announced,

Time is very limited. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee. She will have to conclude in ten, twelve or maximum fifteen minutes.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): When Speakers are called in the later stage you always limit them to 5 minutes and so on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am counting. It is well-balanced. It is not a question between this side and that side.

SHRI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, obviously we were erroneously thanking that this was a debate and discussion on the fiscal policies of Government. If we were to arrive at any conclusion from what has been going

on, we would have to sadly admit that hon. Members have been more occupied with matters of personal concern than with matters concerning the country. That is not to say that we on this side of the House, do not realise or wish to minimise the responsibilities of the Treasury Benches. But I regret to say that this is not the occasion to do so, nor does this sort of thing add any kind of value to the discussion which is going on in the House today.

The matter under consideration is the Government's Finance Bill and Government's tax policies. Tax policies are not the total of the Government's fiscal policies.

15 39 hrs.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair]

They are but one aspect of them. What are the fiscal policies ? They relate to debt transactions, taxes and the utilisation of revenues raised by Government. Therefore, one does not expect immediate stabilisation of the economy because of the proposals in the Finance Bill. But what one expects to see is : do these fiscal policies have any kind of a long-range anti-cyclical character ? This is what one must consider and decide.

The present economic situation on which we have had a lot of erudite—and may I say, not such erudite explanations—since this morning, is known to all of us. We all know that the national income has gone up by 10.8 per cent : we all know that there is a recession in industry ; we are all aware that agricultural production has gone up, that foodgrains production has gone up but prices have not come down.

It is not necessary to explain things to this House over and over again. We are not children in the 6th standard to be told that this is our economic growth and that this is the national income. There is a recession in the industries. Every day we are experiencing it. We know that there are thousands of people without employment. Do we not know it ? Do we not see it in Bombay or in Calcutta ? But certain people come here and give us basic lessons in economic and tell us what is wrong.

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

May I remind them that they are also in position of responsibility in some States. Perhaps they would also require to explain things. So, let us understand these things; let us not waste the time of the House. We want to bring about a satisfactory correlation between price and income and for this I think it is necessary to study some of the taxation proposals. We cannot do this in its entirety.

I welcome the Deputy Prime Minister's announcement yesterday that the fixed deposit scheme will have exemption from wealth tax if it is Rs. 25,000 for an individual or 50,000 for two persons. There is a great deal of money in circulation, particularly in the rural areas. This money does not go into the organised sector of banking. I think it will help if the scheme is properly utilised and organised. The main question today is not merely whether production has gone up; the main question is to create a confidence among the people so that this extra wealth which is in circulation is channelled into right directions so that it comes into the organised banking sector and helps to build up our industrial capacity. Some of the Members in the Opposition think that the industrialists are all crooked money-making persons. I want to ask them: how would you solve your employment problem? On the after hand today, there is a new class of agriculturist coming up, with an annual income of Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000. Go to Bareilly or Belgaum or some areas in Maharashtra. This is a new class, whether you like it or not. He is not liable to any kind of taxation. A salaried person with an annual income of Rs. 18,000 is liable to taxation whereas this new class of agriculturist is not liable to pay any tax. According to the constitutional provisions, agricultural income is a State subject. In a federal system such as ours, if you want to have a proper tax structure, there must be much closer co-ordination between the Union, and the State and the local authorities. The fiscal policies must be correlated. It is estimated in the Economic Information that the total agricultural income was Rs. 6,500 crores in 1964-65. We have hardly touched that part.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili):

You have included in this figure all the agricultural income.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I am not saying this about the ordinary or common agriculturist. But you cannot deny that a new class of agriculturist is emerging. Anyone driving down from Bareilly can see the standard of living of some of this newly emerging class of agriculturists. I know that many people buy land and poultry farms, etc. They are not liable to taxation. What I am trying to say is, that there are two classes of income in the country; the assessed incomes and the assessable incomes which are not being tapped. Out of the assessed incomes certain estimations have been made by a number of committees, as to what is the loss in the assessed incomes. The Civil Audit Report for 1967 gives us what the losses are, and what the tax evasion is in the assessed income class. Whereas in 1955-56, for instance, the tax arrears were about Rs. 53.73 crores, in 1965-66 it went up to Rs. 164.52 crores. Over a period of 12 years or so, the total tax arrears came to about Rs. 398.68 crores, or about Rs. 33 crores a year. This is as regards tax arrears. We were losing about Rs. 33 crores a year. But what about the assessable income which were not taxed? In 1956 when Mr. Kaldor was called here to advise the Government at that time, he thought that the assessable income would be something like Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores, whereas the official estimate at that time was Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores. In 10 to 12 years we have gone a tremendous way. There has been a great expansion of commercial and other activities. Therefore my submission is, that if both the assessable incomes and the assessed incomes were taxed properly through a proper implementation of taxes, through a proper administration, the situation wherein you are unable to realise a sufficient amount of tax from your direct taxation and where you are forced to have higher and higher excise duties, would not occur.

We have had several committees. We have had John Mathai Commission in 1953-54, if I remember aright. Then the Nicholai Kaldor Report. And then the Tyagi Committee. Recently, Shri Bhootalingam advised us as to how direct taxation should

be simplified and rationalised. The net result of all these committees is the same; the net result is that tax evasion has not been conquered; the tax administration has not been improved.

One thing which I would like to submit for the consideration of the Finance Minister is this. Of course, it is necessary to punish a person who is trying to avoid taxes or under-assess his income or wealth. But what punishment do you give in the case of tax administrators, ITOs and other, who either assess wrongly or who harass or victimise the people? I know a lot of people who are ordinary people, who come within the small income-group, and they are the people who suffer the most. It is not the people who have a lot of wealth who suffer, but the ordinary people. A number of widows have come to me, and I know—they are particularly service widows—and they have told me of the amount of harassment that they have had to undergo, because they go time and again and are made to wait for hours; for month on end this thing is going on.

Then about tax assessment. One fine morning you wake up and you find that although you have been sending your tax returns, four years ago the assessment was not made; then suddenly you have to shell out a lot of money, and you have no ready cash. At least no honest person has any ready cash. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister made an announcement yesterday that the reduction of time will be from four years to three years for completing tax assessment. It is quite impossible for the ordinary man, the honest person, to suddenly have to shell out a few thousands of rupees. Probably, some businessmen would have some money to shell out like that, especially certain types of businessmen.

I would like to submit for your consideration one or two things. I have just been going through the tax collections, etc., that have been made. And the really biggest gap is not in the corporate taxes. Today if industries are run properly there is very little leeway for concealment. Concealment is there in the case of thousands of people who are probably running small little businesses. Has any attempt been made to go and find out how many people are really earning as much as they say and

how many are earning more than that. This is the sort of thing which the tax department must really do.

I would just like to point out a few things which are the general features of the Finance Bill this year and also last year. We do welcome this rationalisation and simplification of the taxes. With these provisions there would not be any very complicated or intricate form the calculation. At least it will make it possible for the individual to know what is tax liability is and I think it will be better if there is a flat rate of tax. I do not agree with Shri Dandekar on the spouse allowance business. If there is a couple where the wife and husband are both taxable I do not see any reason why the husband should be permitted this tax allowance. The new thing which was introduced last year that taxes should be applicable prospectively and not retrospectively is a very good thing.

I would like to say that Government's fiscal policies cannot really bring about a sudden change overnight. They can only arrest the trend of deterioration which we are experiencing in industry today. I think we have taken a step in the right direction as far as tax rates and tax structure are concerned—

As far as indirect taxes are concerned, when you are forced to tax essential commodities they not only bring about a spiralling of prices but also other difficulties. For instance, kerosene, postage and things like that effect the cost of production of consumer articles. They also bring about an effect on associated goods. Therefore, this increase in excise duties is in itself a measure which is liable to bring about higher prices. It is all right in the case of luxury articles and one can appreciate it. But with regard to textile, for instance radio articles, motor spirit, kerosene etc., I find it very difficult to justify the taxes on this.

Small industries I think, first of all require protection. Secondly, if Government could think of providing a scheme whereby there could be some kind of tax concession supporting small industries started in rural areas it would relieve not only the pressure upon cities which are known as industrial cities but it would also create a new type of society in the rural areas where it would be possible in the

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new complex of things for agriculture and industry to grow together. This is happening in all the modern countries like Germany, Japan etc. The old idea of industrial centres is out-dated. We can achieve industrial growth in rural areas only if special facilities and special concessions are given to those who start industries in rural areas. Just like a tax holiday which the Deputy Prime Minister has introduced, if a tax holiday in regard to investment in new industries in rural areas is given I think it would help to improve the economy considerably and I would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to consider this point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, by whatever name one may describe this Finance Bill, at least it does not reflect any kind of an objective that will lead to socialist pattern of economy for which the Congress is making very oft-repeated profession. I have no doubt that the destiny of India lies in fulfilment of socialist objective. For a country which is undeveloped and backward by compulsion of events, a situation may be created which will force this country, may be unwillingly, to pursue a path of expropriation with bloodshed, civil strife and a massacre of human values in its tail as it happened in other countries if we fail consciously, deliberately and with a clear objective to pursue the path of peaceful transition to socialism. Therefore, although I tried to convince myself many times that really the Congress means what it says about socialist objectives, this Finance Bill does not indicate that this party or this government has realised the implications of the writing on the walls of our country.

If this government really want to pursue, even it be slowly and gradually, this objective, then the first step would have been to devise means by all effort to mop up surplus income from the wealthier community, pump it back to developmental projects, expand and sphere of public undertakings and also devise means for equitable distribution of national income to common populace.

To mop up surplus income, we have to see how this government will formulate its taxation policy, as also its structure,

for working out that policy. The Congress has not only failed to mop up the surplus income from the traders, the businessmen, the manufacturers and other wealthier sections, but whether you call it direct taxes or indirect taxes, unfortunately it is the common people who have to bear the burden of these taxes. In spite of the professed socialist objective, the poor people of our country have to bear a major portion of the taxes, the ever-increasing spectre of the horrors of price rise and consequent fall in their meagre real income but the group having surplus income is getting concession after concession for withholding its increasing surplus income.

About the tax collection machinery the less said the better. Sir, if you allow me to use a strong word, the machinery for collecting taxes has become a veritable Augean Stable.

Not only is the Congress Government pursuing an anti-people taxation policy but it has also made the tax collection machinery, as I have already said, an Augean stable. Tax evasion by capitalist sharks amounts to Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores a day according to the well-known calculation of Professor Kaldor.

16.00 hrs.

As to how the tax collection machinery has adjactly failed is pointedly underlined by the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1967-68. Since the year 1962 the tax arrears have successively increased year by year from Rs. 270 crores to Rs. 282 crores to Rs: 323 crores to Rs. 382 crores to the huge amount this year of Rs. 541.71 crores.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA (Banka) : This has since been reduced to Rs. 310 crores.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The progressive failure of collection of national revenue patently calls for a fresh inquiry commission not of the fussy Tyagi type but consisting of members from among the judges of the Supreme Court, experienced, honest and retired administrators from the income-tax machinery and also some Members of Parliament.

I want to draw your attention to another point a part of which has already been covered by my hon. friend, Shri Umanath. As I have already said, the test of the socialist professions of this Government lies in the success of its mopping up the surplus income from the wealthier community. Although we know that these trading communities are by many trickeries dodging and evading taxes—already Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 500 crores of arrears of taxes have been accumulated—I do not know for what reason, still our Finance Minister has relied so much on the honesty and integrity of the manufacturers so as to allow them to make a self-assessment of their income by replacing the present physical control system by the audit type control system which may be called the self-assessment system. Already Shri Umanath has said that out of Rs. 1,200 crores of excisable duty, Rs. 720 crores will be assessed by those tycoons who so long dodged taxes and created all sorts of troubles for the collection of taxes.

This new system, the audit control system, has been tried on an experimental basis for three months in Orissa and Calcutta and in West Bengal and it was found that during those three months about Rs. 30,58,000 worth of taxes had been concealed on the basis of this new system of tax collection. Taking the whole country into consideration in a year this amount will comprise of several crores of rupees.

Therefore, whatever you may call it, I would charge this Government that they have, in the name of socialist professions, succumbed to the pressure of the capitalist group, the trading tycoons, so as to allow them the freedom to conceal their accounts so that they can evade the excisable duties which the nation should have got from them as a larger quantum of national revenue.

Another aspect to which I come is for developing the pledged socialist pattern of economy, which is also to have rigorous control over the private sector. But the merrygoing tycoons, the word I have already used, have been allowed to usurp share capital for their monopoly profit by using the trickery of managing agency system. That system has not yet been abolished. Black money and lump loans

from the banks are playing havoc to thwart all attempts at price control...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How could it be ? 15 minutes is allotted to my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy-Speaker has fixed the time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How can I yield to you ? That is not my fault. The allotted time for my party is 15 minutes. The other parties were given extra time. I am also entitled to have it. I have a right to request you for that.

The Government is hesitant still to nationalise banks and trying to befuddle the people by the misleading phrase of 'Social Control of Banks'.

Then, I come to another field, that is, the failures of public undertakings. It has to be treated as a serious problem. I may say, it has almost challenged the very concept of socialist economy. I feel thankful to the Administrative Reforms Commission for very valuable recommendations it has made. It has gone deep into the problem. If it is agreed that the socialist concept of economy is wrong, then the failure is due to it or, otherwise, they will have to find the rot somewhere else to remedy that. The A.R.C. has recommended certain important suggestions. I hope the Government should have the courage to accept those recommendations. They have said, firstly, the present system of control and administration should be replaced by setting up Autonomous Sectoral Corporations for the Public Undertakings ; secondly, these Autonomous Sectoral Corporations should be accountable to Parliament and, thirdly, immediate introduction of All India Economic and Industrial Service system for recruitment of Managers and high ranking officials for the Public Undertakings and also for industrial and economic ventures where the Government invested or will invest large capital.

Now, I come to another point where I should say that large sums of public funds are just going to be wasted. I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister

[Shri Samar Guha]

to the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. I have words of praise for the Atomic Energy Commission for the work they have done only in one sphere, that is, the utilisation of radioactive isotopes that are being produced from our three reactors, namely, Apsara, Zerlina and the other one for the purpose of medicine, preservation of food, industry, bio-chemistry, agriculture and in some other spheres. But our Atomic Energy Commission has objectively failed to use the source of massive type of energy that is being produced by the fissionable material. I can not realise how a poor country like India which is in dearth of foreign exchange should embark upon a project having so many atomic reactors of the type of reactors in developed countries like U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K. or France. I may tell you what are the conditions and objectives for having the nuclear power reactors in those countries. The first objective of having reactors is the production of fissionable plutonium, uranium and thorium; the second is the utilisation of these fissionable elements for making nuclear weapons; the third is the making of higher isotopes of Hydrogen for making thermonuclear weapons; the fourth is the making of experiments for utilising thermo-nuclear fission process for peaceful use of fusion energy.

- (v) Making experiments for improving the technique of nuclear and thermonuclear weaponry, for engineering purposes and for other research work in blast technology.
- (vi) Introducing nuclear propulsion system for air, water and land vehicles.
- (vii) Using nuclear propulsion in rocketry.
- (viii) Stockpiling nuclear fuels and explosives for the above purposes.
- (ix) Adding nuclear power to thermal power.

Now I come to the conditions for embarking on these projects, for utilisation of these reactors. The conditions are: all-round self-sufficiency in the technology of building nuclear reactors; in making nuclear

charge and fuels; and in producing moderator, control rods and the nuclear metals and equipment and electronic equipment.

Judging from the above background, all these objectives and all these conditions are absent in our country, and—if I use this language, it may be strong—our scientists in these atomic reactors will play the role of mere machanics. They will have to depend for enriched fuel, fuel charge, for the atomic equipment, for everything for these reactors on the foreign countries. What is happening now? America and Russia are exerting pressure that unless we sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, they will stop sending nuclear fuel. Then what will happen to our three existing nuclear reactors and our projected nuclear reactors? Not only that it may completely collapse the nuclear reactors, but the vision that has been created that a certain industrial complex will be created around them will also suffer, the fate of this complex may be endangered.

I will charge the Government and not our atomic scientists about one thing. The three nuclear reactors that are already in our possession have accumulated a large amount of plutonium. I want to know if you have not a clear objective of utilising the by product of plutonium, which is the most important product of a reactor, why you are embarking on a project of having nuclear reactors as power plants in our country... (Interruptions) The main objective of using the nuclear reactors as an instrument for power, developing nuclear power, in other countries is to accumulate plutonium, uranium and also to get some thorium,—lighter isotopes of thorium. For what? For the purpose which I have already said. In our country, either the Government must allow our atomic scientists to develop the technology of nuclear blast or they must desist from squandering our valuable foreign exchange in this project. I cannot understand that even in spite of this nuclear test-ban treaty, the USA, USSR and England are conducting underground tests, why is the accumulated plutonium not being allowed to be utilised in our country by the scientists to develop experimentally the know how technique of

nuclear blast, which they can use for the purpose of developing the technology of nuclear engineering in our country,—leave aside the question of developing nuclear weapons. Therefore, unless we know the technology of blast for fissionable material, I mean, uranium, plutonium or thorium, our having any knowledge of thermonuclear explosion, will be a far cry.

I will tell you that the atom bomb or atomic nuclear blast is a match-stick for igniting the higher isotopes of hydrogen,—a process which is known as thermonuclear explosion. Therefore, unless you allow our scientists to develop the technique of at least the nuclear blast, there is no prospect in our country of even knowing the knowhow—technique of thermonuclear blast.

It has been said many times in this House and also outside by our Gandhian Prime Minister—I would say this with all my respect to Gandhiji and to our Gandhian Deputy Prime Minister—that India cannot undertake the burden of expenditure on having atom bomb. This is a travesty of truth, I should say.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not said this. I have not said this at any time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very glad that he has not said that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : He can say it now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am against atomic weapons, but not because of expenditure.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In future he would not say that ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am against atomic weapons for all time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not talking of thermonuclear weapons of the hydrogen bomb, but I am just talking of the nuclear weapon and the atomic weapons the most important part of which is plutonium. That plutonium has been accumulated as by-product from our three reactors to such an amount that a few dozen at least of the Hiroshima type of atom bomb

can be created. They should see that this accumulated plutonium is not allowed to go waste. They should not say that to prepare an atom bomb will be exorbitantly costly.

The mechanical structure of the atom bomb is completely different from the conventional type of atom bomb. The cost for developing this structure is not much. It is the fuel, it is that explosive, namely plutonium, uranium and thorium which is important, and we have enough of it in our country for a number of blast devices.

Therefore, I should say that if we do not allow our scientists to develop the atom bomb at least we should allow them to have this experimental knowledge of the know-how technique about atomic blast so that when the time may come when it will be necessary for us to have something, we shall be able to have it, because at that time we would not have enough time to prepare it. If our scientists know the technique of atomic blast, within a month they will be able to produce what we want.

Therefore, I would submit that what stands in the way of having the knowledge of atomic technology in our country is not the financial burden or the knowledge of technology, but—if I may be permitted to use a strong word—the cowardly lack of will or the part of this Government.

श्री श्री सि सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मन्त्रालय के 1968-69 के फाइनेंस बिल के विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के बढ़ते हुए खर्च एवं जिम्मेदारियों को देखते हुए जो नए कर प्रस्ताव रखे गए हैं वे देश की वर्तमान अवस्था को देखते हुए ठीक हैं। यद्यपि इन कर प्रस्तावों के अनुसार डाक और तार की दरों में बढ़ौतरी करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस कारण से लोगों पर कुछ बोझ भी पड़ेगा फिर भी नए कर प्रस्तावों में इनकम टैक्स में राहत के भी कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं। प्रत्यक्ष करों में सामान्य शेयरहोल्डरों के लाभांश कर को समाप्त करने और कम्पनियों के लाभों पर लगने वाले सरटैक्स को घटाने की व्यवस्था करके सामान्य शेयरज में पूंजी लगाने के वातावरण में सुधार होगा, उसका मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

[श्री श्री० सि० सहयल]

जहाँ तक कृषि का सम्बन्ध है, खेती की उपज बढ़ाने और निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भी पर्याप्त ध्यान इस वित्त विधेयक में दिया गया है। हमारे मान्यवर उप प्रधान मंत्री एवं वित्त मंत्री का विचार है कि उनके नए कर प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था में जो कमी और मंदी आ गई है उसे रोका जा सकता है।

परन्तु यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है कि इस समय की आर्थिक स्थिति पर ही हम विचार करके चुप न बैठ जायें। हमें देश में अघ्यात्मवाद एवं नैतिकता के प्रति जो अवहेलना की प्रवृत्ति नष्ट आ रही है उसे भी रोकना होगा। यह बहुत जरूरी बात है। सरकार आर्थिक विकास पर तो बहुत जोर देती है परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि उसे आजकल के गिरते हुए नैतिक स्तर को भी रोकने के उपाय ढूँढने होंगे। हमें लोगों में मानवता की भावना जागृत करनी होगी। इसके लिए उन्हें अघ्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा देनी होगी। ईश्वर के प्रति उन में श्रद्धा पैदा करनी होगी। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है। भवतार सेहरे बाबा ने कहा भी है :

“शाज के अनुष्य की रक्षा भौतिक शक्तियों से नहीं हो सकती। अनुष्य केवल दैवी संरक्षण के द्वारा ही बचाया जा सकता है।” ईश्वर ने अनुष्य को उस के दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण समय और नाश के संघर्ष के बीच कभी निराश नहीं किया। इस लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सरकार जहाँ इतना धन दूसरी अनेक योजनाओं पर खर्च करती है, वहाँ कुछ धन-राशि वह अघ्यात्मवाद के प्रसार के लिए भी लगाए। शिक्षा मंत्रालय अथवा किसी सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा अघ्यात्मवाद का प्रसार हो।

हमारे परमपूज्य राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ईश्वर प्रार्थना तथा सत्य पर कितना जोर देते थे। वह कहते थे, “टु मि नाड इज सब एंड हुच।” अतएव हमें इस प्रेम और सत्य की

ज्योति को जलाए रखना है, तो रामकृष्ण परमहंस, विवेकानन्द, रामतीर्थ, गुरु नानक, महात्मा गांधी एवं भवतार मेहर बाबा के उपदेशों का प्रसार करना चाहिए। स्कूलों-कालेजों में मेहर बाबा कृत परवरदिगार प्रार्थना की जा सकती है, जो सब धर्मावलम्बियों के लिए है। मेहर बाबा कहते हैं :

“Live a life of love, sacrifice, forgiveness and tolerance.”

हमें ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करनी चाहिए कि हम में सच्चे प्रेम और आत्म-त्याग की भावना पैदा हो। देश का भविष्य नौजवानों की विचार-धारा पर निर्भर है। उन में देश के लिए सच्चा प्रेम हो, तभी अपनी स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा हो सकती है। मेहर बाबा ने अपनी पुस्तक “सिसन ह्युमैनिटी” में कहा है :

“Freedom is worth having only where there is self-restraint and willingness to co-operate with others. Youth is always willing to act and take risks. But while engaged in action youth must take care that it is creative and not destructive. Let their watch-words always be LOVE and SACRIFICE.”

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am sorry to find that all the Finance Ministers have been pursuing only one line that too more or less consistently, that is, to go on doing research as to what further items of people's consumption there are that can be taxed and what further additional burdens can be levied on top of the taxes that have already been sanctioned by Parliament in regard to these excises. It is a very unfortunate practice which has become more less a habit and it is our misfortune that the tax experts at the disposal of Government have found in Shri Morarji Desai a strong enough and good enough person for them to sponsor more and more taxes and defend them with all the fervour he is capable of, and saying in the end : ‘What else is there for us to do ? Here is the economy and here are the crying babies of these departments and also the States. They all need this money. Therefore, it has got to

be raised ; somebody or other has got to pay. Even the babies have got to pay. I have got a lot of consideration for them, but their parents would have the satisfaction that in the process of pleasing their children they are also making a contribution to the State'.

It is this misfortune that was responsible for gold control on an earlier occasion and so many of the new things right up to sweets and confectionery today. Let us look at it. In 1950-51 they were collecting only Rs. 67.5 crores and that went up to Rs. 489 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 598 crores in 1962-63. Within five years, in 1967-68, it is doubled, it is Rs. 1205 crores. Are we to understand that the condition of the people has also improved twice as much and that their standard of living and their earnings had gone up by 100 per cent. Nobody can say so. Yet these burdens are being piled up in this way. This year my hon. friend wants to collect Rs. 1249.65 crores. I say that this is not fair to the consumers in this country. It is a great burden that my hon. friend has been heaping upon our people. The time has come when he should begin to examine with the help of his experts which of them are serving a useful purpose and which of them are acting as dampers on our economy and economic progress and the general conditions of our people. It cannot be denied that this burden is also responsible for the high level of prices and its presence is responsible for prices not coming down however much the Finance Minister may wish for it. If we go on in this manner, how would it ever be possible to help the ordinary man to raise his standard of living or to improve his conditions. My hon. friend was saying that conditions were brightening a little. Can he tell us—many friends asked him—whether the real income of the people had gone up commensurate with the rise in the tax burden ?

The impact of inflation is still there upon our people and our economy. The high prices are still there. They are not coming down. Only a slight tendency towards reduction, by way of accident as it were, is there ; it cannot be taken to be an indication of improvement in the economic conditions of our people. What about the cost of living, the cost of cultivation, the cost of production ? Can we deny that there is under-feeding on a large scale?

Only last year there was famine in several parts of the country and there was the fear of thousands of people dying of hunger. Fortunately, we were able to prevent it. Under-feeding was, admittedly, prevalent on a large scale. Even today there is under-feeding. In these circumstances, has not the time come for reviewing this policy? We started with the levy of excise on six commodities when we became independent ; now we levy excise duty on as many as 65 items. All these things are produced in our country; the duty on these goods comes to the tune of Rs. 1250 crores ; on an average it works out to Rs. 125 per family per year—more than Rs. 10 per month. The time has come to make a review of the incidence and effect of central excise on our economy and on the condition of various classes of our people.

Secondly, I suggest that there should be once in two years a commission appointed with experts to study the working of these central excises and to make recommendations as to how their implementation, their collections, can be improved. There is so much scope today for corruption, so much scope for official interference in the manufacturing processes and all this is going on. Several instances had already been given by several of our Members. Therefore, to avoid as many of these evils as possible, it is necessary that we should make a thorough study of it. Some study has been made by the Bhoothalingam Committee on direct taxes. A similar study and even more detailed study and periodical studies also should be made in regard to the central excises.

Thirdly, the pillars of our nation's finance are generally found from the direct taxes and indirect taxes, debts and aid from internal as well as foreign sources, inflation and deficit financing and finally, economy in administration. So far as direct taxes are concerned, my hon. friend Mr. Dandekar has already stated our case yesterday.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Our case or the national case ?

SHRI RANGA : The national case has been presented as viewed by the Swatantra party. Then, Rajaji has already sounded a warning that we have reached the dead-end so far as debts and aid from other countries are concerned. Our total

[Shri Ranga]

debt has now reached up to nearly Rs.18000 crores. We cannot afford to raise any more loans either in India or outside, and so far as outside debts are concerned, we have gone beyond the danger-point, and it would be just as well we stop there.

Let us come to economy. Successive Finance Ministers have been promising that they would achieve economy. My hon. friend Shri Morarji Desai himself has agreed with us that there was need for economy, that as much as 10 per cent economy ought to be aimed at, and his predecessors also have agreed and in the end my hon. friend Mr. Masani was too moderate when he asked for at least a five per cent economy. Did they agree? They agreed; did they implement it? They did not. As far as I know, if it would be implemented, it would be possible for us to achieve not less than Rs. 200 crores of economy over Rs. 4,000 crores of our total expenditure.

16.33 hrs.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Even if we were to halve it, so far as defence forces are concerned, Rs. 175 crores of economy can be achieved. Would the Government make any effort at all in that direction? If they were to do it, it would be possible for us to avoid additional taxation as is being proposed now and also to reduce by 25 per cent the excise duties on all these items; and it is open to any of the Members to make any other list of commodities which go into the consumption of ordinary folk, but some such effort has got to be made. My list contains these items: sugar, tea, coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, which is consumed by the poorest of the poor in the country, kerosene oil, medicine, soap, alumina, cotton fabrics, cotton yarn, matches, footwear, electric bulbs—these would work up to Rs. 75 crores, and even if the present proposals are dropped, from which he expects only less than Rs. 14 crores, there would be more than enough money if only he would make an effort, but would it be possible for this Finance Minister to make that effort or for this Government? Indeed, that is his whole case. Would it be possi-

ble to do it? It would not be possible for this Government; I agree. Therefore, I sympathise with him.

It would be possible only for a national government, but my hon. friend has already set his face against any kind of national government. Another suggestion has been made by one of our friends from this side: that the Government should be prepared to take into confidence leaders of all parties long before they make up their own mind in regard to their own budget, and then try to reach as much of agreement as is possible among them as to the type and the degree of economy that can be achieved and then ensure their co-operation.

That may be one of the many possible solutions. If that also is not possible, the only solution that one can think of is a national leadership of all democratic parliamentary-minded and mass-minded parties and elements in this House as well as outside including the State Governments also, and through that combination of a leadership it should be possible. Anyhow, since this Government have got the keys to the whole of our political life today, it would be their duty to try and achieve as much of that kind of cooperation as possible from all these various elements and in that way develop the necessary sanctions to achieve, first of all, economy and out of the savings that they make to give tax relief at least to the poorest of the poor in our country by reducing excise duties to the tune of not less than Rs. 100 crores every year.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश का बजट इस कारण सन्तोषजनक नहीं है कि देश का कुल बजट 154 अरब रुपये का है, जिसमें से 95 अरब रुपया कर्ज में दे दिया जाता है, 7 अरब रुपया खाद्य और रसायन पर खर्च हो जाता है। बाकी जो 52 अरब रुपया बचता है उसमें 9 अरब रुपया डिफेंस पर खर्च होता है। तथा शेष 43 अरब रुपया जो बचता है, वह सरकारी अधिकाारी और कर्मचारियों पर खर्च होता है। इसलिये डबेलपमेन्ट के लिए कुछ पैसा बचता भी है या नहीं। इन आंकड़ों को हम वर्क-आउट नहीं कर सके? लेकिन हमें यह बताना है कि

यह बजट देश की मूल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं कर पाता।

हमारी आवश्यकतायें क्या हैं ? रोटी, रोजी, दवा, मकान और शिक्षा। रोटी के बारे में हमें यह कहना है कि इस साल भी हमारी सरकार ने ऐलान किया है कि हम बाहर से अन्न मंगायेंगे। इस देश में खद्यान्न की जो कमी हो रही है, उसका खास कारण यह है कि जितना ध्यान हम को खेती के ऊपर देना चाहिये, हमारी सरकार उसमें असफल रही है। खेती के लिये बीज, खाद, जल और बिजली की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। साथ साथ जुताई के लिए हमको बैलों की जरूरत पड़ती है। बहुत जोर दिया गया है कि हम इस देश में ट्रैक्टर मैन्यूफैचर करेंगे और ट्रैक्टरों की सहायता से हम खेती की समस्या को हल करेंगे। हम इस बात में अपना विरोध इसलिये प्रकट करते हैं कि इस देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाने वाली सरकार, जो इस बात का ऐलान कर रही है कि सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी इस देश में आनेवाली है, वह यह भूल जाती है कि यहां पर पांच-पांच और छः-छः बीघे के जोत के खेत वाले कृषक हैं, वे ट्रैक्टर नहीं चला सकते हैं और जब तक इस देश में खेतों को जोतने का पूरा साधन उपलब्ध न हो, तब तक खेती ठिकाने से चल नहीं सकती। इस देश में 11 करोड़ बैलों की आवश्यकता है, हमारे पास इस वक्त साढ़े सात करोड़ बैल हैं। यह जो हमारे यहां बैलों की कमी हो रही है, इसका एक खास कारण है, जिसकी वजह से खाद्य की समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है। दूसरे इस वक्त विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की जो धुन में हम डालसं और रूबल्स अपने देश में ला रहे हैं, और जूतों की सप्लाई का आर्डर जो दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसका यह परिणाम होगा कि गाय हमारे यहां नहीं रहेगी और जब गाय नहीं होगी तो बैल कहां से पैदा होंगे और ऐसी सूरत में लोगों को ट्रैक्टर पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। इस लिए हमारी सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जिस प्रकार से भी हो बैलों और गाय की हत्यायें तुरन्त बन्द की जायें। अगर ऐसा

नहीं किया गया तो कब तक हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेंगे इस पर हमें ध्यान देना है।

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी : कांग्रेस ने ही इस देश को बैल दिये हैं। क्या किसी और पार्टी ने भी बैल दिये हैं ?

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : हम जिस प्रान्त से आते हैं वहां पर मैंने देखा है कि जितने साधन उपस्थित करने चाहिये, मसलन पानी, खाद, बीज और बिजली कम रेंट पर दी जाये, ये साधन उपलब्ध नहीं किये गये हैं। उद्योगपतियों के लिये तो बिजली के रेट्स कम हैं लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट के लिये रेंट ज्यादा हैं। वहां पर न तो बिजली के कुबें हैं और न नहरें हैं। हमारे यहां सरप्लस एरिया है, वहां पर इतना अधिक घान पैदा होता है कि उसको हम दूसरे प्रान्तों को भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन यह सब भगवान के आसरे पर है, अगर वर्षा नहीं हुई तो दुर्भिक्ष का सामना करना पड़ जाता है। इसलिए हम वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वे इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें जिससे हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जायें और दूसरी तरफ देखना न पड़े।

हमारी खाद की समस्या भी बड़ी जटिल है। जिस गोबर से हम खाद तैयार कर सकते हैं वह गोबर तो जलाने के काम में आता है। इसलिये हम को कोई ऐसा उपाय निकालना चाहिये जोकि इसको रिप्लेस कर सके ताकि गोबर की खाद बनाकर खेतों में इस्तेमाल की जा सके। अगर इसके लिये हम कुछ कर सकें तो बहुत हद तक हम खाद की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे।

एक चीज जिसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है वह बेकारी की समस्या है। इस देश में बेकारी बहुत बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जिस प्रकार की यहां पर शिक्षा दी जाती है उससे बेकारी और भी अधिक बढ़ती चली जा रही है। लाई मेकाले की शिक्षा पद्धति ने हमें इतना बेकार बना दिया कि नौकरी के सिवाय और किसी काम के लिए अयोग्य हो जाते हैं। आज

[श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ]

देहात का आदमी अगर पढ़ लिख जाता है तो उसे नौकरी ज्यादा पसन्द रहती है बनिस्वत खेती करने के। साथ ही इसके उलटा भी हो रहा है कि शहर के जो आदमी हैं वे खेती की तरफ जा रहे हैं और देहात के आदमी नौकरी की तलाश में शहर की तरफ आ रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में हम जब तक शिक्षा पद्धति को नहीं बदलेंगे तब तक हमारे लिये इस समस्या का हल निकालना कठिन होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक चीज जो मुझे कहनी है वह मकानों की आवश्यकता के बारे में है। आप देहातों में जाइये तो आपको वहां पर फूस के मकान मिलेंगे। गरीबों के रहने के लिये आपने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया है, बजट में आपने कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया है जिससे गरीबों की भोपड़ी का कोई दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव हो सके। शहरों में भी आप गरीबों को फुटपाथ पर सोते हुये देखते हैं लेकिन आपने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठाये हैं।

इसके अलावा एक बहुत आवश्यक चीज दवा होती है। दूसरे देशों में तो शिक्षा और दवा पूर्ण रूप से गवर्नमेंट का ही कन्सन होता है। वहां पर जनता की आवश्यकतानुसार दवा उपलब्ध की जाती है। अगर हमारे यहां तो दस-दस मील तक डिस्पेंसरीज ही नहीं हैं। अगर कहीं डिस्पेंसरी भी है तो वहां पर डाक्टर नहीं हैं और अगर डाक्टर भी हुआ तो दवाइयां नहीं हैं। वहां का स्टाफ दवाइयां बेचकर खा जाता है। आप जाकर नरीबों की स्थिति को अपनी आंखों से देखें कि किस प्रकार वे दवाइयों के अभाव में मर जाते हैं। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आपको दवाइयों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

एक चीज जो सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण है वह है आन्तरिक सुरक्षा। आज गृह मन्त्रालय आन्तरिक सुरक्षा के मामले में बिल्कुल असफल हो रहा है। आज जगह जगह दंगे हो रहे हैं। ये दंगे संतुलित ढंग से किये जा रहे हैं। स्थिति ऐसी मालूम होती है कि जिस प्रकार देश के बटवारे

के पहले, सन् 47 के पहले योजनाबद्ध तरीके से दंगे किये गये, बिल्कुल बड़ी नकशा आज भी हमारे सामने है। आखिर क्या कारण है कि सन् 60 तक कोई दंगे नहीं हुए, और सन् 60 के बाद जो दंगे हुए उनके आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् 60 में 26 रायट्स हुए, सन् 61 में 91, सन् 64 में 1070। सन् 65 में कोई दंगे इसलिये नहीं हुए क्योंकि बार छिड़ गई। उस वक़्त लोगों को दंगे करने का भौका नहीं मिला। वे समझते थे कि अगर बंसा किया तो पहचान लिये जायेंगे और ऐन्टी नेक्मल एक्टिविटीज में फंस जायेंगे। इसी कारण से सन् 65 में एक भी दंगा नहीं हुआ, सन् 66 में 133 हुए और सन् 67 में 210 हुए। अभी मैंने हाल में प्रश्न किया था। जब मैं लखनऊ से आ रहा था तो मुरादाबाद स्टेशन पर ताजिया रख दिया गया और वह बिल्कुल रस के ट्रंक के ऊपर रख दिया गया। वह कैसी भयङ्गा करने की नियत थी? कोई बजह नहीं कि ताजिया इतना बड़ा बना दिया जाये जिससे तार काटने की नीयत आये। तो इस प्रकार यह सुनिश्चित योजना चल रही है। अगर इस पर समय से पूर्व विचार नहीं किया गया तो हम बड़े संकट में फंस जायेंगे और हम देश की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे। अगर हम पर कहीं बाहरी आक्रमण हो गया और भीतरी तरीके से हम इस प्रकार कमजोर किये गये तो फिर हम बाहर रक्षा करेंगे या भीतर रक्षा करेंगे? वह हमारे लिये बड़ी कठिन समस्या हो जायेगी। इस पर आपको तुरंत विचार करना चाहिये।

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि बहुमत को दबाने के लिये इस सदन में भी भाषण किये जा रहे हैं। बहुमत को दबाने के लिए कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी की तरफ से प्रस्ताव आया है कि अल्प संख्यकों को ज्यादा जगहें दी जायें, उनका संरक्षण किया जाय। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो हायर पोजिशन है राष्ट्रपति की, उस स्थान पर अल्पसंख्यकों में से है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य जज के स्थान पर अल्पसंख्यकों के नुमाइन्दे ही हैं। इसलिए कोई कारण नहीं है

कि अल्प संख्यकों के लिये आप बहुसंख्यकों को दवाते चले जायें और वह कमजोर होते जायें। वह जाति जोकि देस की रीढ़ है और जोकि देस को बचा सकती है उसको कमजोर करके आप देस को कमजोर कर रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कहना उचित नहीं है।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : इस पर आप अक्षर अक्षी तरह से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो देस का बड़ा अहित होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे एक बात यह कहनी है कि बाहर से विदेशी भिखारीज तीस करोड़ रुपया हमें कन्वर्ट करने के लिये, इसाई बनाने के लिये भेजती है। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि गवर्नमेंट के थ्रू खर्च किया जाये। वह रुपया चाहे अस्पताल के लिये खर्च किया जाये या पढाई में खर्च किया जाये लेकिन विदेशी ताकतों को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वे देश में आकर हमें कन्वर्ट करें। आज इस देश में बहुत बड़ी कॉन्स्पिरेसी चल रही है और वह वह कि विदेशी लोग आकर हमें कन्वर्ट कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से हमारे देश को कमजोर किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा आपने इस देश में सबसे बढ़कर परिवार नियोजन को इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया है कि बच्चे मत पैदा करो। मैं तो यह देख रहा हूँ कि कुछ समय के पश्चात्, यहां पर जो मंजारिटी है वह माइनारटी में कन्वर्ट हो जायेगी और हम दूसरों के आधीन हो जायेंगे।

अन्त में मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान दीजिये। मैं आपका और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बेबी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल के बजट के अनुकान्त आय और व्यय में जो 290 करोड़ रुपये का बाटा है उसे पूरा करने के लिये माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने डिफिजिट फाइनेंसिंग की कारण ली है। मैं सन्नमता हूँ इसके अलावा और भी रास्ते

थे जिन्हें वे अपना सकते थे। एक रास्ता था आय के लिये दूसरे मर्कों को खोजना और दूसरा रास्ता था व्यय में कमी करना। अभी मुझे से पहले माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती मुखर्जी जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आज देश में किसानों के नाम पर एक ऐसा वर्ग पैदा हो रहा है जिसकी आय कर लगाये जाने वाली सीमा से कहीं ऊंची है।

उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसे किसान उन के इलाके में हैं जिनकी आय 15 से 20 हजार रुपया सालाना होती है। मैं ने भी देखा है कि बिहार के कुछ जिलों में हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी की कृपा से और उनकी चीनी की नीति के कारण मन्ने का बाम उन्हें इतना मिल रहा है कि एक, एक किसान एक, एक बीघे में 3 से 4 हजार रुपये तक कमाता है। ऐसे किसानों की कमी नहीं है जिनके कि पाश्च-5 और 10-10 बीघे जमीन है।

मैं एक बात बदलना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि हर एक राज्य में लैंड सीलिय हुई है किन्तु जो बड़े-बड़े किसान थे उन की सब जमीनें उन के किसी भाई, भतीजे या बेटे के नाम से पड़ी हुई हैं और उन की आमदनी इस वक्त में कम से कम लाखों रुपये तक पहुँची जाती है इसलिए समय आ गया है कि हम अपनी आय के जरियों को बढ़ायें और जो कृषि से आय हो रही है उस पर एक सीमा के बाद इनकम टैक्स लगायें। आज से 10 वर्ष पहले जैसे किसान होते थे वैसे किसानों की मैं बात नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन जो किसान के रूप में आज जमींदार होते जा रहे हैं उन के ऊपर भी हमें इनकमटैक्स लयाना चाहिए। कृषि से आय प्राप्त करने का जो एक अलग जरिया है उस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो शब्द आज के उस बड़े विवाद के विषय में कहना चाहूँगा। अभी मेरे पहले माननीय मधु लिमये ने बड़े गर्जन तर्जुन के साथ वित्त मंत्री और उन के मन्त्रालय की शिकायत की है। जिन लोगों के नाम उन्होंने लिये ऐसे एवैसीख के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

कोई गरणना नहीं की। मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां किसी ऐसे ऐसी के नाम लेकर वित्त मंत्री से यह पूछना कि उन्होंने उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या काम किया या क्यों नहीं किया यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जिसका कि जवाब न तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय दे सकते हैं न ही उन के कोई ऊँचे से ऊँचे अफसर दे सकते हैं। किन्तु मेरी समझ में यह जो सवाल है वह यह है कि जिन ऐसीज पर वह टैक्स करना चाहते हैं उन पर वह होता नहीं है लेकिन बेचारे गरीब और मिडिल क्लास के जो ऐसीज हैं उन के ऊपर अलबत्ता इस का बहुत बुरा असर हो रहा है। व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के आधार पर आप के द्वारा मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहूँगा कि आज इस सदन में जो चर्चाएं होती हैं उनसे उन लोगों का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता है जिनके कि नाम लिये जाते हैं, जिन के कि सम्बन्ध में इनकवायरी करने, टैक्स लगाने और जुर्माने करने की बातें कही जाती हैं लेकिन उस का असर आज हमारे अफसरों पर यह हो रहा है कि वे डिमीरेलाइज हो गये हैं और इस डिमीरेलाइजेशन की वजह से छोटे-छोटे ऐसीज, मिडिल क्लास ऐसीज के साथ यह इनकम टैक्स के बारे में जितनी कड़ाई हो रही है इसे वे ही जानते हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों की आय 10 से 20 हजार है, मुझे इस सदन में यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाये कि अफसरों में डिमीरेलाइजेशन आने की वजह से वह एक अनुत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण ढंग से काफी इनकम टैक्स उन ऐसीज पर लगा देते हैं क्योंकि वह कुछ भी अपने ढंग से निर्णय नहीं लेना चाहते और वह ऐसीज पर अधिक से अधिक टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उन बेचारे इनकम टैक्स अफसरों को डर रहता है कि अगर उन्होंने जरा भी अपना डिस्क्रिशन इस्तेमाल किया और बड़ा हुआ टैक्स नहीं लगाया तो कहीं उन का नाम भी सदन में न आ जाये, कहीं उन की भी चर्चा न हो जाये और कहीं उन से

इस के लिए जवाब न तलब कर लिया जाये। यही कारण है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि आज इनकम टैक्स अपीलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि जो प्राइमरी स्टेज पर ऐसीज पर टैक्स बैठाया जाता है वह जरूरत से ज्यादा होता है और लाचार होकर आयकरदाता उस बढ़े हुए ऐस-मैंट के खिलाफ अपील करते हैं और वह रकम अपील के बाद कम की जाती है। अगर माननीय वित्त मंत्री अपने मन्त्रालय से आय कर सम्बन्धी आकड़े इकट्ठा करेंगे तो उन को मालूम होगा और उन्हें बहुत से ऐसे केसज मिलेंगे जहां कि एक आयकरदाता ने 25,000 और 40,000 का रिटर्न दिखाया है लेकिन उस पर 3,4 लाख का टैक्स लगा दिया गया है। उस पर जुर्माना लगा दिया गया है। न तो उसे पेमेंट के लिए टाइम दिया गया है और नहीं उस को और किसी तरीके की राहत ही दी गई है। लाचार होकर उसे अपील करनी पड़ी है और तीन सालों के बाद उसे टैक्स में राहत मिली है, लेकिन तब काफी देर हो चुकी होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि कम से कम ऐसे उपाय सोचें और मैं अपने अन्य मित्रों से भी यह आर्ब करूँगा कि जिन लोगों का यहां प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं उन के इंटरैस्ट में और उन के स्वार्थ में ऐसी चर्चाओं को बंद करें जिस से हमारे अफसरों पर जो एक डिमीरेलाइजिंग एफैक्ट हो रहा है वह हट सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कहना तो मुझे अभी कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि समय कम है इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहूँगा। केवल वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो डाइरैक्ट टैक्सज के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दिये हैं उन के बारे में मैं दो, चार बात कहूँगा। उन्होंने क्लाज 7 के द्वारा संखान 153 में जो अमेंडमेंट किया है उस के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि वह 2,500 रुपये से अधिक जो खर्चा करेंगे या जो कोई चीज करेंगे, जो कुछ खरी-देंगे, उस में अगर बैंक या बैंक भोवर/इपड

देना होगा तो यह कहां तक व्यवहारिक होगा ? इस के बदले में मेरा एक सुझाव है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह काफी कारगर उपाय होना चाहिए। समय आ गया है कि हम ऐसे इनकम-टैक्स ऐसेसीज का एक पंजीकरण करें, उनका जैसे कि सेल्सटैक्स में हो रहा है वैसे उन का एक रजिस्ट्रेशन करें। अगर कोई ऐसेसी किसी दूसरे के साथ व्यापार करता है तो वह तब तक व्यापार नहीं कर सकेगा जब तक कि उस का इनकम टैक्स का रजिस्ट्रेशन न हो। आज हम जानते हैं कि हमारे अफसरों पर इतनी लाएब्लिटीज हैं उन को जिन लोगों का रुपया जमा है, जिन लोगों से उन्होंने माल खरीदा है, जिन्होंने उन्हें माल बेचा है, उन्हें सैक्शन 131 में बुला कर उनका इजहार लिया जाना है, उन से पूछा जाता है। अब आप सोचिये कि अफसरान के ऊपर कितना बोझा हो जाता है ? एक आयकर दाता के ऊपर कितना बोझा पड़ता है ? जब कोई व्यापार करता है तो अकेले व्यापार नहीं कर सकता। व्यापार करने के लिए कम से कम उसे 100 आदमियों से व्यवहार करना पड़ता है। अब होता यह है कि वह व्यापारी इनकमटैक्स आफिस में आता है। अब जहां तक बहीखाने देखने का सवाल है तो जब दूसरे व्यापारियों के केस आते हैं और उस से पूछा जाता है कि उमने उन्हें माल बेचा है या नहीं, खरीदा है या नहीं, गरज सबों में जाना पड़ता है। मैंने ऐसे लोगों को देखा है एक दिन नहीं, दो दिन नहीं, हफ्तों नहीं बल्कि महीनों तक इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की हाजिरी उन्हें हाजरी देनी पड़ती है। उन को किसी एक मामले में सैक्शन 131 में गवाही देनी है इसलिए वह इस बात को साबित करें कि जिन आदमियों का नाम इनकम टैक्स आफिसर पेश कर रहा है उस ने उन से वह चीज खरीदी है या नहीं ? उसका पैसा बीच में है या नहीं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे अफसरों का बहुत अधिक पैसा बच जायेगा यदि हम एक रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर हर एक ऐन्टी को दे दें और उस रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर

को यदि वह पेश करने देते हैं तो उस के साथ में 131 में जो सैकड़ों लोगों की गवाहियां होती हैं उस को जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। मुझे क्षमा किया जाये यह कहने के लिए आज हमारे डिपार्टमेंट का आधे से अधिक भाग सैक्शन 131 की कार्यवाही में लग जाता है। ऐसा कहना मेरी समझ में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

व्यक्तिगत आय पर जो सरलीकरण के लिए सरचार्ज लगा रहे हैं उस के लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ लेकिन अभी भी इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट में काफी सरलीकरण करने की जरूरत है।

उदाहरण के लिए कम्पनियों के ऐन्समेंट को ले ली लीजिये। कम्पनियों में बहुत से भेद हैं जैसे डोमैस्टिक कम्पनीज, फोरैन कम्पनीज, कम्पनीज इन विच्छ दी पब्लिक इज सव्सटेंशियली इंटरेस्टेड, कम्पनीज इन विच्छ दी पब्लिक इज नोट सव्सटेंशियली इंटरेस्टेड। इसी तरीके से आज उन विभिन्न कम्पनियों में ऐन्समेंट में भी अलग-अलग भेद हैं। अलग-अलग टैक्स का रेट उन में है। मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि श्री भूतलिंगम ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो विवेचन किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। श्री भूतलिंगम ने इन कम्पनियों के भेद को हटाने की सिफारिस की है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अब समय आ गया है जबकि वह इन कम्पनियों के भेद को हटायें। मैं जानता हूँ कि जहां तक उन 104 कम्पनियों का सवाल है उन से जितनी आय नहीं होती है डिपार्टमेंट का उस से अधिक खर्चा हो जाता है। जहां तक वह 10 प्रतिशत सरचार्ज का सवाल है वह जो 10 प्रतिशत सरचार्ज लगता है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already given him two minutes.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : You have been very liberal to others. I plead only for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of pleading. I know how to adjust the time. It is not possible to give him more time. He should conclude. Please conclude.

17 00 hrs.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : मैं आज के उस वादविवाद के ऊपर कुछ शब्द बोलना चाहता हूँ जिस के द्वारा एक डेफिनिशन जोड़ा गया है, जिस में कंसिलमेंट की डेफिनिशन जोड़ी गई है। कंसिलमेंट आफ इनकम टैक्स या चोरी अथवा बेईमानी करने के लिये अथवा वेल्थ टैक्स के लिये अगर कोई ऐसेसी असेट्स का दाम निर्धारित करता है तो उस से फर्क हो जाता है और उस को चोरी समझा जाता है। कानून के द्वारा आप को हक है कि छोड़े को हाथी बनायें और हाथी को गधा बनायें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी कानून के द्वारा यह चीज जायज नहीं मानी जा सकती। इस लिये मैं केवल एक सिफारिश करूँगा, और वह यह कि जहाँ पर कोई ऐसेसी अपने असेट्स की कीमत न दे तो डिपार्टमेंट का यह काम है कि वह उस की कीमत बतलाये। 200 या 250 रु० की चोरी करने पर अगर सारे के सारे असेट्स जब्त कर लिये जाये या भारी जुर्माना कर दिया जाये तो यह कहां तक उचित हो सकता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Dr. Surya Prakash Puri.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Is our party's time over ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday, because the Opposition was not present, I had to call three Congress Members one after the other. The balance of time is

maintained, and there is no possibility of extension.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I make one request ? If the Opposition Members were absent, the Members on this side had to speak in order to carry on the debate, is it the fault of the Members on this side of the House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday evening it so happened that they were not present. If I had given them more time then there could be objection. But I am giving them just what is due to them.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The Deputy Prime Minister is in charge of the House because he is more or less the leader of the House at this time.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : जब कोरम नहीं होता है तब हम बोलते हैं और जब कोरम होता है तब वह लोग बोलते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would have extended the time but exactly at six o'clock we have to adjourn today.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittorgarh) : We also should be given chance to speak.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Every Member has an equal right. In this House, we are the representatives of the people. There is no question of Congress and Opposition. We are all equal here and we should be given equal opportunities.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I wish to tell my hon. friends that I should be allowed more time to speak. Therefore, let them exercise restraint.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to adjourn at six o'clock. Otherwise, I would have extended the time.

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त विधेयक पर चर्चा करते हुए हमें वर्तमान अर्थ-व्यवस्था और दीर्घ-कालीन सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक होगा।

ग्राज जो सामान्य लोगों की दशा है और हमारे वित्त मन्त्री की जैसी निगाह सामान्य लोगों के ऊपर है, उस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह यह चाहते हैं कि कम आमदनी वाले लोगों पर, गांव या देहात के लोगों पर, जिन के पास पैसे कम हैं और जो बहुत ही गुरबत में तथा दीन हालत में रह रहे हैं, उन के ऊपर और भी आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ता चला जाये। लेकिन उन को अपनी इस धारणा में परिवर्तन लाना होगा।

ग्राज अगर आप गांवों की ओर जायें और सामान्य लोगों की हालत को देखें तो आप को एहसास होगा कि लोग बड़ी ही गुरबत की हालत में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी ओर जहां पर अचानक लोगों की नजर चली जाती है, जिस की चर्चा पूर्व वक्तव्यों ने भी की, वह है एकाधिकार। एकाधिकार व्यवस्था में, जहाँ कुछ ही लोगों में धन सिमट कर रह जाता है, एक आवश्यक परिवर्तन लाने की बहुत ही जरूरत है और आशा है कि वित्त मन्त्री इस ओर शीघ्र ही ध्यान देंगे।

इस के लिये यह आवश्यक बात है कि ऐसे स्थानों पर विशेषज्ञों को रक्खा जाये। जहां एक ओर हम देखते हैं कि हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को उस का अध्यक्ष या चेयरमैन बनाया जा सकता था, और भी जगहें हैं इस तरह की, लेकिन हमारी ग्राज की सरकार ने यह समझा, और उस को अनुभव हुआ, कि जो लोग पहले मंत्रालय में काम कर चुके हैं, बाद में चुनाव हार गये हों, शायद ऐसे व्यक्तियों को वहां का चेयरमैन बना देने से वहां की उत्पादन शक्ति बढ़ सकती है। लेकिन इस के लिये हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार नहीं, कांग्रेस की सरकार जिम्मेदार है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि आखिर किस भावना से प्रेरित हो कर वह से लोगों को उन में घसीटती चली जाती है।

हमें जिन बातों की ओर सब से पहले ध्यान

देना चाहिये वह है कृषि तथा कृषकों की ओर। जब भी हम को मौके मिले, हम ने यह प्रयास किया है कि हम उन कृषकों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करें और जैसी दशा उन की ग्राज है उस को सुधारने के लिये उन से प्रार्थना करें। जब यहां विद्युतीकरण और सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चल रही थी तब हमारे मन्त्री महोदय जो कि विद्युतीकरण और सिंचाई के हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास पैसे नहीं हैं, और हम अमुख अमुख कार्य को अभी नहीं ले सकते हैं। क्या मैं वित्त मन्त्री को यह सुझाव दे सकता हूं कि अगर वह चाहें तो कोई इस प्रकार का लोन प्लोट करें एक हजार या दो हजार करोड़ रुपयों का, जिस में कि न सिर्फ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी लोन प्लोट हो, तथा उस से सब से पहले जो हमारे यहां बिजली और सिंचाई की जरूरत है उस को पूरा करें, क्योंकि जब तक हम इस की पूर्ति नहीं करते तब तक हमारे यहां कृषि की हालत सुधर नहीं सकती है, और जब तक हम उन किसानों की हालत को नहीं सुधारते तब तक देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था कभी सुधर नहीं सकती ?

हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि राज्यों के पास जो पैसे हैं उन में से उन्होंने जो लोन लिया है उसे भी वापस करना है, लेकिन जब तक उन के पास पैसे नहीं होंगे, यह सम्भव नहीं है ?

हम देखते हैं कि ग्राज औद्योगिक शिथिलता है। उस के निदान के लिये यह जरूरी है कि राष्ट्र में जितनी पार्टियां हैं, और निस्संदेह निर्दलीय लोग भी हैं, जिन के अच्छे सुझाव हो सकते हैं, इस औद्योगिक शिथिलता को दूर करने के लिये उन की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय, जो कि इस मामले के ऊपर विचार कर के सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे और उस के अनुसार कार्य हों।

मुद्रा बाहुल्य पर रोक लगाने पर भी हम को विचार करना होगा और मैं समझता हूं कि

[डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी]

हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जो इस बात को स्वयम् समझते हैं कि यह काम किया जाना चाहिये।

आज बिहार के सीमा क्षेत्र हैं, वे हमारा ध्यान अपनी ओर आकृष्ट कर रहे हैं। विदेशी मुद्रा और विदेशी चीजें हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से हो कर हमारे देश में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में लाई जा रही हैं। यहां तक हालत आ पहुँची है कि करेंसी नोट्स भी ठीक उसी प्रकार के जिस प्रकार के हमने प्रचलित किए हुए हैं बाहर से छाप कर, पता नहीं किस देश से आ रहे हैं। यह खबर बिहार के कुछ अखबारों में छपी है। बिहार के अखबारों ने कहा है कि सरकार इसे जल्दी रोकने का प्रयास नहीं करेगी तो हमारे यहां की जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था है, उसको बिगाड़ने के प्रयत्न में ये जो बाहरी शक्तियां हैं ये सफल हो पायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस ओर अविलम्ब ध्यान दें।

मैं आपको अपना स्वयं का अनुभव बताता हूँ। आज बाजार में अगर आप जायें और सस्ते कलम की खोज करें तो सब से पहले आपको कुछ ऐसे कलम बताये जायेंगे, ऐसे कलम दिखाये जायेंगे, जिन पर चिंग चांग जैसा कोई नाम लिखा हुआ होगा। पता नहीं कहाँ से ये आए हैं। कम से कम हमारे यहाँ तो बनते नहीं हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीन से आए हैं।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : पता नहीं कहाँ से आए हैं लेकिन वे कलम बाजार में आए हैं और बिक रहे हैं।

श्री पीलु मोडी (गोधरा) : उसी कलम से बजट लिखा गया है।

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : ऐसी और भी चीजें आई हैं और बिक रही है। सब से खतरनाक बात यह है कि करेंसी नोट्स यहां पहुँचाये जाते हैं। विदेशों से छप कर ये आते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री जी अविलम्ब इस ओर

ध्यान दें। विदेशी कुछ शक्तियां हैं जोकि हमारी अन्दरूनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ने का प्रयास कर रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हम कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, तब तक हमारी यह आर्थिक अवस्था सुधर नहीं सकती है।

मैंने नेपाल के कुछ सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया है। जो कुछ मुझे पता चला है उसको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां बिहार से कुछ खाद्य सामग्री विदेशों में चोरी छिपे भेजी जा रही है। इससे हमारे देश के ऊपर नहीं तो कम से कम बिहार राज्य की खाद्य स्थिति के ऊपर काफी गहरा असर पड़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया भी है लेकिन ठोस रूप में नहीं गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी ठोस कदम सरकार की ओर से उठाये जाने चाहियें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I rise on a point of order and I want you to protect the rights of Members of Parliament. I have come here—every Member comes here—to ventilate the grievance of his constituency here and to project the policy of the Government. The freedom of speech given under the Constitution but it is limited by the rules of this House. In regulating the business of the House the Chair has to see that persons who are entitled to speak are not prevented from speaking. Coming to the present problem...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to raise that point you can do so on some other occasion—not to day. We have to adjourn at 6 O'clock today.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is customary during discussion on the Finance Bill and on the budget, any subject can be considered and dealt with by all the hon. Members who take part in it. I am very happy that on this Finance

Bill most of the hon. Members who spoke confined themselves to the issues mostly relating to the Finance Bill and I am very happy, therefore, that there was a concentration on the consideration of this Bill which is all to the good.

But before I deal with the criticisms relating to the Finance, Bill I must in fairness to the House, to myself and to my son, give facts about what my hon. friend Shri Umanath referred to as an impropriety. The insinuation was much more than that, but he did not have the courage to make insinuation explicitly.

SHRI UMANATH : I mean it, and I am not afraid of saying it before you a thousand times if I mean it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member in that case had no business to speak like that.

SHRI UMANATH : On the question of propriety ; I stand by it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Even propriety is not contained in it. That is what I want to explain. Let him know that my son has given up business from the year 1964 ; not now. After I had gone out of the Ministry he wrote to me that he wanted to serve me and serve the public and "now that I was out of the Ministry nobody will be able to say anything." Therefore he went out of business and joined me as my private secretary. I could not afford in those days any other private secretary and he was good enough to come and serve me as my private secretary and from that time he has continued to serve me as my private secretary, even today, but he is not borne on Government establishment. He is not paid by Government anything for that matter.

He therefore accompanied me in September-October when I had gone out for more than a month, because many friends said that I should be accompanied by him as my personal, private secretary, to look after me. I did not want that but he himself wanted it because he was very keen to look after me which naturally he thought he should do. But he came at his own expense and not at Government expense whatsoever, and nothing undue was given to him, what is not given to other

people. I can stand witness to it because he was with me all the while. No unauthorised expenditure has been made by him anywhere, and yet my hon. friend says that there is impropriety.

This time, when I went out, he went out before that. I did not want to take him on a three or four days' tour, but he had been invited from Japan, from Taiwan, from Korea and he had arranged his tour from the 1st to the 24th April, and in that course he went also to Manila where I was staying and he came there and he was there with me. That is true because he wanted to look after me when I was out. But that was in the course of the tour. No money was given by Government. The tour was prepared by those those who had invited him and those who invited him paid for the expenses. There was no question of the Government paying anything.

The question of diplomatic passport also has been raised. I said that as far as I know there was a diplomatic passport. I find I am wrong. There was a proposal to give him an official passport, not from me but from the Secretariat probably, with the permission of the Prime Minister. But my son who was criticised about this on the last occasion in Parliament refused to take this passport and he went on his own private passport.

In spite of all this, my hon. friend, not knowing facts, goes on saying this, because he takes his information and his cue from a yellow paper which has been pursuing me for the last 20 years. I am happy it is pursuing me. For two years in the meanwhile, about 10 years ago, he wrote in my favour and I considered it a liability because if he wrote against me I think I am clear. If he writes in my favour I am quite sure I am of no account.

That is my opinion of him and that is why he goes on writing against me. If my hon. friend is a good friend of his and wants to take cue from him I do not grudge him that friendship.

SHRI UMANATH : My information is not from any paper.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It cannot be. What he said was something like it. Therefore, there is no question of my son having gone on any business purpose what-

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soever. Some papers did write and after that something came up here also. It was said that he had headed an official mission to Korea. There was no official mission and there was nothing to be headed, and I still somebody thought to behead him. That is all that I can say. But these things are very common in this country and I am afraid these things are happening in this honourable House also. It is the height of irresponsibility and it sets a very bad example for the society as a whole. It is, therefore, Sir, I had to take some time on this.

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye also referred to him but he said "the son of a senior Minister" or something like that. This had also come in the papers and therefore I connected the two. Otherwise I would not have known it. Even there he was entirely wrong. Shri Kapadia to whom he referred is not a friend of my son. He is a speculator. He goes on doing this kind of thing. But to the budget there could be nothing attributed by speculation. If it had been seen it would have been found that between the two there is no connection whatsoever. I am very happy. I consider myself fortunate that nothing goes out of the budget. So far God has been very kind to me although some of my friends have not been. They would have certainly held me responsible for it if something had happened like that. God has always been kinder to me than to my hon. friends because they think they can achieve a political victory in this matter. Are politics going down to this wretched level? I do not understand where we are going. I am therefore very deeply pained that a reference was made to this by an hon. Member like Shri Umanath or Shri Madhu Limaye for whose courage I have great respect—but a mad courage has no meaning and a courage which goes at other people without verifying facts has also no meaning—...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब दें। साधारणतः बैंक रेट के उतार-चढ़ाव के बारे में घोषणा बुद्धवार को होती है। वजट गुरुवार को पेश किया गया और बैंक रेट को घटाने की घोषणा

शनिवार को हुई। यह खबर लीक हो गई थी कि सरकार ने बैंक रेट को घटाने का फैसला किया है। क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात की जांच की है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But you also mentioned the name of Kapadia.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह फाँट है। इसकी जांच होने चाहिए। मैंने किसी इर्रेसपासिबल एलो जर्नल से यह खबर नहीं ली। इकानॉमिक एंड पॉलीटिकल बीकली में यह दिया हुआ है कि स्टॉक एक्सचेंज पर इस का क्या असर हुआ और कैसे स्पेकुलेशन किया गया। उप-प्रधान मंत्री मेरे बारे में यह नहीं कह सकते कि मैंने किसी येलो जर्नल से यह खबर ली है। वह इस का खुलासा करें।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I did not connect my hon. friend to the yellow journal. That honour I gave to my hon. friend Shri Umanath.

SHRI UMANATH : I disowned that honour. My information was independent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : About the bank rate nobody knew anything except me and the Governor. We had talked about it. This talk was on for a year. Still nobody knew about it. But if somebody thought of something and made some speculation how can the Governor be responsible, how can I be responsible, let alone my son. Even in the year 1962-63 a pseudonymous complaint was sent to the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru against my son. He sent it to me. I requested him to make an inquiry in any manner that he liked, through any agency that he liked and then deal with it as best as he could. Recently somebody wrote even in this matter to the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

And I have written to her that I should be very happy if she made any inquiry that she thought fit through any agency that she considered suitable. She made her own inquiries, whatever they might be, and said

"this is ridiculous ; but what can be done, if people say like that ?" I said : I do consider these ridiculous ; but I do not want you to go by my opinion ; I would like you to make inquiries through whatever sources you like.

Let me tell my hon. friend that I have greater regard for proprieties than any one of them. I have made inquiries through the police against my son whenever some papers have complained. I have not let it alone. And I am happy that my son was always found miles away from any kind of these things. It was only some perverse people who were trying to circulate these rumours against him. But that I cannot avoid. And when they find they cannot write anything against me which is murky they try to bring him in. This is the kind of way they are functioning. If this is the way the public life is continued, I do not know what is going to happen to this country. But I have greater hope in my country and I am quite sure that this is a passing phase. Even this will perhaps add to the richness of experience of society so that those who talk like this, will not venture to do so in future. I am not referring in this matter to my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. He is always eager to expose wrong things, wherever they happen. But may I request him to ponder for a minute and consider whether he alone is the honest man and we on this side, none of us, are anxious to keep honesty or to see that honest methods are established ? I would say that that would be the height of arrogance if he thought like that. That is what I would like to tell him.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप यह आरोप क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इस लिए कर रहा हूँ कि आप बार-बार ऐसी बातें कहा करते हैं और जब आप को पूरी सूचना और स्पष्टीकरण दिया जाता है, तब भी आप मानते नहीं हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आप पर आरोप नहीं किया है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आपने मुझ पर आरोप किया है । पहले भी किया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सरकार पर आरोप कर रहा हूँ । वह एक अलग बात है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आप ने मुझ पर यह आरोप किया है कि मैं झूठ बोलता हूँ ।

This is the worst charge and therefore, I am pointing this out to him. Please do not try to arrogate to yourself all the honesty and not leave anything to other people. This is a matter where one has to be very careful. I know what propriety my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, believes in. He believes in all underground methods and underground dealings. That is a speciality in which he and his friends and their philosophy always indulges in. Therefore, what does he know about propriety ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अंडरग्राउंड काम केवल उन की मानोपली नहीं है । फेडको के मामले में महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा बड़ा अंडरग्राउंड काम हुआ है ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will say about Fedco also.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I suggest that this is giving too much of time for a personal question ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it was raised twice in the House. Acharyaji was not in the House at that time. When these allegations were made I had observed that the Finance Minister, when he replies, should reply to this also. So, it is perfectly within his right to deal with it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I request my hon. and respected friend, Kripalaniji, that he should put himself in my position and then consider what it means ? If these things are going to be repeated...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Treat them with contempt.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I treat them with contempt. But, unfortunately, there are hon. Members who do not treat them with contempt and begin to believe

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in these things. This has to be remembered by a person in a responsible position because it does a lot of harm. Therefore, I have got to refer to this and if I do not do so it would be considered wrong. Four years ago when I was not a Minister...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : He is taking inordinate time.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is the time when I have got to speak out. I have put up with this kind of thing for long...*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Minister have his say ; because, you all had your say earlier. This interruption is not fair.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have suffered all along from this kind of calumny silently and I treated it with contempt. But when I find it being repeated here in my presence, I would have failed in my duty if I had not said something and it is, therefore, that I have said all this. If I say it, it is said that I am paying inordinate attention to it or taking too much time. And if I do not say anything, it is said : "how can he say anything ? Therefore, he is silent." Is this the way of dealing with the problem ? I am not saying these things to Acharyaji. But there are others who say it. Please do not think I am questioning your motive. I quite agree with you. But in the world in which we live we have also to learn to live and to let live. But I find the time has come when the whispering campaign ought to be brought to an end.

Therefore I had to speak about it and at some length.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Can they be stopped ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If they do not stop, it does not matter. I have said what I had to say.

I will like now, Sir, to refer to the matters which have been referred to with regard to the Finance Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, thought that this was all senseless, that is, some of the

things that we did. I do not know what sense means in that case. If he says that this is senseless and if I say that he is senseless, both of us will be senseless. But I cannot say that because I have the highest respect for his intelligence, experience and integrity. I cannot, therefore, say that. Therefore I have got to bear with this. What else can I say ? But may I plead with him and say that it is not all that senseless as it appears ?

After all, what has been done ? One has not taken away by the right hand what is given by the left hand. I have given by the right hand, not by the left hand. If it had been said that I have given by the right hand and taken away by the left hand, it would have been something. But that also is not true. I have not taken away anything. I have taken away only some of the undue profits that would have accrued to incomes above a certain level as a result of the concessions given. That I owed to the public in this country and to the nation. If I did not do it, I would have failed in my duty.

It is also asked why I did not apply the discontinuance of deposits annuity from this very year or some other concession from this very year. My hon. friend himself welcomed the new step that I had taken last year of giving not retrospective effect but prospective effect to all financial legislations. If I have followed that up now, how can it be said that we should have done otherwise ?

If I gave effect to it from 1967-68, what would happen ? I would have to return several things which have been paid. I would have to tax them further also. As a consequence of that how many things would have happened ? That would have been far more harassing to the people, I think, than what I have done. It is, therefore, that I have got to do it ; it is not as if I want to take away in another way something which I give in one way. I do not want to trade on false colours. I have not done anything where I have claimed that I have given many things. I have not said that. I have tried to straighten out certain things. I have tried to remove some harassment and I have given some small incentives. That is all that I have said. I do not want to claim

anything more than that. It is not possible to do anything more than that. That is all that I have said.

Now, what is wrong in prescribing the penalties that I have prescribed for wealth-tax? It is said that it should be related to tax. It had been related to taxes so long but it has had no effect. I have therefore, to devise very heavy punishments for these things. These punishments certainly are heavy. They may be called even cruel. But for a very bad disease... (Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY : They are impossible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend will find this soon possible. He himself will have the experience of it. Everybody will have the experience of it. He knows many friends who must be doing it and he will see that they also realise this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is what you have suggested possible?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is nothing impossible about it. What am I doing? I am only trying to see that whatever is concealed is taken away. That is all that I am trying to do. Why? Because all these concealments are done in order to profit in terms of money. Unless they lose more money it will not be possible to see that these people have any fear and will not conceal. When they find that in order to save Rs. 5,000 they will have to lose a lakh of rupees. I am quite sure that they will not want to save that Rs. 5,000. They will rather lose Rs. 10,000 but not take the risk of losing a lakh of rupees. This is the position that I want to achieve. It is, therefore, that I have brought in this punishment.

It is possible that something else may result out of this. I do not want to be a prophet and say that this is going to do the trick. This is not the only measure that can do the trick. There is a series of measures which are going to come slowly in course of time. Then we will find that integrity will be restored as far as it is possible in human society for it to be restored.

That is the purpose of bringing in these measures, not any one measure at one time but in a graduated way. This is what I propose to do.

My hon. friends said that the excise duty will now be recovered on the basis of self-assessment and therefore, they will evade this duty and will not pay anything. I have there obliged these rich friends whom he thinks they are my special friends—that is what he seems to have alleged; he is also my friend, as good friend as other men; let him be sure of it; I treat all as my friends...

SHRI UMANATH : It is a compliment to me for treating me as equal with them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know whether it is a compliment to you or to them. I consider both as my friends. That is also something about me. If I call you a friend, somebody else might say, what is it? Therefore, please don't run away like this. That may be a good report but it does not mean good sense.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Somebody might say what you are.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : All of us know what we are. Acharyaji knows what he is and I know what I am. There is no difficulty about it. (Interruption) If I retort to Acharyaji, he will get angry. I respect him too much to make him angry. Therefore, I do not want to retort to him.

About excise duty, he does not know that these people will have to deposit in accounts in advance. It is not to be paid afterward. There must always be a little surplus in the deposit accounts for goods cleared. Therefore, if goods are cleared, moneys will be paid in advance. It is not as if this will go away like that. Let him not be afraid of this kind of self-assessment.

Then, they will also have to give returns, weekly, daily or fortnightly, whatever we decide, for matter of convenience on both sides and for matter of seeing that proper supervision is exercised. Those returns will be as to what is cleared everyday and what is said everyday. There will be periodical checks by highly-placed

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officers who will see to it whether they have paid it properly or not, whether they have evaded anything, and if things are found to be evaded, then, the same penalty like the Wealth Tax will come in and it will go even to the forfeiture of the factories sometimes. That is what I want to do.

Let my friends not think that I am giving a facility without responsibility. But this facility was absolutely necessary because I found that it was getting an unholy alliance between these producers and the excise staff which was not always of a very high calibre or of a high grade. Therefore if they succumb to temptation, I have got to consider that that is a human frailty which I must not always keep before them. I have to take away these things because of that. If they are afraid that this will lead to retrenchment, well, we cannot have it bothways. I cannot always be criticised saying, there is extra expenditure in Government and there is surplus staff and I must keep it all. Both things cannot be said. If it is surplus, it has to be retrenched. But we will try to see, as far as possible, that most of it is absorbed or all of it is absorbed. I am trying to find out ways and means to do so. I would be the last person to put anybody on the street if I can help otherwise.

There is a lot of wrong conditioning in this country in the matter of employment. But it is not a creation of this Government. It is what we have inherited in this country. We have not yet been able to cope with it fully. I agree to that. I will not say that we have succeeded in having the magic wand. But we have got to deal with it from day-to-day and that is what is being done. I cannot deny that there is poverty in this country. But nobody can say that there is more poverty in this country than it was in 1945-46. If anybody says that, I do not want to use any adjective for him. Anybody who has sense will know what that means. If one says that poverty has not been eradicated, I have to admit it. It will take time before it can be eradicated. It will take some years before we can make further progress to show that.....

SHRI UMANATH : Your own figures show that real income of the working po-

pulation has gone down. The official figures themselves show that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The difficulty is with official figures. That is my difficulty. We have not been able to arrive at proper methods of getting accurate figures. There also, we are new and what happens is that the figures which are collected are figures of the organized sector, and the unorganized sector is not at all included in it. Therefore, these statistics convey.....

SHRI UMANATH : The unorganized sector will be worse off.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend does not understand statistics. What am I to do? He only understands underhand dealings; he does not understand over-hand dealings. How can I help it? If he exercises a little patience and tries to understand from me, I am prepared to explain at any time; I have never been averse to explaining to him; on the contrary, as much time as he wants, I am prepared to discuss with him. I am prepared to learn from him because everybody has something to teach. I have no doubt in my mind about that. But one cannot say that I must learn everything from him, as he wants me to. That, I am not going to do. That, I do not expect him to do. Therefore.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : If both of them meet, neither of them would learn.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend judges only from his own case. Therefore, he applies that standard to everybody. What am I to do? This is what is happening. Each one tries to judge in the same manner in which he goes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If two of us meet, at least one of us will learn. Wild horses will not drive me to say which one it will be.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You will come out very badly out of it. He knows his place very well.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : If we are not to mention official figures, what are we to mention ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not finding fault with my hon. friends for mentioning these figures. I am only trying to explain the difficulties in the way and the wrong picture which emerges out of these. That is what I am trying to point out. I am not finding fault with anybody. After all, they have to be used. We have also to get these figures. We have got to depend on statistics, I cannot say that we cannot depend on statistics; we have to depend on statistics. But let us also have some common-sense view of it, and not merely go away in the heat of political controversy and deny the evidence of one's eyes and ears. This is all that I beg of my hon. friends—to give more weight to their eyes and ears, than to their judgment about politicians excluding themselves.

Then the question of BOAC was referred here ; there were some three or four cases referred to by my hon. friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye. On the three or four cases which he referred to, I have written to him at length. I have tried to explain to him whatever I could ; I have kept nothing back, and even now, if he wants any further information, I am always prepared to give...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Action.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am taking whatever action I am capable of, what I think is proper, and not whatever he thinks is proper. After all, he will concede to me the right to decide. Of course, if he thinks that I have no courage, which also is his monopoly, I have no quarrel. I cannot claim perfect courage or perfect sense in any matter. If that is the privilege of some people, I certainly would admire them, but beyond that what am I to say ? In this matter of three or four cases also, that is what has been done. In one case where he said that I had said something to the effect that it cannot be re-opened from more than 16 years, I had also told him that, if in a judgment it is said that something was hidden, then I can open it, and that is also what is being considered, I had said that too.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने आपका ध्यान इनकम ऐक्ट के सैक्शन 277 की ओर दिलाया था जिसके अन्तर्गत आप झूठे एकाउन्ट्स देने वालों के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल प्राजीक्यूशन कर सकते हैं और कम से कम 6 महीने और अधिक से अधिक 5-6 साल की सजा दिला सकते हैं। लेकिन उस सैक्शन का इस्तेमाल इन तीन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ नहीं किया गया, दूसरे सैक्शन को आप ला रहे हैं। इस के बारे में आप बतलायें।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We have prosecuted people in the past. Now also we are prosecuting them. In prosecutions it is always difficult to get convictions, and, therefore, one has to be very careful. Unless there is proper proof, one cannot go on launching prosecutions, and therefore, compromises are made, heavy penalties are taken and prosecutions also get compounded. I have not got all the figures with me here just now, but I have some figures which I can give my hon. friends if they want.

In the year 1964-65, there were 15 prosecutions out of which 8 were acquitted, we have gone in appeal over them but the appeals are not yet decided. Then, one prosecution was stayed. One prosecution was compounded for Rs. 1½ lakhs. In five prosecutions, 18 people were there, and 12 were acquitted, and 6 are pending. This is the history of these prosecutions.

In 1966-67, there were 4 prosecutions and in 1967-68 there were 6 and there are 20 more which are just now being taken up, and they have been sanctioned already. I have said that in every case where prosecution can be launched it must be launched so that there will be no question why prosecution is launched or not launched, in addition to any penalties that may be levied, wherever such a course is possible.

There are some hon. friends who are saying that we should not have this kind of double punishments. It is not a question of double punishments. Where persons evade the laws and make defaults, whatever punishments can be given under the law ought to be given. If there are two punishments, then two punishments ought to be given. I have no doubt about it in my mind. Therefore, we have been taking more and more to this method of

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prosecution, but we have got to see that there should not be more acquittals than convictions, and, therefore, one has to be careful in this matter. In a democratic society, courts have independent judgment as they should always have, and there are lawyers who defend them and wherever there are loopholes which loopholes can happen; people do get acquitted. That does not mean that the prosecutions were wrong. But if there are too many acquittals then also there will be an allegation that it is a harassment made and Government are only trying to be vindictive or revengeful. Against this also, Government have got to be careful. It is therefore that one has got to act with care in these matters.

If we are devising measures which will give larger punishments it is because I have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to check the going down of morality, which is happening, unless fear is injected in the minds of those who easily get tempted to lapse that if they do so they will have to pay greater penalty; otherwise, it may not be possible to bring in more integrity into these transactions. Therefore, this is being done. My hon. friends know that this is the experience of the world very few people are moral for the sake of morality. Most of the people are moral only because of fear of society or of Government. That is the position in the world all over from all times and not only now. That is why Governments also are required. Otherwise why are governments required?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : He cannot say this about Shri A. S. Saigal.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend Shri S. A. Dange as usual with his great analytical ability said many things but not with his usual vigour which seems to have fallen. He said 'what has Government done to see that the calamities which came are not repeated?'. Does my hon. friend think that this Government has power over rains, that this Government has power over the whole world that there will be no war and there will be no crisis in this country? These calamities cannot be averted by Government, but what Government can do is to

cultivate more strength in the economy of this country and in the people of this country which will be able to face these better than what we are able to do now.

For that purpose, we are trying to see that there is more irrigation, that lands are better cultivated, that there are better seeds, that there is more water supply in various ways which we can give so that in times when monsoon fails, these can be utilised. But there is also a limit to this because if there is no rain, even rivers cannot give water; of course, tanks and other things always dry up and even wells dry up. Therefore, it is not possible to provide against all these things. If my hon. friend thinks that we have not learnt a lesson, in his vocabulary we will never learn any lesson, because his philosophy of life is quite different from the philosophy of life which we on this side believe in. Therefore, it is not possible for me to satisfy him.

He tries to advise me in terms of the philosophy in which I believe. Does he understand that philosophy at all? I would like to discuss it with him. Let him understand it and then let him give me advice. I do not presume to advise him as to what he should do because it would be futile. I know what he believes in, and what he does is consistent with what he believes in. Why should I advise him? Why should I be his mentor? I cannot be and I cannot say that I am wiser than him. He believes honestly in what he holds.

SHRI PILOO MÓDY : Please remind that he has only 8 minutes more.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I know it.

Then it is said that facile pleasure is shown by this Government. Again, this is his pet sentence because there is a good harvest, we have not said that because there is a good harvest, everything is done. Here again something was taken to be said and I was being twitted for saying that we have turned the corner. Where is the corner turned? It was called a graceful lie. How can there be in any lie? May be in their vocabulary. But I can never find any grace in any lie at any rate. I do not believe even in white lies.

and black lies. All lies are lies. How can there be white lies and black lies? I do not know. So there can be no question of any graceful lie.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusaraj) : He believes only in white money and black money.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : But will he not admit that after two very bad years a good harvest does give hope to the people, does give strength to the economy to some extent? But that does not mean that it is going to solve all the problems. I have also said that we require one more good harvest at any rate to see that we are able to say that we have turned the corner and that we are out of difficulty. I am only saying that we are just turning the corner. Should we not say that? Yes, my hon. friend wants to make the country believe that everything is wrong, everything is bad in this country, everything is going down, there is chaos. That is his philosophy because without chaos he cannot come up. Therefore he wants to make people believe that there is chaos there are forces of darkness all round. If in his darkness some light is thrown, if anybody begins to throw some light, he says, 'Disappear. This darkness is very good for me. Why are you trying to disturb me?' There I am very sorry I cannot oblige him and maintain the darkness. That is all I would say.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Why is he sorry for his achievements.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Who is sorry for my achievements? I am not sorry. These again perversity cannot go any farther. That is all I can say?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I had asked whether in his philosophy there is room for unemployment relief when society is in the grip of a recession. Has he an answer to that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no scope for unemployment relief by unemployment wages in my philosophy.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : That is right.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In my philosophy, there is abundant provision...

SHRI S. A. DANGE : For starvation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI :for giving work. —Again perversity comes in. He does not even want to hear me. I am saying that I believe in giving work to everybody and give him a smaller wage, if necessary, if I cannot afford more. But I must give him work. I have not succeeded even in doing that. I must admit it to my shame. That is not my fault. That is the fault of conditions in which the country is placed. He might say why I am saying all things here. I do not want to say, but I must say that he is adding more to these conditions than anybody else.

It is, therefore, that I have got to see these things. Not that he is the creator of it; he has not got that capacity; he cannot do that. But he does aid and does try to create those conditions. That does not require much capacity. A house can be burnt with onlone match stick. If it is to be erected it requires many people and a lot of money.

SHRI PILOO MODY : And architects.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My friend knows. They have to prosper. I do not think that I should take more time.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : What about Fedco?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These persons were convicted and sent to jail.

SHRI UMANATH : They were not sent to jail.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They were convicted and sent to jail also. I know. They were in jail for sometime. They were then sent to hospital and in the hospital also they were in custody; they were technically in jail; they were under custody even in the hospital. After sometime the doctors gave them a certificate that if they stayed in jail any longer they would die. Therefore, the Maharashtra Government exercised their right under the code and remitted the sentence. When I knew that, I wrote to the Maharashtra Government that I felt very sorry and unhappy about it and that what we had

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done, in my view, was not a good thing. That is all that I can say.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस से अधिक कुछ नहीं करेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : इस से अधिक करने के लिए मेरे पास अधिकार नहीं है। भाई हैब इन।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा है कि इस से अधिक मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर कोड की धारा 401 के तहत यह ऐक्शन लिया गया है। उस में एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेंट का उल्लेख है। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि कनविक्षन प्राप्त करना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इस केस में बड़ी मेहनत के बाद कनविक्षन प्राप्त किया है। मैं उन का ध्यान संविधान की धारा 256 और 257 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ :

The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union.

इन 256 और 257 धाराओं और वह क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर कोड की धारा 401 के मुताबिक एप्रोप्रियेट गवर्नमेंट का क्या मतलब है ? जहां गवर्नर और राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा माफी का सवाल है उस में यह साफ लिखा हुआ है कि जो केन्द्रीय कानून है और यह केन्द्रीय कानून के तहत कार्रवाई हुई तो उसके मुताबिक राष्ट्रीपति माफी कर सकते हैं। राज्यों के कानून के बारे में यह आप अपने एटार्नी जनरल और सोलिसिटर जनरल से पूछ कर इस सदन को बतलायें कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस के बारे में कार्रवाई कर सकती है या नहीं करना आप कड़े कानूनों और सजाओं का पीनैल प्राविजंस और कनविक्षन का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा। आप लोगों को सजा देते जायेंगे और राज्य सरकार उन को छोड़ देगी। कुछ यहां नहीं होगा केवल एक अराजकता पैदा होगी

इसलिए जरा इस को गहराई में जाकर देख लिया जाय।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that this has been examined ; it has always been examined. It is not that the Government of India has any appellate authority over the rights and powers exercise by the State or a Governor. There is no such right given under the Constitution. If we have to take any action under the directive powers, we have got to prove that they were entirely wrong and that is not an easy thing to prove.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put to the vote of the House the amendment moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The question is :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1968-69, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Bibhuti Mishra
- (2) Shri Tridib Chaudhri
- (3) Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
- (4) Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani
- (5) Shri Madhu Limaye
- (6) Shri M. R. Masani
- (7) Shri Nath Pai
- (8) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
- (9) Shri S. C. Samanta
- (10) Shri K. N. Tewari
- (11) Shri R. Umanath
- (12) Shri Tenneti Viswanatham ; and
- (13) Shri S. M. Banerjee

with instructions to report by the 6th May, 1968."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 1, 1968/ Vaisakha 11, 1890 (Saka).