

Model

Speed Dictations

Volume – I

Perfect Guide for Speed Tests & Transcriptions

For the students of
Grade I, SSC/U.P.S.C. / MOP/MOMSP and
ITI / CITS Examinations



Dr. G. D. Bist
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Model
Speed Dictations
(Volume 1)

For All Courses

Steno Grade D/C/B & ITI/CTIS/MOP/MOM&SP

By



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Preface

Learners of Simple (*Pitman*) Shorthand (Self-Learning) Series have proved that quick success in professional skills are achieved by using selected dictation material saving your valuable time and using your energy in proper direction. The Series of Books provide full help required in qualifying the Shorthand Tests with in the shortest possible time, and secure multiple jobs in Central/State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and Multi-national companies. Students wasting their precious time and energy in writing wrong outlines due to improper Guidance in Theory and raw material from newspapers or shorthand magazines produced by non-expert commercial institutions get very little success after repeated attempts for years.

The Author is continuously engaged in innovative methods and improvements in shorthand writing skills on the analysis of difficulties of enthusiastic students or Teachers. Therefore, the revised editions of Model Speed Dictations, Subject-wise Volumes 1 to 4 have been re-arranged and up-dated maintaining similarity in the pattern of reading and writing dictations. These Selected Ex-tempore Speeches from the Debates of both Houses of Parliament, used in Shorthand Tests, these cover a wide range of topics and terminologies subject-wise. The Shorthand Script is given on the Left Page, and Transcript on the Right Page for Dictations at wanted speeds of 60, 80, 100, 120 w.p.m. for Gr. D, C or B and for Parliamentary Reporters. The / sign is given at every 20 words and Dictations are edited in such a way that two or more Dictations Passages can be joined without variation in counted words.

Part I of this Book contains Reading and Writing Dictations on Agriculture, Irrigation and Power. In-text-words and phrases have been given in the beginning.

Part II contains Reading and Writing Dictations on General Budget, Appropriation and Finance which cover a wide area of topics and the terminology. In-text words and phrases have been given in the beginning to facilitate correct writing. All subjects are covered in 4 volumes. This Book contains 90 Dictations with full shorthand script.

It is hoped that this will help you better to get your success within the shortest possible time.

3rd September, 2012

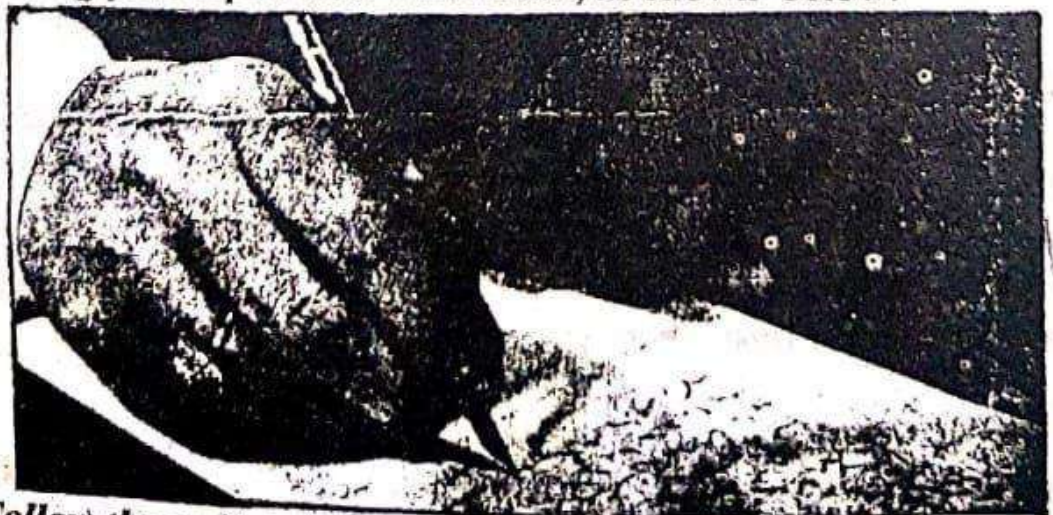
Dr. G. D. Bist
Author

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Directions for Shorthand Learners

- (1) Read the Shorthand Script given on the left side of the page and copy the shorthand script in your Short-hand Note Book. Write proper sizes of outlines in fine script to facilitate correct reading.
- (2) Take Dictation of the passage at the wanted speeds. Read back the script and check the wrong outlines and omissions. Practise again the phrases and in-text words used in the Dictation script and write the Dictation at a faster speed.
- (3) Unnecessary phrases or material given in Shorthand Magazines will waste your time and energy without success.
- (4) Use Audio CDs for Dictation to gain self-confidence. Fast success is achieved by self-learning series of Books and CDs available for Short Forms & Phrases and Dictations at desired speeds.
- (5) Learn turning/shifting of pages of Notebook with left hand and holding pencil/pen with write hand, as shown below:



Follow these directions strictly to achieve your goal quickly.

Intext Words/Short-forms/Phrases on Agriculture

hyper-inflation	from the point of view
stabilising	unrealistic
during the last few years	26 or 27 years
mis-spent	Comptroller & Auditor General
scarcity	instead of
Public Distribution System	wholesale trade
vulnerable	drought
we did not do	exaggerated
capabilities	possibilities
heartening	disheartening
Chief Minister	junction
it was necessary	it was not necessary
it is necessary	land reform
land revenue	agricultural situation
Ministry of Agriculture	agricultural production
less than	not less than
by no means	by any means
continuance	continuation
discontinuance	discontinuation
industrialisation	land holdings
land holder	optimistic
implementation	rural areas
20 point programme	total requirements
snow-fed	rain-fed
jhuming cultivation	illiterate

lukewarm
 over-pitched
 panicky
 capitulation
 lamenting
 drastically
 lock, stock and barrel
 imperialist
 9 lakh acres of land
 long-standing
 water disputes
 water resources
 momentum
 economic programme
 Food Corporation of India
 Agro Corporations
 State Sector Corporations
 pesticides
 impetus
 Agricultural Prices Commission
 dairy farming
 uneconomic holding
 rubber planters
 coconut plantations
 Coconut Board

40... allocated resources
 candid
 propaganda
 Integrated Rural Development Programme
 land records
 atmosphere
 State Assemblies
 self-sufficient-cy
 I would like to point out
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 water supply
 pessimism
 Brahmaputra
 indebtedness
 National Seeds Corp.
 Agro-Industries Corp.
 Potash (P)
 Nitrogen
 cooperative farming
 agriculturists
 essential requirements
 special requirements
 coffee planters
 arnut plantations
 minor irrigation (m)

...	Agriculture Minister	...	dugwells
...	tube-wells	...	Himachal Pradesh (H.P.)
...	Directive Principles of State Policy	...	cultivator
...	minimum wages	...	State Farm Corporation
...	Public Accounts Committee	...	decontrol (decontrolled)
...	cost of living (C.I.)	...	middlemen
...	dairy farm	...	Union Territory (U.T.)
...	agricultural sector	...	mechanism
...	ignorant	...	ignorance
...	fashionable	...	literacy
...	deteriorating	...	automobile industry
...	stabilised	...	mis-directed
...	Labour & Employment	...	undre-graduate
...	post-graduate	...	matriculates
...	participation	...	self-employment
...	from time to time	...	sophisticated
...	forgotten	...	bureaucratic
...	frustration	...	mechanised
...	specialists	...	laboratory
...	headquarters	...	deforestation (D.F.)
...	intolerable	...	shortcomings
...	revenue authorities	...	Taccavi (T.C.)
...	panchayats (P.)	...	unhappy (U.)
...	leadership	...	ashamed
...	allegation	...	socialism

Shorthand Reading Exercise 1

Handwritten shorthand notes on a set of four horizontal lines. The notes consist of various symbols, including loops, curves, and straight lines, some with small numbers (e.g., 26, 27) and dots. The symbols are arranged in a somewhat linear fashion across the lines.

A second section of handwritten shorthand notes, also on a set of four horizontal lines. This section is more densely packed with symbols, including many loops and curves. Some symbols are enclosed in parentheses. There are also some numbers interspersed, such as 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The symbols are more complex and varied than in the first section.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the discussion on the wheat policy today, I think, is a discussion on the subject which is/of 20 paramount national importance not only from the point of view of stabilising the hyper-inflation which has gripped/ the 40 country, but also from the point of view of preserving the democratic system which we have built in the/ country during 60 the last 26 or 27 years. The food crisis and the mis-management of the food economy/ during the last few years has created 80 a situation which threatens to assume the proportions of a serious law and/ order problem in various parts of the country. 100 Anyway, at best we can say that the giving up of that/ policy 120 has been a very short-sighted step taken out of lack of conviction; or at worst, we can describe/ it as a panicky capi- 140 tulation to the propaganda barrage of vested interests and reactionary elements in this country.

The Agriculture/ Ministry fixed a target of 8 million tonnes 160 of procurement of wheat. It was an unrealistic target that was fixed./ It was a target which was fixed on the assumption 180 that Rs.150 crores which were provided for/ the crash rabi 200 programme would be utilised properly and the shortfall of 15 million tonnes in kharif that year would /be more than 220 made good in the rabi programme. But the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General has now/ revealed that the 240 Agriculture Ministry and various agencies in the State Governments who were provided these funds, mis-spent them/ and 260 misappropriated them and did not utilise these funds for increasing agricultural production under the special rabi crash programme. In/ fact, the money that should have been used 280 for increasing agricultural production was used in some States for/such un-productive activities like purchase of luxury 300 motor cars. Therefore, I say it was a wrong and artificial and /unrealistic target. 320

Secondly, from the very beginning those who were in charge of administering this policy had no heart in/ it. A 340 committee had been set up under the chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission to study how / to implement the 360 scheme of take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. The committee made 17 suggestions as to / how to make the scheme 380 a success. Fifteen out of the 17 suggestions were not implemented at all by the/ Government. The committee had also 400 indicated that it would be appropriate to give a remunerative price to the farmers at/ that time. If you remember, it was 420 a period of acute scarcity in the country. The Government had a stock of / 9 million tonnes of foodgrains with it. And 440 instead of preserving and distributing these 9 million tonnes through the public/ distribution system they went on selling 460 this stock in the open market at the rate of one million tonnes a/ month. And it was only when the stocks had been 480 depleted that they said they had stopped this whole process./ 500

Shorthand Reading Exercise 2

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As far as mobilisation of the farmers is concerned, we did not do enough to go to the farmers, to explain to them the rationale of this policy, to explain to them how it was crucial for preserving our national independence and for pursuing the path of self-reliance. We did not secure their support and since it was not done, since mass mobilisation in support of this policy was not done, all of us, share the responsibility for the failure on this front. Let us be candid and let us be honest about it. I would like to remind the hon. Member that both of us come from a State which is frequently visited by drought and famine. Therefore, what would happen if the Government does not have the stocks? How will they distribute foodgrains to famine stricken people if they had not taken over wholesale trade in wheat in that year? There were 15 crores to 16 crores of people in various States like Maharashtra, Rajasthan, parts of U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh who were in the grip of one of the most severe droughts. It would have been impossible to feed them and it was only because this step was taken that it was possible for the public distribution system to cater to their needs. /

Sir, in 1965 when we had a similar famine, we distributed about 13 million tonnes of foodgrains. / But two-thirds of it were imported from the United States of America under the PL-480 programme. / Government has been reducing the quantum of imports over the years and therefore if we want to have self-reliance / if we want to have national honour and self-respect and at the same time want to ensure supply of foodgrains to the vulnerable sections of our people, especially in areas of scarcity and drought, there is no other mechanism / but to have public distribution system. Public distribution system cannot be a temporary thing. It cannot be created overnight. It / must be built over a period of time and the Government must have enough stocks. How to have enough stocks / is a problem. Once you admit that there should be public distribution system in our country, it will be necessary / to suggest some ways and rightly the Minister enquired from the farmers what price should be fixed for wheat. /

Sir, / public distribution system in our country, at the moment, covers about 16 million people under statutory rationing and another / 400 million people are covered under informal rationing. In fact this is not enough. It we want to cover even / 50 per cent of those people who are under the poverty line, we will have to have a public distribution / system which may distribute about 20 million tonnes of foodgrains. These 20 million tonnes of foodgrains cannot be procured by / purchases in the open market. Will the Minister point out whether it could be done by a direct levy on producers? /

Shorthand Reading Exercise 3

1. The first part of the exercise consists of several lines of shorthand symbols written on a set of three horizontal lines. The symbols are a mix of straight lines, curves, and dots, representing letters and words in shorthand. Some symbols are more complex, involving multiple strokes and dots.

2. The second part of the exercise is a list of numbers and symbols: 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100. These are followed by a series of shorthand symbols, some of which are similar to the ones in the first part.

3. The third part of the exercise is a list of numbers and symbols: 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200. These are followed by a series of shorthand symbols, some of which are similar to the ones in the first part.

4. The fourth part of the exercise is a list of numbers and symbols: 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300. These are followed by a series of shorthand symbols, some of which are similar to the ones in the first part.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I cannot help pointing out that wheat procurement and distribution policy of the Government of India has been marked by a 'stop-go' attitude both in respect of governmental as well as private trade effort. Almost overnight a decision was taken at the AICC session held in Bombay in December, 1969 that Government should take over the procurement and distribution of wheat through State agencies. I am aware that even earlier the ruling party was wedded to this ideology. My point is that the decision was arrived at without adequate home work. It is one thing to formulate resolutions and another to implement them. A political party can more easily indulge in the past time of drawing up resolutions than for any Government to translate the resolutions into effective action. Our Prime Minister took a hard decision to modify this policy so that the objectives of procuring enough wheat for public distribution system and take care of the vulnerable sections of the people are served fully through procurement efforts on the part both of State agencies and private trade.

However, anyone who was following the development readily recognised that quite a few State Governments either did not understand the intent behind the new policy or were unwilling to make it a success, for reasons of their own. In fact the policy to the extent it was implemented was confined to two States - Punjab and Haryana. The home State of the Prime Minister has hardly contributed to the public distribution system.

While saying this I should like to add that the trade organisations overpitched the claim to procure wheat. I can understand governmental machinery making wrong estimates about the wheat crop and the procurement possibilities but it is extra-ordinary that the trade should have made such a grievous error. Possibly, the trader thought it politics to exaggerate its capabilities so that it might be acceptable to the authorities on the one hand and also persuade the farmers to part with their stocks on the other, once a psychology of plenty was created. The farmer in India is no less a businessman than a trader. He was quick enough to assess the situation and sit on the stocks for larger gains. According to one estimate even today 30 to 40 per cent of marketable surplus is yet to come into the market. This is one side of the picture.

There is another point to be kept in mind. It is that the production of coarse grain this year has been fairly satisfactory. With the removal of inter-State restrictions in the movement of these grains, their prices in deficit areas have been kept at reasonable levels. It is not merely the question of price level but also of availability. The consumers, therefore, retreated back to their staple diet, namely coarse gains. This has eased the pressure on the public distribution system so far as supply of wheat is concerned.

1. The first part of the exercise contains several lines of shorthand. The first line is a simple sentence: "The first part of the exercise contains several lines of shorthand." The following lines are more complex, using various shorthand symbols and abbreviations. Some words are written in full, while others are abbreviated. The shorthand is written in a cursive style, typical of shorthand systems like Pitman or Gregg.

2. The second part of the exercise continues with more shorthand. It includes a mix of full words and abbreviations, demonstrating different shorthand techniques. The text is written on a set of horizontal lines, which helps in maintaining consistent letter height and placement.

Another factor to be noted is that this time a good bit of wheat has been purchased directly by the consumers and the roller flour mills. This facility was not available last year. In fact, as a result of this, as the hon. Minister himself has admitted, the availability this year is better. This has also reduced the burden on the public distribution system. Therefore, the policy at work has neither fully succeeded, nor can it be said that it has wholly failed. There are both negative and positive features. I would strongly urge upon the Government not to take panicky action and drastically revise the policy at this juncture. The current policy should be given a longer lease of life, so that all the implications become evident and both authorities and public know what is what. In this connection, I wish to suggest to hon. Minister who had already shown his dynamism in a short-while after being entrusted with the portfolio of food, to impress upon the State Governments to pull their weight in making Government's policy a success. What is heartening more than anything else is that the Prime Minister is taking direct interest in the problem. She has gone round the country and I know that her visits have spurred not a few Chief Ministers to put their own administrative machinery in order.

Sir, the Agricultural Prices Commission proposed that the procurement prices of wheat should be Rs.20 more per quintal than last year's prevailing prices. But due to pressure and demand put forward by rich farmers and big traders, to which the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Punjab also lent their support, the price was fixed at Rs.105 per quintal. Now, this price is much more than what the Agricultural Prices Commission suggested. The wholesalers were permitted to operate in the market on the understanding that they will procure 50 per cent for the Government and the balance will be sold in the open market. The general belief is that the commitment has not been fulfilled.

Sir, before I close, I wish to sound a note of caution. International exports have already hoisted distress signal on the food front. It will be unrealistic to ignore this distress signal and to expect that temporary scarcities can be made good by imports because the availability of world itself may sharply decline. If we are to be self-reliant, then it is in the field of agriculture that we must first concentrate. As our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru often used to say: "first things come first". Hence neither the Government, nor political parties, nor different economic groups should confuse the issue by putting forth the argument that unless many things are done simultaneously, even the highest priority project can not be operable. While the argument is valid to some extent, it has the greatest danger.

Shorthand Reading Exercise 5

Handwritten shorthand symbols on a set of three horizontal lines. The symbols are fluid and cursive, typical of shorthand notation. Some symbols include numbers like '114' and '15'.

Handwritten shorthand symbols on a set of three horizontal lines. The symbols are fluid and cursive, typical of shorthand notation. Some symbols include numbers like '75' and '21'.

Handwritten shorthand symbols on a set of three horizontal lines. The symbols are fluid and cursive, typical of shorthand notation. Some symbols include numbers like '114' and '15'.

Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate our respected Agriculture Minister who has tackled remarkably well the food situation. When he took over, we had a very gloomy situation in the country. The very fact of his taking over the portfolio created a new atmosphere of confidence in the country. He kept up the morale. Then we had good monsoons and fortunately this year we have an estimated 114 million tonnes which is a record. We had a very successful procurement. We had a target of 13 million tonnes. I think we hope to get more than 15 million tonnes.

Another important fact is that the off-take from the cheap grain shops has been reduced and therefore, the Government's responsibility to supply this cheap grain is also less. That will leave some surplus with us. In 1975 we supplemented our buffer stock by importing about 7 million tonnes. In the background of this, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us to why it was necessary for us to go in for purchases of U.S. rice. There was a report recently that we are going to purchase some rice. I do not know all the details. Why was it necessary especially when we have been cheated before. We have filed a suit for an amount of 21 crore dollars which is a big amount. In the background of this why was it necessary to go in for this purchase, the Food Minister may kindly explain to us.

Sir, we have heard much about the green revolution. It was good as far as it has gone. The main strategy of the green revolution has been increase in the area under high-yielding varieties, supply of fertilizers and changes in the cropping pattern. It is the finding of many economists that the green revolution has resulted in creating a rich class at the cost of the poor marginal farmers and landless labourers who are mostly of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The situation became so serious that at one stage the then Home Minister warned the country that unless adequate efforts were made, the green revolution would turn into a red revolution. The fact is that not enough attention has been given to land reforms throughout this period.

Why did it happen? There was an eminent American scholar teaching in the Delhi University for some time. He was an expert on agrarian question. He said that no other country had passed so many land reform legislations as India. But in no other country have such legislations been implemented with such defaults as in India. I would lay the blame squarely on the States. Our States have been tardy, have not been very particular about land reforms and it was exactly on those occasions when the Centre took the lead that land reforms were implemented.

Sir, the point I am labouring at is that the Centre must make agriculture a Central Subject.

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Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation claims credit for improvement in the food situation particularly, and in the agriculture generally. But I must remind them that only last year the Ministry was lamenting over the sad state of affairs of agriculture in the country which had caused inflation and had caused even a crisis in our industries.

Last year two important reports have been published. First is the report of the National Commission on Agriculture. Second is the report on the census of Land Holdings. Now, these two reports together given us a long-term perspective of the agricultural situation in the country. According to the report of the National Commission, we can expect to have a comfortable food situation earliest in 1985, and possibly in 2000 A.D. They have drawn up an optimistic and, what they call, a realistic estimate of the production of foodgrains, and they have come to the conclusion that only by 2000 A.D. we can hope to meet our entire requirements and have even a small surplus for export. Even this optimism is based on the continuance of certain trends in agricultural production, whose continuance is by no means certain, because the Census of Land Holdings clearly brings out that out of 70 million holdings, as many as 35 million are below one hectare.

As a matter of fact, 84 per cent of the holdings which are below four hectares occupy only 40 per cent of the area. On the other hand, less than 4 per cent of the holdings which are more than 10 hectares each occupy about 30 per cent of the area. If this type of neglect in the distribution of land continues and if half the holdings continue to remain marginal, then I am extremely doubtful if even the less optimistic estimate of the National Commission can be fulfilled. As a matter of fact, according to certain estimates made last year, the percentage of population falling below the poverty line now comes to nearly 45. What is the way out? How to lift this 45 per cent of the population from below the poverty line? How to lift the marginal and the sub-marginal holdings from below the poverty line? The Ministry will say that they have launched two programmes. They are Small Farmer Agency and the Marginal Farmer Agency. Now what is the result of these programmes? Out of 100 million marginal and sub-marginal peasants, the total coverage to-date is 2 million by these two programmes. The hon. Minister may inform the House whether it will take another 50 years or 100 years to cover the entire marginal population and lift up that population to above the poverty line if this rate of progress continues. One could hope that with the progress of industrialisation in the country, a section of the rural population will be shifted to industry.

Key to Dictation 7

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with a dotted line, containing various notes, rests, and symbols such as 'x', 'b', and '2017'.

Sir, it is really doubtful and we have in the House hon. friends who said that you can impose ceilings/on land holdings 20 provided you impose ceilings on factories and incomes and wages and everything. Ceiling on land holdings is/a different proposi- 40 tion. Concentration of land in the hands of a few individuals is a relic of feudalism that has/to go lock, stock and barrel. 60 Everything can come later on. But this is the first priority and it is/essential because unless we distribute the land, unless 80 we bring about a radical change in the ownership of land the/100 agricultural crisis can not be resolved, and the country can not march forward. Though we may have a good crop/this time, 120 we may be faced with a serious crisis a year later or two years later and one does/not know. 140

Sir, now a new proposition has come. The Government seems to be considering legalising all the benami transfers./It is rather 160 surprising that in the midst of the implementation of the 20-point programme, the Government should come/forward with 180 a proposal to legalise all the benami transfers. So far the accepted policy has been the policy as/laid down in the national 200 guidelines, the policy as laid down by the National Commission on Agriculture, the accepted policy/has been that all the benami 220 transfers must be cancelled and the land must be distributed among the landless labourers/and poor peasants. Now the Government 240 comes forward with a proposal that the benami transfers may be legalised. What is/the meaning of the legalisation of these 260 transfers? I have some personal knowledge of a landlord in Bihar. He has/made banami transfers to persons who do not 280 exist in this world. It means that the land will remain with/300 the original landlords and the purpose of cancellation of benami transactions will be defeated. So, Sir, I wish to request/the 320 Government to withdraw the thing. The Bill has not yet come; only a proposal has been mooted in the/press and it is time, 340 this House made a vigorous protest against it and compelled the Government to withdraw the/proposal and implement its 360 solemn pledge given to the country and to the people that all the benami transfers will/be cancelled and the land will 380 be distributed among landless labourers and poor peasants.

Sir, I will here refer to/certain experiences about the imple- 400 mentation of the 20 point programme that we had during the last few days. Our party,/the Communist Party of India, organised 420 a countrywide programme of pada yatra in various rural areas of the country to/find out how the 20-point programme is being 440 implemented. And what is the experience?

I have to mention two/aspects of the situation in the 460 rural areas. First aspect is that this Government, although it is not very serious/about implementing the 20 point programme, 480 it has succeeded one target of taxing the common people of the country./ 500

Key to Dictation 8

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Sir, I congratulate the Minister for certain achievements in the field of agriculture, especially regarding research and development, which has/made the farmer introduce the latest technology in the field of agriculture. At the same time, I grossly fail to/understand why we have not achieved self-sufficiency. Since 1947 we have been trying but we are still/buying from foreign countries whereas we should have planned for much higher production not only for self-sufficiency but even/for export to the foreign countries.

In this connection, I would say that our land ceilings are very important. Today/we base our agricultural policy and self-sufficiency in food on land ceilings. I would like to submit to the/Minister through you, Sir that in my opinion, we are not following a proper land policy. We have fixed land/ceilings. I totally agree. But we are looking for land. The Central Government should issue instructions. We have a provision/in the Constitution also to issue instructions to the States and there should be ordinances from the Governors taking over/the surplus lands. The State should take over all the lands. But nobody is talking about it. We must take/over all the surplus lands and then we should say that nobody can get land above 30 acres. For the/furtherance of the 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister and in order to make our country self-sufficient in/food, we must take over completely the surplus lands and redistribute them. Whatever I feel correct I suggest to the/Minister through you and I hope that the Government will follow this policy without losing any time. Only then will/our land ceiling programme be completed in a very short time.

There is the problem regarding agricultural prices also. In/my opinion, till now, the performance of the Agricultural Prices Commission has been highly unsatisfactory. There is now a gross-root/level worker in the Agricultural Prices Commission and I have no doubt that with his inclusion the performance of the Commission will improve.

We have been importing foodgrains. This is cancerous for our country. We should think about/finding a via media. At the same time, with the impact of the Green Revolution we should be self-sufficient/in foodgrains and also be exporting foodgrains. We have been hearing about various functions where non-cereal tea parties are/held. Actually, non-cereal parties are something like drawing-room parties. We should really go about non-cereal parties in a/big way. I do not say that the people are not eating non-cereals. I would like to point out/a very small but very important fact. Since Independence till today, whenever we have imported foodgrains, we have not imported more/than 10 per cent of our total requirements. There has not been a deficit of more than 10 per cent./

As far as agricultural income tax or its inclusion along with other incomes for purposes of income-tax is concerned, it is a very good thing. I agree, because businessmen were funnelling lots of black money into agriculture and ultimately converting it into white money. But at the same time, there are others who are not businessmen or who are not falling in this category. For example, there may be a man in service and he may also be doing agriculture. So if agricultural income is to be clubbed, it should be only in the case of businessmen and industrialists and not for service men or anybody else because otherwise the incentive will be lost. I think instead of taxing them, the Government should make them completely tax-free and they should give concessions. Only then we can improve. Otherwise it will be very difficult and all the time foreign experts will be coming from various countries and these white-skinned people will cook their own goose and do nothing else and we will keep on starving and keep on importing from the various countries. Recently there was unemployment in the rural sector in America and they requested us to buy 4 million tonnes of wheat. They gave us credit for that. So it is we who are missing from our side, they will never miss it.

Sir, as we see in the industry, in agriculture also there is a regional disparity in the development of agriculture. If we divide the country into three or four zones in the agricultural field in this country, we find a great disparity. In Punjab the yield per acre is more than the yield per acre even in the USA because in Punjab 80 per cent of the land comes under irrigated area, whereas if we look at Madhya Pradesh which has a very big area under cultivation, the irrigated land is only 8 per cent and therefore, the yield per acre is also very low. Formerly, as young students of geography we know only about wheat zones, rice zones, cotton zones, but I feel that under the irrigated areas, even wheat zones can be brought under rice zones. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister for Agriculture that in all these areas, forest areas, tribal belt areas, or hilly areas, where no survey has so far been conducted, a survey should be undertaken immediately and the land should be brought under some system, of course, without affecting the tribal interests. There are other associated problems where there is jhuming cultivation. Because of this shifting system of cultivation, most of the forest wealth had been destroyed and had been reduced to ashes. Therefore, the main task is to see that this system of jhuming is done away with immediately. This will have a very good impact particularly in the hill areas.

Sir, as we know, in the country, there are two types of rivers, snow-fed rivers and rain-fed rivers.

Key to Dictation 10

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like p and f .

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like p and f .

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like p and f .

Sir, as we all know, the rural population still constitutes the backbone of our society, of our economy, of our political system. We all know that 70 per cent of the population still sustains on agriculture. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture has a great responsibility to discharge, a great expectation to fulfil and a great obligation to meet.

Among the several activities which the Ministry of Agriculture is undertaking one important area of its operation is rural development to which, I think, we should now pay greater and greater attention. There was a time when we thought that mere increase in agricultural production will solve all our problems of poverty, but that is not coming true. There was a time when we thought that mere extension of new technology to agriculture will solve all our problems of the regeneration of rural society but it has not come to be true. There was a time when we thought that by having some big projects in some rural areas and by some physical development of villages we will solve a number of our fundamental problems but it has not come to be true. I therefore, want to plead with the Agriculture Ministry that it is time when they give topmost priority to the rural development programme because agriculture in this country is not just a productive machine. It is a way of life, it is integrated, it is inseparable from all aspects of life. Therefore, considering agriculture as a mere production mechanism will not help the development of our rural society.

As you know, Sir, the problem of poverty is, in fact rising and several hon. Members brought out the point that the number of persons below the poverty line are increasing. We can not hope to solve this grave problem unless we have a very powerful, very effective countrywide rural development programme with active and massive involvement of the people.

Now, our experience of the past, particularly of the community development projects has given ample evidence that a ready-made dish given to the rural people does not work. A programme merely launched, run and managed by bureaucracy or by officers will not be successful. We must learn a lesson from how the community development programme has failed. It is admitted beyond doubt. The Report of the Ministry itself admits that there is no involvement of the people. This was revealed in the Conference of the State Ministers for Agriculture. This is an important point. I am glad that the Ministry has admitted it. But I am rather surprised that this is not carried further by suggesting effective measures that would remove this very serious gap between the people and the administration, we have been experiencing so far. Now, if we take rural development as our goal for which I think the Agriculture Ministry is primarily responsible, we should concentrate all its energies. If we are not able to develop agriculture, the people will starve and the country will not become self-sufficient.

Key to Dictation 11

2. 10. 15. 20. 25. 30. 35. 40. 45. 50. 55. 60. 65. 70. 75. 80. 85. 90. 95. 100. 105. 110. 115. 120. 125. 130. 135. 140. 145. 150. 155. 160. 165. 170. 175. 180. 185. 190. 195. 200. 205. 210. 215. 220. 225. 230. 235. 240. 245. 250. 255. 260. 265. 270. 275. 280. 285. 290. 295. 300. 305. 310. 315. 320. 325. 330. 335. 340. 345. 350. 355. 360. 365. 370. 375. 380. 385. 390. 395. 400. 405. 410. 415. 420. 425. 430. 435. 440. 445. 450. 455. 460. 465. 470. 475. 480. 485. 490. 495. 500. 505. 510. 515. 520. 525. 530. 535. 540. 545. 550. 555. 560. 565. 570. 575. 580. 585. 590. 595. 600. 605. 610. 615. 620. 625. 630. 635. 640. 645. 650. 655. 660. 665. 670. 675. 680. 685. 690. 695. 700. 705. 710. 715. 720. 725. 730. 735. 740. 745. 750. 755. 760. 765. 770. 775. 780. 785. 790. 795. 800. 805. 810. 815. 820. 825. 830. 835. 840. 845. 850. 855. 860. 865. 870. 875. 880. 885. 890. 895. 900. 905. 910. 915. 920. 925. 930. 935. 940. 945. 950. 955. 960. 965. 970. 975. 980. 985. 990. 995. 1000.

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Sir, the most important part is employment. The Report of the Ministry gives a very saddening picture on the implementation of/even small number of 15 projects of rural employment undertaken as pilot projects. The Report itself says that in most/cases the State Governments have not used the resources allocated. There were unspent balances at the end of every year/which were allowed to be carried over and some times more than 50 per cent of the resources were not/used. This shows how scantily, and in what lukewarm manner this programme is being attended to. I think it is/time when we will all have to accept if we are thinking to take our country further and if we/are thinking really and genuinely, meaning to improve the lot of our rural poor, we will have to establish a/law that every ablebodied man, if one needed work, will get the work. It is in this field of/integrated rural development programme the Ministry of Agriculture will have to take necessary steps. When we need 5000/rural employment projects, even 15 projects are not able to use the allocated money. So, this is an important area/which Mahatma Gandhi all along emphasized in his ideas of gram swarajya, in the idea of village reliance. Therefore, I/would plead with the hon. Minister to give very high priority to this programme.

The second priority that we should/give is to literacy in the rural development programmes. The number of illiterates is rising in the country. We have/more than 50 per cent of the world's illiterate population. When I say literacy, I mean functional literacy. This is/also a great responsibility. Then, Sir, in the same way the question of public health also has to be attended/to. So, along with agriculture the Ministry of Agriculture should attend to these aspects with great vigour with great intensity/and with great priority.

Now, I wish to say something about agricultural education. It has not been given adequate importance./We have 21 agricultural universities, but we have imparted education which does not lead the young people coming out/from there to farms. They train them only to become white-collar officers. If our agricultural universities are also going/to produce white-collar young persons in large numbers, I do not think we will ever be able to bridge/the gap between the poor people and others in the rural society. Therefore, we must effect a very serious change here. Sir, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra scheme has been under consideration for the last two or three years. I hope/it is going to be operated this year. It took nearly three years to finalise it. And this scheme is/going to be implemented only in 18 kendras in the whole of the country, whereas we need hundreds of such kendras/to provide services to our farmers, to advise them on how to use the scare commodities, to advise them properly./

Key to Dictation 12

Handwritten dictation practice on lined paper. The text consists of approximately 25 lines of cursive script. The first line contains the numbers '116' and '74'. The script includes various characters and symbols, including parentheses and arrows, which appear to be part of the dictation exercise. The handwriting is fluid and consistent throughout the page.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is being widely propagated that agricultural production has progressed a lot after the imposition of the internal emergency in India. Our Minister has said that it has reached up to 116 million tonnes. But I can not agree with that statement, because we the people of Kerala are getting four ounces of ration of rice. If it has improved much, I would like to ask the Minister as to why did he give up the allotted quota? I admit that there is a little improvement in agricultural production. But it is not because of the policy or planned policy of the Government but it is because of the good monsoon and the hard work of our peasants. We know that even after 20 years of Congress rule, we have not yet reached self-sufficiency whereas our neighbouring countries like China and our other socialist countries which were more backward than us in the early years have reached self-sufficiency. What is our condition? We have been searching for food. We have been depending on the foreign imperialist countries for the import of food.

Sir, I would like to know about the progress in implementing land reforms. Can the Minister say that the land reforms and the ceiling laws have been implemented in India? He can not say so because the statistics are here. He has replied to a question in this House that only 9 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus and 2 lakh acres of land have been distributed. I think that at least 250 years will be necessary to implement these land reforms. It proves that you are not ready to implement these land reforms. You stand for the well-being of the landlords and not for the poor peasants. It is an admitted fact that many of the Congressmen elected to the State Assemblies and Parliament are from the landless families of rural areas. That is why you are not ready to implement these land reforms in India. Moreover, it is interesting to note that out of 1 lakh acres of land that has been distributed, nearly 42,000 acres of land were distributed by the Janta Front Ministry. Many of the landlords with the help of this Government have transferred their lands as benami lands. Moreover some landlords transferred their lands in the name of their house dogs and animals to overcome the land reforms. And it is a wonderful thing that the Central Government is coming forward with a Bill to legalise these benami transfers. In West Bengal during the time of the United Front Ministry, peasants were able to occupy 6 lakh acres of land. But now with the help of the present Government, the landlords are trying to reoccupy these lands. It is a pitiable thing.

Another important thing I would like to point out is the steep fall in the prices of agricultural products, specially the commercial crops like coffee etc.

Key to Dictation 13

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4} = \frac{3}{8}$
 2. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 3. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{5 \times 7}{6 \times 8} = \frac{35}{48}$
 4. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3 \times 5}{4 \times 6} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$
 5. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{4 \times 6}{5 \times 7} = \frac{24}{35}$
 6. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 5} = \frac{2}{15}$
 7. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
 8. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 5} = \frac{3}{5}$
 9. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{4 \times 5}{5 \times 6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$
 10. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{5 \times 6}{6 \times 7} = \frac{5}{7}$
 11. $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{6 \times 7}{7 \times 8} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$
 12. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{7 \times 8}{8 \times 9} = \frac{7}{9}$
 13. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{8 \times 9}{9 \times 10} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$
 14. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{10}{11} = \frac{9 \times 10}{10 \times 11} = \frac{9}{11}$
 15. $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{10 \times 11}{11 \times 12} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$

16. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$
 17. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 18. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{48}$
 19. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$
 20. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{24}{35}$
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 32. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 33. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{48}$
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 44. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{10}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$
 45. $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$

Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand to congratulate the Agriculture Ministry for raising the position of India from the status of food deficit to food self-reliance. Really, it is a very happy occasion to express my thanks to the Agriculture Ministry. Not only has the Agriculture Ministry managed to raise the production, the present policy of the Government has made us to believe that India can export food in a few years. Really, it is a very heartening thought and idea. The Agriculture Ministry deserves congratulations as it has not only managed to produce more but it has ensured future production of the country by amicable settlement of the long-standing river disputes. My friend has just expressed that this happy event of agricultural production in India is not due to the initiative taken by the Ministry of Agriculture. He wants to say that it is due to monsoon. But I want to lay emphasis on the fact that it is due to emergency, the 20 point programme and the initiative taken by the Ministry. This passivism has done enough harm to the country. So, I request my friend to put a half to such passivism being spread in the country.

Another serious allegation has been made that Congress MPs are not sincere about land reforms. But I would like to remind my hon. colleagues that during the last fortnight, throughout the length and breadth of the country, the Congress MPs undertook pada yatras for bringing about land reforms. On no occasion did any public man make this allegation. I request my friend to withdraw this serious charge. I throw down my gauntlet as a challenge. He is to prove his allegation. I say that is totally false and is not based on truth.

Sir, I thank the Ministry for its decision to establish an agricultural research complex in the eastern region. I hope this research institute will take initiative to persuade the tribal people to take to stabilised cultivation in place of jhum cultivation. This jhum system of cultivation has not only done enough harm to the forest wealth but it is adding momentum to the floods in the valley. This research centre should take the initiative to make a study and put a stop to jhum system of cultivation among the tribal people.

Sir, Assam has shown progress in matters of land reform and procurement of paddy. It has exceeded the target of procurement fixed earlier. The floods in the State of Assam are an annual feature. The average annual loss in Assam due to floods is Rs.170 crores. This year has been a floodless year. Even then, the damage came to Rs.120 crores. In spite of all this havoc caused by the Brahmaputra, the country should regard this mighty river as one of the greatest boons to the country because of its vast resources. Apart from producing energy, it provides water for irrigation purposes, drinking purposes and for transportation of goods.

Key to Dictation 14

Handwritten Urdu text on a set of four horizontal lines. The text is written in a cursive style and includes some numbers like '200' and '100'.

Handwritten Urdu text on a set of four horizontal lines, continuing the dictation practice.

Handwritten Urdu text on a set of four horizontal lines, including the year '1966'.

Handwritten Urdu text on a set of four horizontal lines, concluding the dictation practice.

Sir, the 20 point economic programme is really changing the face of rural India and a silent transformation is taking place. Land has been allotted to eligible persons and liquidation of rural indebtedness is a welcome step. People who had suffered for endless time are now seeing the rays of hope but still we have to go far and do much more and, therefore, efforts have to be continued. No doubt, in some States the process of consolidation of holdings has been completed but in some States like U.P., this has not been completed. The patwari still continues to be the most powerful person in the rural areas and something should be done about it.

By and large, it is felt that minimum support price and procurement price have done a world of good to the farmers, but we have to cut across the unrealistic approach. There must be a definite relevance with the price of inputs and the general price level obtaining in the country while fixing the procurement price. Another thing to which I would like to draw the special attention of the Minister is the Food Corporation of India which operates as the sole agency of the Central Government for procurement, import, storage, distribution and sale of food-grains. It also handles fertilizers at the ports. Its operations are enormous but it is necessary to have a close look at its operations and working. It is very necessary to streamline its working so that it adds to its better and improved working. We find that storage in the godowns of the Food Corporation always results in damage to the foodgrains and, therefore, we have to make an assessment as to how much grain the rats eat away during storage in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India. Similarly, the Central Warehousing Corporation which is responsible for providing godowns and warehouses has not added to its reputation and something has to be done to improve its working also.

Sir, for the supply of quality seeds, the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation are responsible. No doubt, the Seeds Act of 1966 ensures sale of seeds with assured germination and genetic purity, but the dissatisfaction of the farmers regarding seed supply is a well known fact. I would not go into the details but something must be done about this also.

Sir, the role of the Agro-Industries Corporations is so vital that it does not need any elucidation. Agro-Industries Corporations have been set up in several States. No doubt, these are State sector corporations, but surely the Central Government has financial interest in these corporations. These Agro Corporations which were set up for certain objectives have failed to achieve those objectives and it appears that everything is not all right with them. So their working has to be improved. It has to be improved not only in its working, but also in its objectives for which it has been constituted.

Handwritten cursive text in Urdu, consisting of approximately 25 lines. The script is fluid and characteristic of the late 19th or early 20th-century style. The text is densely packed across the page and includes various characters and ligatures typical of the Urdu alphabet.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I find there is hardly enough time for me to say all that I want to say/with regard to the Report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. I will confine myself to making some concrete/suggestions with regard to certain things which I have in mind.

With regard to fertilizers, we know that the position/has considerably eased and the prices have come down, but I would like to suggest that more attention should be/paid to the production of complex fertilizers rather than to apply individual straight fertilizers. I say this because apart from/the question of maintaining purity and avoiding the adulteration involved, it will also make it easier for application in time./The complex fertilizers can be applied both in commercial as well as general agriculture. More attention should be paid to/production of complex fertilizers like Suphala and others. Then the prices of these complex fertilizers should also be considerably brought/down so that the farmers and the commercial crop growers will make use of them rather than resort to straight/fertilizers. There are also certain difficulties with regard to the supply of straight fertilizers. When Nitrogen is available, Potash will/not be available. Sometimes it happens because of the paucity of requirement. So only one type of fertilizer, either nitrogenous/or phosphatic should be utilized. It will be conducive to the proper development of the plants. I would commend and/urge upon the Minister that more attention should be paid to the production of complex fertilizers. With regard to pesticides,/we now find that there are a large number of different brands of pesticides starting from various compounds. For a/country like ours where a large number of farmers are illiterate, it is better to standardise all these types of/pesticides rather than allowing in the market hundreds of different types and patents of pesticides coming from different companies, so/that they do not confuse the farmers with regard to their application.

With regard to price fixation, I have to/say that in spite of so many years of efforts, the Agricultural Prices Commission has not been able to have/any particular gauging of the cost of production. It has been voiced by so many people in this House and/in the other House; many agriculturists and people who have some practical knowledge of agriculture have been voicing about this./I would like special attention to be paid to this aspect. Like the Tariff Commission study, we should have some/other study of the different areas and should come to a definite figure with regard to the cost of production./Then only will we be able to get over this difficulty of having a discussion about it every year and/of voicing about the cost of production. If we have a sliding scale based on the cost of production it/would assure a fair return to the grower. If they do not get fair return, they will not produce more./

Key to Dictation 16

9. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
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Sir, so much has been talked about the consolidation of holdings. I have read a chapter about the consolidation of holdings. 20 But in practical effect, what result has come out of it, I can not say. It is only on/paper. My friend has been talking about 40 cooperative farming. Cooperative farming experiments have been done in this country, I do/not know. I want to hear from the 60 hon. Minister to tell to what extent that has been successful. If/that is successful, I will be the first person to support 80 it. I do not want to go on philosophising/on this matter, I 100 am an agriculturist myself. I was a large land-holder and a major portion of my/land has been distributed; the tenants 120 have become owners and I hold only the ceiling acreage of land. I am/trying to do my cultivation on that. After the implementa- 140 tion of the Act, whether it is today or tomorrow or/two years 160 hence, where will be the large holders? My point is that every- thing has to be done for/the consolidation of holdings and for 180 providing sufficient impetus not only by way of providing inputs but also by way/of organising proper research, extension and 200 development services. It has been done in the case of some of the commercial/crops. You carry to them the fruits of research 220 and development. Then, while distributing the surplus land, another difficulty comes/in. Now priorities have been laid down 240 as to how the surplus land is to be distributed. If there is/260 a three-acre uneconomic holding, while distributing surplus land you are not going to give another one acre to him/to make 280 it four acres and more economic. You are going to provide it to a person who has no/land at all. You give him half an acre 300 of land. The three-acre man continues to be uneconomic and/320 you create another more uneconomic holding by giving half an acre or one acre. If you decide on 10 standard/acres, then you 340 stick to it. According to me, a land holder must be in a posi- tion to go up to/10 standard acres. It is only then that he 360 can provide a decent living for himself, educate his children and/make them decent citizens comparable to the people in the 380 urban areas. You calculate their annual income.

Sir, I want/to say something about the dairy farming. I 400 fail to understand what the policy of the Government is with regard/to dairy farming because in many of these ceiling laws, 420 you have not provided anything for them. If a person/has to 440 do dairy farming, he is unable to get anything more than your 10 acres. He has to be/within the ceiling and at the same time, 460 he has to do dairy farming. What is the dairy farming that/480 he can do? He can have two cows or one cow. Is that dairy farming? Is it proper planning?/ 500

Sir, there has been long and overdue uncertainty regarding the Government's policy about sugar industry. This situation is neither good/for the industry itself nor for the farmer, nor for the consumer and nor for a large number of workers/who are working in the sugar factories. I suppose it is not necessary for the Government to take over only/sick mills or sick factories. This has not been a very wise policy and not a good policy in the/past. Why should not the Government take over those mills or factories when they are running in profit? Otherwise, this/uncertainty will make the factory owners to run them to destruction and what eventually we will inherit will be junk/only. Sir, the shortfall in sugar output this year is likely to be of the order of three to four/lakh tonnes. No doubt there may be certain other reason but this is one of the reasons that there is/uncertainty and the sugar barons are not taking interest in more production of sugar.

Sir, I would like to mention/specially that U.P. is the main potato production area. Unfortunately, this has been neglected for a very long time/and only one district of U.P. more than 5 lakh farmers are engaged in producing potatoes. They need about/hundred vagns for loading potatoes in the season. Besides, there is an immediate need for setting up a potato starch/factory in U.P. because there is a lot of demand by the textile industry for potato starch. A number/of suggestions have been received by the Ministry but we are not told as to what is the decision of/the Ministry about it.

Sir, crop insurance has yet to be introduced even on an experimental basis. This is an/essential requirement and it is hoped that this will not remain a promised land for a long time. Similarly, forests/in India occupy an area of about 750 lakh hectares and account for about 42 per cent/of the total geographical area. Comparatively this is rather low percentage. We should explore ways and means to increase our/forest wealth because begasse could be used for paper manufacturing and forests could be saved to a certain extent./

I find in Delhi that if there is shortage of electricity there are complaints from the Members of Parliament of/Assam and other States. If there is shortage of any other thing there is a complaint, but when we ask/for more water for drinking purposes, it is denied to us. I would like to mention that we have the/Agra Canal in the Delhi Union Territory but not even an inch of Delhiterritory is irrigated by this canal./We have hardly about hundred tubewells in Delhi. That means about half a tubewell irrigates one Delhi village. Hundreds of/acres of land in Delhi have been taken over by the DDA and other agencies from the farmers./

Sir, it is true that the Agriculture Ministry is being headed by an experienced Minister and they are doing their/level best 20 to improve the agricultural sector, but at the same time, I must definitely say that they have not/yet succeeded to bring 40 the agricultural sector to the level of the industrial sector. Even today, the industrial sector stands/in a better position 60 and the agricultural sector does not get the same place. The hon. Finance Minister in his/Budget speech said that the gap 80 between the credit facilities that are available and the credit that is needed today/is very wide. He said that it is not pos- 100 sible to give that much of financial aid to the farmers/because 120 the need and the availability is so wide that it can not be narrowed down. I would appeal to/the Government to find out 140 resources and find out finances to help the farmers and see that credit facilities are/provided to the needy farmers in 160 the country. That is most important. There is no question of saying here and/there that we have started rural banks; we 180 have provided these facilities, the interest rate has been reduced in the/nationalised banks. 200

Sir, if you see the statistics about the percentage of farmers who get these credit facilities you would/not find that not even 220 one per cent of the farmers are able to get the credit facilities. Even the/one per cent of the farmers who get these facilities 240 belong to the higher level, those who are having ten/acres 260 of land, or planters like rubber planters, coffee planters. They are able to get money. But what I am/referring to is the real 280 farmer of the land, who goes to his farm early morning with the two bullocks./He does not have any mechanism. He gets 300 up early morning and straightway goes to the farm with his two/bullocks. Even these bullocks sometimes are hired bullocks. 320 There are thousands of farmers in the country today who do not/own bullocks. Even they have to hire bullocks from their 340 neighbours. And I know of many people whose business is/to 360 lend bullocks, and they charge Rs. 10 per day for the bullocks. You have to see that no farmer/in the country could say that 380 he does not have bullocks of his own. That is a shame to the/country. I do not say you give them all mechanism but 400 at the same time, this is the primary necessity/of a farmer 420 that should be provided.

Sir, I was pleading even previously that there should be an insurance scheme/for the farmers as they tried in Japan. 440 He should be saved from the risk of floods and pests. When/460 the crop is destroyed by pest, the farmer should be compensated.

In regard to cattle wealth, what is the position/today? Is 480 it not in a poor shape? What is the policy you have to improve the cattle wealth of India?/ 500

Key to Dictation 19

Handwritten Urdu text on a lined page, consisting of approximately 20 lines of cursive script. The text is written in dark ink and includes various diacritics and punctuation marks. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of Urdu calligraphy.

Sir, much has been said in regard to land reforms. I do not want to say anything on this point./Many States, particularly Kerala, are making progress in this matter. But in the northern States, I am told people have/thousands of acres of land. The coffee and rubber plantations have been exempted from the provision of the ceiling laws./A person can have thousands of acres under sugarcane, coffee or rubber. But he can not have coconut and arecnut/plantations. This disparity should be removed. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the/demand of Kerala and other southern States to constitute a Coconut Board. The Kerala Government have sent many representations to/the Government of India. This is one of the matters pending with the Government of India. This proposal is now/under the consideration of the Government of India which may kindly be considered.

Another thing I would like to say/is about irrigation. There should be a national scheme for irrigation. The States are now free to formulate their own/schemes for major and minor irrigation. I would appeal to the Government to have a national scheme for irrigation. The/farmers should also be saved from drought and floods. We must have a national policy for this also. Sir, as/you know, the present irrigation of the country depends mostly on the major, medium and minor irrigation projects. They are/good in themselves. Some of them are multi-purpose river projects which serve the purpose of irrigation of lakhs and/lakhs acres of land, serve the purpose of generating electricity, as also solve the problem of floods. But the bigger/the projects the longer the gestation period. As has rightly been said by the Agriculture Minister, certain data have to/be collected, projects reports have to be prepared and then the projects have to be gone through. That will take/a very long time. And by the time these things materialised, I am sure it will have taken another 15/years and by that time the population of the country will have reached at least 90 millions. So, what I/would plead for is that let these major, medium and minor irrigation works continue but along with it we have/to take into consideration another factor which I am afraid has not been touched by any Member. At least I/have not heard it, that nature has been bounteous to mankind. It has been bountiful in the matter of supply/of water too. Mother earth has enough water in her bowl. May I plead with the Agriculture Minister that along/with these major, medium and minor irrigation projects to take into consideration to have lakhs and lakhs of dugwells throughout/the country. I am sure that will solve our problem much quicker and more economically too. I do not know if Members/are aware of this piece of news. It was published in the Statesman sometimes back in New Delhi also./

Sir, I welcome the increased allocation for irrigation. The other day I put a question and I got a reply/that about Rs. 20 500 crores are being spent in the current Budget on minor irrigation schemes. But I was/sorry to note that only Rs. 10 laks 40 have been allocated for a back State like Himachal Pradesh. I was/also sorry to note that the hon. Minister is ignorant 60 of the conditions in Himachal Pradesh. When I wanted to/know 80 the reasons for this meagre allocation, he replied that tubewells can not be dug in Himachal Pradesh. I am/sorry he is not aware 100 of the fact that Himachal Pradesh has greater potential for minor irrigation. It has many/water channels. Therefore, I am 120 not able to understand this meagre allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs against the total expenditure/of Rs. 500 crores in one year. 140 So I would request the Minister to look into this aspect.

Sir,/I read an article which says that the 20 point programme 160 has generated a new spirit, a new vigour in/the life of our 180 nation. And in the present context, these Directive Principles of the State Policy which appeared to/be dead-letters or half- 200 dead letters at least, now appear very much to be full of life. I would/submit that the difference between what was happening 220 before June and what is happening now is essentially that quite a/number of programmes were only on paper previously and 240 now whatever Government decided today is being carried out ruthlessly, and/the result is that in all sectors of the economy, 260 we have succeeded even in exporting steel in the year/1975- 280 76. The 30 per cent inflationary rise in the first of 1974 has been effectively/controlled. 300

Now, I would submit one more point. There may be mistakes here and there. But I appreciate the efforts of/the Government 320 not because of any performance in the physical targets but because of the psychological change it has brought/about by the 340 proclamation of emergency. Democracy, socialism and secularism which are fundamental to our country were going to be/shaken 360 up by the disruptive forces. There has been a check and the Government has been able to march forward/with this massive 380 20 point programme announced by the Prime Minister. Sir, inspired by the declaration made by our Prime/Minister, we have 400 already distributed 2 lakh acres of land, and it we have a scheme to provide built-houses/to 5 lakh houseless people. 420 In the course of last year, 2500 houses have already been built and distributed/and in the course of next five years we propose 440 to construct 5 lakh houses at a cost of Rs./15 crores. Sir, 460 I would submit that the rural economy will change for the better if we give home sites/to the homeless people, if we provide 480 credit to the rural cultivator and if we fix the minimum wages for them./ 500

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Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, during the last few months, it has become fashionable to talk of the green revolution and the Government takes a certain amount of pride in what is supposed to be the green revolution. But, there, has, in fact, been no green revolution in the country. It is correct that last year we had a record production of foodgrains but the fact remains that the current year's production is not expected to be of that level. It is now not expected to be equal to that of the last year and an additional fact is that PL/480 foodgrains continue to be imported in this country. Only recently, the Government has entered into another PL 480 agreement to continue imports for a number of years. So, it is obvious that the Government itself is not confident of the success of what is called the green revolution. It continues to import, it continues to regulate the flow of foodgrains between different parts of the country.

Agriculture in India remains a low yielding and uncertain vocation. There is so much talk of the high yielding varieties of seeds but the fact is that the high yielding varieties of seeds can be used only in fields which are amply supplied with fertilisers and water. Only a minority of our agriculturists are able to take advantage of high yielding variety of seeds and only less than 20 per cent of land is irrigated, 80 per cent of our cultivable land is still rain-fed. How can we talk of a green revolution or how can we talk of achievements in the field of agriculture as long as 80 per cent of our cultivable land depends on uncertain rains. Neither chemical fertiliser nor high yielding varieties of seeds are available to those who cultivate the 80 per cent of the land. What has happened is this that the better of peasants or agriculturists who have well irrigated land and their own resources to put in fertilisers and other inputs have benefitted from the introduction of chemical fertilisers and high yielding varieties of seeds. What is called green revolution is in fact an unfinished revolution and the need is to evolve new strains which will be suitable for the rest of our cultivable land. The need is to arrange for more irrigation, the need is to make credit and inputs available to the poorer sections of the peasantry. That is not being done. The agricultural strategy evolved during the last few years has escaped more than 80 per cent of our agriculturists and 80 per cent of our land. Therefore, I support the demand made in the country that there should be an agricultural commission to look into the whole agricultural strategy and evolve an agricultural policy which will benefit the poorer sections of the cultivators as the present strategy has helped only the richer sections of the cultivators. It has not at all helped the poor farmers.

Key to Dictation 22

Handwritten musical notation on a ten-line staff. The notation consists of various rhythmic symbols, including vertical stems with flags, beams, and dots, interspersed with some letters and numbers. The symbols are arranged in a complex, rhythmic pattern across the lines of the staff. Some symbols resemble musical notes or rests, while others are more abstract rhythmic indicators. The overall appearance is that of a shorthand or shorthand notation for music, possibly a form of shorthand used in a specific musical context or a shorthand for a particular piece of music.

Sir, in this connection, I can not but take note of what the Public Accounts Committee has recently suggested. The Public Accounts Committee appears to be dominated by profit motive. They have recommended the winding up of the famous Suratgarh State Farm because according to the Public Accounts Committee, it is not profitable. I am sure the Government will not accept this recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee. We must remember that the Suratgarh Farm was developed on waste land, which was not found cultivable by any cultivator. No private cultivator, no individual agriculturist would have developed that land. While this Farm would have yielded profits, it has resulted in a vast stretch of barren land being made cultivable because good varieties of seeds and other foodgrains are produced there. I am sure the Government will not accept this irrational recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee that the State Farm should be wound up. There is, however, a welcome proposal from the Government to set up a State Farm Corporation for running the present State Farms and others that may be set up. These State Farms should be utilised to produce good quality seeds and of course new strains suitable for dry land should also be evolved.

We must remember that a major role in our agriculture and our green revolution will have to be played by the small farmer and unless we evolve methods to help the small farmer, the so called green revolution will remain an unfinished revolution which has touched only a fringe of our agriculture. I think the food zones should be scrapped and the whole country should be made one big food zone but while the foodgrains should be scrapped the middlemen who get most of the profits of the trade in foodgrains should also be eliminated. The Food Corporation of India should procure much more than what it does and the State Governments should be persuaded to develop their own agencies for procurement because the benefits of the growth in agriculture, growth in yield are not going to the farmer. They are being cornered by the middlemen. Unless the State Governments and the F.C.I. take procurement in their hands this will continue. The Minister of Industrial Development last month announced in the other House his intention to remove all controls over the prices and distribution of cement from next year. I think that this also is unjustified. When cement was partially decontrolled its price went up by Rs.8 per tonne. The industry threatens and it has announced that when decontrol comes prices will go up by much more than Rs.8 per tonne. Where are we leading our economy to? As compared to August, 1939, the cost of living is already in the neighbourhood of 825. In my city of Kanpur, for example, the working class cost of living index is 826 for last month and as compared to 100 in August.

Key to Dictation 23

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and beams. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. This section features more complex rhythmic patterns, including dotted rhythms and sixteenth-note runs. It ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. This section continues with rhythmic exercises, featuring a mix of note values and rests. It concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

In the case of cement, the industrialists came forward with the proposal that they want to increase the price. The Government did not tell them to stick to the present prices which have been there only for about two years. They say that for the next year, they will decontrol. They have told the industry "we will wash our hands off and you can increase the prices". Similar appears to be the case with the automobile industry. The automobile industry in this country has become famous for supplying the people with an ever deteriorating quality of cars by ever increasing prices. There also the Government has not put its foot down firmly but is examining the proposal. Of course, the Chairman has promised a discussion on this issue and I will not take more time on this just now but I feel that the policy of progressive decontrol which the Government seems to follow is a misdirected and mis-guided one. It will only lead to an increase in the cost of living and increase in the price of everything. Prices must be stabilised, if they cannot be brought down by sanctioning the price increase or by allowing the industry to increase prices, prices will neither be stabilised nor will they be brought down. While this is the general picture of this awful tragedy, let us have a look at the specific areas of malignancy.

Sir, literacy in our country is quite limited. Only about 25 per cent of our population are supposed to be literate. It is, therefore, possible to think that at least the educated people will have avenues of employment that a few of them who can read and write, who can teach or do such jobs will have a premium for their work. But, what is the position? The position is that actually, the number of educated unemployed has been rising year by year. According to the statistics supplied by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, in their report, the educated unemployed on the live register rose from one lakh to thirteen lakhs. Of these, eight lakhs were matriculates, three lakhs were under-graduates and two lakhs were graduates and post-graduates. We often hear of the technological revolution taking place in the country, that the need for engineers, technicians and all these people is there, that we are on the threshold of the take off period.

The Planning Commission in its final draft report has recognised the importance of this problem and has put a paragraph about the need for doing something on the subject of technical and adult education. They are also helping them through national social service programmes. We may be able to create literacy brigades and thereby involve the student community also in this problem and of illiteracy. There are a number of other schemes which are also on the anvil. But quite honestly, I am not satisfied with the efforts that my Government is making to deal with the problem.

Key to Dictation 24

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Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it appears as if self-sufficiency in food and green revolution is working as per reports/by the Government from time to time. If we see the increase as per the reports supplied by the Government, of cereals, we find that in 1959 the average was 198 and by the end of March this year, it is 209. The figures in respect of rice, rose from 194 to 204 and in respect of wheat, we have achieved 218 from 209. So, I would request the House to consider how far we have progressed towards self-sufficiency. Anyway, we are glad that we have stopped importing foodgrains. For the last 25 years, we were simply importing foodgrains and Pakistan was importing arms. The result was known to the entire country, recently, I need not repeat it. We are also proud that we have produced scientists in agricultural field, in agricultural engineering and in different subjects pertaining to agriculture. They are very talented research scientists but it appears that they are all fighting for existence. Their activities are limited in the research centres only. What about the real backbone of agriculture in rural areas?

We have not been able to distribute them in rural areas. On the 20th December at the time of Bihar appropriation, I had given certain suggestions about the location of agricultural colleges in our country. I believe not a single agricultural college is situated in rural area. It remains in the sophisticated area. So much so, sometimes the students go on strike for shower bath and stainless steel utensils in their hostels. We have to go to the rural areas and establish some colleges where these scientists will go and work for research. They could educate the students, educate the farmers' sons who would go and till their fathers' lands. We must have some provision in the Constitution or some rules somewhere for implementing such work so that the agriculturists and agricultural graduates will go to villages and work in their fathers' lands and develop their own land as well as they will work as advisers to their poor village farmers. They can be teachers in schools. We have got the research work and education at the higher stage. We have up till now to implement nothing substantial at the secondary level and we have totally forgotten the basic education which came out of the mind of the Father of the Nation. It is because the bureaucratic machinery has totally ignored that type of education for our new generation. The result is that there is frustration in the minds of highly educated agricultural scientists especially and they have been fighting among themselves for existence. I believe as has already been told by some of my colleagues that there may be frustration again and after these educated agriculturists go to their villages they will frustrate.

We have to take a separate decision with regard to the lands which come under cultivation and different decisions for other lands. The farmers get very little or no facilities for soil testing. My suggestion is that there should be a soil testing laboratory in each block headquarters so that the farmers can get instructions from the specialists very easily. I have already mentioned about ceilings. There are some places in the country where deforestation is going on rapidly and the farmers are being instructed by the Government machinery for growing forests in their high lands and wastelands but I believe the authorities will take care to exclude the forests in the agricultural lands from the ceiling. 20 40 60 80 100

Another suggestion is about the fishing tanks. I am glad that the West Bengal Government has taken such a decision and in Orissa also which I believe is also a fishing State, the tanks will be outside the limit of ceiling. 120 140

I now come to the activities of the Food Corporation of India. It has become much a panick in the minds of the rural farmers. Then comes the problem of fertilisers. In agriculture fertilisers play a very important role. As you know, Orissa is a rice producing State and we have been fighting with the Government and requesting for having a naphtha-based fertiliser unit in Paradeep. At least, the Centre agreed to have a naphtha based fertiliser unit in Paradeep. At last, the Centre agreed to have a naphtha based unit. But for four years no action has been taken and Orissa is paying crores of rupees for importing fertiliser at a very high cost which becomes intolerable to the farmers. Then comes the jute which is one of the important crops of Orissa. In spite of the assurances of having a jute mill in Orissa so that the cultivators will get better opportunities for their jute, no action has been taken and we have to send the jute, the entire production of jute, to West Bengal for being manufactured. In this net the cultivators lose the price but there are also certain shortcomings in the Government Departments and in certain sections. 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360

It is obvious now that the price of sugar is going up and up. I believe every citizen of India will have to consider himself that he is suffering from diabetes and he should keep off sugar and of course, there is the doctor's advice that after the age of 50, one must reduce the intake of sugar by 50 per cent. Everybody here will feel that he has attained the age of 50 and give up sugar to that extent. I now come to the scheme for small farmers. Such schemes are being thrust on the people and the States. The schemes are prepared here but they vary from district to district. In some places, persons having two or five acres may be called small farmers but in various areas one is unable to till his land with his initiative. 380 400 420 440 460 480 500

Key to Dictation 26

1. The first line of handwriting shows a series of connected loops and curves, typical of a cursive script. The letters are fluidly joined together, with some ascenders and descenders.

2. The second line continues the cursive pattern, featuring more complex flourishes and varying line heights.

3. The third line shows a similar style with some distinct letter forms emerging from the continuous flow.

4. The fourth line includes some characters that appear to be numbers or specific symbols, such as '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '0', interspersed with the cursive letters.

5. The fifth line shows a mix of cursive letters and some more formal, upright characters.

6. The sixth line features a series of loops and curves, with some characters that look like 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z'.

7. The seventh line shows a continuation of the cursive style with some variations in stroke thickness and direction.

8. The eighth line includes some characters that look like '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '0', interspersed with the cursive letters.

9. The ninth line shows a mix of cursive letters and some more formal, upright characters.

10. The tenth line features a series of loops and curves, with some characters that look like 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z'.

11. The eleventh line shows a continuation of the cursive style with some variations in stroke thickness and direction.

12. The twelfth line includes some characters that look like '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '0', interspersed with the cursive letters.

13. The thirteenth line shows a mix of cursive letters and some more formal, upright characters.

14. The fourteenth line features a series of loops and curves, with some characters that look like 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z'.

15. The fifteenth line shows a continuation of the cursive style with some variations in stroke thickness and direction.

16. The sixteenth line includes some characters that look like '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '0', interspersed with the cursive letters.

17. The seventeenth line shows a mix of cursive letters and some more formal, upright characters.

18. The eighteenth line features a series of loops and curves, with some characters that look like 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z'.

19. The nineteenth line shows a continuation of the cursive style with some variations in stroke thickness and direction.

20. The twentieth line includes some characters that look like '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '0', interspersed with the cursive letters.

One more thing I want to tell in this connection. In respect of loans from cooperative societies, the farmers have to pay much higher interests. My suggestion is that these loans should be distributed through the revenue authorities who are watching the activities and progress of the cultivators. The loans should be advanced through them and the Reserve Bank should be moved to give their assent to this being distributed through the revenue authorities just as taccavi loans. Taccavi loans are small amounts and so I suggest that the limit may be raised in regard to the schemes for small farmers. Of course, Mr. Dharia is not here. He has committed in this House that plans will be made so far as agriculture is concerned at the district level but I should say why district level? We have taken panchayats as a unit and I believe we are more than 750 Members of Parliament and when we are propagating socialism and the majority is also with us, we can also include the resources for the development of the country. Let us take up one panchayat each along with the Members of the Legislatures as a pilot project. Let us develop it, let us make it self-sufficient and let us see that there will be no begger in that particular panchayat. Let us then move to another panchayat so that we can develop one panchayat up to the mark and move to another panchayat for its development. That way, I think in a much shorter time we can eradicate poverty.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir a number of hon. Members have participated in this debate and as usual quite a number of useful suggestions have been made. Some of the points which require clarification, I would come to those points later on. I shall try to cover those points a little later. But I must say that I really take serious objection to some remarks. For instance, Mr. Shahi spoke of one way. He said that the Minister must resign for the reason that a scientist has committed suicide. Then the same thing was repeated in a different strain by another Member who is also not here now. Of course, I am not going into the merits and demerits of the case because still inquiries have to be made and the Minister himself has mentioned this morning that it is a very unhappy and unfortunate event. I suggest if there is something wrong, and the hon. Members have given some suggestions, they will have to be considered.

Now, Sir, so far as my Ministry's performance under the leadership of Shri Ahmed is concerned, is there anything to be ashamed of? I will tell my friends to be more precise in their observations and before they make any wild allegation they should see for themselves whether the facts are true or not. If such wild allegations are made on the floor of the House what impression the Ministry will carry.

Key to Dictation 27

1. The first part of the document is a handwritten list of numbers and symbols, including "1959", "198", "194", "204", "218", "200", "25", and "1968". The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to decipher, but it appears to be a key or index for a dictation exercise.

2. The second part of the document contains several lines of handwritten text, possibly representing a dictation exercise. The text is written in a cursive style and includes various symbols and numbers, such as "1968", "194", "204", "218", "200", "25", and "1968".

3. The third part of the document contains a few more lines of handwritten text, continuing the dictation exercise. The text is written in a cursive style and includes various symbols and numbers, such as "1968", "194", "204", "218", "200", "25", and "1968".

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it appears as if self-sufficiency in food and green revolution is working as per reports/by the Government from time to time. If we see the increase as per the reports supplied by Government of/cereals, we find that in 1959, the average was 198 and by the end of March/this year, it is 200. The figures in respect of rice, rose from 194 to 204/and in respect of wheat we have achieved 218 from 200. So, I would request the/House to consider how far we have progressed towards self-sufficiency. Any way, we are glad that we have stopped/importing foodgrains. For the last 25 years, we were simply importing foodgrains and Pakistan was importing arms. The result/was known to the entire country. We are proud that we have produced scientists in agricultural field, in agricultural engineering/and in different subjects pertaining to agriculture. They are very talented research scientists but it appears they are all fighting/for existence. Their activities are limited in the research centres only. What about the real backbone of agriculture in rural/areas, may I ask the question.

We have not been able to distribute them in rural areas. On the/28th December, 1968, at the time of Bihar Appropriation demands, I had given certain suggestions about the location of/agricultural colleges in our country. I believe not a single agricultural college is situated in rural areas. It remains in/the sophisticated areas. So much so, sometimes the students go on strike for shower bath and stainless steel utensils in/their hostels. We have to go to the rural areas and establish some colleges where these scientists will go and work/for research. They could educate the students, educate the farmers' sons who would go and till their fathers' lands. We/must have some provision in the Constitution or some rules somewhere for implementing such work so that the agriculturists and/agricultural graduates will go villages and work in their fathers' land and develop their own land as well as/they will work as advisers to their poor village farmers. They can be teachers in schools. We have got the/research work and education at the higher stage. We have till now implemented nothing substantial at the secondary level and/ we have totally forgotten the basic education which came out of the mind of the Father of the Nation. It/is because the bureaucratic machinery has totally ignored that type of education for our new generation. The result is that there is frustration in the minds of highly/educated agricultural scientists especially and they have been fighting among themselves for existence.

I believe, as has already been told/by some of my colleagues that there may be frustration again after these educated agriculturists go to their villages./

So we will have to take certain decisions if we want to introduce mechanised farming. We will have to take/a separate decision with regard to the lands which come under cultivation and different decisions for other lands. The farmers/get very little or no facilities for soil testing. My suggestion is that there should be soil testing laboratory in/each Block headquarters so that the farmers can get instructions from the specialists very easily. I have already mentioned about/ceilings. There are some places in the country where deforestation is going on rapidly and the farmers are being instructed/by the Government machinery for growing forests in their high-lands and wastelands but I believe the authorities will take/care to exclude the forests in the agricultural lands from the land ceiling laws.

Another suggestion is about the fishing/tanks. I am glad that West Bengal Government has taken such a decision and in Orissa also, which I believe/is also a fishing State, the tanks will be outside the limit of ceiling.

I now come to the activities/of the Food Corporation of India. It has become a panick in the minds of the rural farmers. Then comes/the problem of fertilisers. In agriculture fertilisers play a very important role. As you know, Orissa is a rice producing/State and we have been fighting with the Government and requesting for having a naphtha-based fertiliser unit in Paradeep./At least, the Centre agreed to have a naphtha-based fertiliser unit in Paradeep. But the action is very slow/and for the last four years Orissa is paying crores of rupees for importing fertiliser at a very high cost/which becomes intolerable to the farmers. Then comes jute which is one of the important crops of Orissa. In spite/of the assurances of hving a jute mill in Orissa, so that the cultivators will get better opportunities for their jute,/no action has been taken and we have to send the jute to the West Bengal for being manufactured. In/this net the cultivators lose heavily the price as there are also certain shortcomings in the Government departments and in/certain sections.

It is obvious that the price of sugar is going up and up. I believe every citizen of/India will have to consider himself that he is suffereing from diabetes and he should keep off sugar and of/course, there is the doctor's advice that after the age of 50, one must reduce the intake of sugar by/fifty per cent. Everybody here will feel that he has attained the age of 50 and give up sugar to that/extent.

Now, let me come to the scheme for small farmers. Such schemes are being thrust upon the people and/the States. The schemes are prepared here but they vary from district to district. In some places, persons having two/or five acres may be called small farmers but in various areas one has ten acres, still he is small farmer./

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Sir, in my opinion, it is not so because we are facing serious shortage of food in this country. The question is not one of only distribution. The question is also one of increased production in agriculture. The figures that have been given in the review of the food situation from which he quoted, make it absolutely clear that the food deficit last year was to the extent of about 7 million tonnes and this year, it is going to rise to the tune of 12 to 13 million tonnes. Although, from the chart of distribution one can say that the average per capita availability of food might be about 13 ounces which is supposed to be the basic minimum. Under these circumstances, we must not forget that in India, unlike in other countries, we have not got supplementary foods like eggs and milk to supplement these cereals. Therefore, the intake of 13 ounces which at the present moment is the food supplied to us, is not enough in this country without the subsidiary foods being available at cheap and economic rates to keep the body moving or to produce the calories that go into the working of human body for 24 hours.

Sir, my hon friend has been at pains to explain and I myself had some doubts which I expressed the other day when speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address that with the food zones as they are now, practically every State is cardoned off into one food zone. There is restriction on the movement of foodgrains from one State to another and that we are not, in my opinion, adopting a national policy so far as food is concerned. That was my view and that remains so to a certain extent. But when we look at it in the present context of things, we must not forget what would be the result if the food zones were abolished immediately. One effect to my mind would be to increase the prices allround. If the movement of foodgrains is made free in the country and if it is in the hands of the private trade, then the prices of foodgrains would fall. This was the idea of my friend to which I do not agree. These two things are not complimentary to each other. If today there is hoarding because they want higher prices, then if the food zones are removed tomorrow, there will be profiteering on a large scale and the prices will not come down. My friend says that there is availability of foodgrains but purchase machinery is not there, which is contrary to the facts. We have a Food Corporation for purchases in the States also which was established by the Centre. If the distribution and the purchase of foodgrains in the country is taken over by the Government, there will be numerous problems. Wherefrom the Centre will produce the tremendous finance that would be required. It will create problems.

Madam Deputy Chairman, with your permission, I will mention certain points which my hon. friends did not mention, but which I think, are pertinent to the debate which is now going on in this House about agriculture and food situation. It is true that food production in this country has not been up to what it was expected. The first Plan had a certain target, the Second Plan had a certain target and the Third Plan, of course, has a target which is higher than that of the Second Plan. We must remember that when we mention these targets that are there in our Plans, the targets that are mentioned, are the potential targets. In other words, when we state that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the potential target would be something like 92 or 95 million tonnes, it did not mean that 95 million tonnes would be produced in this country. The potential target meant that given all the facilities, in the matter of manure, in the matter of seeds and in the matter of human efforts, it would be possible to produce 95 million tonnes at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. And along with those important incumbents that I have mentioned, there is one more very necessary incumbent namely timely rains in the country.

The monsoon in India has always been erratic. Last year, of course it had been more erratic than in any year perhaps in living memory. It has always been erratic and it has to supplement that deficiency that the Union Government and the State Governments under these Five Year Plans have launched upon large scale major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. In certain fields, of course, we have met with success. Take for instance, minor irrigation. In the First Five Year Plan, the target was 11 million acres and the actual achievement was somewhere to the tune of 9 million acres. In the Second Plan, the target was 9 million acres and it was achieved fully. In the Third Five Year Plan, the target for minor irrigation is 12 million acres and the achievements are expected to come around 13 million acres. So, we cannot just say that nothing has been done so far as this particular problem is concerned. Let us see where these shortfalls lie. Why we have not been able to achieve the appropriate potential which we aimed at?

If we go into the question a little more deeply, we will find that it has really been the fertilizers which have brought us down which have brought down the production of food in this country. Regarding fertilisers, the question can be asked when it was estimated that the Planned capacity would be something like 6 lakh tonnes, why has production been only to the extent of 4 lakh tonnes? There it is a question of continuing the process. I think, we forget it in this or any planning process.

II - Intext Words/Short-forms/Phrases on
Appropriation Bills/Budget

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|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
|
.....
..... | Appropriation Bill |
..... | authorisation |
|
..... | courage |
..... | sanctioning |
|
..... | inadequate |
..... | findings |
|
..... | specific |
..... | shifting |
|
..... | exodus |
..... | predessor |
|
..... | come to the conclusion |
..... | continuous |
|
..... | deficit financing |
..... | sacrosanct |
|
..... | sacred cow |
..... | utilisation |
|
..... | installed capacity |
..... | on-going projects |
|
..... | adequate resources |
..... | carriage |
|
..... | diagonise |
..... | enunuciated |
|
..... | precious |
..... | congratulations |
|
..... | Estate Duty Act |
..... | intervening |
|
..... | negotiate |
..... | negotiation (.....) |
|
..... | ultimately |
..... | get rid of |
|
..... | disclosure schemes |
..... | expecting |
|
..... | main-stream |
..... | incentives |
|
..... | splendid |
..... | obstacle |
|
..... | rejection |
..... | re-education |
|
..... | appreciable |
..... | wield (ed - ..) |
|
..... | smelted |
..... | coffer |
|
..... | squandered |
..... | prospect |
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..... | drafig |
..... | confrontation |
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..... | Legislative Assembly |
..... | operation |
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..... | technologies |
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|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Financial Corporation | | fervour |
| | fiscal targets | | pious |
| | particularly | | partly |
| ..... | propagate | ..... | gobar gas |
| ..... | earmarked (.....) | ..... | enthusiastic |
| ..... | clinkers (.....) | ..... | momentous |
| ..... | peasantry | ..... | contradictory |
| ..... | stagnation | ..... | cigarettes |
| ..... | refrigerators | ..... | impounds |
| ..... | fortituous | ..... | misnomer |
| ..... | affluent | ..... | imprudent |
| ..... | clamouring | ..... | inflationary pressure |
| ..... | reappearance | ..... | erosion |
| ..... | overwhelming (.....) | ..... | victimizing |
| ..... | office-bearers | ..... | communications |
| ..... | nationalisation | ..... | dividends |
| ..... | air-conditioner | ..... | self-sufficiency |
| ..... | non-ferrous | ..... | technocrat |
| ..... | surer | ..... | provident fund |
| ..... | Wealth Tax | ..... | rectification |
| ..... | iniquitous | ..... | accumulate |
| ..... | unjust | ..... | disqualify (.....) |
| ..... | aerated water (.....) | ..... | condensed |
| ..... | recodification | ..... | depreciation |
| ..... | pump-sets | ..... | specialised |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| criticism | industrialise |
| expeditious | assessees |
| restrictive | forecast |
| wholesale price index | anti-inflationary |
| Madhya Pradesh | economic situation |
| scramble | insecurity |
| devolution | devaluation |
| appropriating | wastage |
| brushed aside | mopping up resources |
| services | over-draft |
| eloquent | uninterrupted |
| unaffected | farsightedness |
| mandate (P) | share-holder |
| foundation | strengthen |
| discontinuance | discontent |
| deleterious effect | precisely |
| boostering | posting |
| dumping | learned friend |
| weaker sections of the society | high cost living |
| middle class | acclaimed |
| illusory | disappeared |
| dubious | amass |
| fillip (W) | declarations |
| amplification | integrated rural development programme |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | unwieldy | | simplifying |
| | imposition | | plastic |
| | deriving | | emphasis |
| | maintenance | | massive |
| | notorious | | mobilisation |
| | artificial | | distinction |
| | destruction | | realistic (...r...) |
| | genuine | | egalitarian society |
| | passengers | | figures |
| | productivity | | generate |
| | expeditiously (...e...) | | reimbursed |
| | commodity | | inflation |
| | infra-structure | | conquered |
| | we do not think | | to the House |
| | commitments | | expectations |
| | declarations (...d...) | | appellate |
| | concrete | | formulated |
| | sponsored | | hardships |
| | newspapers | | newsprint |
| | householder | | household (...h...) |
| | generous (...g...) | | generously |
| | concession | | concessional |
| | unemployment problem | | financial institutions |
| | exemption | | injudicious |
| | exchequer | | reorientation |

Shorthand Reading Exercise 31

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through this Appropriation Bill, the Government seeks authorisation from Parliament to spend a large sum and the Parliament/does not normally grudge sanctioning this amount. But we have two grievances. One is that this amount which is/so large, is not husbanded properly. In other words, there is a lot of wastage which the Government has not/been able to stop. Secondly, the most important problems of the country have not received adequate attention of the Government./ One such problem is the problem of population growth. And for the family planning the Finance Minister has allotted in/ the Budget, only a sum of Rs. 150 crores, which, by any standard is very inadequate. Sir, the result/of the recent census must have caused a serious concern to the Government, because we have 130 million/people to our population. The density of our population has increased considerably. In some States the programme of family planning/has succeeded while in others it has not succeeded. In fact, it has gone in the reverse direction.

Sir, it/is said that female education and female literacy help in family planning. But unfortunately, this has not been borne out/by the results of the census. Sir, actually, female literacy increased by 7 per cent, male literacy has increased by 5/per cent and yet our population growth has remained unabated. Hence, resources invested in family planning should not be considered/as an expenditure, but it should be considered as an investment. In this connection, may I give you two very/interesting findings which have been given by the Indian Foundation for Development. One is, a static population takes twelve years/ to double its per capita income with a growth rate of 5 per cent. If the, population growth rate is /2 per cent per year, it will take 23 years. If the gross national product is 4 per cent,/it will take 43 years to double.

The second finding is this. Even now, the number of people living/below the poverty line is between 40 and 60 per cent. This Foundation says that by the end of the/century, when the population would rise up to 1000 million, nine out of ten people would be living below/the poverty line. Therefore, this is a very serious matter and it indicates how urgent this problem is and what/should be done. This is a major national problem, which cannot be left alone. This has to be tackled quickly./ A certain amount of compulsion is inevitable for its success. But this compulsion should come with the popular sanction of/ Parliament and the State Assemblies. In this connection, there is a strange and a paradoxical situation. On the one hand,/our savings have increased from 13 per cent to 24 per cent in the last decade. On the other hand/we find that the number of people living below the poverty line is increasing. What are the specific reasons? / (500 words)

Shorthand Reading Exercise 32

Handwritten shorthand symbols on a set of three horizontal lines. The symbols are fluid and cursive, typical of shorthand systems like Pitman or Gregg.

Handwritten shorthand symbols on a set of three horizontal lines, continuing the exercise.

Handwritten shorthand symbols on a set of three horizontal lines, continuing the exercise.

Handwritten shorthand symbols on a set of three horizontal lines, continuing the exercise.

Secondly, I suggest that the Government should give special incentives to industrial units for shifting from oil to coal, from/the consumption of oil to coal. Unfortunately, what we find is that the Government itself is going the other way/ regarding shifting from coal to oil. Recently, the Petroleum Minister said that for fertilizer production, they have shifted from lignite/to coal.

Sir, I want to say a few words about the Plan. My point is that this Budget which/the hon. Minister has presented is not quite in consonance with the strategy of the Plan. I will give two/examples. The one is, the Plan document says that the subsidy would be gradually reduced, substantially reduced. But in this/very Budget, instead of reducing the subsidy, we find the subsidies under all the heads have been increased. If you/want, I will give you the figures. Instead of going towards meeting the programme as enunciated in the Plan, we are going in the opposite direction.

The other point which has also been mentioned by my friends is about deficit/financing. What you have provided in the Plan for deficit financing is Rs.5000 crores for a period of/five years. In the first two years we would have easily exhausted more than Rs.4000 crores, leaving behind/hardly Rs.1000 crores to cover the remaining period of 3 years. Not only the present Finance Minister, but/even his predecessor seem to have come to the conclusion that Rs.2000 crores of deficit every year is/a reasonable and safe amount which our economy can absorb. I think this is a very dangerous estimate or assessment/that they have made. With this deficit you can never control inflation. In fact, inflation will go on rising. At/some time in some weeks it may appear that there is fall in the consumer price index, but if you/examine it on a continuous basis, you will find that the prices with this type of deficit financing can never come/down.

Sir, there is a lot of wastage in our Government expenditure. Government treats this Plan expenditure as sacrosanct or/a sacred cow. There is corruption in Plan spending also. I would request the Government to take care to economise,/wherever possible and see what can be done in this regard. I would also mention that our Plan projects are/not properly implemented. The Plans are imaginative; our programmes are realistic; and our projects are practical. But their implementation is/not only defective but positively poor. Last year, I had given several examples of how the original estimates of different/projects went away. There is not a single project which has been implemented in the same cost estimates as originally/prepared. There are very very few which were implemented within the time originally stipulated. I think there is enough scope/for the Government to examine this thing and see what can be done. I can give you examples of this./

Sir, I would make a few suggestions towards implementation of the Plan and how our implementation can be improved. First/ 20 is that utilisation of installed capacity should be given priority over creation of new capacity. Top priority must be given/for 40 utilising the installed capacity and you must not be anxious only to create new capacity. Second is, the/on-going projects 60 must be first completed on a priority basis and adequate resources should be provided for that. It is/no use having too many 80 projects and spreading our resources too thinly so that none of them is completed and/we do not get any production. The 100 third is, top priority should be given to power generation because many of/our industrial projects and undertakings today 120 linger on because of power shortage.

My next suggestion is that projects which take/long periods 140 for maturity must be given a second priority. The Finance Minister has diagnosed the malady very correctly./But having done that 160 what has he done to implement it? Has anything been done to check the cost push/inflation, to reduce the cost of production? 180 I submit, nothing has been done in this direction. On the other hand,/we find that there has been an increase in the cost of 200 fuel-oil, electricity, coal, steel and all other/raw materials. 220 There has been an increase in the cost of transport, both rail and road. The credit which has/become one of the important 240 inputs is becoming more and more costly. Even in this Budget they have made it/more costly. This shows that even though 260 we recognise the malady, we have done nothing and we are doing nothing/to remedy it. In fact, we are aggravating it. 280 The finance Minister says that his basic approach is that additional/300 revenue should flow largely from increased production. Sir, I thought that having enunciated this principle, he would do something to/increase the production, but I find that precious 320 little is being done. I would make a suggestion. If the Finance/340 Minister had announced an excise concession only on additional production as compared to a base year, that would have yielded/360 more production and more revenue and in no way would it have affected the Government's revenue. Last week, the Government/380 has announced excise concessions for the tyre industry and they say that these concessions would apply from 1976./Whom 400 would they help? Would they help in increasing production now? I do not understand it. There may be other/reasons for that, 420 but at least, for increasing production there is no need to give concessions retrospectively.

Now, Sir,/I want to give my particular congratulations 440 to the Finance Minister for a very necessary amendment he has agreed to,/and that relates to the amendment of the Estate 460 Duty Act. This is a very good and much-needed/reform because 480 in many big towns and even small places, the price of land, flats and buildings has gone up considerably./ 500

Shorthand Reading Exercise 34

26 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on the Appropriation Bill. Sir, while we are debating on this important matter, there are only fifteen Members in the House. What I feel is that, in such important matters and when such important Bills are passed, more participation by the Members should be ensured. At the same time, more time should be allowed in such matters.

Sir, it is really a sad thing that today, we have seen an announcement that the bearer bonds scheme is going to be suspended with effect from tomorrow evening, that is, from 30th April evening. The implication is that, after the Supreme Court case is over, there may be a chance that it will be revived again. But there is nothing wrong in accepting failures for such schemes. Today, I was going through the Estimates Committee's Report. They have found fault even with the two previous Voluntary Disclosure Schemes and they have even suggested to the Government that the persons who have once declared themselves under the two earlier Voluntary Disclosure schemes should not again be given the opportunity to declare and participate in this scheme. Perhaps, the same thing is what they would say about this bearer bonds scheme later on when they review this scheme in the course of their activities. There is nothing wrong if the scheme does not succeed, but the Ministry should try to learn a lesson from this. They should go behind this and see why this scheme has not been successful. What is the catch? The catch here, in this particular scheme, is that if anybody is found evading taxes later and is found suppressing his income, then that cannot be linked up and he cannot claim immunity if he says that he has purchased bearer bonds with that money. So, the point is, if you really want to flush out the parallel economy and bring it into the mainstream, you should give such incentives in such a way that once and for all the country can get rid of the parallel economy.

The hon. Finance Minister, while intervening in the debate in the other House, has talked about raids. I have seen the report and in this connection, it is my duty to point out something and I hope the Minister will take note of my suggestion. The persons who are raided, come to the political brokers who seem to be plenty in this country, they negotiate with power and ultimately everything turns out to be just some sort of a Mid Summer Night's dream. That is all. The persons who are raided, of course, get the publicity in the papers, may be good or bad publicity, but in the end these people go to the Settlement Commission which will take ten to twenty years to settle their cases. The result is that all the raids prove to be a farce. That is what I wanted to say about tax raids conducted by the Government.

500

Shorthand Reading Exercise 35

1. The first line of shorthand contains several symbols, including a large 'P' and 'L' with various strokes and dots.

2. The second line continues with similar shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

3. The third line shows more complex shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

4. The fourth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

5. The fifth line shows shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

6. The sixth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

7. The seventh line shows shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

8. The eighth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

9. The ninth line shows shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

10. The tenth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

11. The eleventh line shows shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

12. The twelfth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

13. The thirteenth line shows shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

14. The fourteenth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

15. The fifteenth line shows shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

16. The sixteenth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

17. The seventeenth line shows shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

18. The eighteenth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

19. The nineteenth line shows shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

20. The twentieth line contains shorthand symbols, some with multiple strokes and dots.

Mr. Vice Chairman, I rise to speak on the Finance Bill with sadness in my heart, sadness because a splendid/opportunity has been lost by the Government to give the much needed boost to the economy of the country. That/the economy was poised for a rapid growth is known to students of Indian economy and that we need this/rapid growth of the economy very badly also cannot be denied. The obstacle in the way, unfortunately, has been the/policy of the Government on the economic front and the last Budget has proved that the Government has not taken/any lesson from its past mistakes and has not changed its policies which would bring about the desired growth in the economy and allow us to reach the goal of eradication of poverty in this country in as short a/time as possible.

Sir, the Budget is a clever exercise in presenting what is good for the ruling party as/being good for the country. The Prime Minister claims to have provided new incentives for savings and investment but what/exactly are the cold and hard facts? The high and constantly rising prices have made it practically impossible for the/middle classes to save or invest in any appreciable scale. It is only the upper crust of the middle class/which has any ability to save and it is precisely against this section that the axe of income-tax has been repeatedly wielded eroding to a considerable extent savings and private investment on the high-sounding plea of social justice/but in reality in a bid for cheap popularity.

The Prime Minister has sharply increased the rates of income-tax/on slab of income having any substantial saving or investment potential and yet she would have us believe that her/Budget is generally concerned with the promotion of savings in the community. The quantum of savings is determined by the/ability to save as well as the willingness but sadly enough neither this ability nor this willingness is likely to/be stimulated in personal taxation.

Sir, before I go any further, I would like to discuss a little about the/current theory which the Government subscribes to about taxing at a very high rate incomes above a certain level. It|is said that above a certain level of income the saving can not be that of the individual but must/be that of the community. The community must be benefited by the higher income above a certain level but what/exactly happens? What happens is that above the certain level that is fixed by the Government the savings of the/community are diverted to the coffer of the Government but in the process the community does not benefit because these/savings of the individuals which become tax collections in the hands of the Government are unfortunately squandered away on public/sector projects of the Government which do not yield either proper return on the capital employed or even the desired production./

Shorthand Reading Exercise 36

Handwritten shorthand notes on lined paper. The text is a series of symbols and characters, likely representing a specific shorthand system. The symbols include various lines, curves, and small marks, some with numbers or letters next to them. The notes are arranged in approximately 20 horizontal lines, following the pattern of the ruled paper.

Sir, sixty days have passed since the Budget was presented and we are now going through the constitutional ritual of Appropriation Bill. 20

Sir, when you were speaking, you spoke about the economic situation and other things. I do not want to repeat all those things. The economic situation is drifting, is becoming very bad. The Prime Minister says don't ask for more wages, ask for more jobs. The prospect is neither there are jobs, nor there are more wages. Everywhere modern technology is used, computerisation is used to reduce the working force. Prices are shooting up. The inflation rate is going on. They may cook up statistics and publish them. Don't depend on those statistics. That will be my advice to the Finance Minister. The economic situation is drifting very badly, but it is a boon to the big monopoly houses and the multi-nationals. They are minting money. How, this miracle happened when the whole country is passing through such a serious crisis. Sir, you have given some of the causes. So I leave it at that. But I will advise the Government not to think in terms of confrontation with the working class. Everywhere there is confrontation. Only for lip sympathy they speak of co-operation. What is it that I am expected to cooperate with you? I represent the working class of this country. How am I to cooperate with you when you are pursuing a policy exactly opposite to the interests of the working class? Am I to cooperate with the Government so that it can easily cut my throat. That is not the way of seeking cooperation. Similar is the position with respect to the Opposition parties. What is the way in which the Government is seeking their cooperation when you are creating trouble in West Bengal, Assam? This should not be the method of the Government in dealing with the working class or the employees. No Government, however, powerful it may be, can succeed, crushing the working class of the country. 200

Another point is, our country can not afford to indulge in all the modern technologies. In the case of defence it will be necessary. But in the case of other industries, the available manpower must be used. The poverty is growing, the unemployment is growing and at the same time there is no prospect of any growth in the employment potential in this country. So, the Government's economic policy requires a serious review. Did the Government have the courtesy to place the Sixth Five Year Plan before the House for discussion? Why this indifference to Parliament? They say that they believe in Parliamentary democracy. The draft was not placed before the House for discussion. It was straightway approved by the National Development Council. Now they are going to spend as they like and allow multi-nationals and the smugglers and the other corrupt officials to loot the country. Give us more opportunity to discuss the economic policies and take lessons from our criticism. / 500

1. $2x + 3 = 7$
 $2x = 7 - 3$
 $2x = 4$
 $x = 2$

2. $5x - 2 = 18$
 $5x = 18 + 2$
 $5x = 20$
 $x = 4$

3. $3x + 7 = 10$
 $3x = 10 - 7$
 $3x = 3$
 $x = 1$

4. $4x - 5 = 15$
 $4x = 15 + 5$
 $4x = 20$
 $x = 5$

5. $2x + 1 = 9$
 $2x = 9 - 1$
 $2x = 8$
 $x = 4$

6. $6x - 3 = 21$
 $6x = 21 + 3$
 $6x = 24$
 $x = 4$

7. $3x + 4 = 16$
 $3x = 16 - 4$
 $3x = 12$
 $x = 4$

8. $5x - 1 = 24$
 $5x = 24 + 1$
 $5x = 25$
 $x = 5$

9. $2x + 6 = 14$
 $2x = 14 - 6$
 $2x = 8$
 $x = 4$

10. $4x - 8 = 12$
 $4x = 12 + 8$
 $4x = 20$
 $x = 5$

11. $3x + 2 = 11$
 $3x = 11 - 2$
 $3x = 9$
 $x = 3$

12. $6x - 4 = 20$
 $6x = 20 + 4$
 $6x = 24$
 $x = 4$

13. $2x + 5 = 17$
 $2x = 17 - 5$
 $2x = 12$
 $x = 6$

14. $5x - 3 = 27$
 $5x = 27 + 3$
 $5x = 30$
 $x = 6$

15. $3x + 8 = 20$
 $3x = 20 - 8$
 $3x = 12$
 $x = 4$

16. $4x - 6 = 18$
 $4x = 18 + 6$
 $4x = 24$
 $x = 6$

17. $2x + 1 = 13$
 $2x = 13 - 1$
 $2x = 12$
 $x = 6$

18. $6x - 2 = 34$
 $6x = 34 + 2$
 $6x = 36$
 $x = 6$

19. $3x + 4 = 22$
 $3x = 22 - 4$
 $3x = 18$
 $x = 6$

20. $5x - 1 = 29$
 $5x = 29 + 1$
 $5x = 30$
 $x = 6$

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to support the Appropriation Bill with two general comments. The first is, that/the 20
 only purpose of these Appropriation and Finance Bills and budgets 40
 is to raise resources and to distribute those resources/among 40
 various items of Government which are not decided by the Finance 60
 Ministry. These items or activities of the Government/are decided 60
 by the Government as a whole, the Cabinet and the various 80
 Ministers, with the Finance Minister having a/say whether the 80
 resources should be a little less or they should be a little 100
 more for each department. I/think, we use this debate in order 100
 to range over the whole area of the economy of the Government. 120
 We/expect the Minister to contain inflation, to promote industria- 120
 lisation, to promote small industries, to increase farm incomes, 140
 to reduce the/trade deficit, to increase employment, to contain 140
 population and also the question of the judiciary, the justices 160
 and so on./We range over the whole area, though really, the 160
 Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill are much more restrictive 180
 in/their scope. This is my first general comment. 180

My second comment is that the economic situation today 200
 is a little/worse than when we debated it in the Lok Sabha 200
 and in the Rajya Sabha on the General Budget. At/that time, 220
 the Finance Minister said that the price rise up to January 220
 is 13 per cent. I forecast 15 per/cent. Now, the year has ended. 240
 The official figure of inflation is 16 per cent for 12 months 240
 which is/well above the forecast. What is even more disturbing 260
 is that when we compare the wholesale price index figures 260
 we/find that there has been a 4 point rise in prices. The Govern- 280
 ment says that the increase is only in/regard to oil and sugar. 300
 But the wholesale price index shows that there is increase 320
 in every item, in every group/of items. 320

Then, secondly, in regard to the main anti-inflationary 340
 instrument, namely, the special bearer bonds scheme, as has/ 340
 been pointed out by the hon.Finance Minister in reply to a 360
 question, only one-fifth of what was expected/has been mobilised 360
 so far. This shows that this anti-inflationary scheme has not 380
 been as successful as we thought/it would be. We expected 380
 that it would bring in Rs.1000 crores.

Sir, the Rabi crop is expected/to be very good. But 400
 I see, there is a scramble for wheat in Punjab, in Madhya 420
 Pradesh and so/on, where, the levy has been introduced in 420
 order to stop this scramble. As far as the industrial and infra- 440
 structure/situation is concerned, the picture is mixed. So my 440
 second general comment is that - I hope the hon.Minister/would 460
 agree; he is not responsible for this - the economic situation 480
 is a little more gloomy and a little more serious/than when 480
 we discussed it a month ago under the General Budget.This is 500
 my general comment on the Budget./ 500

Sir, turning to the Appropriation Bill, there are four items that I wish to call attention to. One is item number/41 20 under which Rs.6,000 crores are being transferred to the States. This is as a result of the/recommendations of the Seventh Finance 40 Commission which we had an occasion to review and so on. In spite of this/very large devolution which is taking place, 60 what we find is that the budgetary deficit of the States is nearly/double. The Minister is well aware of this. I think 80 the Reserve Bank has reviewed this growing deficit and it/is 100 an occasion when we should also express our concern and desire for more careful fiscal management on the part/of the States 120 so that we do not add to the deficit we are forced to have in the Central/Budget. 140

The second point is about defence. I know defence is a sacred cow, especially today, in view of the/insecurity that 160 we have in the country, with arming of our neighbours and the Indian Ocean being in a mess./It is difficult to talk about 180 defence matters and I am not talking about these. But I want to ask/the Finance Minister whether they put the Defence Ministry 200 through the same financial scrutiny as you are doing in the/220 case of other Ministries. I think this assurance we must have because there is a large sum of money that we/are appropriating 240 and they must also be subjected to scrutiny.

The third is in reference to item 2, covering agriculture./260 On this my first comment is that our foodgrains, our agricultural production is estimated to be in a good condition./But looking 280 at what we are producing especially in the areas of foodgrains, jute, cotton and sugarcane, I feel the/Sixth Plan targets on 300 these need to be reviewed. They seem to be somewhat modest compared to the satisfactory food/and agricultural production 320 that is going to result this year. Now I have to point out to the declining trend/in wheat procurement. In fact, the Ministry 340 of Agriculture has sent out a circular to the State Governments saying that/they are no longer going to make available wheat 360 and foodgrains under the Food for Work Programme and that the/State Governments would have to procure the same for them- 380 selves. The second thing is that we are producing more and/400 more food, but according to the figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture, the amount of wastage of foodgrains every/year 420 is increasing. We are wasting 10 to 12 per cent of foodgrains. This is worth about Rs.1000 /crores and represents a heavy 440 loss to the nation. So my second comment is in relation to the figures that/have been published this morning about the 460 number of small and marginal farmers in the country and the amount of/net and gross irrigated land. When I spoke about 480 it this morning, the Minister of Agriculture brushed it aside./ 500

Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to some vital points regarding the State of West/Bengal. Broadly, we know that this Government's entire budgets in the last 34 years have been based on capitalist/economy. From the very beginning we have been stressing that through deficit financing and such budgets, you cannot do good/to the people. This has been proved by the jungle of figures. The budgets have miserably failed. Still, they have/been hood-winking the people by telling them sometimes of socialism and sometimes about removal of poverty. By these slogans,/ they are maintaining the budgets and giving more and more to the capitalist section, making the poor poorer. It does/not require any statistics to prove it. Now it is common knowledge that 60 per cent of the people are/living below the starvation level and only 25 families are actually ruling. The national wealth is concentrated in their/hands. This is due to the defective budget; this is due to the budget being oriented towards capitalist economy, for/the betterment of the capitalists. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that in/West Bengal, in mopping up the resources, the Central Government has taken up 50 per cent of the total revenue/resources collected. But the Planning Commission says that you must also mop up resources for social and economic development of/the States.

Sir, according to the Planning Commission formula, if we are to make economic and social development, we have/to take over-draft; we have to take permission. At that time, we are faced with the threat : Overdraft will/not be allowed. Then nobody would pay. We are placed in such a position that you take away the resources/to which we are entitled to and also you do not give us our part for social and economic development/of the State. You will be surprised to know that from 1962 no new industry has been set/up in West Bengal. At that time it was their Government which was there. Out of the total resources of/the whole country, we contribute 50 per cent but we are not given back any proper resources for social and/economic development or for the development of industry. This time only a token amount of 29 crores has been/given.

Sir, we introduced the Food for Work Programme for the lean season so that the landless labourers can have this/benefit. But due to some sort of trickery, it has been practically discontinued. We are told that accounts have/not been settled. Lastly, there is the workers' problem. You have seen in the case of LIC employees what the /Government is doing. There is some increment somewhere, but there is no fixation of prices at the all India level./ On the contrary you do not allow the transfer of wheat and rice from one State to the other State./

96. *Handwritten cursive text on a set of three horizontal lines.*

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Sir, this is an Appropriation Bill and I know that anything under the sun can be discussed on this Bill because/after all the amounts are allocated by the various Ministries. It is not just the concern of the Finance Ministry./They are just put together. We can, therefore, discuss all the Ministries. I would submit that I have also some/points to make about my State.

Sir, we have been talking about a new international economic order and it has/been the plea of the undeveloped and the developing States that unless a new international economic order is established, the/future of the world is doomed. May I plead with this Government for a new national economic order on the/same grounds on which you are pleading for a new international economic order. When I suggest and call for a/new national economic order, I want re-allocation of funds, change of priorities, giving greater importance to certain basic and minimum/needs of human life, change in the entire policy of allocation of resources available in the hands of the Government./

Sir, you will kindly notice that taking 1947 as the base year, there is a sharp decline/in the purchasing power of money. Now the value of rupee is 17 paise. If you take 1960/as the base year, the value of rupee is 24 paise. As my friend rightly pointed out, compared with/the economic situation when we are discussing the Budget, the present situation is worse. I am in complete agreement with/him. The other day, while discussing the two Bills on the Ministry of Supply, I did mention how inflation /is on the upward tendency and that is causing us a lot of anxiety. I do not want to discuss /that point because you have given me very little time.

One short point that I would like to make is/this. Instead of having the Agricultural Prices Commission, please consider whether it would not be desirable to have an Agricultural/Price Policy Commission because of the new dimension added to our Indian polity by the farmers because of their consciousness /and agitation going on in the country. Instead of having just the Price Commission, should we not consider having one/Price Policy Commission?

Sir, my last point is about the delays in completing irrigation projects because of which the costs/are escalating. Secondly, when I spoke about the number of small and marginal farmers this morning the Minister of Agriculture/simply brushed aside my point that they represent 70 per cent of the total farmers and they own less than/30 per cent of land roughly. All I want to know is whether the small and marginal farmers are getting/their minimum share of this tremendous irrigation potential that we have invested in. Finally, may I ask one thing/? How many farmers have been given bank loans or subsidies by the Government of India for the purchase of agricultural implements?

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 25. $\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{17}{18} = \frac{255}{288} = \frac{85}{96}$
 26. $\frac{16}{17} \times \frac{18}{19} = \frac{288}{323}$
 27. $\frac{17}{18} \times \frac{19}{20} = \frac{323}{360}$
 28. $\frac{18}{19} \times \frac{20}{21} = \frac{360}{399} = \frac{120}{133}$
 29. $\frac{19}{20} \times \frac{21}{22} = \frac{399}{440}$
 30. $\frac{20}{21} \times \frac{22}{23} = \frac{440}{483}$

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am grateful to the honourable Members who have participated in the debate on the Appropriation Bill. Let me at the outset concede to the House that Appropriation Bill, according to us, is a very important Bill and the very valuable suggestions of the honourable Members deserve a reply from my very respected senior colleague, the honourable Finance Minister, himself, but his pre-occupation in the larger national interests has required him to go out, and therefore, I will be very humble in saying that if I cannot meet with the expectations of the hon. friends as they should have expected from my senior and very respected hon. Finance Minister, they should pardon me. I would only try to answer some of the points raised here. There are some general points and there are some points which the hon. Members have raised regarding their States or as individual problems.

I would first of all deal with those general problems collectively. One of the criticisms against the Budget is that there is no adequate provision for such important items such as agriculture, irrigation and food for work programme. I am sure, when I give facts this impression shall be corrected.

There is a very concerned feeling expressed in the House and that is with regard to inflation. Nobody on our side, none sitting on the treasury benches, has ever claimed that we have conquered this evil. What we have been trying is to arrest it. We have not completely conquered it. One thing that comes in our way of even arresting it is the situation in which the economy was entrusted to us. What was the economic situation that was left to us when we took over? In January 1980 we inherited a deficit of Rs.2700 crores and 22 per cent inflation. The hon. Finance Minister once described in this House that we were required to put the economy in intensive care unit. By this we have succeeded in bringing down the inflation from 22 per cent to 15 per cent. Our legacy was that the economic infrastructure was totally collapsed and the rate of inflation was high and the deficit was the highest. With this situation we took charge and gradually improved our position. What was our approach? Our approach was that more and more supply of commodities is the only answer in a country like ours. Therefore, on the agricultural front, fortunately, with nature with us and with our farmers with us, we have been making the best of production. On the industrial front also, the figures are known to the House. I can say that the industry is picking up. We did not think of certain measures and as the hon. Minister of Finance said, fears were expressed that our deficit would go up. This is due to inflation. I want to know what steps have been taken by the Government to curb the rise in prices of foodgrains?

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Sir, some of the hon. Members rightly referred to the contribution of the States towards the deficit. I would expect/ 20 that those hon. Members who have pleaded the cause of the States would also convey our request to them that/they should 40 also try to take care to see that their budgets are also not more and more deficit budgets./Whereas it is our obligation 60 to honour the commitments to the States, we also expect from the States their part/of the contribution and in this connection, 80 I would say that in the Sixth Five Year Plan, we have expectations/100 from the States also. But sometimes, it is said that our deficit Budget can be cut down to zero deficit/Budget. Well, Sir, it 120 is not very difficult. But how do we do it? Should we reduce the allocation for/the schemes meant for the people who have 140 given us the mandate. Therefore, reducing the Plan estimates or cutting down/the projects for bring the deficit to zero in 160 this manner is not our policy. We shall try to meet/the planned 180 expenditure and we have estimated for it and we have the necessary sanction from the National Development Council./ 200

Sir, on the one hand we are trying to arrest the inflation, on the other hand we are taking up programmes/for the welfare 220 of the poor people. But there are forces beyond our control which are at work and we/cannot insulate our economy completely 240 from the international or outside aggression by the petrol prices, the fertilizer prices, the crude/prices etc. and simply it is 260 not in our power to check them. We are under an obligation to pay/those prices which the international markets demand 280 and they play a very important role in the inflation in our economy./It may be appreciated that it is to the credit of 300 this Government and it is to the credit of/the hon. Prime Minister 320 that we have been able to retain the flow of crude and petroleum products and fertilizers/from those countries which themselves 340 are in difficulty. But so far as we are concerned, their supply to us is/constant and uninterrupted. So, the nation will appre- 360 ciate that if we are keeping our economy safe and unaffected, as it/never could have been done, it is entirely because of 380 the farsightedness of the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance/400 Minister. These were the common points raised by Members.

As regards the doubts about the allocation and drought position, I/can tell my friends that our system is such that 420 when there is a report about drought, a Central team/visits 440 the States and gives its own report. The Central team has recently returned and a decision on its assessment/is yet to be taken. 460 But pending that, Rs.10 crores have already been given to the State of Tamil/Nadu, as advance plan assistance, subject to 480 what the allocation would be as per our normal practice. and the rules./ 500

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Sir, as is well known, interest rates today range between 12 and 30 per cent. In these circumstances, I do not understand how the Government can expect any potential investor to invest in equities which is the only foundation of development in the private sector. It is all very good to say that public financial institutions would provide the necessary funds for the development of industries in the private sector but the foundation is the risk capital, the share-holders' capital which is sadly missing and which the Government policies do not allow to be built up. Sir, a minimum overall growth rate of 7 per cent entails a minimum industrial growth of something like 12 per cent. It is only through the growth of the industrial sector that the economy of the country can hope to get any boost and unfortunately the industrial sector has been sadly neglected by the Government. The capital market, which is all but dead today, can be strengthened only by positive steps by the Government in two directions. The first is, the corporate tax structure must be lowered, so that the companies may earn decent after tax profits and distribute them to the shareholders. /

The second is, there must be a lower personal tax, so the savings and reinvestment may be stimulated. In this connection, I must comment on the discontinuance of the tax credit certificates, which is to come about this year, and also on the reduction in the development rebate. As is well known, these two were quite potent weapons, quite attractive measures for the development of industries and the discontinuance of the certificates and the reduction in the development rebate will have a deleterious effect on the development of industries. Even the Boothlingam Committee had recommended a lower tax rate for the corporate sector. The mere fact that there has not been any increase in the corporate tax rates can not give us any consolation. It is well known that, having exhausted all other avenues for further taxation this year, the Government in its present state of thinking will perhaps come down on the corporate sector also very soon and it is precisely due to this reason that the investors are even now fighting shy of providing more risk capital for industrial growth. /

Sir, I would like to mention here that more revenues can come from increased industrial activity which will have the twin effect of boosting the economy and at the same time of providing the needed resources to the Government. The present policy of the Government to have more revenue out of increased rates is sure to have a very bad effect on the economic scene. In this connection, I would like to say that there has been a direct connection between industrial growth and the revenues of the Central Government. Unfortunately since 1963 there has been a tapering off in the rate of growth of industries. It has become lower and lower day by day. /

Sir, coming to the Finance Bill, everybody has acclaimed the budget when it came forward. There was criticism also. As my learned friend has just now said, whether we want it or not, this Bill will go through in spite of us. The important matter is that in the wake of the budget proposals which are sought to be enforced through this Finance Bill, what results do we expect? It appears to me that apart from some small matters which may crop up, there are six main points which the Government will have to face while taking recourse to this Finance Bill which seeks to endorse the Budget proposals. I would like to place these six points like this.

The first point is that the gap between the weaker section of the society and the affluent and the rich will further increase. It is already there. It seems that it is something vulgar and it will further increase. Secondly, there is no hope in this budget or through this Finance Bill by which the weaker sections of the society can have any benefit. They will be further burdened with the high cost of living. Thirdly, this Budget and this Finance Bill will further escalate the prices. The benefit or the exemptions which have been granted to certain middle-class groups which were acclaimed then, are illusory. I would submit that the benefit is an illusion. The prices would have risen so high that the benefit which one thinks has been given to him or the exemptions which have been given would become illusory. Everything that he goes to purchase in the market would be so expensive that the benefit which he thinks he has been given would have disappeared. Fourthly, the most important circumstance and the factor over the last 30 years which has plagued, I would say, the minds of the people is the question of unemployment. There is no hope. Through this Budget or the Finance Bill, the Government intends to create better avenues or better chances so that the unemployment figure does not rise. The figure will still rise and rise, probably, with a greater speed. We will have the numbers spiral up. And then, Sir, what is the hope, what are the provisions which go to make the life of the rural poor good and healthy? The rural poor is still neglected. The rural poor has no hope whatsoever. The prices of the agricultural inputs and the prices of the produce given to them, both combined make the lot even further poor. There is no hope for them.

Then, lastly, the persons who, by using dubious methods, by playing a game of hide and seek, have amassed illegal wealth. Those are the people who have been given the protection. Those are the people who have been encouraged, those are the people who have been given a fillip, knowing fully, well that either through voluntary declarations or through bearer bonds, the generation of black money cannot be controlled.

Sir, this Government has been taking bold and unpopular decisions, because, whenever the decisions are bold, they are unpopular. But, the Railway Budget I do not think has anything to do with the skill with which the Finance Minister has balanced his Budget. So far as the prices of petroleum and petroleum products are concerned, I can only say this that they are beyond our control they are governed by the prices charged by the OPEC countries and, I think, this is not also a valid criticism. Despite these two things, the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated, because, he has not let loose any inflationary trends because of the Budget. Budget, according to me, is the greatest push for the inflationary spiral, but this Budget, if anything, has contained this inflationary spiral.

Sir, I am happy because in this House, I speak for the middle classes and I also speak for the poorer classes. I think a significant achievement of this Budget has been the raising of the Income-tax exemption limit to Rs.15,000. I wish, the fixed income groups who are really fixed in these times of very difficult days of high inflation, are really relieved of all the burdens so that they can live their lives with dignity. One thing for which I congratulate the Government, one thing about which I am proud, as far as the Government's performance is concerned, is that we are now consistent with our fiscal approach. In fact, the Finance Minister has repeatedly told the country, firstly, on the floor of this House, as well as on the various occasions he gets to address the nation through the various other organisations like the FICCI that if the economy behaves, if the industry behaves, he will further reduce the rate of taxation so that people can adjust their business affairs and people can have the confidence in this Government that this is not a Government which is going to increase the taxes, but this is a Government which is going to reduce the taxes. I am quite sure that though the effect of the exemption continues it will not be long before this exemption limit is further raised so as to relieve the middle classes of the difficult times. With this, he has removed thirteen lakh assesseees. This brings in the question of tax collection to which I shall refer a little later. I shall deal with that point separately.

I am proud about what he has done for the weaker sections. We have the National Rural Employment Programme, which is an amplification, which is a better modification, of the Food-for-work Programme and there is a provision of Rs.200 crores for this. There is the Integrated Rural Development Programme and there is a provision of Rs.200 crores with a hope that three million families will go above the poverty level because of this scheme. There has to be a very strict vigil.

The fourth point I make on the taxation proposals is that the way these proposals have been framed, may give rise to some confusion or some suspicion in the minds of the States that the proposals have been so framed that they do not get their proper share. Now, out of income-tax the Finance Commission provided that the share of the States will be 85 per cent instead of 80 per cent as before so that a greater share of income-tax goes to the States. So this may give rise to the feeling that some good thing has been done but at somebody else's expense. This is a problem which requires consideration.

The Finance Minister had said that he had given the revised figures of last year. But I will not take the revised figures. I will take the assistance for Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of the Plan. The assistance for the Central and the Centrally sponsored schemes were reduced from Rs.900 crores to Rs.800 crores. Similarly, assistance to the States for development outside the Plan has been reduced from Rs.150 crores during the last year to Rs.100 crores. So, all these things need to be looked into.

Sir, previously, the Finance Minister had mentioned something on the last Budget. He has said that he wanted to simplify the taxation system. The Income-tax law which is bulky and which is unwieldy and which gives rise to a lot of litigation can be easily reduced to a half. Nobody knows what the Income-tax law means. Therefore, that work of simplifying the tax laws, particularly the Income-tax laws, should be taken up immediately.

Then Sir, another thing is about the Appellate Tribunal. So far as the excise appeals are concerned, that promise of the Finance Minister is there and we hope that he will tell us a particular day when this promise will be implemented. Now, connected with the taxation question is another aspect. The Finance Minister has now reduced the base of taxation so far as Income-tax is concerned. So far as agricultural income is concerned, he has reduced the base of taxation here also. Now what are the measures which are required for better collection of taxes? These have to be formulated very clearly. There is another aspect of this question. So far as the tax resources that we collect are concerned in all the previous Budget speeches of the Minister, there was something said about the wasteful expenditure in the Government departments and certain commissions were set up in certain times. But I find no mention anywhere this time of the wasteful expenditure that is being incurred. Everybody knows that there is a lot of wasteful expenditure and all are concerned about how it should be curtailed. For this purpose, a definite and concrete measure has to be formulated. I would like to know what steps the Ministry is going to take.

Sir, we are glad to discuss the Finance Bill and glad to see the Finance Minister, because there is a lot of expectation when we see the Finance Minister these days, after his recent speeches that if the Bearer Bonds do not succeed then he may consider fresh taxation or fresh borrowings. 20 40

Sir, so far as the Finance Bill is concerned, we are primarily concerned with the taxation proposals, and on the taxation proposals there are four points which I wish to mention first. The first point is regarding the imposition of import duty on newsprint on which, as a result of a lot of discussion, the Finance Minister has given some relief to the small newspapers. But, basically the criticism remains that all the previous Finance Ministers had spared the newsprint which was imported and ultimately this import duty on newsprint will really be a tax on newspapers, on information, on knowledge, on literacy, therefore, it is not very desirable. When the Budget gap as presented was more than Rs.1500 crores, to get only Rs.20 crores out of newsprint was not worth the effort. This will mean that the prices of newspapers may rise. This may mean that people have to rely on Government controlled media. None of these consequences is desirable. 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

The second point I wish to on the taxation proposals is that the Finance Minister has mentioned that some changes are to be made to provide power to the Central Government to exempt or reduce income-tax or surtax in favour of people involved in the oil business. The line must be drawn somewhere and we have to be very careful that in getting oil, which we need very much, we do not over-step the limit. This is a question of what consequences have to be given; total concessions have to be given; total exemption and total production sharing may not be desirable; some line has to be drawn somewhere. 220 240 260 280 300 320

The third point that I would like to make is that the Finance Minister has given concessions this time to the income-tax payers not the small lower middle class people. Last time he gave some concessions to the people deriving income from the agricultural sector. Because of inflation there has been a great accumulation of wealth among the really affluent and, therefore, some measures, apart from the concessions that have been given, have to be taken. One measure is to tax the conspicuous consumption and another corresponding measure is to give relief to the really poor, not merely one per cent of the people who pay income-tax. Now so far as the taxation on the conspicuous consumption is concerned, there can be various measures that can be thought of. The prices of essential commodities are going up. Every householder knows about that. So the concessions should not have been given only to poor but also to the middle class people who are facing hardships due to the high inflation and high prices. 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500

Sir, so far as the money provided for this Plan is concerned, the central Plan has increased by 17 per/cent and the total Plan has increased by 20 per cent. But the Sixth Plan is not on the basis/of 1980 prices. In the last two years, inflation has increased to the extent of 30 per cent./Therefore, the increase in real terms will not be very much. The problem is that so far as production is/concerned, it is either in the agricultural sector or the industrial sector.

In agricultural sector, the rain gods have been/generous and the production has been good. Even then, we will have to ensure that we have to give a/lot of emphasis to the agriculture. Another linked with it is the employment programme. I have raised it before and/the Finance Minister had said that the Planning Commission was looking into it. Now the Planning Commission has also examined/it. But ultimately the budget was reduced. It was said that the States will provide the matching amounts. I should/have expected that the Centre will retain Rs.300 crores and if the States were to provide another/Rs.350 crores, that would have been desirable because we cannot solve this unemployment problem through the process/that we are pursuing so far. Our growth rate has been more or less 3 per cent over the decades./ Unless we do something on the employment sector, we cannot really make any dent on the unemployment problem.

Sir, there/are certain figures of the allocations for the agricultural financial institutions which require careful examination. I find that this year/the allocation is Rs.100 crores. But last year's revised allocation was Rs.200 crores. Now it is necessary/that we do provide more funds for the agricultural sector because as everybody knows, more employment can be generated in/the productive agricultural sector. And the rough estimate is that if Rs.1 crore is invested in big industry, it/will give employment to 100 people, in the light industry it will given employment to 1000 people/and in the agricultural sector to 3,000 people. This is only a rough estimate. But nonetheless this is the/sector which is more important. I find that the bank credit to the agricultural sector had come down to/27 per cent from 29 per cent a year back. This is a trend which is disquieting. So far/as the industry is concerned, last time also the Finance Minister said about the carrot and the stick policy, and/that the industrialists always come with a lot of demands for concessions and exemptions, and that considerable concessions had been/given but nonetheless the real response is not coming. In the case of agricultural sector, the response is from the/rain gods. In the case of industrial sector, the response has to come both from the private sector or public sector./

Now, Sir, coming to the general approach, the financial and monetary approach, the Finance Minister, as in this Budget and in the previous one also, has adopted an approach of collecting real resources outside the Budget and outside the Finance Bill. Last year, about three thousand crores were collected on account of price rise and this year, with the rise in the prices of petroleum and steel and coal, about Rs. 1500 crores have been collected outside the Budget. Again on account of the increase in prices of steel and coal, another Rs. 500 crores would be collected. Technically you can say that this is not a budgetary measure. But, if they suffer a loss, these things will have to be taken into account and, to that extent, the budget deficit would have increased. Now the State is playing the massive role not merely in so far as maintenance of law and order is concerned, but also in so far as development activities are concerned. The old concept of collection of resources by way of taxation is there and there is the injudicious method by which the Government gets Rs.200 crores by taxing the petroleum products. Sir, last year the Finance Minister collected about Rs. 2000 crores on petrol and petroleum products alone on account of the rise in their prices. But now if the method of resources mobilisation increasing is through taxation, then I think it is necessary to ensure that this artificial distinction between resource mobilisation through price rise and taxation would not stand in the way of Parliament and the nation should be presented with a clear picture of what resources are being mobilised either through price rise or through taxation. This artificial distinction of saying that this price rise is no longer very realistic in the present day circumstances, because this price the Central Exchequer would have to pay for it and it would be reflected in the deficit.

Sir, the method which has been adopted this year has meant that the resources had been collected outside the Budget and Parliament. The total burden that the people have to bear should be presented to the people clearly. It should be told that this is the price rise, this is the taxation/increase so that there is a real discussion on that. If this trend continues, then the Budget and the Finance Bill will not become a major event in the economic policy of the nation; it will ultimately become a non-event. Therefore, some reorientation of the approach is necessary with regard to this matter. The resources released through price rise should be discussed in Parliament and the entire picture of the Budget should explain the entire thing. The modern economics as it is developing, must be placed before the nation and parliamentary discussion should take place. Otherwise we are discussing only about Rs.200 crores taxes imposed by the Central Government on the people of this country.

The hon. Finance Minister, while introducing the Budget, said that the proposals we had made in the Budget presented to Parliament should demonstrate that the Government is responsive to all the reasonable demands and would be ever ready to redress genuine grievances. Sir, one has to live to complain about that. You take any newspaper and see the headlines about the number of persons who have died, not of natural death, but something like a dead body found in well; dacoity in some area; shooting bus passengers; kidnapping minor boys or girls and so on. A person, if he were to live will be able to enjoy some of the fruits of raising the standard of living, the benefits of the egalitarian society. But alas, we are suffering from the ills which we thought, when Independence comes, will disappear. Otherwise, how is it possible? I do not blame any political party for it. But all of us are responsible that we have not been able to create a sense of security among the people, to integrate them emotionally. Nationally, we have failed to create a sense that a brawl between two persons belonging to different communities does not necessarily mean a communal riot, and over and above that, if all these things were to happen, where are we leading to? Will it strengthen the nation? But the people first must live and learn to live together. It is good that the hon. Prime Minister had been there, and I hope things will not be repeated, but it is a pious hope that I have because we have not created anything by which a national fervour could be created. We have not changed our educational system. We have paid lip service to it. We have thought in terms of economic or fiscal targets. We have forgotten about physical targets as far as social security is concerned. All of us want to live. In that direction unless we make vigorous efforts, we will not be able to achieve anything.

Sir, as far as the State Finance Corporations are concerned, they also give a very dismal picture. Of the money that has been advanced to them, nearly half of the money is in arrears. This is a very disturbing feature for the economy. All the time we are thinking of the gap, the uncovered deficit. Here is the money that you have advanced and if 50 per cent is to be wiped off, what will be the state of affairs of the economy where you want to generate more productivity.

Sir, I will not like to go into the delay that occurs in sanctioning the applications for assistance and others. But it has been pointed out in the Report that the projects, when their applications are pending, if they are not expeditiously disposed of, then the case of those projects will rise due to the rise in prices and, to that extent, the project becomes costly. Therefore, I will only plead for their early sanction.

Then, Sir, on the question of prices, the prices are rising. Some people say that it is 15 per cent/and others say that it is more. If prices are rising, then there are two aspects to be considered. What/is the reason for this price rise? And what is the policy to check this price rise? So far as/the reasons are concerned, generally three reasons are given. Firstly, that it is imported inflation, oil price rise. There also/I would like that the Finance Minister and the Petroleum Minister speak with one voice. We have given the figures./So far as the Petroleum Minister is concerned, he says the oil price-rise component is only 2 per cent/whereas the Finance Minister says that 26 per cent inflation is due to oil price rise. This has to/be reconciled because in answer to a question the Petroleum Minister says this has a very negligible effect on the/price rise. The Finance Minister says that it has a much bigger impact. Even on the analysis if we agree, then/what is the policy that we shall formulate? The other explanation of inflation generally given is that it is because/of a poor harvest. But that question does not come in because we had good harvest. The third explanation given/is hoarders and blackmarketeers. But with all the vast powers that the Government has taken, this explanation really does/not hold water. There is enormous power with the Government so far as hoarders and blackmarketeers are concerned. The Government/should exert all its powers and in this end the entire country will be with the Government.

So far as/price rise is concerned, there is the question of general approach to the question. So far as I recall and/the Finance Minister should correct me if I am wrong, he is on record as having said, my dose of/inflation can be a stimulus to the economy. Whether he has said that I do not know. But I would/like to submit that in a developed country where more or less people have employment, a mild dose of inflation can be some stimulus to the economy; that may be all right. But in a poor country if a/mild dose of inflation even 2 per cent inflation in a year is there, it will erode the purchasing power of the people. Therefore, we must know what the Government's policy on these things is. In India if we did/not have the real problem of unemployment or the problem of people living below the poverty line, then a philosophy/saying that a mild dose of inflation is stimulus to the economy might be all right. But so far/as India is concerned, there are some figures I have seen in the Economic Survey and other documents that they have given, which say that the index number of the per capita net national product in India has declined./

Then, Sir, I come to another important point and that is of banking. I know the Finance Minister has appointed/certain banks as the lead banks for all the districts in this country. I do not know what these lead/banks have done. I have myself been a member of the State Planning Commission and the Development Council and also/a member of the District Development Council. I have not found any effective work being done by the lead banks./I would like the Finance Minister to find out if the lead banks have been able to identify the weaker/sectors of economy in every district, whether these lead banks have prepared any master plan for the development of their/concerned districts. Whenever certain districts are entrusted to these lead banks, they must prepare a master plan for the development/of the weaker sector of the district. It should be made compulsory. Have they done this work? It is more than/five years that we have identified the banks. I would again urge upon the Finance Minister that he should see/that the lead banks draft master plans for the development of the districts.

Secondly, soft loans are provided for the/weaker sections and the weaker sectors of the economy. I have seen that these banks are not at all enthusiastic; they/do not show initiative in offering soft loans because they have to reimburse interest from the Government afterwards and therefore/they do not go in for soft loans. I would, therefore, like to appeal that it should be made compulsory/for the banks that the quota of soft loans earmarked for each bank for each district should be completed by/the concerned bank. This has to be very particularly looked after.

Then I would make another important point about energy./ We have been talking about energy and energy alternatives. We have been exhausting our sources of energy. Recently, Sir, I/read a very important article that even China has been successful in erecting 7 million bio-gas plants. Why should/a country which is, I should say, totally dependent upon different types of energy resources, not itself going for an/alternative energy source? We have sufficient quantity of gobar gas plants. I want to make out a very subtle point./Today we propagate the gobar gas plants through the Khadi Boards in the States and offer 25 per cent of subsidy./I have to appeal to the Finance Minister that this subsidy will have to be increased in order to popularise/this alternative source of energy because the cost has increased. It has doubled now. In fact it is much more/than what I have said. At least the Finance Minister should see that subsidy is offered to that particular type/of plant which has to be erected in the fields, farms and houses of the farmers who have 10 to/15 cattle at their disposal. Secondly, I have to request that subsidy should be provided for the propagation of instruments./

Sir, we hear so many things about the income-tax raids that are going on in all parts of the/country, but we do not hear anything about the Blackmarketing Ordinances or the Essential Commodities Ordinance, both of which have/been passed into Acts and are now Statutes, having received the Presidential assent also. How many State Governments have arrested/black-marketeers under that Act and proceeded against them? How many State Governments have arrested the people who hoard the essential/commodities and taken action against them. And what has the Centre done about this? I would appeal that the Centre/should take effective steps to see that the essential commodities, particularly foodgrains, pulses, sugar, oil are really controlled. The public/distribution system should be strengthened throughout the country so that at least 70 per cent of our brothers and sisters/who are reported to be living below the poverty line can have a meal a day at a controlled price./In this connection, I am sure the Finance Minister is applying his mind and he will come forward with some/measures.

Sir, I have got an important matter to mention. I thought the hon. Minister would be there, but I am/sure the State Minister will convey it to him. The Business Standard of May 4 contains a statement about inflation/and it says that the planners are worried about the economy. I do not know who are the master brains/of the Planning Commission who have given this report or whether the report is baseless. Perhaps the Minister will be/able to reply to it a little later.

Another thing that I would like to say is that we have not tried to discuss in this House the plan document which is a very momentous and weighty thing and which/concerns the entire country. I feel that the Plan should not only be made available to Members of Parliament, of/course, it is available in the Library. It should be circulated and discussed. It is not enough if it is/discussed in the National Development Council. It is a big and so momentous a thing that we as representatives/of the people and of the States, should also have an opportunity to say something on it and discuss it./

Then, Sir, I have something to say about cement which is in acute short supply. Hon. Members have referred to/cement being available in the black market at Rs.120 a bag. There is something radically wrong with/the cement policy. I can give you one example. Regarding the pricing structure for cement, cement companies which may have/their clinkers under the rational forward direction are alone given subsidy. In these days when cement is produced in one/State and exported to another State, there must be something done to control this cement effectively, and this sort of/rational forward direction must be removed. Our State has written off crores of rupees for the small farmers and labourers./

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Sir, I stand here to oppose the motion moved by the hon. Minister. It is not because I am opposed to the various concessions announced by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha. Many of the concessions are welcome and many of the proposals in the Finance Bill are also welcome, particularly those which relate to the reliefs to be given to the common people. But I am opposed to the general scheme of finance; I am opposed to the basic concept of finance; and I am opposed to the general trends in the financial policy of the Government as revealed in the Finance Bill. Sir, I will explain my position by referring to the general economic situation.

It was after some stagnation in the economy spreading over a number of years that the recent growth has taken place last year and the situation has improved. But the improvement in the situation reveals two contradictory trends. On the one hand, there has been an eight per cent increase in agricultural production in the State sector. On the other hand, in the private sector, the same old trend of stagnation and even decline continues. According to the Economic Survey, the average rate of growth for the public sector as a whole excluding the NTC mills was close to 15 per cent during the period April-December as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As against this if we take the case of the private sector we have two contradictory trends in the economy. On the one hand, agriculture has shown a better performance by raising production by 8 per cent and the State sector has put up an admirable performance by raising production by 15 per cent and we must congratulate both the peasants in the agricultural sector and the workers and the management in the State sector who have helped to bring about this increase in production. But, in the private sector, we have the picture of stagnation and decline.

Now, if this is the situation of our economy, the Finance Bill should contain proposals to reward the peasantry and the working class and the management of the State sector and to punish or at least to discipline the captains of industry in the private sector, unfortunately, the Finance Minister does just the opposite. In the Finance Bill, as placed before Parliament a number of concessions have been granted to the big monopoly houses of the private sector. Firstly, in the case of Income Tax the maximum rate has been slashed down from 77 per cent to 66 per cent and when we examine the various slabs, we find the peculiar policy of the Government. For example, the reduction in tax on incomes of one lakh is 11 per cent. But the reduction in tax on incomes above Rs.10 lakhs is 19 per cent. So, the higher the income, the greater the reduction. I do not know what is the philosophy of the Finance Minister.

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Secondly, Sir, investment allowance has been granted. Companies have been exempted from the surcharge on income tax, provided they make a certain deposit. Thirdly, wealth-tax has been reduced. And even in the case of wealth-tax, reduction of tax in the lower slabs is smaller than reduction in the higher slabs. I do not want to quote figures. 20 40

Now, in defence of these steps, the Finance Minister while presenting the Budget, argued that high tax rates led to tax evasion, smuggling, black money operation, etc. And he said that with reduction in the rates of tax it is hoped that there would be better tax compliance. The Finance Minister cited the example of 1973-74 when the income-tax rates were reduced and, he said, it led to better results because the tax collection improved. Now, Sir, I want to quote here the study made by the Political and Economic Weekly. It shows that this claim made by the Finance Minister is totally unfounded. So we made concessions which meant a revenue loss of Rs.150 crores. In other words, the Government made a gift of Rs. 150 crores to the monopoly houses in the country. This year, again, the rates have been slashed down from 77 per cent to 66 per cent. And according to the calculations made by the Times of India, this would mean a further gift of Rs. 120 crores this year. So Rs. 270 crores have been gifted away to the monopoly houses in the name of increasing production. The truth of the matter is that they are not increasing production. Rather, they are engaged in restricting production so as to raise prices. 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280

Similarly, Sir, the amount which has been gifted away to companies and corporations which has been estimated by the Statesman owned by the Tatas will be nearly Rs. 100 crores as a result of this Budget. Now what is the attitude towards the common people? Our tax system has become more and more regressive. As a matter of fact, out of 7000 crores of total tax revenue, 4000 crores are raised from excise duties and 1500 crores are raised from customs. So the customs and excise duties together account for more than two-thirds of the tax revenue. The share of the income-tax which used to be 14 per cent previously has now come down to 12 per cent. 300 320 340 360 380 400 420

Sir, we talk of socialism. The Government also talks of socialism. I must thank the Finance Minister that he has not mentioned the word 'socialism' at all. He does not believe in socialism or rather he is opposed to socialism. He does not talk of it. He talks of concessions to the monopolists. That is good. At least he is straightforward. But the Government talks of socialism. Our Constitution lays down that our objective is to build socialism. The Five Year Plans lay down that our objective is to reduce disparities. 440 460 480 500

As a matter of fact, when the income-tax rates were first reduced in 1973-74, / it was argued that the wealth-tax rates were being increased so as to maintain the parity in incomes and/so as not to lead to greater disparities in incomes. This year, the Finance Minister has given up even that/plea. He has reduced both the personal income-tax as well as the wealth-tax. The concessions in indirect taxes/also point in the same direction. Concessions have been given to ordinary people on some of the items like clothing,/some of the soaps, some of the batteries and some cheap cigarettes. Concessions have now been announced on tractor tyre/and tubes and batteries. These are all welcome. But the bulk of the concessions are being given to the affluent/section. For example concessions are given on motor cars, refrigerators, raw materials used in producing plastic goods, nylon and terelene/commodities etc. which are consumed mainly by the affluent sections. What was the need for these concessions? On the one/hand the Government talks of restricting conspicuous consumption, on the other hand, it goes on fattening the industries which cater/to the needs of these wealthy sections of the population. When there is a crisis, concessions are allowed in taxes/so that prices may come down a little and the profitability of these industries may increase. I would plead that/this is a mis-direction of national resources which are so scarce and which should have been directed towards building/up of basic industries, agriculture and essential consumer industries. On the contrary, these resources are directed towards building up of/industries meant for the wealthy sections of the population.

So, Sir, the Budget and the Finance Bill, as they have been/presented to the House, seek to erode the gains made by emergency. The Government talks so much about the gains of emergency and the discipline that has been infused by the emergency. But the gains are bound to be eroded/and are being eroded under the impact of the new Budget and the Finance Bill. So, when the Government talks/of discipline and it impounds the salaries and wages of workers and employees, it does not think of imposing discipline/upon itself, upon its own spending. And this would have led to a rise in prices but for certain fortuitous/circumstances like an increase in agricultural production, an increase in the State sector production, a rise in tax revenues, and/greater income from foreign debts. But this year, Sir, the trends are very disturbing. The Government goes on talking of/fall in prices, but the latest trend is just the opposite. Prices have again started rising. Prices have started rising/not on their own but because of certain actions of the Government. For example according to a comment in the Economic/Times, money supply has increased by another Rs.500 crores in the first two weeks of April,1975./

Sir, big business has been granted concession in the hope that it will utilise this concession for greater investment in industry. But the result is just the opposite. There is no greater investment in industry. As a matter of fact, big business is clamouring for more concessions, and recently, the FICCI has demanded more. This is what we told the Government in the beginning. If you allow concessions to monopolists, they are bound to clamour for more. Moreover, it is an absolutely imprudent policy to reward those who have obstructed production, who are responsible for decline or stagnation in production, whose sole policy is to restrict production in order to increase prices. And the moneys that have been gifted away to them are being used for speculation, and as a result of speculation, prices are again rising. For example, the rise in prices of cotton and oilseeds is not due to peasant being paid higher prices. The peasant was paid low prices. The peasant sold all his stocks and the stocks are in the hands of traders. The speculators have cornered the market, and the prices have been increased. So, Sir, the gains of emergency are being eroded and the prices are beginning to rise.

Sir, the Budget provides for a deficit financing of Rs. 320 crores and Rs. 480 crores are to be withdrawn from the fund of the compulsory deposits. As a matter of fact, these Rs. 800 crores represent deficit financing. So, with this heavy dose of deficit financing and heavy expenditure on the Plan outlay, next year there is likely to be a greater inflationary pressure. As a matter of fact, the Plan outlay goes generally to the heavy industry sector. The money that is spent in the heavy industry sector is immediately backed by production. There is a time lag, there is a gestation period. Now, the purchasing power which is released by the investment in heavy industry sector should be backed by increase in production of consumption goods. The consumption goods are in the hands of private monopoly sector which is not interested in increasing production. So the gap between money supply or purchasing power in the hands of the people and consumption goods available in the market is likely to increase as a result of the budgetary policies followed by the Government and next year we are likely to have a reappearance of the inflationary trend and erosion of financial discipline that was imposed as a result of measure taken during the course of last year.

Now, Sir, we have to go to the basic cause of this malady. What is the basic cause of this malady? Why is there sickness in consumer industries? Why is there stagnation and decline in consumer industries? Why are not the goods being sold? It is not because everybody in India has enough cloth or enough oil or enough consumer goods. Actually many are going naked. The people do not have enough clothes to wear.

Sir, after making these few observations, I would now come to a particular matter to which I want to draw/the attention 20 of the Finance Minister. While we are doing what we can to increase production and productivity, it is/unfortunate that 40 a section of officers placed in high positions are quite indifferent to our efforts. In point, I have/before me an undertaking of 60 the Ministry of Finance itself. I am referring to the Bank Note Printing Press at/Dewas. This is a very sensitive and one of 80 the best security printing presses in the world and I think/100 the top best in Asia. We are proud of this unit and would do everything to increase its efficiency. The/production has 120 already increased. The workers have shown great efficiency in spite of all the provocations that are coming from/the top 140 in disturbing the working of the only single recognised union which has got the overwhelmingly large membership./The management 160 is bent upon systematically victimizing all the office-bearers of the union right from the top to the/bottom. This is an attempt 180 to demoralise the workers. This is an attempt to play into the hands of those/sections in that part of the country which 200 have been communal. I wish the Finance Minister himself should look into/this matter before it is too late. 220

Sir, I would like to point out while making all these observa- 240 tions that/in the provisions of the Bill not much consideration has been given to the economically backward States in the country./ 260 I am referring to those States about which the Government stands committed with regard to the development of their communications/ 280 with regard to giving them sufficient financial aid for increasing their irrigation potential and other requirements. I am afraid 300 that/so far as my State is concerned, not much attention has been paid to it; I can not say about/other States. 320

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon.Finance 340 Minister to one important point. Nationalisation/of the coal industry was a very courageous and hold step and time has shown that 360 this step has proved/not only useful but it is giving dividends. The importance of coal has been realised more particularly 380 after the oil/crisis and today workers all over the country engaged in the production of coal are doing their maximum and 400 our/targets and achievements are increasing day in and day out. It was a good idea to have a single organisation/for coal. 420

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the 440 non-coal side also . It is/a happy augury that our country is reaching near self-sufficiency in zinc in the very near future. 460 As one/connected with this industry, I would like to say that the success in this industry has posed before us the/question 480 of our policy towards non-ferrous metals like zinc, copper, nickel etc. which are of crucial importance for development./500

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Sir, the present taxes must be lowered from another angle too. The Government has professed its concern for the small/ 20 businessman, the small industrialist, the technocrat and so on. Unfortunately, the rates of income-tax above Rs.40,000 would/ 40 not allow even the small industrialist to save enough from his current profits to pay interest on his borrowings or/repay the 60 loan for the fixed capital investment, which he would be forced to take from public financial institutions or/ the nationalised 80 banks. The taxes have been made so exorbitant above the level of Rs.40,000 that there is/no scope for even the small industria- 100 list to repay his debt and to stand on a surer footing at/the 120 current level of taxes.

Another factor which must be considered is the brain drain which the country is already/experiencing in several fields, 140 notably in the technical field, inasmuch as technicians today are electing to go abroad and/accept appointments abroad in 160 preference to serving in their own country, particularly because of the high tax rates that prevail/in the country. Not only they 180 but business managers of whom there is a great dearth in the country, the/professional managers, who are required in more 200 and more numbers to manage the giant concerns would not be attracted to/India. Anyone who has received modern training 220 in business management can receive a much higher paid job abroad as compared/to what he will get here. 240

A ten per cent surcharge on income-tax was levied purely as a temporary/measure. It is unfortunate that the surcharge 260 is still continuing, although there is no emergency and there is no justification/for its continuance. The excessive tax burden 280 prevents salaried persons from making provision for their retirement out of current earnings/because the post-tax earnings are 300 barely enough to meet the day to day expenses which are also going up/as a direct result of the Government's policy of imposing 320 more and more excise duties on goods of day to/day consumption. 340 Therefore, it is very essential that retirement benefits should be very liberally treated for tax purposes. It would/be advisable 360 to increase the limit of 25 per cent of salary or Rs.8,000 which is allowed today/for the purpose of provident fund, etc., so 380 that at least the salaried persons could save a little out of/400 their current earnings for use in their old age.

Sir, I now come to the recent provision in the Finance/Bill 420 regarding Wealth Tax on Urban Property. A very novel proposal has been introduced this year regarding wealth tax on/urban 440 property in the name of social justice. What I fail to understand is what kind of social justice is/involved if a land owner con- 460 structs a building and lets it out to dozens of middle class families. Every middle/class family in the country today can 480 not hope to own its own residence, especially in big cities./ 500

Another point I would like to make is in regard to plantation buildings. As is well known, there are buildings/for use of labour in plantations. If the plantations are owned by limited companies, they do not come within the/mischief of this section, but if they are owned by individuals, a very iniquitous position arises because even labour quarters,/hospitals, creches and buildings like that of schools and water installations are all to be valued and subjected to this/urban property tax. This is something which, I am sure, is unintended and the hon. Minister should pay attention to/the rectification of this anomaly.

Another very important but very unjust provision has been brought about in the case of charity/trusts. Sir, like all individuals or companies or firms, even charity trusts, need to accumulate at least a certain part/of their income. It is unfortunate that the provisions of the Finance Bill required the charity trusts to spend their/entire income within a short period of time. Even if a single rupee is saved by the charity trust, it /would come within the mischief of the taxing provisions of the Finance Bill.

By another provision, it has been provided/that if investment is made by charity trusts in concerns in which the founder of the concern had a substantial/interest, the Trust would disqualify for tax exemption. I can not understand the logic. If the causes were not charitable,/naturally the trust would not have qualified in the first place. But having conceded that the causes for which the trust/was formed were in the public interest, now just because somebody else is going to benefit, the trust is going /to be penalised. I do not understand the logic of this. If the trust gives money to any person without/adequate security or at inadequate rates of interest, I can understand the provision which says that the trust will be/deemed to have done something wrong. But if a trust receives donations in kind, donations which consist of shares in/the concerns of the founder of the trust can not be said to have done anything wrong. It has received /donations in kind; it has not invested any funds out of its own pockets in the concern of the founder /but even such an eventuality will penalise the trust for no fault of its own. In the sphere of indirect/taxes, there has been a large scale imposition on items of day to day consumption, like sugar, tea, kerosene, aerated/water, biscuits, condensed milk, milk powder, malted milk and so on and so forth. The Prime Minister said that on/annual incomes of Rs. 25,000 the assesseees would get a tax benefit of Rs. 10 a year. As/against this, such middle class people with incomes not exceeding Rs.25,000 would have to incur an additional /expenditure on their food basket alone of anywhere between Rs. 250 to Rs.300 per year./

The next point which I would like to deal with so far as the economy is concerned, is the growth in the non-development expenditure, which was made by my esteemed friend. I want to point out that the growth in non-development expenditure is not as great as has been made out. I will give the figures. The point which I would like to make is that the bearer bonds scheme has not failed. This has yielded as of late Rs.300 crores, that too in spite of the odds against which it had to be issued and got through. I do not want to elaborate on this matter. Had it been allowed to run its course taking into account these Rs.300 crores, which have been collected, I have every confidence that not only Rs.1,000 crores but a little more would have been collected.

In the case of borrowings, article 292 of the Constitution makes it clear that the executive power of the Union extends to borrowings on such terms as it thinks fit subject only to the limitation that Parliament may fix on the total amount. We have borrowed under several terms and conditions. In some cases we have borrowed on tax-free conditions. When we issue national savings certificates, 6 per cent is tax free. It is borrowing of one kind. We have borrowed Government bonds taxable at the usual rate. When we issued gold bonds, we said that regardless of the origin of the gold-smuggled gold or tax-evaded gold, whatever it was they were entitled to subscribe for it and that they will be exempt from tax. Therefore, it is within the discretion of the Government to borrow on such terms as it thinks fit. If that power is not given, its only other alternative is to go into savage taxation which this Government wants to avoid as much as possible.

Sir, I shall not proceed with the next item, namely, direct taxes. In respect of direct taxes, a number of suggestions have been made. One is that there should be simplification of the law. Already I have mentioned that we are going to have a recodification of the Income-tax law and the Economic Reforms Commission has been requested to look into this matter. We hope that we will be having a report from them as early as possible.

Then, Sir, there was one criticism that in the tax concessions that we have given, we have deprived the States of their share of Income-tax and, to that extent we have eroded the States' old resources. Sir, all this theory of States' and Centre's resources are outdated today after our Plans. We now provide the States with as much as is required by them for their respective Plans. Whether we provide it by way of States' share of the taxes or by way of Central contribution is no matter of any consequence for our economy.

Key to Dictation 62

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$
 2. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 3. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$
 4. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{24}{35}$
 5. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{48}$
 6. $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{48}{63} = \frac{16}{21}$
 7. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{63}{80}$
 8. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{10}{11} = \frac{80}{99}$
 9. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{99}{120} = \frac{33}{40}$
 10. $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{120}{143}$
 11. $\frac{11}{12} \times \frac{13}{14} = \frac{143}{168}$
 12. $\frac{12}{13} \times \frac{14}{15} = \frac{168}{195} = \frac{56}{65}$
 13. $\frac{13}{14} \times \frac{15}{16} = \frac{195}{224}$
 14. $\frac{14}{15} \times \frac{16}{17} = \frac{224}{255}$
 15. $\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{17}{18} = \frac{255}{288} = \frac{85}{96}$
 16. $\frac{16}{17} \times \frac{18}{19} = \frac{288}{323}$
 17. $\frac{17}{18} \times \frac{19}{20} = \frac{323}{360}$
 18. $\frac{18}{19} \times \frac{20}{21} = \frac{360}{399} = \frac{120}{133}$
 19. $\frac{19}{20} \times \frac{21}{22} = \frac{399}{440}$
 20. $\frac{20}{21} \times \frac{22}{23} = \frac{440}{483}$
 21. $\frac{21}{22} \times \frac{23}{24} = \frac{483}{528} = \frac{161}{176}$
 22. $\frac{22}{23} \times \frac{24}{25} = \frac{528}{575}$
 23. $\frac{23}{24} \times \frac{25}{26} = \frac{575}{624}$
 24. $\frac{24}{25} \times \frac{26}{27} = \frac{624}{675} = \frac{208}{225}$
 25. $\frac{25}{26} \times \frac{27}{28} = \frac{675}{728}$
 26. $\frac{26}{27} \times \frac{28}{29} = \frac{728}{783}$
 27. $\frac{27}{28} \times \frac{29}{30} = \frac{783}{840} = \frac{261}{280}$
 28. $\frac{28}{29} \times \frac{30}{31} = \frac{840}{901}$
 29. $\frac{29}{30} \times \frac{31}{32} = \frac{901}{960}$
 30. $\frac{30}{31} \times \frac{32}{33} = \frac{960}{1023} = \frac{320}{341}$
 31. $\frac{31}{32} \times \frac{33}{34} = \frac{1023}{1088}$
 32. $\frac{32}{33} \times \frac{34}{35} = \frac{1088}{1155}$
 33. $\frac{33}{34} \times \frac{35}{36} = \frac{1155}{1224} = \frac{385}{408}$
 34. $\frac{34}{35} \times \frac{36}{37} = \frac{1224}{1295}$
 35. $\frac{35}{36} \times \frac{37}{38} = \frac{1295}{1368} = \frac{385}{408}$
 36. $\frac{36}{37} \times \frac{38}{39} = \frac{1368}{1443} = \frac{456}{481}$
 37. $\frac{37}{38} \times \frac{39}{40} = \frac{1443}{1520}$
 38. $\frac{38}{39} \times \frac{40}{41} = \frac{1520}{1599}$
 39. $\frac{39}{40} \times \frac{41}{42} = \frac{1599}{1680} = \frac{533}{560}$
 40. $\frac{40}{41} \times \frac{42}{43} = \frac{1680}{1763}$
 41. $\frac{41}{42} \times \frac{43}{44} = \frac{1763}{1848}$
 42. $\frac{42}{43} \times \frac{44}{45} = \frac{1848}{1935} = \frac{616}{645}$
 43. $\frac{43}{44} \times \frac{45}{46} = \frac{1935}{2024}$
 44. $\frac{44}{45} \times \frac{46}{47} = \frac{2024}{2115}$
 45. $\frac{45}{46} \times \frac{47}{48} = \frac{2115}{2208} = \frac{705}{736}$
 46. $\frac{46}{47} \times \frac{48}{49} = \frac{2208}{2303}$
 47. $\frac{47}{48} \times \frac{49}{50} = \frac{2303}{2400}$
 48. $\frac{48}{49} \times \frac{50}{51} = \frac{2400}{2499} = \frac{800}{833}$
 49. $\frac{49}{50} \times \frac{51}{52} = \frac{2499}{2592} = \frac{833}{864}$
 50. $\frac{50}{51} \times \frac{52}{53} = \frac{2592}{2687}$
 51. $\frac{51}{52} \times \frac{53}{54} = \frac{2687}{2784} = \frac{864}{896}$
 52. $\frac{52}{53} \times \frac{54}{55} = \frac{2784}{2881}$
 53. $\frac{53}{54} \times \frac{55}{56} = \frac{2881}{2976} = \frac{896}{924}$
 54. $\frac{54}{55} \times \frac{56}{57} = \frac{2976}{3075} = \frac{992}{1025}$
 55. $\frac{55}{56} \times \frac{57}{58} = \frac{3075}{3172}$
 56. $\frac{56}{57} \times \frac{58}{59} = \frac{3172}{3271}$
 57. $\frac{57}{58} \times \frac{59}{60} = \frac{3271}{3370} = \frac{992}{1025}$
 58. $\frac{58}{59} \times \frac{60}{61} = \frac{3370}{3471}$
 59. $\frac{59}{60} \times \frac{61}{62} = \frac{3471}{3572} = \frac{1025}{1088}$
 60. $\frac{60}{61} \times \frac{62}{63} = \frac{3572}{3675}$
 61. $\frac{61}{62} \times \frac{63}{64} = \frac{3675}{3776} = \frac{1088}{1152}$
 62. $\frac{62}{63} \times \frac{64}{65} = \frac{3776}{3879}$
 63. $\frac{63}{64} \times \frac{65}{66} = \frac{3879}{3984} = \frac{1152}{1312}$
 64. $\frac{64}{65} \times \frac{66}{67} = \frac{3984}{4087}$
 65. $\frac{65}{66} \times \frac{67}{68} = \frac{4087}{4192} = \frac{1312}{1280}$
 66. $\frac{66}{67} \times \frac{68}{69} = \frac{4192}{4299}$
 67. $\frac{67}{68} \times \frac{69}{70} = \frac{4299}{4400} = \frac{1280}{1300}$
 68. $\frac{68}{69} \times \frac{70}{71} = \frac{4400}{4507}$
 69. $\frac{69}{70} \times \frac{71}{72} = \frac{4507}{4614} = \frac{1300}{1344}$
 70. $\frac{70}{71} \times \frac{72}{73} = \frac{4614}{4721}$
 71. $\frac{71}{72} \times \frac{73}{74} = \frac{4721}{4828} = \frac{1344}{1392}$
 72. $\frac{72}{73} \times \frac{74}{75} = \frac{4828}{4935}$
 73. $\frac{73}{74} \times \frac{75}{76} = \frac{4935}{5042} = \frac{1392}{1440}$
 74. $\frac{74}{75} \times \frac{76}{77} = \frac{5042}{5149}$
 75. $\frac{75}{76} \times \frac{77}{78} = \frac{5149}{5256} = \frac{1440}{1488}$
 76. $\frac{76}{77} \times \frac{78}{79} = \frac{5256}{5363}$
 77. $\frac{77}{78} \times \frac{79}{80} = \frac{5363}{5470} = \frac{1488}{1536}$
 78. $\frac{78}{79} \times \frac{80}{81} = \frac{5470}{5577}$
 79. $\frac{79}{80} \times \frac{81}{82} = \frac{5577}{5684} = \frac{1536}{1584}$
 80. $\frac{80}{81} \times \frac{82}{83} = \frac{5684}{5791}$
 81. $\frac{81}{82} \times \frac{83}{84} = \frac{5791}{5898} = \frac{1584}{1632}$
 82. $\frac{82}{83} \times \frac{84}{85} = \frac{5898}{6005}$
 83. $\frac{83}{84} \times \frac{85}{86} = \frac{6005}{6112} = \frac{1632}{1680}$
 84. $\frac{84}{85} \times \frac{86}{87} = \frac{6112}{6219}$
 85. $\frac{85}{86} \times \frac{87}{88} = \frac{6219}{6326} = \frac{1680}{1728}$
 86. $\frac{86}{87} \times \frac{88}{89} = \frac{6326}{6433}$
 87. $\frac{87}{88} \times \frac{89}{90} = \frac{6433}{6540} = \frac{1728}{1776}$
 88. $\frac{88}{89} \times \frac{90}{91} = \frac{6540}{6647}$
 89. $\frac{89}{90} \times \frac{91}{92} = \frac{6647}{6754} = \frac{1776}{1824}$
 90. $\frac{90}{91} \times \frac{92}{93} = \frac{6754}{6861}$
 91. $\frac{91}{92} \times \frac{93}{94} = \frac{6861}{6968} = \frac{1824}{1872}$
 92. $\frac{92}{93} \times \frac{94}{95} = \frac{6968}{7075}$
 93. $\frac{93}{94} \times \frac{95}{96} = \frac{7075}{7182} = \frac{1872}{1920}$
 94. $\frac{94}{95} \times \frac{96}{97} = \frac{7182}{7289}$
 95. $\frac{95}{96} \times \frac{97}{98} = \frac{7289}{7396} = \frac{1920}{1968}$
 96. $\frac{96}{97} \times \frac{98}{99} = \frac{7396}{7503}$
 97. $\frac{97}{98} \times \frac{99}{100} = \frac{7503}{7610} = \frac{1968}{2016}$
 98. $\frac{98}{99} \times \frac{100}{101} = \frac{7610}{7717}$
 99. $\frac{99}{100} \times \frac{101}{102} = \frac{7717}{7824} = \frac{2016}{2064}$
 100. $\frac{100}{101} \times \frac{102}{103} = \frac{7824}{7931}$

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am really grateful to the House for the great interest they took on the Finance/Bill and for the valuable contribution that Members made to the debate. As many as 21 Members participated and they made a very large and valuable contribution extending to over two days. In my short reply in 45/minutes it will not be possible to cover all the points raised by the hon. Members. If by chance I/omit any one of these points raised by them, it is not out of disregard for the very valuable contribution/made, but purely because of want of time.

Sir, I shall now classify all the points made under three heads./The first will deal with the state of the economy and matters connected therewith. In the second, I shall deal/with direct taxes. And in the course of dealing with these subjects, I shall make references to the various points/which have been made by hon. Members in the debate.

So far as the state of economy is concerned, I/have mentioned in the course of the presentation of the Budget as well as in the reply to the general/debate on it that the economy is showing signs of recovery, that we have turned the corner and that we/are on the road to an improved economic situation. I have not claimed at any moment that we have achieved/success in this regard, or that we have reached a level of satisfaction. All that I have said is from/the morass into which we have fallen, we have taken a turn for the better and that we are making/a slow but steady progress towards improvement in the economy of the country. The first sign that we see is/in respect of agriculture. Both last year and in the year we are now going through, the agricultural production is/likely to be of a very high order, perhaps, the best so far reached. Last year, we expected/132 million tonnes of foodgrains and we expect to have the same or a slightly better production/of foodgrains in this year.

Then with regard to industry, from a negative growth, we have turned to a positive/growth. Particularly in the last half of this year, the industrial growth has been of the order of 8 per/cent. In the earlier part, it has been stagnant and the average has been 4 per cent, as I predicted/it would be sometime during the mid year review. The fact that in the latter half or second half of/this year we had reached an 8 per cent growth in industrial production gives us confidence that we will be/able to maintain this 8 per cent and, probably improve upon it in the next year.

In the field of/infra-structure, particularly, in the production of coal, we have exceeded our target of 114 million tonnes of coal./

Sir, many benefits and facilities are provided for the industries. We find there is a tax holiday for five years/and depreciation allowance on the industry is allowed 20 but it is denied in the case of plantations. There is no/ 40 such thing as a tax holiday even for new plantations and depreciation applies only in the case of building and/ 60 machinery in the plantations and thereafter the tax on gross profits is much higher in the case of plantations. The/agricultural income tax is as high as 60 per cent 80 in the southern States and no depreciation is allowed on/the full assets. Depreciation is allowed only on the 100 buildings and machinery which form only a small part of the/capital investment in the plantations. This levy 120 of wealth tax will hit the plantation very hard.

I am afraid/even there small owners of plantation 140 of 25 acres will be covered by the wealth tax because the value/of the assets will be on the basis of market 160 value. As I said small acreages will be covered by/this 180 wealth tax in addition to the heavier income tax that we are paying. Here also, I am surprised to/find that 200 exemptions are not provided for workers quarters, hospitals, creches etc. What I am saying is you must provide/exemption 220 for these precisely, otherwise you are not doing justice to the plantation industry. These gentlemen seem to think 240 that/by rationalising they are going to increase production or better the position of the plantation industry of the 260 country. I/am sorry I cannot agree with it. If you look into the record of the public sector industries, you/will 280 find that out of a total investment of Rs.3,000 crores the net loss has been Rs.35/crores. If any private ind'ustry 300 had run them, I think it would have been out of business. If the/plantation industry is nationalised, I am sure you 320 will not only be running the plantation industry, you will be putting/lakhs and lakhs of people who are workers 340 out of job. I say this because being a labour intensive type/organisation, it is very difficult to run it. You will 360 have to provide sufficient encouragement for the growth of the/plantation industry. Otherwise, we will not be 380 in a position to compete in the world market. The production cannot be/completely utilised in our own industry. We 400 know that 50 per cent of our production has to be exported. If/we are to export and earn foreign exchange, it is our 420 primary responsibility to see that the cost of production/440 is kept low. I also say that these items which are coming in year after year are not going to/keep the cost of production 460 low. I, therefore, oppose the policy of imports.

On the ultimate question of nationalisation, I/do 480 not want to speak as enough has been said in the Finance Ministry's Report on public sector released only today./ 500

Handwritten cursive script on lined paper, consisting of approximately 10 lines of text. The script is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect of a language.

Handwritten cursive script on lined paper, consisting of approximately 4 lines of text. The script is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect of a language.

Handwritten cursive script on lined paper, consisting of approximately 10 lines of text. The script is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect of a language.

Handwritten cursive script on lined paper, consisting of approximately 2 lines of text. The script is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect of a language.

Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I oppose this financial Appropriation Bill which provides for such vast sums of money to be appropriated by different Ministries during the current year. I would have supported it if all the spending which has gone on all these years had resulted in the economic regeneration of this country. But our experience has been a rather sorry one. In the first two plans, there was very great stress on industries to the neglect of agriculture. And when the industries were trying to pull up, then again, usual additional tax burden came in and we have been seeing recession in all the industries. Now, take for example, the textile industry. See its fate even now and then; take the engineering industry and see the recession that overtook it. Later on because of the food shortage and of enormous sums of money which had to be utilised for the import of foodgrains and suddenly a decision was taken that there should be more effort at greater food production and that for getting that there should be more inputs in agriculture.

You talk of green revolution. I do not know where that green revolution is and then taxes are coming round every agricultural inputs - taxes on pump-sets; taxes on fertilisers and added to it taxes on agricultural wealth. This type of erratic planning and policies of the Government can we say that Government has done justice to the industry or the agriculture.

Coming to plantation, I would like to limit myself to comment on the plantation industry which is a specialised type of agriculture in this country. I find that during the past several years, in spite of the fact that these traditional exports from plantation have been doing their best for the foreign exchange earnings of this country, enough attention is not paid to this plantation industry at all. We find that the heavy import and excise duty is really something strange in the case of tea. In addition to the export duty, there is excise duty. These levies have increased export prices and reduced our capacity to compete in the world markets and we all know how the tea industry has been suffering and losing its place to other tea exporting countries like Ceylon, Kenya and others. The same is the case with regard to coffee but because of shortfall in world coffee production, the coffee prices are maintained for the past few years. It is not as a result of Government policies, but as a result of world position that our coffee is maintaining its place in the world market. We find that with the direct and indirect taxes on agriculture and the present imports, the prices of plantation products has gone up which has lessened our competitive position in the world markets.

We know that the Finance Ministry thought of giving some relief to the export duty leviable on tea but that has been offset by the increase in the cost of inputs.

Key to Dictation 65

... 87/2 ... e. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. ...
... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ...

... 87/2 ... e. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. ...
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... 87/2 ... e. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. ...
... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ...

... 87/2 ... e. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. ...
... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ...

... 87/2 ... e. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. ...
... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ...

... 87/2 ... e. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. ...
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... 87/2 ... e. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. ...
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... 87/2 ... e. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. ...
... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ... (1977) ...

The second point which I would like to make is that even in respect of this tax, the previous instances, the precedents, show that we have always changed the Income-tax provisions without any concurrence of the States or without any complaint from the States and this is not something which has been done for the first time in this Bill.

Some Members have complained that the arrears are mounting. Even here I would like to show that in 1971, the tax arrears amounted to 87 per cent whereas in 1980, it has come down to 37 per cent. Even this year at the time of the closing of accounts, it has been further reduced to 34 per cent. So every effort is being made for reducing the tax arrears. One of the things which stand in the way of collecting all the dues is the number of stay orders issued and as much as Rs.200 crores are being stayed by various stay orders issued by the different authorities and it is very difficult to collect all the amounts due.

Then, Sir, some point was made by my friends that the concessions for oil exploration which have been given seem to be on the liberal side. I want to explain to them that in all the contracts with the companies going in for exploration, the ONGC undertakes to pay the tax, part of it as part of remuneration. Then, what does it matter whether we pay a larger amount and collect it as a tax or reduce the tax and pay a smaller amount? Therefore, this is only a matter of convenience and the Government does not lose anything. In fact, the Government is not showing any concession in this. Then, Sir, the next point that has been raised is that we should have a tax on expenditure. Sir, this is an idea which has already been examined in the past.

Sir, tax raids have not been allowed down. On the contrary they are raising as much revenue as possible. If you look at the number of tax raids that have been carried out, it has been on the increase in the last two years. It is only during the Janta period, during 1977-78 that it came down from 3500 raids to 600.

On the second point, I would like to inform him that once a notification under the Advance Collection of Taxes Act is made, then immediately the tax becomes payable. So on the date when it was introduced in Parliament, it has become payable and therefore, there was no question of putting it in this Bill.

Now I will come to indirect taxes. So far as import duty on newsprint is concerned, Sir, this is a matter in which there has been more emotion than reason. Almost every commodity bears import duty here.

Key to Dictation 66

9 v u - > p (u) x 7 v b . 7
L 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
x 6 " w 7 8 9 3 2 > 1 2 3 - v e -
- , u v . 7 8 9 x

u v - > 9 = h p v b L - m ' w y . x
e t h o - - l p 2 x d L L p 150 e v e t
w o / 4 7 p 60 e x 2 v e . e m m s .
~ } 3 6 v y - - i c l y x v v l
L l l l 3 2 1 x . f o d - m y l o x u
e - l l - p l a - l s x l a e e o s
L d x < e > v o l 7 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
d f l l l x 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 m e
3 2 1 0 l l - b x

u v - > 9 = h p v b L - m ' w y . x
e t h o - - l p 2 x d L L p 150 e v e t
w o / 4 7 p 60 e x 2 v e . e m m s .
~ } 3 6 v y - - i c l y x v v l
L l l l 3 2 1 x . f o d - m y l o x u
e - l l - p l a - l s x l a e e o s
L d x < e > v o l 7 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
d f l l l x 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 m e
3 2 1 0 l l - b x

u v - > 9 = h p v b L - m ' w y . x
e t h o - - l p 2 x d L L p 150 e v e t
w o / 4 7 p 60 e x 2 v e . e m m s .
~ } 3 6 v y - - i c l y x v v l
L l l l 3 2 1 x . f o d - m y l o x u
e - l l - p l a - l s x l a e e o s
L d x < e > v o l 7 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
d f l l l x 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 m e
3 2 1 0 l l - b x

u v - > 9 = h p v b L - m ' w y . x
e t h o - - l p 2 x d L L p 150 e v e t
w o / 4 7 p 60 e x 2 v e . e m m s .
~ } 3 6 v y - - i c l y x v v l
L l l l 3 2 1 x . f o d - m y l o x u
e - l l - p l a - l s x l a e e o s
L d x < e > v o l 7 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
d f l l l x 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 m e
3 2 1 0 l l - b x

Sir, I now come to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Here, of course, it is a very big grant, but/I would only like to 20
take this opportunity to refute a charge or an allegation made
that some officers in/Tamil Nadu have resigned. I say that 40
political motives are being imputed to persons resigning. Suppose,
tomorrow, I get disgusted/with the working of the parliamentary
system and I resign and go, no motive should be imputed. 60

Now I come/to the very critical drought situation which 80
has affected the economy of Tamil Nadu. The Central team has
come and/visited the affected areas. We had asked for Rs.150 100
crores, but the Central team has recommended only/Rs.60 crores. 120
I would request the Centre to immediately release the money
so that the work which has already/been initiated can go on 140
with full force. We, on our part, have started the Food-for-
Work Programme. The/State Government has also remitted the 160
various taxes. New wells are being dug and dry tanks are being
cleaned. Deep/well cleaning is also being done. We are thankful 180
to the Prime Minister for getting us the rigs from the/other 200
States which are very useful for deep boring. I would only
request that the drought amount should be released/immediately, 220
whatever amount you feel is fair and just.

In this connection, I would request the Centre to again
examine/the Seventh Finance Commission's Report which says 240
that the advance for drought is only against the State's Plan
allocation. You/should try and see that you give it out of your 260
own funds, which was the position prevailing before.

Then,/Sir, I come to the Benami Land Bill. So much mention 280
is being made here about the Urban Land Ceiling/Act and other 300
laws. Our hon'ble colleague also said what should be done
for the agriculturists. But Tamil Nadu legislature/has passed 320
a legislation which enjoyed support from all sections of the
House about Benami lands. The Bill has been/lying with the 340
Centre for the President's signature for a long time. The Centre
asked for certain clarifications. The State/Government has given 360
these clarifications. I would only request that the assent of
the President be given to it immediately./ 380

About cement, I would like to tell you that 30 lakh tonnes
of cement are produced and against this 18/lakh tonnes are 400
being exported. So there is a shortage of cement there. We
are only left with 18 lakh/tonnes against our requirement of 420
24 lakh tonnes. We have written to the Centre about this and
we hope/that the Centre which is incharge of distribution of 440
cement will definitely try and do this.

Finally, I come to/one or two more points. There is shortage 460
of coal for our thermal power station. We have applied to the/480
Centre but the Railway Minister has said that wagons are not
available for transporting coal we which cannot understand./ 500

1. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 2. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 3. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 4. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 5. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

6. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 7. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 8. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 9. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 10. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

11. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 12. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 13. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 14. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 15. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

16. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 17. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 18. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 19. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
 20. 6 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Similarly, in the power sector there has been a six per cent growth in power generation and this improvement has/come 20 not because of improved hydel power generation but because of the improvement in thermal power generation. Hon. Members may/be aware that there was some criticism that the so-called 40 improvement in power generation was largely due to the/monsoon 60 and the act of God. The figures which I have cited show that it is because of the improvement/in thermal power generation 80 which is a credit to the skills of our Department. Given all these factors, I/think that the economy is poised for growth, 100 not at a galloping rate of 10 or 12 per cent but/at a moderate 120 rate of 5 per cent which we have envisaged under the Plan.

Most of the Members were/greatly exercised about the 140 price situation and the inflation in the country. I do not pretend that we have controlled/inflation. In fact, Government have 160 never, in all these statements which they have made, claimed that the inflation had been/controlled. We have all the time 180 stated that the pressure of inflation has been moderated and that from a 21/per cent increase in prices, the rate of inflation 200 has come down to 16 per cent. Now this by itself/is not a 220 matter over which we can gloat and say that we have done remarkable things, but the fact/that it has taken a reverse 240 trend, the rate of inflation is a matter on which we can take legitimate/pride and also take some little confidence that the 260 future trend of prices will also be of the same kind,/the rate 280 of inflation going down further and further.

Then, Sir, I would also like to mention that certain shortages/300 have been responsible in this country for a 'cost push' as well as a 'price push' in respect of those/commodities. The 320 'cost push' has arisen because the infrastructure was weak, the plant utilisation, particularly the cement, sugar and some/340 of the other industries was low. Owing to lack of power in many of the industries, the industrial production/had gone down, 360 the supply of various commodities in services has been at a lower level and that is why/the push has been there. Then 380 the strain on our economy is due to certain other pressures which, as I/have mentioned, is due to the external factors 400 such as oil and oil products. So these too have contributed to/a greater pressure on our prices than we contemplated. Even 420 now as I speak to you, I am hoping that/the price level would 440 be maintained at a moderate level of increase provided the oil prices remain stable during this/year. But unfortunately, 460 if there is again a pressure on oil and we are obliged to pay higher prices for/oil, it will necessarily reflect itself on our 480 prices and it is a factor over which we have no control./ 500

Key to Dictation 68

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$
 2. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$
 3. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$
 4. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$
 5. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{15}{42} = \frac{5}{14}$
 6. $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{21} = \frac{4}{7}$
 7. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{28}{72} = \frac{7}{18}$
 8. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{40}{54} = \frac{20}{27}$
 9. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{40}$
 10. $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{20}{33}$

11. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
 12. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$
 13. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{20}$
 14. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{30} = \frac{2}{15}$
 15. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{5}{42}$
 16. $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{6}{56} = \frac{3}{28}$
 17. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{7}{72}$
 18. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{8}{90} = \frac{4}{45}$
 19. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{9}{110}$
 20. $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{10}{132} = \frac{5}{66}$

21. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$
 22. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$
 23. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$
 24. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{20}{30} = \frac{2}{3}$
 25. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{30}{42} = \frac{5}{7}$
 26. $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{42}{56} = \frac{3}{4}$
 27. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{56}{72} = \frac{7}{9}$
 28. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{72}{90} = \frac{4}{5}$
 29. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{10}{11} = \frac{90}{110} = \frac{9}{11}$
 30. $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{110}{132} = \frac{5}{6}$

31. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$
 32. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 33. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$
 34. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{24}{35}$
 35. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{48}$
 36. $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{48}{63} = \frac{16}{21}$
 37. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{63}{80}$
 38. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{10}{11} = \frac{80}{99}$
 39. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{99}{120} = \frac{33}{40}$
 40. $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{120}{143}$

Madam, Deputy Chairman, I support the Appropriation Bill placed by Government before this House for spending an amount of Rs. 10,000 crores. The proposal for expenditure placed before this House show that large amounts have been proposed to be spent on several development works. There is no doubt that the Government has been spending large amounts of money for various schemes in all fields and in all walks of life of the individual in the society, but the primary consideration is that the benefit of all these schemes is not felt by the individual in the society. When such large amounts are spent under the Five Year Plans successively in industrial, social and economic field, the individual to whom the benefit ought to have reached and whose conditions should have been improved, is not felt and that is the reason why there is hue and cry from all quarters that the Government is not giving any substantial benefit to the individual in the society. That is the very important thing which we have to bear in mind.

In the industrial field, though crores and crores of rupees have been invested, when you compare with the private sector, you find that in the private sector, there are huge profits made, while in the public sector, there are huge losses. Why is it so? The answer is very simple. The private individual makes personal efforts to see that his production increases and that it brings him profit but in public sector, the capital invested is much higher than what it is in the private sector. In the public sector, more than one third of the investment is diverted towards putting up buildings and installation of machinery. If you take the case of Japan, I am told, there such amounts are never spent on construction of big buildings or on installation of machinery. This is why after the Second World War, Japan has been able to regain its position in the industrial field and also in the field of commerce in the world. When, we are spending so much money for economic development, for industrial development should we not think for a while why there is such huge loss. Several committees have been appointed to go into this matter and they have found the reasons thereof but how far have we taken up their suggestions and tried to improve to rectify the defects that have been pointed out. The expenditure that we incur is always much more and it goes on increasing with the result that all these are added to the cost of the product when it comes out of the factory and we find ourselves unable to compare in the international market.

Madam, I have looked into some of the figures in the Appropriation Bill before us and I find that a considerable amount is allotted for public health, although I must say that the Health Ministry is rather a neglected Ministry and it should actually get more money.

Key to Dictation 69

1. $2x^2 + 3x - 5$
 2. $3x^2 - 2x + 1$
 3. $4x^2 + 5x - 6$
 4. $5x^2 - 4x + 3$
 5. $6x^2 + 7x - 8$
 6. $7x^2 - 6x + 5$
 7. $8x^2 + 9x - 10$
 8. $9x^2 - 8x + 7$
 9. $10x^2 + 11x - 12$
 10. $11x^2 - 10x + 9$
 11. $12x^2 + 13x - 14$
 12. $13x^2 - 12x + 11$
 13. $14x^2 + 15x - 16$
 14. $15x^2 - 14x + 13$
 15. $16x^2 + 17x - 18$
 16. $17x^2 - 16x + 15$
 17. $18x^2 + 19x - 20$
 18. $19x^2 - 18x + 17$
 19. $20x^2 + 21x - 22$
 20. $21x^2 - 20x + 19$
 21. $22x^2 + 23x - 24$
 22. $23x^2 - 22x + 21$
 23. $24x^2 + 25x - 26$
 24. $25x^2 - 24x + 23$
 25. $26x^2 + 27x - 28$
 26. $27x^2 - 26x + 25$
 27. $28x^2 + 29x - 30$
 28. $29x^2 - 28x + 27$
 29. $30x^2 + 31x - 32$
 30. $31x^2 - 30x + 29$

Now, take the case of education. We have accepted compulsory education in the Constitution. But, it is not compulsorily implemented/throughout the country. The educational system is still in a lingering state. Therefore, it is essential to think of a revolutionary/change in our educational system forthwith so that we can overcome this problem of unemployment. Because of the type/of education that we have at present, there is this deficiency. What is the type of education that we have now?/After graduation, every youth is tempted to go hunting for a job. The education that we impart to our youth/is only a scholar type of education which is only useful to get some clerical job in some office or/other. When there is no chance of getting a job, he becomes frustrated and disappointed and he is tempted to/take to other activities, that is subversive activities. Therefore, the Government should think of revolutionary changes in our system of/education so as to enable every youngster who gets education to get into some field of work in rural parts/or elsewhere.

As far as agriculture is concerned, the great urge is there for the development of agriculture. But there have been proposals for the levy of a tax on fertilisers and pump-sets. Really, such a tax will hit/the petty land-holders very hard. If one know about the kind of agriculture operations going on in the villages, he/will come to know how hard such a tax will hit the poor farmers and cultivators. Therefore, I suggest that/it is very essential to have a ceiling limit above which tax must be levied. There are agro industrial fields/where the Government is thinking of levying taxes, but let there be a clear mention by the Government that the/tax will be levied over and above a particular ceiling limit. That is feasible and that is also acceptable but/to levy tax on a farmer who has got five acres or two acres of garden land or paddy field, will work very hard on him. Therefore, I suggest before levying such taxes, agro industrial taxes, Government should take reasonable/care or caution so that the small holder, the small agriculturists is not put to hardship. As far as social/welfare is concerned, the Government has been doing its best for the improvement of the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes./

Madam, in Andhra Pradesh, there is the Scheduled Tribes Financial Corporation. From the tribal areas forest produce from minor forests/will be collected by the tribal people and it will be purchased by this Financial Corporation. But then the price/given to them is about 40 per cent than what it is sold in the public market. This is one of the reasons why there is a lot of trouble in the area in Andhra Pradesh. It is necessary that/the Government should think of these tribal people and see that they get a fair return on the produce sold./

Madam, it is more unfortunate that Rs.10 crores announced by the Prime Minister during the time of the previous Government has not been given so far. We are thankful to the Prime Minister that at least Rs.10 crores given will be utilised in time. We are having a buffer stock of 340 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. At a time when socio-economic policies are being pursued by the present Government, we hear poignant stories of starvation deaths from various parts of the country. I do not want to mention any particular place. Certain starvation deaths come to the notice of the country because that gets reported in the press. Even when we are discussing this particular subject, here in this august House, I may say with pain that in far-flung corners of our country, there may be hundreds of people dying due to starvation particularly when we have 340 lakh tonnes of buffer stock. In this connection, our earnest request through you to the Central Government is to utilise the foodgrains for employment generation programme. Why cannot this be utilised for employment generation programme? Even when State Governments come out with concrete proposals for employment generation, the Central Government is not cooperating. Kerala is having 3 per cent of our Indian population. So rightly we can claim 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains that is available with the Central Government to be given to the State of Kerala so that a concrete project that has been worked out by the Left and Democratic Government of Kerala to give employment to 10 lakh youths utilising these 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and mobilising resources from the States can be implemented.

I forcefully make this request. This can be done in all other parts of our country also. The Left Front Government of West Bengal during the last ten years has been doing something in this direction but unfortunately, the Central Government has not been cooperating with the efforts of the State Governments. I hope this policy of the Government will be changed so that we are having more than 3 crores unemployed youth in our country. They are prepared to work for our country. They are prepared to generate value but they are not being given an opportunity. When we talk of taking our country into the 21st century, I am afraid we will be reaching the 21st century with the highest number of illiterates in the world with the highest number of unemployed in the world with the highest number of poverty stricken people in the world. If that shameful experience is to be prevented from our motherland, the economic policies of the Central Government have to be changed lock, stock and barrel. The educated unemployed can be utilised to eradicate illiteracy. What a shame it is that we have nearly 3 crore educated unemployed youth. At the same time we have more than 40 crores illiterates in our country out of a population of 90 crores.

Key to Dictation 71

m - > c . e . p . e . r / b e e .
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e . r / a .l . e . x . v . 25 (e . r . a .n . e . x .

Madam, coming to the question of Centre-State fiscal relationship, our demand is that the Centre-State fiscal relation should be changed lock, stock and barrel. April 25th witnessed a meeting of some Chief Ministers. They had very detailed discussions and they have come out with concrete proposals in relation to the problems that are to be brought about in the Centre-State fiscal relationship. I hope the proposals made by the Chief Ministers at their meeting of 25th April would be seriously considered by the Central Government.

Coming to the distribution between direct and indirect taxes, the policy of the Government is very much diserring in this respect also. During the early 50's, the ratio used to be almost fifty-fifty, even then the general ratio between direct and indirect taxes is 80 per cent indirect taxes and 20 per cent direct taxes. The term indirect taxes is not correct. It should be pickpocketing instead of indirect taxes. The better term should be pickpocketing by the Government. This is the policy being followed.

Therefore, how can you claim that you are looking after the interests of the poor people? We demand that the whole approach in this regard, in regard to the ratio between direct and indirect taxes should be changed. In fact, it should be reversed. It should be 20 per cent indirect taxes and 80 per cent direct taxes, this is our proposal.

Madam, I have mentioned about the disastrous path of debt trap which is being followed by our country. I do not want to elaborate or narrate the experience of the Latin American countries. Members know about this, even the Government knows about this. But in practice, nothing is being done. The Government is going in for more and more foreign aid. I hope the Central Government will come out with concrete proposals to put an end to the present policy of relying on foreign aid. It is known to everyone that various States in the country are faced with very serious and unprecedented drought. We have been demanding that there should be immediate help. The most important thing is that there should be some long term planning on the part of the Government to tackle the drought situation as well as the flood situation. This is what is lacking in our country. If my memory serves me right, only 22 per cent of the water resources in the country is being tapped today. I think my information is correct. There is no scientific planning to have a long term understanding and perspective to tackle the drought situation. I hope the Government will come out with concrete proposals. In this connection, I would like reiterate the demand of my home State Kerala. The overall loss of Kerala due to drought comes to more than a thousand crores and the Kerala Government has demanded Rs.40 crores towards aid from the Central Government as the aid of Rs.10 crores is meagre.

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$
 2. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 3. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{48}$
 4. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$
 5. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{15}$
 6. $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{12}{56} = \frac{3}{14}$
 7. $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{6}{35}$
 8. $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{10}{72} = \frac{5}{36}$
 9. $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$
 10. $\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{5}{12} = \frac{35}{108}$
 11. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{20}$
 12. $\frac{6}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{24} = \frac{1}{2}$
 13. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{12}{35}$
 14. $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{10}{56} = \frac{5}{28}$
 15. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$
 16. $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{12}{72} = \frac{1}{6}$
 17. $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{21}{40}$
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 20. $\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

21. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$
 22. $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{24} = \frac{5}{12}$
 23. $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{21}{40}$
 24. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{15}$
 25. $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{6}{35}$
 26. $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{20}{56} = \frac{5}{14}$
 27. $\frac{6}{9} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{27} = \frac{4}{9}$
 28. $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$
 29. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{10}{54} = \frac{5}{27}$
 30. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{21}{40}$
 31. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{20}$
 32. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 33. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{12}{35}$
 34. $\frac{6}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{24} = \frac{1}{2}$
 35. $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{56}$

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on giving us a really socialist Budget, /in other words, a people's Budget. Even the opposition comrades concede that it is a popular Budget, but according to /them, only superficially so. However, all the arguments brought forth by the opposition lack conviction as if opposition for the /opposition sake. When the Budget was presented, it was stated that only a magician could have solved the present situation. /Now, that the magic has taken place, they refuse to accept it. In spite of all the professions of the /opposition that this year inflation would be at least 20 per cent, it is not so. I would like to /remind the House that inflation is only 13 per cent today and it is well under control. We are to raise Rs.250 crores for auxilliary import duties. These duties have protected us from competition of developed countries /and this is definitely justified under the present conditions.

Sir, another point which I would like to bring to your /notice is that this deficit Budget was a necessity because of circumstances which are beyond our control. The oil bill /which used to be Rs.800 crores has now exceeded Rs.5,000 crores. There has been a continuous drought for the last two years and our exports have fallen because of the fact that the developed countries have /been putting impediments on our exports. So under these circumstances, we have to do something about carrying out our development /programme. Where is the money? The money has to be provided in the Budget. Our Finance Minister has used all /possible method to keep the deficit as low as possible and at the same time, planned for progress and development. /As far as the tax concessions go, the income tax exemption limit has been raised to Rs.15,000. In /this way, 15 lakhs of people are out of the income tax net. This is a big help for the /middle income and fixed income groups who have been suffering all these years. This is probably the first time that /this section of our society has been taken care of and they certainly deserve it. The income group of Rs. /2,000 per month will not have to pay any income tax.

Similarly, the surcharge of 5 per cent on /corporate sector has been reduced. This will help the industrial growth. The exemption of income tax on corporate sector to /the extent of 2 per cent will also help in increased production in agriculture. No excise duties have been levied. /This is a very welcome step for the housewives. Therefore, the women folk of the country are very thankful to /the Finance Minister for his special consideration. The bold step which has been taken in connection with the small scale /industry will go a long way in helping all those companies in the small scale sector who are producing goods. /

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Sir, our crop is good this year and we can provide more food to our people. At this stage, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that when our production of coal, cement, foodgrains, oil, electricity and other commodities is improving, our distribution system must also keep pace with it. The State Governments must make special arrangements for stocking for fair-price and I am afraid this is a sector in which we have corruption and inefficiency. This must be removed somehow. Black marketing which destroys all our efforts must be stopped with an iron hand. It seems that the scheme of the bearer bonds is not going too successful.

Yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister said that he had some other plans too. I would appeal to the Minister that he must use all the means at his disposal to circulate the black money that is being kept by rich few in their pockets. This money must be made use of by the nation and it must be done as soon as possible.

Sir, while the production of food, power, cement, coal and all other commodities is growing fast, we will never be able to solve one problem unless we tackle the problem of population explosion. This must be dealt with strongly. Otherwise, we cannot keep the balance. Sir, after the last rally, we feel quite convinced that every man, woman and child in India is prepared to help our Government to carry out its policies and make them a real success. Every Indian seems determined to help in solving the problems of their motherland, their families and their neighbours. Under these circumstances, the Government must bring out its dynamic programmes and go straight ahead. To achieve them the people must be told what is being done for them and their cooperation must be taken. I am sure the opposition will not be able to hinder our progress because the people of our country are with us.

Sir, the Government is responsible for the safety of the life and property of the people. Unfortunately, crime has become the order of the day. Only the day before yesterday, the driver of an Member of Parliament was murdered. The culprits are yet to be apprehended. It is not that crime does not take place, but why are they not being investigated and the culprits brought to book. Recently in the State of U.P. from which I come, a dear comrade of mine was murdered. Again and again in this House we have to ventilate about it. Does it go good to any system of Government? Look at the under trials. What treatment have they met at the hands of some of the police-men? Their eyes have been gauged, their legs have been broken, they have lost their lives. Hundered of under trials were rotting in the jails. Had they been produced before the Magistrates, they would have been freed because of false cases against them by police.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as far as the Budget is concerned, the hon. Minister himself said that it is formulated in an economic situation which continues to be difficult. As regards the other part of the sentence is concerned, I am not concerned with it because our submission is that as far as the common man is concerned, he is more concerned with his necessities and getting them at cheaper rates rather than the jugglery of facts and figures and statistics. That is why, I am not going into those details. I am concerned only with one part of it and that is with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As far as that State is concerned, we got only a trickle out of that huge amount which the Minister presented in his Budget. As far as our State is concerned it is well known that it is a hilly State, very backward economically and surrounded by enemical countries, to say the least, China, Russia and Pakistan. I am coming to Russia and rest assured for that Russia is at our doors and we cannot hide the fact. The question now is that we have faced three wars in the State of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan and China who had an aggression and annexed vast territories of our State. The brunt of these wars on these conflicts fell on the people of Kashmir and of course, we had the Indian military at that time which supported us. But the question is whenever there is any conflict in any territory between two armies, only those who have had that bad experience can understand and see for themselves what havoc it causes and we in Kashmir had to face that. So, as far as this hilly area is concerned, it has three regions - Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. In spite of the fact that this State is having such large hilly regions and such heavy snowfall it has only one road link with the rest of the country and that is the National Highway which also gets at times blocked during winter for days together because of snow, avalanches and landslides and there is no way out. So in that context, our first submission is that as far as the means of communications are concerned, the structure of roads should be given priority by the Centre.

Sir we had undertaken the construction of two link roads one from Rajori to Dalhousie and the other from Punch to Dalhousie. We are grateful to the Central Government that they have declared the road as National Highway and work is going on on that project. But we do appeal that these two roads also which the State Government had undertaken to construct, the cost being estimated Rs. 30 crores, be declared National Highways and work on them started because our poor State cannot afford that much of amount.

Now Sir, the Budget also refers to power generation. We are grateful to the Centre.

Key to Dication 75

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'x' and 'p'.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'x', 'p', and 'f'.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'x', 'p', and 'f'.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I think you very much for the opportunity given to me to touch upon a few aspects/ 20
of our administration. No doubt, consideration of the Appro-
priation Bill is a routine exercise year after year. So
far as/the Rajya Sabha is concerned, we have only to discuss 40
and return it. But this gives an opportunity, a very/valuable 60
opportunity to make some comments on the working of certain
departments and also on the priorities that we are/observing. 80

Madam, I have gone through the Appropriation
Bill. Of course, there is no choice for anybody here, because
whatever/is passed by the Lok Sabha, whatever is voted 100
by the Lok Sabha is being incorporated in the Bill and/120
that is the purpose of this Bill. But, here I would like
to point out at the very outset that/the allocation for agricul- 140
ture is about Rs.1000 crores including the allocation for
research and development. Such a meagre/provision is there 160
in the Bill for agriculture which concerns about 70 per
cent of the population of the country./It is a well known 180
fact that 70 per cent of the population of our country depends
upon agriculture either/directly or indirectly. Now, we 200
have to see that we are gloating that we have already
achieved the target and that /we are a surplus country 220
now. Here also, I think the claim is dubious. What is
the total production? It/is about 150 million tonnes of food- 240
grains which we are producing. This quantity of production
is for a country /with the population of 800 million people. 260
I just now took some pains to work out and this works/280
out to a little less than half a kilogram per person per
day and yet we call it a surplus./ 300

Madam, I may bring to the notice of the House
through you a fact that a country like the Soviet/Russia 320
which has just one-third of our population is producing
twice as much foodgrains as we are producing and/ they 340
find that they are in a deficit and they are importing.
It is well known that they are importing/foodgrains. Then 360
how is it that a country with just one third of our population
is producing twice as much/foodgrains as we are producing 380
and is finding itself in a deficit and then it is importing
foodgrains while a/country like ours with a population 400
of 800 million people has a production of 150 million tonnes/420
of foodgrains and yet says that it is a surplus country.
So this claim is in my humble opinion dubious/and some 440
real thinking is necessary in this respect. We are feeling
that we are surplus because our people are/not able to 460
consume more than half a kilo of foodgrains per day and
they are hungry, hungry not because/their hunger is satisfied 480
but because the pocket is empty. That is how surplus
is produced. That is what I say./ 500

Key to Dictation 76

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various rhythmic values and notes.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, showing complex rhythmic patterns and note values.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, concluding the piece with various note values and rests.

Madam, coming to the question of Centre-State fiscal relationship, our demand is that the Centre-State fiscal relation should be changed lock, stock and barrel. April 25th witnessed a meeting of some Chief Ministers. They had very detailed discussions and they have come out with concrete proposals in relation to the problems that are to be brought about in the Centre-State fiscal relationship. I hope the proposals made by the Chief Ministers at their meeting would be seriously considered by the Central Government.

Coming to the distribution between direct and indirect taxes, the policy of the Government is very much dissembling in this respect also. During the early 50's, the ratio used to be almost fifty-fifty, even then the general ratio between direct and indirect taxes after that and even till today is 80 per cent indirect taxes and 20 per cent direct taxes. The term indirect taxes is not correct. It should be pick-pocketing instead of indirect taxes, the better term should be pick-pocketing by the Government. This is the policy being followed by the Centre. Therefore, how can you claim that you are looking after the interests of the poor people? We demand that the whole approach in this regard, in regard to the ratio between direct and indirect taxes should be changed. In fact, it should be reversed. It should be 20 per cent indirect taxes and 80 per cent direct taxes, that is our proposal.

Madam, I have mentioned about the disastrous path of debt trap which is being followed by our country. I do not want to elaborate or narrate the experience of the Latin American countries. Members know about this, even the Government knows about this. But in practice, nothing is being done. The Government is going in for more and more foreign aid. I hope the Central Government will come out with concrete proposals to put an end to the present policy of relying on foreign aid.

Madam, various States in the country are faced with very serious and unprecedented drought. We have been demanding that there should be immediate help. The most important thing is that there should be some long term planning on the part of the Government to tackle the drought situation as well as the flood situation. This is what is lacking in our country. If my memory serves me right, only 22 per cent of the water resources in the country is being tapped today. I think my information is correct. There is no scientific planning to have a long term understanding and perspective to tackle the drought situation. I hope the Government will come out with concrete proposals. In this connection I would like to reiterate the demand of my home State Kerala. The overall loss of Kerala due to drought comes to more than a thousand crores and the Kerala Government demanded aid of Rs.500 crores from the Centre to give relief to the affected people.

Sir, it is most unfortunate that Rs.10 crores announced by the Prime Minister during the time of the previous Congress/Government, has not been given so far. We are thankful to the Prime Minister that at least Rs.10 crores which has been given now will be utilised in time. We are having a buffer stock of 300 lakh/tonnes of foodgrains. At a time when socio-economic policies are being pursued by the present Government, we hear poignant/stories of starvation deaths from various parts of the country. I do not want to mention any particular place. Certain/starvation deaths come to the notice of the country because that gets reported in the press. Even when we are/discussing this particular subject, here in this august House, I may say with pain that in far-flung corners of/our country, there may be hundreds of people dying due to starvation, particularly when we have 300 lakh tonnes /of .buffer stock. In this connection, our earnest request through you to the Central Government is to utilise the foodgrains/for employment generation programme. Why cannot this be utilised for employment generation programme. Even when State Governments come out with/concrete proposals for employment generation, the Central Government is not cooperating. Kerala is having 3 per cent of our country's /opopulation. So, rightly we can claim 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, that is available with the Central Government to be /given to the State of Kerala so that a concrete project that has been worked out by the Left and /Democratic Government of Kerala to give employment to 10 lakh youths utilising these 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and mobilising/resources from the State's capacity can be implemented.

Sir, the Left Front Government of West Bengal during the last ten/years has been doing something in this direction but unfortunately, the Central Government has not been cooperating with the efforts/of the State Governments of Left Front in West Bengal and Tripura in implementing these things. I hope this policy/of the Government will be changed so that the 3 crores unemployed youths we are having in the country can /be put to this work. They are prepared to generate value but they are not being given an opportunity.

Sir,/when we talk of our country going into the 21st century with the highest number of illiterates in the/world, with the highest number of unemployed in the world, with the highest number of poverty stricken people in the/world, if that shameful experience is to be prevented from our motherland, the economic policies of the Central Government have/to be changed lock, stock and barrel. The educated unemployed can be utilised to eradicate illiteracy. What a shame it/is that we have nearly 3 crores educated unemployed youth and at the same time we have more than /40 crores illiterates in our country. How are you going to solve the problems of these people in the country./

Sir, I am really grateful to the House for the great interest they took on the Finance Bill and for the very valuable contribution that Members made to the debate. As many as 21 Members participated and they made a very valuable contribution extending to over two days. In my short reply in 45 minutes, it will not be possible for me to cover all the points raised by the hon. Members. If by chance, I omit any one of these points raised by them, it is not out of disregard for the very valuable contribution made but purely because of want of time. I would, particularly, like to mention the useful contribution made by hon. Members. One of the most valuable suggestions made during the course of the debate was with regard to the manner in which the Budget and the Finance Bill should be dealt with in the House. I entirely agree with my esteemed friend when he said that in the course of the debate in 15 minutes, it is not possible to do justice to a Budget which deals with Rs. 26 crores of expenditure and that we should consider some method by which a greater scrutiny by Parliament is rendered possible.

Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Member's view that it is wrong that the Government or the Minister concerned does not want a full and a detailed discussion. I have always welcomed questions from Members of Parliament because it gives me an opportunity to look into those particular aspects with greater attention and in greater detail. Decisions of the Government are taken at various levels and not all of these are made by the Minister incharge. Unless all these items are brought to the notice of the Government and for the Minister is not always possible to give personal and direct attention to the problems which are of some importance to the community and to the society. It is entirely up to the opposition to come together and make suggestions for improving the manner in which the Finance Bill or the Budget could be considered.

There were again various suggestions in the discussions that have taken place in our Parliamentary group. Suggestions have been made that we should resort to the method of Standing Committees where the items of Budget could be referred to for more detailed scrutiny and then their report considered by Parliament. Any suggestion which emanates from the Government in this regard would be considered as an attempt on the part of the Government to evade a public discussion. But, if on the other hand, the opposition parties do come together and make any concrete suggestions with regard to a deeper and detailed scrutiny of the various items of expenditure like those of the Department of Industry, Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, Defence and so on, then the Government could be quite ready to consider the suggestions made in this behalf. This is the reply we got.

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Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Sir, I shall now clarify all the points made under three heads. The first will deal with the economy and matters connected therewith. In the second, I shall deal with direct taxes and thirdly, I shall deal with indirect taxes. In the course of dealing with these subjects I shall make reference to the various points which have been made by hon. Members in the debate.

So far as the state of economy is concerned, I have mentioned in the course of the presentation of the Budget as well as in the reply to the general debate on it that the economy is showing signs of recovery, that we have turned the corner and that we are on the road to an improved economic situation. I have not claimed at any moment that we have achieved success in this regard or that we have reached a level of satisfaction. All that I have said is from the morass into which we have fallen we have taken a turn for the better and that we are making a slow but steady progress towards improvement in the economy of the country. The first sign that we see is in respect of agriculture. Last year and in this year we are now going through the agricultural production is likely to be of a very high order, perhaps the best so far reached. Last year, we expected 132 million tonnes of foodgrains and we expect to have the same or a slightly better production for foodgrains in this year.

Then, with regard to industry, from a negative one per cent growth which was witnessed last year, we have turned to a 4 per cent growth in this year. Particularly in the last half of this year, the industrial growth has been of the order of 8 per cent. In the earlier part it has been stagnant and the average has been 4 per cent as I predicted it would be some time during the mid-year review. The fact that in the latter half or the second half we had reached an 8 per cent growth in industrial production, gives us confidence that we will be able to maintain this 8 per cent and probably improve upon it in the next year.

In the field of infra-structure, particularly in the production of coal, we have exceeded our target. We had laid a target of 114 million tonnes in coal and lignite and I am happy to say that at the end of the financial year, we had reached 118 million tonnes of coal and lignite. Similarly, in the power sector, there has been a 6 per cent growth in power generation and this improvement has come not because of improved hydel power generation but because of the improvement in thermal power generation.

In the second half of 1980-81, the spurt in power growth is of the order of 13 per cent only.

The next point which I would like to deal with so far as the economy is concerned, is the growth/in the non- 20 developmental expenditure which was made by my esteemed friend. I want to point out that the growth/in non-developmental 40 expenditure is not as great as has been made out. I will give the figures. The non-plan/expenditure in this year's 60 Budget is Rs.15,000 crores. The non-plan expenditure in the previous year was /Rs.13,000 crores. So the increase 80 is Rs.2,000 crores. Out of this Rs.2000 crores, Defence takes/Rs.600 crores and I am sure nobody in this House 100 would object to this increase in Defence expenditure/in 120 the context of the international situation. The steps in relation to the various items like fertilizer export, food and /controlled cloth amount to Rs.400 crores. Then the 140 interest charges amount for Rs.500 crores. Then the /non-160 plan assistance to State for reasons of drought etc. is Rs.100 crores. The total of these comes to /Rs.1600 crores. 180 Thus the actual increase in the non-plan expenditure is only 300 crores. I would/ask this House, is the criticism 200 that there has been a great increase in the non-plan expenditure valid or/justified in the face of the figures which I have 220 given? I would like an answer from the hon.Members./ 240

The next point is deficit. A large number of people have said that my deficit is going to be sky-high. /Some of 260 them have cajoled me to say what is in my mind. Some of them have taunted me to/say what has been in my mind. 280 I can tell you that I am not going to disclose anything. I/do not carry my heart in my sleeves. I am not going 300 to disclose what I am going to do/about it. You will know as the time comes. The point which I would like to make is that the/bearer bonds scheme has not failed. This has 320 yielded as of late Rs.300 crores, that too, in spite/of 340 the odds against it which had to be faced and got through. I do not want to elaborate on/this matter. Had it been 360 allowed to run its course, taking into account Rs.300 crores which have been/collected, I have every confidence that 380 not only Rs.1,000 crores, but a little more would have been collected./ The fact that there has been certain observations 400 which have been made even before the merits of the case were/considered, has hampered the sale of these bonds, 420 to that extent it has hampered the economic programme of this Government./ People are very happy almost in gleeful 440 terms that it has failed. They do not realise that if the resources/are not mobilised through borrowings then the 460 other alternative is taxation. Would the country bear that?/ 480 heavy dose of taxation? It is a matter for the people of the country to judge for themselves./ 500

Key to Dictation 81

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Sir, I shall now proceed with the next item, namely direct taxes. In respect of direct taxes, a number of suggestions have been made. One is that there should be simplification of tax law. Already, I have mentioned that we are going to have a recodification of the income tax law and the Economic Reforms Commission has been requested to look into this matter. We hope that we will be having a report from them as early as possible. There was one criticism by my friend as well as by the other speakers that in the tax concessions that we have given, we have deprived the States of their share of income tax and to that extent, we have eroded the States' resources. Sir, all this theory of States' and Centre's resources are out-dated today after our plans. We now provide the States with as much as required by them for their respective plans. Whether we provide it by way of States' share of the taxes or by way of Central contribution is not a matter of any consequence. All this has been taken into account and that is why even though there have been stray criticisms in the House not a single State has protested against that. If the States felt that their resources were eroded, they would have explained or protested to us. On the contrary, because they know that the Centre takes into account the needs of the States and then provides for various forms. If it is not in the shape of a share to the income tax, it provides grants-in-aid or provides plan assistance, the States find that they have nothing to complain against us to rule. That is why there have been no complaints from the States.

The second point which I would like to make is that even in respect of this taxation, the previous instances and precedents show that we have always changed the income tax provision without any concurrence of the States or without any complaint from the States and this is not something which has been done for the first time in this Bill. Hon. Members have complained that the arrears are mounting. Here, I would like to show that the tax arrears have come down to 37 per cent from the previous year. This year, at the time of closing of accounts, it has been further reduced to 34 per cent. So, every effort is being made to reduce the tax arrears. One of the things which stand in the way of collection of the dues is the number of stay orders issued by the various courts and as much as Rs.200 crores are being stayed by various stay orders issued by various authorities and it is very difficult to collect all the amounts due.

Sir, some points were made that the concessions for oil exploration which have been given seem to be on the liberal side. This allegation is not true.

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The next point that has been raised is that we should have a tax on expenditure. This is an idea which has already been examined in the past. In fact, we have had this direct tax between 1958-59 and 1961-62 and again this year. Our experience is that our collection in these years was hardly Rs.91 crores. Tax raids have been slowed down. On the contrary they are raising as much revenue as possible. If you look at the number of tax raids that we have carried out, it has been on the increase from the last two years. It is only during the Janta regime that it came down from 3500 raids to 1600. It picket up and about 2000 raids are again being done annually. My hon. friend mentioned two points. He said that there are a few provisions which have not been examined and the second thing is that the collection of tax had been neglected. So far as the first point is concerned, they are only clarificatory in nature. The second point I would like to inform is that once a notification under the Collection of Tax Act is made, then immediately, the tax becomes payable. So on the date when it was introduced in Parliament, it has become payable and therefore, there is no question of putting it in the Bill.

Most of the Members were greatly exercised about the price situation and the inflation in the country. I do not pretend that we have controlled inflation. In fact, Government have never in all these statements which they have made, claimed that the inflation has been controlled. We have all the time stated that the pressure of inflation has been moderated and that from 21 per cent increase in prices which we witnessed last year, the rate of inflation this year has come down to 16 per cent. Now this by itself is not a matter over which we can gloat and say that we have done remarkable things but the fact that if it has taken a reverse trend, instead of going up as is happening in other countries the price trend is going down and the rate of inflation is a matter at which we can take some legitimate pride and also take some little confidence that the future trend of prices will also be of the same kind, the rate of inflation going down further and further.

Hon. Members may like to know the comparative figures of the rate of inflation in other countries because we are always given to denegrating ourselves without knowing the conditions in other countries and the international situation in which we live. After all, we are not living in isolation. Events of the world have a direct impact on the economy of all countries and in our own country. Events of the world have had a direct impact on

Now, coming to the points, the Ministry of Finance has got allotment of Rs.4 lakhs. Sir, how lethargic is/ 20 the attitude of the Government of the day with regard to its own services, employees of the Central Government. I think there is a demand everyday, every hour, every month, in this country for an interim relief. The other House/and this House also discussed this problem and yesterday 60 it was replied that the matter has been referred to the Pay Commission. If this is the attitude of the Government of the day towards its own employees about the payment/100 of interim relief, it really reveals that the Government of the day is not interested in solving the grievances of/120 their staff. Sir, if the Central Government employees do not exert their best, I ask you can this Parliament function?/140 Can this democracy function in this country? Therefore, they have grossly omitted this anticipated estimate in this grant of Rs.4/lakhs. 160

Sir, I know there was a controversy even this morning when the Labour and Employment Minister was talking to/180 the Members of the Consultative Committee of his Ministry. He says the question of paying bonus to the Central Government/200 employees will be considered by the Pay Commission. May I ask whether any terms of reference were given to the/220 Pay Commission for consideration of payment of bonus to the Central Government employees. The question of bonus comes only in/1971 and this Pay Commission was appointed 240 in 1969. In April also when the terms of/reference were 260 modified and sent to the Pay Commission by the Prime Minister, she did not include the question of/the payment 280 of bonus to the Central Government employees. How deliberate and misleading is it for the Labour Minister in/the Houses 300 of Parliament to say that the question of bonus will be tackled by the Pay Commission. Here also, I/may suggest 320 that the important sector of the Central Government employees are the Railwaymen who are the backbone of this/country's 340 progress. Was it not admitted on the floor of the House that the Railwaymen were performing wonderful work in/360 the recent Indo-Pakistan struggle. How bravely they confronted the guns and the bombs. They are the people who have/380 sacrificed much and yet they have been denied the bonus. When the question arose in this House and in the/other 400 House the Labour Minister said that it will be considered when the Bonus Act is being amended. The Bonus/Act is 420 being reviewed in a Committee and to that Committee also this question was not referred. I would say/that in the 440 interest of the country, in the interest of democracy, in interest of the leaders who have sacrificed/everything 460 for this democracy, you must quickly solve the problem of Railwaymen and the problems of the Central Government employees) by giving them bonus. There is no point innot 480 delaying the payment of the money which is their legitimate right./ 500

Sir, I would suggest here for the consideration of the Prime Minister and the Government, although this bonus question/is not under consideration with reference to the Railwaymen, as a notional grant, the Prime can say that the Puja/festival advance which the Railwaymen are getting will be converted into a Puja bonus. It will not come to more/than 4 per cent. If the Prime Minister does it, she will become the beloved Prime Minister, the greatest Prime Minister of the country because the backbone of the progress of the economy of the country is the Railwaymen. Otherwise, there is a grave danger facing the country. If the Railwaymen so far in the last 114/years have never gone on strike on an all India level, yet on this issue of bonus the consolidated opinion/is so great that nobody can prevent that after September. I want the Prime Minister to give her consideration for/the conversion of this festival advance into a bonus.

Then, I come to demand number 58 of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As you are aware, we have given a very solemn assurance to the people of this/country after independence that every village in the country will be electrified. In the Gandhi Centenary year, we said that not less than one lakh villages will be electrified but have we fulfilled that promise to the people? We have not. Here also what is happening? The Tamil Nadu Government came forward and said that the last village in Tamil/Nadu has been electrified. I had recently paid a visit to a village in Tamil Nadu about 50 miles away/ from the city of Madras. I found that there were only 5 lights in all, although there were 80 homesteads/and you are doing the propaganda that all the villages in Tamil Nadu have been electrified, that Tamil Nadu leads all other States in India in the matter of rural electrification.

Sir, I have been to Russia and I found/that every village is electrified. What is communism? Communism is nothing but the electrification and its application to the working/classes. We are very close collaborators of the Russian people. Recently, in the last one month, there have been vast/developments in electrification which is good for the country. Our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who wanted to introduce mixed/economy in the country also stressed the gains of electrification.

Now, Sir, in irrigation and power our Governments have utterly/failed. They have not taken the first step of electrifying all the villages. Unless electrification takes place, industrial development cannot/take place. So, industrial development takes place only in cities and so there is exodus of people from rural areas/to the cities. On account of this slums are created in the cities and then in the legislatures Members/are asked why the slums have been created. So villages must be developed first. They must be given all facilities./

Key to Dictation 85

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$
 2. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 3. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$
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 6. $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{48}{63} = \frac{16}{21}$
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11. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$
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 20. $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{110}{132} = \frac{5}{6}$

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 30. $\frac{10}{12} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{120}{156} = \frac{10}{13}$

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for giving me this opportunity to intervene in the debate. Whether I agree or disagree with their view, one thing is true that hon. Members have highlighted the concern of the whole country on the rising prices. Before I go to other arguments, I would like to fairly concede the point which was stressed by my friend that in a socialist economy, it is the responsibility of the Government to make available the essential articles and commodities required for mass consumption at reasonable prices to the society, particularly the weaker sections of the society. There cannot be any debate on this point. Even in a welfare state, this concept has been accepted and the Government here also accepts this responsibility.

Sir, it is true that we need not mention Bangladesh while stating the various reasons. But, we cannot forget that it is one of the basic reasons, to be frank, it is a since born problem that the prices have gone up very badly. And naturally it starts from Bangladesh. But it is not the only reason, I must say. Along with Bangladesh the war and the problem of refugees, there are many other reasons also which we cannot forget.

In this country, the money supply and liquidity has gone proportionately much higher in comparison with the production in the country. Sir, we have made investments in the country in public sector also. But, there are capacities which are yet idle and they have not been properly utilised. The whole ratio of investment has remained low. Even though by and large in the Fourth Five Year Plan, agricultural production has got better pace, we cannot forget that the industrial production has suffered a setback. Of course, there are reasons, may be the shortage of power, may be the problem of management, may be the deteriorated industrial relations, there are various reasons, but we cannot forget that the industrial production has suffered a setback.

Deficit financing was introduced for several reasons which have been stated on the floor of this House. Government is never willing to have any deficit financing. But, when at one end, there is a tremendous drought and when our brothers and sisters are suffering for want of food, it is not the responsibility of the Government to see that they are made available to them and see that they also have the money so that they have at least some purchasing power to sustain themselves and under these circumstances, deficit financing was introduced. I think this view should also be appreciated. But, I would like to say that while we are bringing the draft of the Fifth Plan, we are taking care that we should minimise deficit financing.

As regards the import of food, we should be self-sufficient, but as I said during the debate on the food situation self-sufficiency does not mean that we should go on importing.

If you want to effectively curb the rising prices, the deficit financing has to be brought down. I do not want to go into all the reasons, but we cannot forget them and when we think of the rise in prices, the reasons naturally are to be considered. May I with your permission bring to the notice of this House that the rate of growth in our population is one of the major factors. The longevity has increased and at the same time the population of the country has also been going up like anything. A day passes and we add nearly 55,000 new faces to the country's population. Naturally it is also having its own impact and not only on our economy but also on the distribution of whatever is available.

Sir, in this context, a view shall have to be taken in right perspective. We cannot forget that we will have to identify the basic essential assets and commodities in the country. As has been rightly mentioned by my friends and others, it may be foodgrains, pulses, edible oils, fuels, coarse cloth and even the text-books and the exercise books required by our students. They are also essential articles in the country. So, we shall have to take stock of the situation. I would like to say that the Government has gone into details. We have identified what the essential commodities are. There are some articles coming from the agricultural sector and some others are coming from the industrial sector. Animal husbandry is naturally included in the agricultural sector because the milk, fisheries etc. are essential so far as the basic requirements of the country are concerned. It is in this context that we shall have to identify these articles. Along with that we cannot forget the industrial inputs required. It may be steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, fertilizers or pesticides required for our agriculture. Here, we shall have to take care of the core sector. We have to think that having regard to our population, how we can manufacture these essential articles in the country? It is our basic problem. Therefore, we have taken one important decision and that is regarding the production pattern of the country.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this honourable House that in the Fifth Five Year Plan, we took a major decision of giving priorities and to maintain the priorities properly. Many times, the priorities are fixed but they are not followed afterwards. Naturally the whole emphasis will have to be given to agriculture. In the Fifth Plan, by and large, we have presumed that the foodgrains production should be raised by about 22 per cent, sugar and gur production by about 28 per cent, vegetable oils by about 31 per cent and cotton textiles by about 30 per cent. I will not waste the time of the House in giving details. As I said earlier, we have decided to promote agriculture.

Key to Dictation 87

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Sir, my friend may be in a better position to focus light on that problem. But we cannot forget that this shortage of fertilizers may also hit the agricultural production. Therefore, by the end of the Fifth Plan, we would like to produce nearly 7 million tonnes of fertilizers within the country. Similarly the agriculturists require credit facilities. In this context, the short term annual agricultural credit which is of the order of Rs.700 crores will go to nearly Rs.1300 crores in this year.

Regarding medium term loans and the long term loans for the agriculturists including commercial credits, the honourable House will be happy to know that that amount will be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores by way of credit coming from the commercial banks. Sir, this decision is to protect and finance the agriculturist so that he comes forward with better production. Similarly, we are taking some additional care, we are creating a lot of irrigation potential. The dams are constructed but then there is no proper developmental activity. Crores of rupees of investment is there on dams but we do not get adequate food. We have decided to take up 55 command areas in the country for development and there we have requested all the State Governments to create specific authorities who will be in a position to take major steps in that direction in having a production pattern. They will also produce requisite agricultural commodities.

Here I will not encroach on the time of my colleague. We have taken care to see how we can have better cotton better fertilisers, better pulses and all those requirements which are facing shortages today. Several programmes are already undertaken. I am not going to say that we will do, we have already taken steps and in some areas, this effect has started yielding good results also.

One of the programmes is the Drought Prone Area Programme. The House is aware that in the name of drought relief while the whole plan for a district like Jodhpur was of the order of Rs.4 crores in the Fourth Plan, within the last three years, we have spent nearly 15 to 16 crores of rupees in that very district.

As regards raising the credit/deposit ratio huge amount of money will be at the disposal of the commercial banks in spite of the restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India and they will go on lending money to the commercial sector. This will again add to the money supply in the market. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this so that he takes note of the situation and try to rectify the position as far as possible. With regard to black money, no doubt, black money is a very serious problem in this country today. It has done very serious damage to the economy of this country. There is no doubt that it be curbed.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill which has come before the House. It is a very vital/question affecting 20 the economy of the country, affecting the special life of our country and affecting the national objectives that/we 40 have set before ourselves. The debate in this House has given an opportunity to Government to find out the/views 60 of hon. Members on this very important matter. As the House is aware, the Central Government after the Wanchod 80 Committee's final report was placed on the Table of the House, has been trying to elicit public opinion on this/very100 vital matter. A seminar of economists was held in which a large number of well known economists took part/and120 expressed their opinions on the various recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. The fifth or sixth meeting of the Consultative/Committee of the Finance Ministry140 devoted two days for a threadbare discussion of the various recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee./Many private160 seminars have also been held and views have been expressed which have been taken note of by the /Government. 180

Sir, both the Houses of Parliament had the opportunity to discuss this matter and the views of hon. Members/will200 be very useful for the Government to come to conclusions on the various aspects of the Wanchoo Committee Report./So 220 much has been talked here about the interim report and I shall refer to it later on as it/will be necessary for me to240 indicate the action taken. The final report was submitted on 24th December last/year. Some of the recommendations260 in the final report have also been implemented through the Finance Act. They are mainly/in tightening the provisions280 relating to exemptions of the income or wealth of charitable or religious trusts and various other/things connected with300 the trusts then enabling the Central Government to enter into tax treaties with foreign countries for exchange/of information320 for preventing evasion or avoidance of all direct taxes and recovery thereof.

Sir, the final report of the/Committee consists of about 396340 recommendations out of which 213, if accepted by the Government/360 will require legislative action. A cell consisting of a Joint Secretary and a Deputy Secretary is already processing the report/and many of these recommendations have already380 been processed by this cell by the Direct Taxes Board and by the /Committee of Secretaries and they have been400 sent to the Finance Minister and many recommendations have also been seen/by the Finance Minister and certain420 views have already been formed.

Hon. Members will realise that when there are /about as440 many as 213 recommendations which will require legislative action, it is a long process. The/Law Ministry will have to be460 consulted and legislation drafted and the object of the Finance Ministry is to bring/forward a comprehensive480 legislation as early as possible so that the various recom- mendations of the Wanchoo Committee are implemented./ 500

Key to Dictation 89

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$
 2. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{24}{35}$
 3. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{35}{48}$ $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{48}{63} = \frac{16}{21}$
 4. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{63}{80}$ $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{10}{11} = \frac{80}{99}$
 5. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{99}{120} = \frac{33}{40}$ $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{120}{143}$
 6. $\frac{11}{12} \times \frac{13}{14} = \frac{143}{168}$ $\frac{12}{13} \times \frac{14}{15} = \frac{168}{195} = \frac{56}{65}$
 7. $\frac{13}{14} \times \frac{15}{16} = \frac{195}{224}$ $\frac{14}{15} \times \frac{16}{17} = \frac{224}{255}$
 8. $\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{17}{18} = \frac{255}{288} = \frac{85}{96}$ $\frac{16}{17} \times \frac{18}{19} = \frac{288}{323}$
 9. $\frac{17}{18} \times \frac{19}{20} = \frac{323}{360}$ $\frac{18}{19} \times \frac{20}{21} = \frac{360}{399} = \frac{120}{133}$
 10. $\frac{19}{20} \times \frac{21}{22} = \frac{399}{440}$ $\frac{20}{21} \times \frac{22}{23} = \frac{440}{483}$
 11. $\frac{21}{22} \times \frac{23}{24} = \frac{483}{528} = \frac{161}{176}$ $\frac{22}{23} \times \frac{24}{25} = \frac{528}{575}$
 12. $\frac{23}{24} \times \frac{25}{26} = \frac{575}{624}$ $\frac{24}{25} \times \frac{26}{27} = \frac{624}{675} = \frac{208}{225}$
 13. $\frac{25}{26} \times \frac{27}{28} = \frac{675}{728}$ $\frac{26}{27} \times \frac{28}{29} = \frac{728}{783}$
 14. $\frac{27}{28} \times \frac{29}{30} = \frac{783}{840} = \frac{261}{280}$ $\frac{28}{29} \times \frac{30}{31} = \frac{840}{901}$
 15. $\frac{29}{30} \times \frac{31}{32} = \frac{901}{960}$ $\frac{30}{31} \times \frac{32}{33} = \frac{960}{1023} = \frac{320}{341}$
 16. $\frac{31}{32} \times \frac{33}{34} = \frac{1023}{1088}$ $\frac{32}{33} \times \frac{34}{35} = \frac{1088}{1155}$
 17. $\frac{33}{34} \times \frac{35}{36} = \frac{1155}{1224} = \frac{385}{408}$ $\frac{34}{35} \times \frac{36}{37} = \frac{1224}{1295}$
 18. $\frac{35}{36} \times \frac{37}{38} = \frac{1295}{1368}$ $\frac{36}{37} \times \frac{38}{39} = \frac{1368}{1443} = \frac{456}{481}$
 19. $\frac{37}{38} \times \frac{39}{40} = \frac{1443}{1520}$ $\frac{38}{39} \times \frac{40}{41} = \frac{1520}{1599}$
 20. $\frac{39}{40} \times \frac{41}{42} = \frac{1599}{1680} = \frac{533}{560}$ $\frac{40}{41} \times \frac{42}{43} = \frac{1680}{1763}$
 21. $\frac{41}{42} \times \frac{43}{44} = \frac{1763}{1848}$ $\frac{42}{43} \times \frac{44}{45} = \frac{1848}{1935} = \frac{616}{645}$
 22. $\frac{43}{44} \times \frac{45}{46} = \frac{1935}{2024}$ $\frac{44}{45} \times \frac{46}{47} = \frac{2024}{2115}$
 23. $\frac{45}{46} \times \frac{47}{48} = \frac{2115}{2208} = \frac{705}{736}$ $\frac{46}{47} \times \frac{48}{49} = \frac{2208}{2303}$
 24. $\frac{47}{48} \times \frac{49}{50} = \frac{2303}{2400}$ $\frac{48}{49} \times \frac{50}{51} = \frac{2400}{2501}$
 25. $\frac{49}{50} \times \frac{51}{52} = \frac{2501}{2600}$ $\frac{50}{51} \times \frac{52}{53} = \frac{2600}{2703} = \frac{867}{901}$
 26. $\frac{51}{52} \times \frac{53}{54} = \frac{2703}{2808} = \frac{901}{936}$ $\frac{52}{53} \times \frac{54}{55} = \frac{2808}{2915}$
 27. $\frac{53}{54} \times \frac{55}{56} = \frac{2915}{3024}$ $\frac{54}{55} \times \frac{56}{57} = \frac{3024}{3135} = \frac{1008}{1045}$
 28. $\frac{55}{56} \times \frac{57}{58} = \frac{3135}{3248}$ $\frac{56}{57} \times \frac{58}{59} = \frac{3248}{3363}$
 29. $\frac{57}{58} \times \frac{59}{60} = \frac{3363}{3480} = \frac{1121}{1160}$ $\frac{58}{59} \times \frac{60}{61} = \frac{3480}{3599}$
 30. $\frac{59}{60} \times \frac{61}{62} = \frac{3599}{3720}$ $\frac{60}{61} \times \frac{62}{63} = \frac{3720}{3843} = \frac{1240}{1281}$
 31. $\frac{61}{62} \times \frac{63}{64} = \frac{3843}{3968}$ $\frac{62}{63} \times \frac{64}{65} = \frac{3968}{4095}$
 32. $\frac{63}{64} \times \frac{65}{66} = \frac{4095}{4224} = \frac{1365}{1408}$ $\frac{64}{65} \times \frac{66}{67} = \frac{4224}{4355}$
 33. $\frac{65}{66} \times \frac{67}{68} = \frac{4355}{4488}$ $\frac{66}{67} \times \frac{68}{69} = \frac{4488}{4623} = \frac{1496}{1541}$
 34. $\frac{67}{68} \times \frac{69}{70} = \frac{4623}{4760}$ $\frac{68}{69} \times \frac{70}{71} = \frac{4760}{4899}$
 35. $\frac{69}{70} \times \frac{71}{72} = \frac{4899}{5040} = \frac{1633}{1680}$ $\frac{70}{71} \times \frac{72}{73} = \frac{5040}{5193} = \frac{1680}{1731}$
 36. $\frac{71}{72} \times \frac{73}{74} = \frac{5193}{5344}$ $\frac{72}{73} \times \frac{74}{75} = \frac{5344}{5499} = \frac{1712}{1825}$
 37. $\frac{73}{74} \times \frac{75}{76} = \frac{5499}{5664} = \frac{1833}{1888}$ $\frac{74}{75} \times \frac{76}{77} = \frac{5664}{5835}$
 38. $\frac{75}{76} \times \frac{77}{78} = \frac{5835}{5992} = \frac{1945}{624}$ $\frac{76}{77} \times \frac{78}{79} = \frac{5992}{6105}$
 39. $\frac{77}{78} \times \frac{79}{80} = \frac{6105}{6280} = \frac{2035}{2144}$ $\frac{78}{79} \times \frac{80}{81} = \frac{6280}{6459} = \frac{2093}{2149}$
 40. $\frac{79}{80} \times \frac{81}{82} = \frac{6459}{6640}$ $\frac{80}{81} \times \frac{82}{83} = \frac{6640}{6823} = \frac{2213}{728}$
 41. $\frac{81}{82} \times \frac{83}{84} = \frac{6823}{6992} = \frac{2269}{736}$ $\frac{82}{83} \times \frac{84}{85} = \frac{6992}{7175}$
 42. $\frac{83}{84} \times \frac{85}{86} = \frac{7175}{7368} = \frac{2325}{771}$ $\frac{84}{85} \times \frac{86}{87} = \frac{7368}{7563} = \frac{2482}{807}$
 43. $\frac{85}{86} \times \frac{87}{88} = \frac{7563}{7760} = \frac{2547}{820}$ $\frac{86}{87} \times \frac{88}{89} = \frac{7760}{7959} = \frac{2613}{839}$
 44. $\frac{87}{88} \times \frac{89}{90} = \frac{7959}{8160} = \frac{2679}{864}$ $\frac{88}{89} \times \frac{90}{91} = \frac{8160}{8363} = \frac{2760}{863}$
 45. $\frac{89}{90} \times \frac{91}{92} = \frac{8363}{8576} = \frac{2869}{896}$ $\frac{90}{91} \times \frac{92}{93} = \frac{8576}{8793} = \frac{2960}{913}$
 46. $\frac{91}{92} \times \frac{93}{94} = \frac{8793}{8992} = \frac{3069}{944}$ $\frac{92}{93} \times \frac{94}{95} = \frac{8992}{9215} = \frac{3168}{955}$
 47. $\frac{93}{94} \times \frac{95}{96} = \frac{9215}{9440} = \frac{3275}{976}$ $\frac{94}{95} \times \frac{96}{97} = \frac{9440}{9675} = \frac{3376}{989}$
 48. $\frac{95}{96} \times \frac{97}{98} = \frac{9675}{9856} = \frac{3483}{1024}$ $\frac{96}{97} \times \frac{98}{99} = \frac{9856}{10065} = \frac{3584}{1073}$
 49. $\frac{97}{98} \times \frac{99}{100} = \frac{10065}{10280} = \frac{3693}{1072}$ $\frac{98}{99} \times \frac{100}{101} = \frac{10280}{10497} = \frac{3800}{1099}$
 50. $\frac{99}{100} \times \frac{101}{102} = \frac{10497}{10712} = \frac{3913}{1128}$ $\frac{100}{101} \times \frac{102}{103} = \frac{10712}{11035} = \frac{4024}{1125}$
 51. $\frac{101}{102} \times \frac{103}{104} = \frac{11035}{11264} = \frac{4135}{1152}$ $\frac{102}{103} \times \frac{104}{105} = \frac{11264}{11499} = \frac{4248}{1193}$
 52. $\frac{103}{104} \times \frac{105}{106} = \frac{11499}{11744} = \frac{4363}{1192}$ $\frac{104}{105} \times \frac{106}{107} = \frac{11744}{12035} = \frac{4480}{1207}$
 53. $\frac{105}{106} \times \frac{107}{108} = \frac{12035}{12280} = \frac{4593}{1232}$ $\frac{106}{107} \times \frac{108}{109} = \frac{12280}{12579} = \frac{4704}{1253}$
 54. $\frac{107}{108} \times \frac{109}{110} = \frac{12579}{12832} = \frac{4819}{1280}$ $\frac{108}{109} \times \frac{110}{111} = \frac{12832}{13125} = \frac{4928}{1289}$
 55. $\frac{109}{110} \times \frac{111}{112} = \frac{13125}{13440} = \frac{5040}{1344}$ $\frac{110}{111} \times \frac{112}{113} = \frac{13440}{13735} = \frac{5152}{1373}$
 56. $\frac{111}{112} \times \frac{113}{114} = \frac{13735}{14048} = \frac{5263}{1408}$ $\frac{112}{113} \times \frac{114}{115} = \frac{14048}{14365} = \frac{5376}{1435}$
 57. $\frac{113}{114} \times \frac{115}{116} = \frac{14365}{14680} = \frac{5483}{1468}$ $\frac{114}{115} \times \frac{116}{117} = \frac{14680}{15003} = \frac{5592}{1500}$
 58. $\frac{115}{116} \times \frac{117}{118} = \frac{15003}{15328} = \frac{5703}{1532}$ $\frac{116}{117} \times \frac{118}{119} = \frac{15328}{15655} = \frac{5808}{1565}$
 59. $\frac{117}{118} \times \frac{119}{120} = \frac{15655}{15984} = \frac{5919}{1598}$ $\frac{118}{119} \times \frac{120}{121} = \frac{15984}{16315} = \frac{6032}{1631}$
 60. $\frac{119}{120} \times \frac{121}{122} = \frac{16315}{16640} = \frac{6143}{1664}$ $\frac{120}{121} \times \frac{122}{123} = \frac{16640}{16975} = \frac{6256}{1697}$
 61. $\frac{121}{122} \times \frac{123}{124} = \frac{16975}{17312} = \frac{6369}{1731}$ $\frac{122}{123} \times \frac{124}{125} = \frac{17312}{17655} = \frac{6480}{1765}$
 62. $\frac{123}{124} \times \frac{125}{126} = \frac{17655}{17992} = \frac{6593}{1799}$ $\frac{124}{125} \times \frac{126}{127} = \frac{17992}{18345} = \frac{6704}{1834}$
 63. $\frac{125}{126} \times \frac{127}{128} = \frac{18345}{18688} = \frac{6819}{1868}$ $\frac{126}{127} \times \frac{128}{129} = \frac{18688}{18705} = \frac{6928}{1870}$
 64. $\frac{127}{128} \times \frac{129}{130} = \frac{18705}{19056} = \frac{7043}{1905}$ $\frac{128}{129} \times \frac{130}{131} = \frac{19056}{19415} = \frac{7152}{1941}$
 65. $\frac{129}{130} \times \frac{131}{132} = \frac{19415}{19776} = \frac{7263}{1977}$ $\frac{130}{131} \times \frac{132}{133} = \frac{19776}{20085} = \frac{7376}{2008}$
 66. $\frac{131}{132} \times \frac{133}{134} = \frac{20085}{20448} = \frac{7483}{2044}$ $\frac{132}{133} \times \frac{134}{135} = \frac{20448}{20805} = \frac{7592}{2080}$
 67. $\frac{133}{134} \times \frac{135}{136} = \frac{20805}{21168} = \frac{7703}{2116}$ $\frac{134}{135} \times \frac{136}{137} = \frac{21168}{21535} = \frac{7808}{2153}$
 68. $\frac{135}{136} \times \frac{137}{138} = \frac{21535}{21904} = \frac{7919}{2190}$ $\frac{136}{137} \times \frac{138}{139} = \frac{21904}{22315} = \frac{8024}{2231}$
 69. $\frac{137}{138} \times \frac{139}{140} = \frac{22315}{22680} = \frac{8133}{2268}$ $\frac{138}{139} \times \frac{140}{141} = \frac{22680}{22835} = \frac{8240}{2283}$
 70. $\frac{139}{140} \times \frac{141}{142} = \frac{22835}{23200} = \frac{8343}{2320}$ $\frac{140}{141} \times \frac{142}{143} = \frac{23200}{23655} = \frac{8456}{2365}$
 71. $\frac{141}{142} \times \frac{143}{144} = \frac{23655}{24112} = \frac{8569}{2411}$ $\frac{142}{143} \times \frac{144}{145} = \frac{24112}{24575} = \frac{8680}{2457}$
 72. $\frac{143}{144} \times \frac{145}{146} = \frac{24575}{25040} = \frac{8793}{2504}$ $\frac{144}{145} \times \frac{146}{147} = \frac{25040}{25505} = \frac{8904}{2550}$
 73. $\frac{145}{146} \times \frac{147}{148} = \frac{25505}{25976} = \frac{9019}{2597}$ $\frac{146}{147} \times \frac{148}{149} = \frac{25976}{26445} = \frac{9128}{2644}$
 74. $\frac{147}{148} \times \frac{149}{150} = \frac{26445}{26912} = \frac{9243}{2691}$ $\frac{148}{149} \times \frac{150}{151} = \frac{26912}{26915} = \frac{9344}{2691}$
 75. $\frac{149}{150} \times \frac{151}{152} = \frac{26915}{27384} = \frac{9453}{2738}$ $\frac{150}{151} \times \frac{152}{153} = \frac{27384}{27915} = \frac{9560}{2791}$
 76. $\frac{151}{152} \times \frac{153}{154} = \frac{27915}{28448} = \frac{9669}{2844}$ $\frac{152}{153} \times \frac{154}{155} = \frac{28448}{28985} = \frac{9776}{2898}$
 77. $\frac{153}{154} \times \frac{155}{156} = \frac{28985}{29520} = \frac{9883}{2952}$ $\frac{154}{155} \times \frac{156}{157} = \frac{29520}{30065} = \frac{9984}{3006}$
 78. $\frac{155}{156} \times \frac{157}{158} = \frac{30065}{30616} = \frac{10093}{3061}$ $\frac{156}{157} \times \frac{158}{159} = \frac{30616}{31165} = \frac{10192}{3116}$
 79. $\frac{157}{158} \times \frac{159}{160} = \frac{31165}{31720} = \frac{10293}{3172}$ $\frac{158}{159} \times \frac{160}{161} = \frac{31720}{32275} = \frac{10392}{3227}$
 80. $\frac{159}{160} \times \frac{161}{162} = \frac{32275}{32832} = \frac{10493}{3283}$ $\frac{160}{161} \times \frac{162}{163} = \frac{32832}{33385} = \frac{10592}{3338}$
 81. $\frac{161}{162} \times \frac{163}{164} = \frac{33385}{33944} = \frac{10693}{3394}$ $\frac{162}{163} \times \frac{164}{165} = \frac{33944}{34505} = \frac{10792}{3450}$
 82. $\frac{163}{164} \times \frac{165}{166} = \frac{34505}{35072} = \frac{10893}{3507}$ $\frac{164}{165} \times \frac{166}{167} = \frac{35072}{35635} = \frac{10992}{3563}$
 83. $\frac{165}{166} \times \frac{167}{168} = \frac{35635}{36200} = \frac{11093}{3620}$ $\frac{166}{167} \times \frac{168}{169} = \frac{36200}{36765} = \frac{11192}{3676}$
 84. $\frac{167}{168} \times \frac{169}{170} = \frac{36765}{37344} = \frac{11293}{3734}$ $\frac{168}{169} \times \frac{170}{171} = \frac{37344}{37925} = \frac{11392}{3792}$
 85. $\frac{169}{170} \times \frac{171}{172} = \frac{37925}{38512} = \frac{11493}{3851}$ $\frac{170}{171} \times \frac{172}{173} = \frac{38512}{39095} = \frac{11592}{3909}$
 86. $\frac{171}{172} \times \frac{173}{174} = \frac{39095}{39680} = \frac{11693}{3968}$ $\frac{172}{173} \times \frac{174}{175} = \frac{39680}{40275} = \frac{11792}{4027}$
 87. $\frac{173}{174} \times \frac{175}{176} = \frac{40275}{40872} = \frac{11893}{4087}$ $\frac{174}{175} \times \frac{176}{177} = \frac{40872}{41465} = \frac{11992}{4146}$
 88. $\frac{175}{176} \times \frac{177}{178} = \frac{41465}{42064} = \frac{12093}{4206}$ $\frac{176}{177} \times \frac{178}{179} = \frac{42064}{42655} = \frac{12192}{4265}$
 89. $\frac{177}{178} \times \frac{179}{180} = \frac{42655}{43256} = \frac{12293}{4325}$ $\frac{178}{179} \times \frac{180}{181} = \frac{43256}{43845} = \frac{12392}{4384}$
 90. $\frac{179}{180} \times \frac{181}{182} = \frac{43845}{44448} = \frac{12493}{4444}$ $\frac{180}{181} \times \frac{182}{183} = \frac{44448}{45035} = \frac{12592}{4503}$
 91. $\frac{181}{182} \times \frac{183}{184} = \frac{45035}{45632} = \frac{12693}{4563}$ $\frac{182}{183} \times \frac{184}{185} = \frac{45632}{45705} = \frac{12792}{4570}$
 92. $\frac{183}{184} \times \frac{185}{186} = \frac{45705}{46296} = \frac{12893}{4629}$ $\frac{184}{185} \times \frac{186}{187} = \frac{46296}{46875} = \frac{12992}{4687}$
 93. $\frac{185}{186} \times \frac{187}{188} = \frac{46875}{47464} = \frac{13093}{4746}$ $\frac{186}{187} \times \frac{188}{189} = \frac{47464}{48055} = \frac{13192}{4805}$
 94. $\frac{187}{188} \times \frac{189}{190} = \frac{48055}{48648} = \frac{13293}{4864}$ $\frac{188}{189} \times \frac{190}{191} = \frac{48648}{49245} = \frac{13392}{4924}$
 95. $\frac{189}{190} \times \frac{191}{192} = \frac{49245}{49840} = \frac{13493}{4984}$ $\frac{190}{191} \times \frac{192}{193} = \frac{49840}{49835} = \frac{13592}{4983}$
 96. $\frac{191}{192} \times \frac{193}{194} = \frac{49835}{50432} = \frac{13693}{5043}$ $\frac{192}{193} \times \frac{194}{195} = \frac{50432}{50425} = \frac{13792}{5042}$
 97. $\frac{193}{194} \times \frac{195}{196} = \frac{50425}{51024} = \frac{13893}{5102}$ $\frac{194}{195} \times \frac{196}{197} = \frac{51024}{51015} = \frac{13992}{5101}$
 98. $\frac{195}{196} \times \frac{197}{198} = \frac{51015}{51616} = \frac{14093}{5161}$ $\frac{196}{197} \times \frac{198}{199} = \frac{51616}{51605} = \frac{14192}{5160}$
 99. $\frac{197}{198} \times \frac{199}{200} = \frac{51605}{52212} = \frac{14293}{5221}$ $\frac{198}{199} \times \frac{200}{201} = \frac{52212}{52205} = \frac{14392}{5220}$
 100. $\frac{199}{200} \times \frac{201}{202} = \frac{52205}{52808} = \frac{14493}{5280}$ $\frac{200}{201} \times \frac{202}{203} = \frac{52808}{52805} = \frac{14592}{5280}$

Now, the taxation that has been proposed in the Budget is, in my opinion, distributed equitably. The corporate sector if I remember aright is going to give about Rs.34 crores. Direct tax on personal income might bring in about Rs.23 crores. Excise duty may bring in about Rs.45 crores. On the whole, the burden that has been placed for defence and development is more or less equitably distributed, though some criticism could be made by any party from one angle or the other, that it could have been less in this sector or more in that sector. Some people say that the surcharge of 10 per cent of personal income should have been further extended to people drawing more than Rs.7,500. Some other might say that it should be up to Rs.10,000. But, if the Finance Minister has to find the revenue for routine expenditure which has to go but he has to put the burden somewhere else and in my opinion slight changes are here and there. Even if changes are made still criticism will be there. I submit that the Budget should be looked at from the overall point of view and not from either the leftists' point of view or the rightists' point of view. That is why I say that this is a balanced and realistic Budget and it deserves the sympathy and support of the whole House. It is not an ordinary Budget.

As I said, the ship of our country was rocking in the mid sea and what has been the Finance Minister doing? Our friend this morning tried to say that some developmental expenditure should have been cut down and the corporate sector should have been given some relief. Some relief has been given. He said that the stock market have come down. They are bound to come down because of inflation the prices of the stocks and shares were above all the probable economic viability. If we remember, shares worth Rs.100 were being quoted for Rs.1200. Only during the last two or three years, they have been coming down to a level which is healthy and what the Finance Minister has done is to keep this whole trend. That is all he could do. Nothing more could have been done. After all the Budget has to envisage the overall picture of the country. It cannot hold against or at the cost of others. The malady is the position and that position in my view has been taken by the Finance Minister in a very balanced way.

Sir, agriculture, as we say during the course of the debate on the food situation in the country, has been more or less neglected and the result was that the economy of the country lost equilibrium. Now our eyes are opened and more and more interest is being taken in the field agriculture. After all, even we want industrial development to take place.

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Some of the people who speak on behalf of the corporate sector say that the plan should have been cut/down so that there cannot be need for further tax. Really, the technique of planning is that from year to/year, the plan outlay should go on increasing. The Finance Minister, I believe has to an extent probably reluctantly cut/down the outlay for the next year or the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. It has been/cut down to almost Rs.1,000 crores. According to the planning technique, it should have been Rs.2,000/crores if they want to accelerate the development. That means that the plan outlay for the year 1966-67/ is really about Rs.500 crores less than what it should have been and what more could be/done. He has practically cut down the plan to a very bone. Anything further would have been disastrous. It would/have created unemployment. It would have created avoidable hardships. Therefore, I think what has been done in this year's Budget/in order to study the economic situation is quite enough for the time being. Nothing further could have been done/and, therefore, I fully support the Budget that has been placed before the House. Of course, there is one aspect/to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. The Food Minister and the Planning/Commission have been laying very great stress on agricultural production. In that context we have to consider whether this heavy duty on light diesel oil is a step in the right direction at all. Electricity is not available for/lift irrigation. Most of the pumps available in the rural areas require diesel oil for irrigation. It was said that/in order to conserve diesel oil and to check black marketing by the transport people this heavy duty has been/imposed. Assuming this to be true, we should bear in mind that side by side it also generates the progressive/farmers who try to give you more foodgrains from raising a second or third crop because this duty is fairly/high. Therefore, my suggestion is if you cannot take away the duty on light diesel oil, you can give some/more grants to the States or subsidy to the agriculturists who are using the light diesel oil. That is the one suggestion/that I would like to make.

One criticism that is frequently made when discussing the Budget is that we should/not import foodgrains from anywhere. Such criticism comes only from those who want to see in this country chaos and/disturbances. If food is not available, then naturally rationing will have to come and that too rationing all over the/country covering not less than 10 crores of families is not practicable. If food is not available then that will/create throughout the country the scene which we have unfortunately seen with our own eyes during these few weeks,

to be continued

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About the Author



World's first-ever Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy), Gold-Medallist in Shorthand, Guinness World Record Holder, Dr. G.D. Bist is the only Professional Expert in English and Hindi Stenography, with Experience of working of all wings of Democracy – Executive, Judiciary and Legislature.

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