

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eighth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, February 27, 1982/Phalgun
8, 1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURN- MENT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I have
given notice of an adjournment
motions.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फैसला कर लीजिए,
कौन बात करेगा ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE : Sir, I have given notice of an
adjournment motion on a very im-
portant matter and in view of the
developments that have taken place
recently, it is necessary that this
House should have an opportunity
to discuss this.

MR. SPEAKER : For what ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you
interjecting ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE : I have not been able to
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attend the House. Kindly allow me.
I have not been trying to disturb the
proceedings since the commencement
of the Session. Sir, I wanted to
make....(Interruptions). Our charge
is that the Central Government is
openly colluding with a particular
political party, namely, the Con-
gress (I), to postpone indefinitely
the election in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : It is in
Supreme Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE: And that is why the object is
very clear.

MR. SPEAKER : It is in the
Supreme Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE : Sir, this is a matter which is
connected with parliamentary....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot decide,
I cannot take a decision.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN
DEV (Silchar) : Sir, he should
not go into the proceeding.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow
a thing to be discussed which is in
the Supreme Court.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is in the
Supreme Court.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार इलैक्शन कमीशन को समर्थन देगी या नहीं देगी? इलैक्शन कमीशन की अपारिटी का विरोध किया जा रहा है। इलैक्शन जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट डिसाइड कर देगा तब इलैक्शन कमीशन के कहने से बात चलेगी।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not referred to any case at all. The point is of very great moment.

(Interruptions)

11.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. FOR 1980-81 AND HINDUSTAN ANTI-BIOTICS LTD. FOR 1980-81. REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SMITH STAINSTREET PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals limited for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3395/82].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons

for not laying the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 3396/82]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi & English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 618A of the Companies Act 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Strainstreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Smith Strainstreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See. No. LT- 3397/82].

11.07 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT-contd.

(Interruptions)

MR.. SPEAKER : No, no, you cannot brow beat me. No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने हमको सुना नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं कोर्ट की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ऐसे कैसे पता चलेगा ?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): How can you discuss it ? The matter is in the court.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me be convinced. You can come to me. I am not going to allow. I have not allowed. I am not going to allow any discussion on adjournment motion.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record without my permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur) : Let Mr. Chatterjee complete his submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. There is nothing for adjournment motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Please give me one minute to complete.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you can.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not referred to any court case at all. I say, it is a question of future of parliamentary democracy in this country.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very safe here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : People are the real masters.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जहां हारेंगे, वहां चुनाव नहीं करायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चुनाव होगा, ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : गढ़वाल में क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट फैसला कर देगी, तब कुछ होगा ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not referred to Supreme Court at all. I am saying the Central Government is taking up an attitude which will necessarily postpone the holding of the elections. They want to postpone the election and that is way they are colluding with Congress (I) and for that purpose. President's rule can be imposed. Is this the way? Parliamentary democracy is to be run? This is opposite to the spirit of the Constitution.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is being said is without my permission. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you not listen ? He is a Member from Bengal. He wants to make a submission. I would request you to listen to him and make an observation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not referred to any court proceedings. As you know, in 24th June the term of the present West Bengal Legislative Assembly will come to an end.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Kindly listen. You know at least forty days time is required for completing the process of election. We find certain proceedings have been mentioned. I am not going into proceedings at all. What should be the attitude of the Central Government? Election Commission is trying to hold election and taking steps for holding election. When the Election Commission is trying to hold election, the Central Government...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : When Election Commission is taking steps, it is the duty of the Central Government to come in aid of the Election Commission to see that the elections are held in time so that...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Supreme Court is Supreme Court. Whatever the Supreme Court says will hold good.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not gone into the merits of the case. I am only saying there is a clear collusion between the Central Government and the Congress (I).

MR. SPEAKER : No. Nothing doing.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is this the way the country can be run? (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा भी एक मोशन है। आप ने शायद उसको पढ़ा नहीं। मने भी एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, आप ने उसको पढ़ा भी नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कहां पढ़ा है।

MR. SPEAKER : I can not do it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Central Government can either support or oppose. (Interruptions). When Election Commission is trying to hold election, the Central Government can either support or oppose. Is this the way to run the country?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एटोर्नी जनरल को क्या इस्ट्रक्शन्स दिये गये। एटोर्नी जनरल सेंटर का आदमी है। उसका कांस्टीट्यूशन में स्थान है। इलैक्शन्स के मामले में एटोर्नी जनरल को क्या इस्ट्रक्शन्स दिये गये हैं, यह ला मिनिस्टर साहब बताएं। सरकार का काम है चुनाव जल्दी कराना और इलैक्शन कमीशन की मदद करना मगर इलैक्शन टाले जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट फैसला करेगी, वह मान्य होगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do they want election in West Bengal or not?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : It is a simple question. Do they want election in West Bengal or not? (Interruptions) They do not want elections.

My humble submission is what is the role of the Attorney General? He has said—I am neither for it nor against it. It means Central Government is indifferent. Can the Central Government take such a step?

MR. SPEAKER : Supreme Court is impartial. Supreme Court has to decide.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have every respect for Supreme Court. But what is the role of the Attorney General ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have got full faith in the impartiality and justice of the Supreme Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Senior Congress (I) Members of Parliament have been writing... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, are you going to raise the Calling Attention or not? (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे ही होंगे ।
... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुकेंगे कैसे, इलैक्शन तो होंगे ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इलैक्शन कैसे रुकेंगे ।
... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो वहां राज कर रहे हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No President's rule no proclamation. Let them go to the people and seek verdict.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever they are saying is without my permission. It should not be recorded. I have not given them permission. I have given permission only to Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They have not the courage to face the elections. They want to avoid the people. (Interruptions)** It is very necessary that the Central Government should take a parti-

cular stand. They cannot say, "We are neutral". How can they say, "We are neutral"? (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की सलाह चाहता हूँ। इलैक्शन कमीशन इस सदन में आकर अपनी बात नहीं कह सकता। यदि इलैक्शन कमीशन पर बाहर मुकदमा होता है या हमला होता है तो इस सरकार का रवैया उसकी मदद करने का होना चाहिये या उसके रास्ते में रुकावट का ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Supreme Court is impartial.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अटार्नी जनरल ने कोई स्टैंड नहीं लिया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There can be a way-out. Why don't you allow a discussion on the subject? I would suggest please permit a discussion on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER : For what?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Subversion of democratic processes and stalling the elections in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow any discussion when it is before the Supreme Court. (Interruptions)

This subject is with the Supreme Court. I am not going to allow discussion here.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the difficulty in having discussion without touching Supreme Court without the Supreme Court? "

MR. SPEAKER : Court is a overr-

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. No Election Commission to be discussed; no Supreme Court to be discussed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri, are you going ahead with the Calling Attention ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Kindly permit at least a discussion on this issue. (Interruptions) Would you like to see what Mr. A.K. Sen has said ? This would be a revelation. You ought to read what Mr. A.K. Sen has said in the Supreme Court. I will give it to you.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to touch the Supreme Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You permit at least a discussion on this very important issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can refer to it in the Presidential address now. अब जो आर्गुमेंट दे रहे हैं उस बहस में भी आप उनको दे सकते हैं। लेकिन न नाम इन्क्विजिशन का और न ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट का लें। उनको मैं टच नहीं करूंगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it your ruling that so long as there is a debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President, no other subject would be discussed in the House ? अगर आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन या ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तो हम लोगों का यह सुझाव है कि किसी न किसी तरह से आप इस पर डिस्कशन एलाउ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंगलवार को बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही

है। आप आइये वहां बात करिये। मैं कुछ भी कमिट नहीं कर सकता हूं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you take it up there ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot commit anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Consider it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to see the pros and cons of this problem. As long as this is pending in the Supreme Court, we cannot discuss it. As for the Election Commission, we cannot discuss it. I am going to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I want to abide by it fully. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : In the Business Advisory Committee, you can say whatever you want. We can discuss.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you give an assurance that we will discuss it before the Business Advisory Committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot give you any commitment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you commend it to the Business Advisory Committee ? We can accept your suggestion that we will not discuss either the Supreme Court or the Election Commission. But avoiding discussion of that, Business Advisory Committee can consider the discussion on the subject.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हमेशा कहता हूं कि कोई भी नोटिस आप मुझे देंगे उस पर मैं गम्भीरता से विचार करूंगा। मंगलवार को मीटिंग हो रही है। आप भी होंगे मैं भी वहां हूंगा। हम वहां बात कर सकते हैं।

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR (Gorakhpur) : It is a conspiracy of the Central Government not to hold election anywhere in the country.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कांस्पिरेसी नहीं चलने दे सकती है। मैं जनता में विश्वास रखता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता बहुत जागरूक है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जनता तो इधर बैठी हुई है। आप जनता की बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आप भी यहां रहेंगे हम भी यहां रहेंगे। चुनाव कब होता है, देख लीजियेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Now Calling Attention. Shri Ramavatar Shastri

11.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO
MAINTAIN REMUNERATIVE PRICES FOR
POTATOES AND SUGARCANE

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जिस तरीके से यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया गया है, उस के बारे में मैं एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। आपने ब्रैकिट में कर दिया है "फैक्ट्रियों को की जाने वाली सप्लाई को छोड़ कर"। इस का मतलब यह है कि आप ने इस के क्षेत्र को महदूद कर दिया है। गन्ना फैक्ट्रियों को भी सप्लाई होता है। खांडसारी के लिए भी जाता है। वहां भी मूल्य का सवाल है। यह कैसे आपने कर दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्होंने सूचना दी होगी, सब सोच कर दी होगी। देने वालों ने सब बातें सोच ली होंगी। यह तो करो और उसको भी ले आओ। गन्ना खांडसारी में भी जाता है कोल्हू पर भी जाता है। उस गन्ने के भाव फैक्ट्रियों में जाने वाले गन्ने से कम होंगे, इसलिए उन्होंने ऐसा किया होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सब से कम है।

आप तो किसान के हितैषी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यों मत सोचिये।

उसको भी आप ले आइये। आप तो बाल की खाल निकाल रहे हैं। इस से कुछ नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बाल की खाल नहीं गन्ना छील रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात करिये। मुझे पता है कि सब ठीक हो रहा है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : किसान के लिए किसी को हमदर्दी नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह तो तब पता चल गया जब अभी आप चुप बैठे हुए थे।

Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"Steps taken by the Government to maintain remunerative prices for potatoes and sugarcane (excluding the supply to factories) so as to save the farmer from ruin faced by him due to the distress sale at present."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, it is the primary objective of the agricultural price policy of this Government that the farmers should get remunerative prices for their produce. This is necessary for the growth of agriculture which is the mother industry and the foundation of India's economy. As the hon. Members are aware, the Agricultural Prices Commission makes recommendations on procurement/minimum support prices of agricultural commodities keeping in view the need to provide incentive to the producers for adopting improved technology, ensuring rational utilisation of land, water and other production resources and with due regard to the likely

[RAO BIRENDRA SINGH]

effect of the price policy on cost of living, level of Wages, etc. While recommending the prices of a commodity, the Commission takes into consideration, inter-alia, the prices fixed in the previous year, the trends in market prices, production and supply situation, the latest available estimates of cost of production of the commodity concerned. In March, 1980, Government revised the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission. An important addition introduced was that while recommending the procurements/support prices, the Agricultural Prices Commission would take into account the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. This has been a guiding consideration in the formulation of agricultural price policy since last year.

2. As regards sugarcane, the Central Government fixes statutory minimum prices payable by sugar factories under the Sugarcane (Control) Order 1966. The main criteria adopted for fixing the statutory minimum price of sugarcane include the cost of production of sugarcane, the return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities, recovery of sugar from sugarcane and the availability of sugar to the consumers at reasonable price. The statutory minimum prices announced by Government are only support prices to ensure that in a period of glut the farmers do not have to suffer any loss. In 1979-80 the statutory minimum price of sugarcane was Rs. 12.25 per quintal. In the subsequent two years the statutory minimum price has been Rs. 13 per quintal. However, it is important to note that as a result of the deliberate policy of the Central and State Governments, the prices of sugarcane actually paid by the sugar factories to the growers have been significantly higher than the support price. Last year these prices were in the range of Rs. 16.50 to Rs. 28 per quintal of sugarcane. Even in the current year when we are having a bumper

sugarcane crop, the prices paid by the sugar mills are close to last year's level. In order to ensure larger utilisation and good prices for sugarcane, early crushing incentives were given by the Government to the sugar mills in the last quarter of 1981. The Government is also now considering to provide incentive to sugar mills for late crushing of sugarcane. The question of creating a buffer stock of sugar is also being considered.

3. The Government is keeping a continuous vigil on the sugarcane situation. The Hon. Members would be glad to know that so far the Government has not received any reports to the effect that sugar mills have not been able to accept the supplies of sugarcane being made to them. Since the prices of sugarcane offered by sugar mills are the principal instrument for sugarcane price policy of the Government, every effort is being made to use it in the best interests of the farmers and the country. Our present assessment is that, if the offtake of sugarcane by sugar mills is raised to a level of about 70 million tonnes as against last year's 51.5 million tonnes, the supplies of sugarcane left for gur and khandasri sector will not be much different as compared to last year. Therefore, on present assessment, it appears unlikely that the sugarcane growers in general would have to face the prospect of uneconomic returns on sugarcane.

In the case of potatoes also, Government is fully alive to the production and price situation. According to advance estimates, production of potatoes in the current year is over 10 per cent higher than that of last year. Much of the potato digging in northern States takes place in January and February and there is a big spurt in supplies. Apart from this, the potatoes which come in the market at this time are not ripe enough for storage over long periods. They have, therefore, to flow in current sales. Past experience shows that a crash in prices takes place if movement from the high production areas gets blocked. In view of this situation, Ministry of Agriculture had ap-

proached the Railways to ensure availability of sufficient number of wagons for the movement of potatoes from producing areas. They were also requested that perishable commodities should be moved on concessional freights and special trains might be provided for them. Railway Ministry has given full cooperation and there are no complaints of wagon shortage for the transport of potatoes.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE (New Delhi): Only recently I have received a telegram stating that the wagons are not available. He says there is no complaint of wagon shortage.

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : शिकायत आती तक पहुंची होगी, मेरे पास नहीं पहुंची है। अब आप ने बताया है, तो मैं आप से पूछ लूंगा। श्री बाजपेयी को व्यापारियों का ज्यादा पता है। व्यापारियों की शिकायत होगी, फार्मर्ज की नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लॉछन लगा रहे हैं। मुझे व्यापारियों का भी पता है और किसानों का भी पता है, लेकिन इस सरकार का पता नहीं है।

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसी व्यापारी का आलू रुक गया होगा। उसने तार भेज दिया होगा।

A continuous monitoring of the potato price situation in the last few weeks indicated the need for marketing support for the commodity. On my direction senior officers of my Ministry and of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation visited the potato growing areas in Uttar Pradesh. Subsequently a meeting was held in my Ministry to assess the situation with the concerned officers of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Har-yana. It was decided that NAFED and the National Consumers Cooperative Federation will purchase 100 tonnes per day each in Uttar Pradesh through the Pradesh Cooperative Federation which will also purchase 100 tonnes per day. It is expected that these purchases to the extent

of 300 tonnes in U.P. per day are likely to stabilise potato price. Similarly in Punjab NAFED and the NCCF will purchase 100 tonnes and 50 tonnes respectively per day through the MARKFED, Punjab. In Har-yana also the State Marketing Federation is making purchases of potatoes. Efforts are being made to ensure that the storable quantities move to cold-storages both in the private and cooperative sectors. We hope that these measures taken by the Government would avert distress sales by the potato growers. The situation is being kept under continuous review and if the need arises further steps would also be taken to protect the interests of the growers.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने एक बहुत ही बड़ा वक्तव्य यहां पर पढ़ा....

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप की तसल्ली तो फिर भी नहीं हुई।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : और केवल सिद्धांत की बात की। इससे यह पता नहीं चलता कि गन्ना और आलू पैदा करने में किसानों का कितना खर्च होता है। मंत्री महोदय को यह भी बताना चाहिये था। यह बात इस वक्तव्य में कही नहीं है। यों तो यह सरकार किसानों के लिये गला फाड़-फाड़ कर चिल्लाती है। उसके अलावा राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो टिप्पणी की है वह भी आप ने अखबार में पढ़ी होगी। कभी-कभी हमारे अध्यक्ष जी भी किसानों के समर्थन में टिप्पणी करते हैं, वह भी आप ने पढ़ी होगी। मैं यह समझ रहा था कि आप यह भी बताएंगे कि एक क्वींटल चीनी पैदा करने में किसान को कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है।

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसान चीनी पैदा नहीं करता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह ईख तो देता है। किसान को गन्ना पैदा करने में कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है—यह आप ने नहीं बताया।

आप ने यह भी नहीं बताया कि एक कदम

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जमीन में आलू पैदा करने में किसान को कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है। अगर आप यह बताते तब हम भी किसी नतीजे पर पहुंच सकते थे। कहीं तो आप ने लाभकर मूल्य कहा और कहीं समर्थन मूल्य कहा। लेकिन यह दोनों मूल्य एक नहीं हैं। इन दोनों में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। आप ने कह दिया कि इस आधार पर तय करते हैं, एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन यह करता है और नाफेड यह करता है—इस तरह के शब्दजाल में आपने फांसने की कोशिश की। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में किसानों के बीच काम करने वाले लोगों से बात चीत की है। बिहार में पूर्वी चम्पारन में चकिया में बिहार के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसका सभापतित्व आप के पुराने मित्र कांग्रेसी नेता [आज कांग्रेस (स) के नेता], श्री राम लखन सिंह यादव ने किया था। वहां पर हजारों की तादाद में प्रतिनिधि आये हुये थे। वहां पर यह हिसाब लगाया गया कि एक क्वींटल गन्ना पैदा करने में किसान को 41 रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। आप ने स्वयं कहा है कि पिछले साल आप ने यानी सरकार ने, कहीं साढ़े 12 रुपये और कहीं 13 रुपये क्वींटल गन्ने का भाव तय किया था लेकिन किसानों ने आन्दोलन करके ज्यादा दाम ले लिये — कहीं 22 रुपये, कहीं 25 रुपये और कहीं 28 रुपये क्वींटल। इस पर आप ने कहा कि 16 से 28 रुपये क्वींटल के दाम किसानों को मिले। मैं य कहना चाहता हूं कि किसान को एक क्वींटल गन्ना पैदा करने पर 41 रुपये का खर्चा करना पड़ रहा है लेकिन वह केवल 35 रुपये क्वींटल गन्ने का दाम तय करने के लिये सरकार से कह रहा है। जबकि उसका खर्चा 41 रुपये है और वह मांग 35 रुपये ही रहा है, उसको भी देने के लिये आप तैयार नहीं है।

एक क्वींटल ईख से 10 किलो चीनी तैयार होती है। चीनी के सम्बन्ध में आप ने दोहरी मूल्य नीति रखी हुई है। खूले बाजार में कम से कम 600 रुपये क्वींटल के भाव पर चीनी

बिक रही है और राशन की दूकानों पर जो सरकारी दाम है वह 365 रुपये क्वींटल है। किसानों को आप एक क्वींटल चीनी के पीछे 205 रुपये देते हैं। आखिर यह इतना बड़ा मार्जिन किसकी जेब में जाता है? निश्चित रूप से यह चीनी मिल-मालिकों की जेब में जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप लोग जिन्होंने कॉलिंग एटेंशन दिया है, मुझ से मिले थे। यह जो सिद्धांत की सारी बातें आप कर रहे हैं यह तो किसी बड़ी डिबेट के मौके पर आनी चाहिए। यह जो मसला आज है, जिस पर कॉलिंग एटेंशन है, यह इसलिये एडमिट हुआ था कि आज जो गन्ना खाण्डसारी के लिये या गुड़ के लिये कोल्हू में जाता है उसका ठीक भाव नहीं मिल रहा है। आप की यह बात सैद्धांतिक है। आज के कॉलिंग एटेंशन का मकसद जो आलू ग्लट हो गया था और उसकी प्राइस नहीं मिल रही थी, इस बारे में है। उनकी बचत के लिये आप सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करिये। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है—“होली पीछे घाघरो, मार खसम के सर में”—मतलब यह कि होली पीछे घाघरा लाकर दिया, तो उसका क्या करना है, उसको सर में मारो। आलू चला जाएगा, गन्ने का मौसम चला जाएगा, उसके बाद में प्रबन्ध हुआ तो उसका क्या फायदा है। उसके पहले प्रबन्ध कराना है, उसकी तरफ आप को ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने ठीक कहा, लेकिन जबाब उसी तरह से दिया गया है, जिस तरह से मैं सवाल उठा रहा हूं। उन्होंने सारी बात कह दी कि यह सिद्धांत है, वह सिद्धांत है और लम्बी-चोड़ी बात कही। इसलिये इस बारे में कहना जरूरी था।

मैं भी यही बात कह रहा था कि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो कीमत मिल रही है, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वह है 20.50 रु०। पिछले साल 22.50 रु० मिली थी। उसमें भी अब कमी कर दी गई। इसलिये इन बातों की रोशनी में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं

कि किसान को कीमत ठीक मिले, समर्थन मूल्य भी नीचे चला गया था, खाण्डसारी और कोल्हू वाले इलाके में आप समर्थन मूल्य भी नहीं दिलवा पा रहे हैं, इसकी गारंटी आप कौन सी देना चाहते हैं, जिससे उनको समर्थन मूल्य भी मिले? लाभकारी मूल्य की बात तो भ्रमलभूत है। इस बारे में तो बहस हम फिर कर लेंगे, लेकिन उनको समर्थन मूल्य भी नहीं मिल रहा है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : समर्थन मूल्य कितना है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो आप ने तय किया है, वही है समर्थन मूल्य।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कितना मिलता है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जैसा कि आप ने बताया है कि कहीं 12 रु० है, कहीं 13 रु० है तथा कहीं पर 16 रु० से 28 रु० तक मिल रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन दोनों के बीच में कोई सीमा खींची जाएगी या नहीं या उससे भी कम खाण्डसारी और कोल्हू वाले किसानों को अपनी ईख बेचनी पड़ेगी—इस बारे में आप कौन सी ठोस कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ?

आप यह भी बताइये, अगर आप बता सकें, मैंने कई बार इस बारे में सवाल उठाया है, चीनी बनाने में, गुड़ और खाण्डसारी बनाने में तथा किसानों को ईख का उत्पादन करने में कितना खर्च होता है। यदि आप इनकी कम्पैरेटिव फीगर्स देंगे, तो किसानों को भी बात समझ में आयेगी और हम लोगों के भी समझ में यह बात आयेगी। फिर हम आप से ठीक से बात कर सकेंगे, लेकिन अभी तो कोई बात समझ में नहीं आती है।... (व्यवधान).....

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के किसानों का 10 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। आप कहते हैं कि दिलवायेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं दिलाया है।

इस बारे में आप क्यों नहीं ठोस कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं? हम लोग इस बारे में सवाल उठाते हैं, तो अध्यक्ष जी मना कर देते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभाएं मान चुकी हैं। फिर भी आप मानते नहीं पता नहीं इसके पीछे क्या राज है, यह राज तो आप ही जानते होंगे कि कहीं लेन-देन का राज होगा।

अब मैं आप को आलू के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां किसान को एक कट्ठा जमीन में आलू उपजाने में 137 रु० खर्च करना पड़ता है। जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

	रुपये
जोताई	10.00
बोआई	3.00
खाद	40.00
दवाई छिड़काव	8.00
कोड़नी व निकौनी	3.00
सिंचाई	10.00
बीज	60.00
आलू निकालते वक्त मजदूरी	3.00
कुल खर्च	137.00

यह तो आप जानते हैं कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश में आलू बड़े पैमाने पर पैदा होता है। आलू का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र बिहार शरीफ है, जहां से हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विजय कुमार यादव चुन कर आये हैं।

पटना में भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर आलू की खेती होती है लेकिन उनका खर्च 137 रु० होता है जब कि एक मन का 20 रु० से अधिक उनको नहीं मिलता। एक कट्ठे में 5 मन आलू पैदा होता है, 20 रु० मन के हिसाब से 100 रु० उनको मिलता है जब कि वे उसके उत्पादन पर 137 रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आप ने कह दिया कि “नाफेड” यह कर रहा है, दूसरे संगठन यह कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनका जितना खर्चा होता है कम से कम उतना तो उन को दिलवाइये, मुनाफे की बात जाने दीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

अभी कहा गया कि आलू इधर-उधर भेजा जा रहा है, लेकिन वैगन्ज नहीं मिल रही हैं जिसके कारण आलू सड़ रहा है। बाजपेयी जी ने अभी इस सवाल को उठाया तो कह दिया गया कि वह व्यापारियों की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं व्यापारियों की बात नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन व्यापारियों के साथ अन्याय होगा तो क्यों उनकी बात नहीं करूंगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : व्यापारी किसान से नहीं खरीदेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : डिस्ट्रिक्ट-डिस्ट्रिक्ट में फर्क हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह आलू के बारे में नहीं है, सोवियत रशिया के बारे में है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब यहां सवाल उठाता हूँ तो कहते हैं कि जनसंघी हो गया है। लेकिन यदि किसी के साथ अन्याय होगा तो उस सवाल को क्यों नहीं उठाऊंगा। यह प्रश्न इस समय यहां नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि वैगन्ज नहीं देंगे तो व्यापारी का आलू भी सड़ेगा और किसान का आलू भी सड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको सड़ने से बचाने के लिये आप ने कौन से उपाय किये हैं। आप ने सेठी साहब को सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया कि वह वैगन्ज दे रहे हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि वैगन्ज नहीं मिल रही हैं।

मैं आप से फिर पूछना चाहता हूँ—आलू वाले किसानों को ठीक दाम मिलें,

इसके लिये क्या आप आलू पर आधारित कोई उद्योग-धंधे लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं, यदि आप ने विचार किया है तो उसकी क्या तस्वीर आप ने बनाई है, उसके बारे में भी बतलाएं ?

इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहूंगा—मैं “स्पष्ट” पूछ रहा हूँ, जब कि आप लोग “अस्पष्ट” कहते हैं। स्पष्ट और अस्पष्ट में बहुत फर्क है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो “अस्पष्ट” बोलते हैं वह तो चुप बैठे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप स्पष्ट तरीके से सफाई के साथ बतलाइये—जिन किसानों को आप ईख और आलू का समर्थन मूल्य नहीं दिलवा रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिये आप समर्थन मूल्य तय करें। जो लोग कृषि का मूल्य तय करते हैं क्या वे इन के बारे में भी कुछ करेंगे। इन लोगों को तंगी, परेशानी और बदहाली से बचाने के लिये आप ने जो बयान दिया है वह काफी नहीं है, हमारे सामने कुछ ठोस बातें लेकर आइये ताकि लोगों को विश्वास हो कि उनको अपनी उपज डिस्ट्रेस-सेल में नहीं बचनी पड़ेगी, उनके लिये आप समर्थन मूल्य तय करेंगे तथा उनको कम से कम समर्थन मूल्य तो दिलवा सकेंगे।

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, शास्त्री जी ने जो कार्लिंग अटेंशन ह'उस के सामने रखी और जो कुछ उन्होंने गन्ने की कीमत के बारे में कहा, इन का एक-दूसरे से गहरा सम्बन्ध तो है, इन को एक-दूसरे से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि जो कीमत गुड़ बनाने वाले और खाण्डसारी बनाने वाले दे पाते हैं उस का असली आधार वह कीमत होती है जो फैक्टरी वाले दे सकें। अगर फैक्टरी वाले कीमत ऊंची दें, तो खाण्डसारी

बनाने वाले भी किसान को ज्यादा कीमत देंगे और फैक्टरी में चूंक गन्ने की खपत ज्यादा होती है, वहां सप्लाई इतनी हो कि वह कम कीमत दें तो खंडसारी वाले भी अपने आप कीमत गिरा देते हैं। पिछले सालों में यह देखने में आया कि चूंक गन्ने की कमी होती थी फैक्ट्रीज के लिये, इस वास्ते फैक्ट्रीज वाले गन्ने की कीमत जितनी देते थे, उस के हिसाब से फैक्ट्री की तरफ ज्यादा गन्ना झुकता था, ज्यादा पहुंचता था। खंडसारी वालों को अपनी मिलें चलाने के लिये उससे काफी ऊंची कीमत देनी पड़ती थी। अब की बार भगवान की दया से गन्ने की फसल इतनी अच्छी हो गई है कि फैक्ट्री वालों को गन्ने की सप्लाई में ज्यादा परेशानी नहीं होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें किसानों का बड़ा हाथ है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वही किसान भाई है उसमें कुछ नेता ऐसे भी थे जो किसान भाई को कहा करते थे कि गन्ने की सप्लाई फैक्ट्रीज के लिये मत करो, हालांकि वह काम-याब नहीं हुये। लेकिन इस बार यह बात सुनने में नहीं आई कि गन्ना सप्लाई मत करो।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार में किया है, 11 दिन तक रोके रखा।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : बिहार में रीगा चीनी मिल में गोली चली, 2 लोग मारे गये हैं। वहां के एम० एल० ए० जेल में बन्द हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कोई ज्यादाती की होगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सूचना आप को बिहार सरकार ने नहीं भेजी?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : आज कल प्रेस सेंसरशिप है, इसलिये खबर नहीं मिली होगी।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब आपने जिस तरफ इशारा किया, वह बात आप की बहुत हद तक सही है कि चूंक गन्ने की पैदावार अच्छी है इस वास्ते गुड़ बनाने वालों को भी अगर गन्ना खरीदना पड़ता है तो वह ज्यादा कीमत नहीं दे पाते और खंडसारी वाले भी उतनी कीमत नहीं दे रहे जितनी पहले साल दिया करते थे। लेकिन सरकार की मजबूरी यह है कि फैक्ट्रीज को तो रैगुलेट करके हम गन्ने की कीमतें तय करा सके, शुगर की हमारी पालिसी है, उनसे हम किसी भाव पर लेते हैं, कुछ उसमें से शुगर खुली बेचने की इजाजत देते हैं, लेकिन गुड़ एक ऐसी चीज है जिसको हम रैगुलेट नहीं कर पाते। इसके कितने यूनिट हैं, किसान अपने घर में भी बनाता है, बेचने के लिये भी बनाता है, दूसरों से खरीदकर भी बनाता है, अपने गन्ने की भी इस्तेमाल करता है। न उसके ऊपर कोई टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है और न एक्साइज ड्यूटी हो सकती है और न ही उसका हिसाब-किताब रखा जा सकता है और ना ही सरकार किसान पर पाबन्दी लगाना चाहती है। इस वास्ते गुड़ की पैदावार इतनी काफी है देश में, जहां हम अन्दाजा करें कि 70 लाख टन के करीब चीनी होगी, वहां हम अन्दाजा यह भी कर रहे हैं कि 80 लाख टन के करीब गुड़ पैदा होगा इस देश में।

खंडसारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6,7 लाख टन पैदा होती है, इससे ज्यादा खंडसारी की पैदावार नहीं है, तो गुड़ के लिये जो गन्ना जाता है, उसके ऊपर तो हम मजबूर हैं, उसके ऊपर हम ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते लेकिन गुड़ की कीमत तभी अच्छी रह सकती है, जब शुगर की कीमतें भी अच्छी हों। गुड़ बनाने के लिये जो गन्ना इस्तेमाल

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

होता है, उसकी कीमत भी अच्छी तभी मिल सकती है जब फैक्टरीज कीमतें अच्छी दें।

इंडायरेक्टली इस तरीके से हम किसान की मदद कर रहे हैं, जैसा कि आपने देखा होगा कि पिछले साल भी 28 रुपये तक गन्ने की कीमतें मिलीं फैक्टरीज की तरफ से।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टोरेज का कुछ किया, वहां फैसिलिटीज हों गुड़ के लिये। बैंक फैसिलिटीज हों।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन से पूछ लें कि उसकी मिनिमम प्राइस क्यों नहीं तय कर देते जैसे गेहूं की, चावल की हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गुड़ की ? आप किसान से हमदर्दी नहीं करते, इसके भाव 4, साढ़े 4 रुपये से घटकर...

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : अब भी 4 साढ़े 4 रुपये से घटकर 2 रुपये हो रहा है

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : लेकिन जब 4 और साढ़े 4 रुपये गुड़ पिछले सालों में बिका, उस वक्त किसान को फायदा हुआ, उस वक्त अगर कम कीमत कर देते तो किसान को नुकसान होता या फायदा होता ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : जैसे सपोर्ट प्राइस देते हैं, 2 रुपये बिक रहा है मार्केट के अन्दर...

(व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अपने अपने समझ की बात है। जिस चीज की कीमत मंडी के अन्दर पहले ही ज्यादा हो, उस कीमत से तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा सपोर्ट प्राइस रखी

जा सकती है, तो सपोर्ट प्राइस का एलान करने से नुकसान हो सकता है, कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि इससे प्राइस नीचे जाती है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : गुड़ दो रुपये किलो बिक रहा है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जी हां, मालूम है। 2 रुपये किलो भी बिक रहा है, कहीं ज्यादा भी बिक रहा है। बंगाल में कहीं अच्छा भी है 4 रुपये भी बिक रहा है, फिर गुड़ की क्वालिटी पर फर्क पड़ता है।

12.00 hrs.

जिन प्रदेशों के अन्दर गुड़ अच्छा नहीं बनता, वहां 2 रुपये किलों में नीचे भी बिक रहा है और जहां गुड़ अच्छा बनता है, वहां लोग चीनी से भी बेहतर कीमत देने को तैयार होते हैं।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि हम ने इस तरह से इंडायरेक्टली किसानों की मदद करने के लिए जहां ज्यादा खपत होती है गन्ने की, वहां गन्ने की कीमत अच्छी रखी और इस सरकार की पालिसी की वजह से आपने देखा है कि पिछले साल किस तरह से गन्ने की पैदावार में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 64 लाख टन से ऊपर चीनी की पैदावार पहुंच चुकी है इस देश के अन्दर और यह इस सरकार की नीतियों के कारण हुआ है। जब पिछली सरकार चालू हुई, तो 38 लाख टन हमारी चीनी की पैदावार इस देश में रह गई थी और जब यह सरकार बनी, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद आदेश दिये चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को कि 16 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल से कम तो गन्ने की कीमत देनी ही नहीं है कम से कम साढ़े आठ पर सेंट रिकवरी पर।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : महाराष्ट्र और दूसरी जगहों पर किसानों के लड़ने से ऐसा हुआ है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसानों के लड़ने से ऐसा नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर : किसानों की परवाह यह सरकार नहीं करती है ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह सरकार किसानों की है और किसान इस सरकार के हैं । आप क्यों खामखवाह बीच में पड़ते हैं । इस सरकार ने इस तरीके की नीति बनाई कि पहले ही साल में किसानों को 28 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने की कीमत मिली और चीनी की पैदावार एकदम 38 लाख टन से बढ़कर 52 लाख टन एक वर्ष के अन्दर हो गई । इसके बाद 52 लाख टन से 70 लाख टन चीनी की पैदावार का हम अन्दाजा लगा रहे हैं और 150 मिलियन टन से लेकर अब की बार 180 मिलियन टन गन्ने की पैदावार का अन्दाजा लगा रहे हैं । यह एक रिकार्ड है चीनी और गन्ने की पैदावार का, जो पहले कभी नहीं हुआ । इस तरह से अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उन को रिकार्ड दाम भी दिया है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : रिकार्ड दाम भी दिया है तभी तो ऐसा हुआ है । यह बड़ी सोच-समझ की नीति से और मेहनत से हुआ है, खाली जबानी जमा खर्च से यह नहीं होता । इस तरीके से स्पीकर साहब हमने यह सब किया है । जहां तक हम कर सकते थे, हमने किया है । आप का सुझाव भी मुनासिब है और किसानों के हित में हैं । आप हमेशा उनके हित के लिये सोचते रहे हैं और आप ने जो गुड़ के लिये कुछ स्पॉट प्राइस देने का इशारा किया है, उस को भी हम ध्यान में रखेंगे और हम यह कोशिश करेंगे कि गुड़ की कीमत अगर ज्यादा गिरती हुई दिखाई दी, तो हम कुछ गुड़

एक्सपोर्ट करने का भी फैसला करेंगे । ज्यादा पैदावार हो जाय, तो एक्सपोर्ट हो जाय और किसानों को ज्यादा पैसा मिल जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक्सपोर्ट करिये ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इसी तरीके से खंडसारी का भी है । किसी जगह भी 20 रुपये से कम पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है । मिलों के अन्दर 20 रुपये से लेकर 26, 27 और 28 रुपये तक अलग-अलग प्रांतों के अन्दर गन्ने की कीमतें स्टेट गर्नमेंट्स ने मुकर्रर की हैं । मैं यह भी बता दूं कि स्टेट सरकारें भारत सरकार की नीति के मुताबिक और प्रधान मंत्री जी की खास हिदायत के मुताबिक अपने आप ऊंची से ऊंची कीमत दिलाने की कोशिश करती है, जिसकी वजह से यह हो रहा है कि गन्ने की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई है और मिलों में भी उस की खपत ज्यादा है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है ।

कुछ एरियर्स अब की बार ज्यादा रह गये हैं लेकिन जब शूगर का मौजूदा सीजन शुरू किया, तो उस वक्त तक रिकवरी अच्छी हो चुकी थी और एरियर्स इतने खत्म कर दिये थे कि 1 पर सेंट एरियर रह गये थे, जो इतने कम कभी नहीं रहे थे । हमने इस पर खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया है और स्टेट गर्नमेंट्स से हम दरखास्त करते रहते हैं । उनके अफसर, उन के इस महकमें में काम करने वाले लोग इस चीज पर निगाह रखे कि जहां भी फेक्टरीज के अन्दर किसानों का पैसा ज्यादा जमा हो, उस पर फौरी एक्शन लें और हमें इतिला दें । हम भी इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट लेते रहते हैं और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ये एरियर्स ज्यादा न होने पायें । पहले जो 38 परसेंट तक एरियर्स रह जाते थे, उसके मुकाबले में अब जब से यह सरकार आई है, 21.22 परसेंट से ज्यादा एरियर्स एक सीजन के बीच में, जनवरी, फरवरी में भी कभी नहीं होने पाये । लेकिन सीजन ज्यों ही खत्म होगा, जैसा

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

हमारा कायदा है कि 14 दिन के अन्दर सारा हिसाब किताब क्लीयर होना चाहिये, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि ये एरियर्स खत्म हो जायेंगे। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हैं, इनसे भी हम दरखास्त कर रहे हैं कि फेक्ट्रीज को कुछ ज्यादा क्रेडिट फेसिलिटीज दे दी जायें ताकि गन्ने के एरियर्स खत्म हो जायें। यह देश के उत्पादन के हित में होगा। उनका महकमा इस तरफ ध्यान दे रहा है और हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि ये किसानों को परेशान नहीं होने देंगे।

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष जी, गन्ने का भाव 10-12 रुपये क्विंटल हो गया है।

(व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आलू के मुताल्लिक मैं इतना अर्ज करना चाहूंगा, आलू की पैदावार पिछले सालों की निम्नतः काफी बढ़ी है। जहां हमारी पैदावार 95-96 लाख टन तक होती थी, अब वह उससे ऊपर आ गयी है। अब की बार 105-106 लाख टन के करीब पैदावार करने की हम उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। यू० पी०, वेस्ट बंगाल और बिहार इन प्रांतों में आलू की पैदावार ज्यादा होती है। यू० पी० से हमें शिकायतें आ रही हैं क्योंकि 45 परसेंट के करीब आलू की पैदावार यू० पी० में होती है। यू० पी० में भी कुछ जिलों—जैसे फर्रुखाबाद, इटावा में अधिक पैदावार होती है और अब गाजियाबाद में भी आलू ज्यादा पैदा होने लगेगा। इन जगहों पर हम अपने आफिसरों को भेजते रहे हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने स्टेटमेंट में कहा था कि अगर आलू को मार्केट सपोर्ट देना है तो जैसा कि हमने महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में प्याज के मामले में किया हमने यू पी० को भी सुझाव दिया था कि स्टेट की एजेंसिया

भी प्राधी हिस्सेदार बनें, सारी जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की न हो तो किसानों को काफी मदद मिल सकती है। अगर आलू के मामले में भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की एजेंसिया हिस्सेदारी लेने लगे तो इससे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी हिम्मत होगी। हम गवर्नमेंट एजेंसियों के जरिये से प्राधा आलू खरीदने को तैयार हैं और उसमें नुकसान उठाने को तैयार हैं।

(व्यवधान)

यह ठीक है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने अभी हमारी तजवीज को मंजूर नहीं किया। इसका एक इलाज ही हो सकता है कि वेगन्स की मूवमेंट हो जैसा कि पिछले साल हमने किया था। यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कुछ इस बात को माना है कि अगर वेगम की मुमेंट अच्छी तरह से हो जायगी तो ज्यादा परेशानी नहीं होगी। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के सहयोग से, रेलवे वेगस की सप्लाई पिछले साल बहुत अच्छी रही है। अब की बार भी रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री बहुत अच्छा सहयोग दे रही है। हम उसका शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं। हमें इस बात की तसल्ली है कि वेगन्स की की कमी नहीं है।

अगर वेगन्स की मूवमेंट होती रही तो आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां आलू की कीमत ज्यादा है। यू० पी० में रोजाना तीन सौ टन आलू खरीदा जायगा और यह मार्च के आखिर तक चलेगा। यह मार्केट रेट पर खरीदा जायगा। इससे अपने आप कीमतें ऊपर जायेंगी। यह तरीका है कीमत बढ़ाने का, किसानों की मदद करने का। पंजाब में हमने 150 टन आलू खरीदने का फैसला किया है। उसमें स्टेट की एजेंसी भी शामिल है, भारत सरकार की भी शामिल हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा इतना क्यों नहीं करते कि फसल आने से पहले ही आपकी मशीनरी तैयार हो ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हमने पहले से ऐसा इंतजाम किया था। जब एकदम जनवरी-फरवरी में आलू पकता है अगर हम शुरू से ही परचेज करने लगे तो गलत होता है। हमें मार्किट को देखना पड़ता है, उस पर निगाह रखनी पड़ती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने भी एक शिकायत की है। मुझे तो तसल्ली थी कि वेगन्स मिल रहे हैं। उसके बाद भी मैंने पता लगाया। उस वक्त भी मेरी बात ज्यादा दुरुस्त रही और वाजपेयी जी की बात में कोई वजन बिखायी नहीं गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले कहा तार नहीं आया, अब कहा खबर नहीं आयी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तार ये स्वयं लेकर आये।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि वेगन्स की कमी है।
(व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चैयरमैन पोटेटो मरचेंट एसोसिएशन की तरफ से वाजपेयी जी के पास तार आया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वेगन्स किपको बंदिने ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : तार में शिकायत की है कि—

“No wagon supplied as yet since February 13. Hundred indent^s registered. Potatoes lie in godown^s drying. Loss—immediate clearance solicited.”

बैसे तो बड़ी शायरी की गई है इसके अन्दर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं लिखा कि बदबू फैलाइंग।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तार की इक्वायरी करवाइये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मेरे पास जो इत्तला आई है, उसके मुताबिक 15 फरवरी को 14 वैन सरेण्डर कर दिये गये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कहाँ ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यू० पी० में। श्रीर 16 तारीख को 166 वैन सरेण्डर हो गये। ये तो उल्टे वैन सरेण्डर हो रहे हैं।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : उन वैनों में पहिये नहीं थे, इसलिये सरेण्डर कर रहे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह स्थिति है। हो सकता है कि किसी खास स्टेशन पर कोई दिक्कत हुई हो, उसकी जानकारी हम ले लेंगे। किसी बड़ी मण्डा की बात होती तो पता लग जाता।

मैं आशं करता हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी को मेरे जवाब से कुछ तसल्ली हो गई होगी, वैसे उनकी आदत नहीं है तसल्ली होने को।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : The Minister has, in his statement, pointed out how there is record production. In fact, frequently we hear Mr. Birendra Singh going round the country and making statements about record production and rise in production. At the same time, prices for the consumer are also rising, and, therefore, everybody is puzzled.

In America, the policy of President Reagan in economic matters has become such a laughing stock that they have given a name ‘Reagonomics’ to it. In the same way, there is a new ‘Indiraconomics’ here. At least it was not there in the Economics which

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

I did teach in the classes. As a professor, I used to teach that if production goes up, prices will come down. But under Rao Birendra Singh, production is rising and the prices are also rising.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur):
Prices should not be allowed to come down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SAWMY:
Prof. Ranga's additional theorem is that prices should not be allowed to come down, except in All India Radio where they say prices are coming down. So, there is complete and total confusion in the Government of India on the question of sugarcane prices.

I would give you an example. Sir, you will appreciate it, because you are an able farmer, doing very well, I am told. Now I should call you an absentee farmer.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you go by what you hear.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Unless you give a dinner party in your farm, how we will we know?

MR. SPEAKER: The suggestion is welcome.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
This is an assurance on the floor of the House.

The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended Rs. 15.50 per quintal as price for sugar cane. Government has fixed Rs. 30/- which is the same as last year; and it is only 50 paise more than the previous year. It is quite clear that the prices of fertilizers—fertilizer prices, incidentally during the Janata regime, to refresh the memory of the Minister during the Janata rule was Rs. 74 per bag; today, it is Rs. 125 per bag and even then you cannot get urea. You cannot deny that. I know that in your answer you are going to evade this. The input Prices have all

gone up. The Agricultural Prices Commission is always doing a very conservative job, as far as farmers are concerned. They have recommended Rs. 15.50 and you have fixed Rs. 13. This is one confusion. And then Mrs. Gandhi writes letters to all the Chief Ministers saying, please ensure that the farmers at least get so much which is more than what the Government has fixed. And the factories ultimately, according to the Minister, are giving in between Rs. 16 to Rs. 28; and this has created a total confusion in the sugarcane level.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:
Now it is Rs. 20 or Rs. 19.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Then why don't you accept the minimum price? That is one of the very important points. There is a memorandum from the sugarcane factory owners presented to the Agricultural Prices Commission. You please check it up. There they have said that they are quite embarrassed by the Government making these statutory minimum prices so low; and then allowing room for the State Governments to pressurise them to fix a higher price; and this leads to a lot of coercion, because the Government fixed a very low price and the farmer wants another; and then the State Governments enter into the picture and try to fix something in between.

I am coming straight from Bombay. There is a story on the front page of Bombay daily paper that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has told the sugarcane growers in Maharashtra to donate, I think, Re. 1 per tonne to the Chief Ministers Relief Fund. So, in turn, they have said, "Last time your predecessor took away our money under the name of Prathisthan; kindly divert that money because we thought that was for the CM's Relief Fund and not for CM; and this should be taken away. There is a controversy. So, the Chief Minister has given a threat to the Maharashtra farmers: if you do not

cooperate, you are going to be in trouble. Please have a look at it. Why is it so? It is so because your pricing policy is faulty.

The Agricultural Prices Commission recommends one Price and you decide a lower price: the Prime Minister decides a third price and the fourth price the State Governments enter into and start negotiations using bribery, coercion. I do not know whatever is there in the palm:

सम दाम दण्ड भेद

I do not know. They say they are doing a wonderful job. Our Ministers also used to talk in the same complacent way: they realised a little later what was happening in the country. (*Interruptions*) No illusion to those sitting here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Present company always excluded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like the Minister to say whether he will take any step for making clear the statement of the Government regarding price policy. If you have an expert commission like the Agricultural Prices Commission, then at least try to work within that; if you cannot, then put out an explanation. Do not allow the Prime Minister to write another letter to the Chief Ministers; and then do not allow the State Chief Ministers to engage in further negotiations. Have some clarity. This is what the farmers want from the Government; they are not terribly keen that you should give them the price they demand, but that the Government's policy should be clear and understood.

The Minister has denied that there had been agitations of farmers; there had been tremendous agitations even in Maharashtra. I would like to refresh the memory of the Minister here that all of us underwent detention, arrest. In fact, you must have received arrest orders. Prof. Madhu Dandavate was arrested. I was also arrested in Raigarh which happens to be Mr. Antulay's District; of course, we were not kept in jail very long; that was only a rehearsal;

and I am sure, on later occasions, we will be kept for a longer period. Four lakh people who are sympathisers of the Janata Party in Maharashtra went to jail during the last week of December and the Minister says "I do not know." I am sure, in U. P. and Bihar, the same kind of things took place. In fact, in the Assembly, this matter was discussed regarding the agitation of farmers. For this, I am in agreement with our friend whose sympathies are not really for the farmers.

(*Interruption*)

He is afraid that I am going to refer to the soviet Union. So, I am withdrawing that. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I would like the Minister to come with an integrated approach to this sugarcane problem, because it is a most vital input to a very important rural industry. You come to Maharashtra. I know in his parts, it is not so developed; but in Maharashtra, the sugarcane industry has now become a basic rural industry from which you can make packing paper, alcohol, synthetic rubber and also use it occasionally to forget the situation you are in.

On potatoes, the Government has made it quite clear that it is a crime to produce them; and every time when the poor potato farmers produce them, they have to suffer the price slump. According to the Minister, the Government is alive to the situation, but the farmers are dead. What is the use of Government being alive to the situation? The consumers today are paying a huge amount. In Assam, where there is an agitation going on, the people are complaining of the neglect of the Centre towards that state. The price of potatoes is Rs. 170 per quintal. In U. P., it is Rs. 30 per quintal. The distance is not much. He says, "The wagons have been provided". I do not know. The U. P. Government have complained; their Minister has gone on record complaining that enough railway wagons are not available. If somebody tells you that railway wagons are available, then you will have to recheck this

[Dr Subramaniam Swamy]
matter. In fact, I would like the Minister to take people like us, a parliamentary delegation. You come to Jullundur. I was in Jullundur recently. The farmers are weeping there. In Farukabad, in Mainpuri, they are all weeping. But the farmers of Assam are getting Rs. 170 per quintal. How much is the disparity there? And this is the thing that is striking everybody that the farmer is not happy, because he sees what he is getting and what is there in the market; whether it is sugarcane or potatoes; he sees a big gap, unexplained gap. Why is this happening? I would like the Government to come forward again with a plan.

I will conclude by asking two or three questions. First of all, what happens to the world Bank finance, NCDC aided project for cooperative cold storage building? Is it scrapped or have you kept it going on? Do you know whether such a project exists? I know that such a project exists. I have seen it from your own Ministry's records. What happens to the Central Potatoes Research Institute in Simla? They have developed something called solar dehydration which quickly in three hours converts potatoes into potato chips. So, potatoes can also be converted into potato alcohol for his information and alcohol can be then converted into synthetic rubber. I know that he knows only one use of it. I would like to tell him the other use also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You may be knowing the other one also, processed through the body.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now the U. P. Government has said that they have got 1.7 million tonnes of potatoes as surplus and they have sent potatoes out of the state

also. Is he prepared to form a Potatoes Corporation which will deal with the export not only outside the State but also outside the country. I want an answer to all these questions from him.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Subramaniam has again talked about the points which have already been replied to. I have explained time and again the minimum support price for sugarcane which is the statutory price on the basis of which we calculate the cost of production of the factory for purposes of giving them price for levy content of the sugarcane production.

12.25 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

sixty-five per cent, i.e. that remains at Rs. 13/- as it was last year. But that is not price which is meant to be paid to the farmers. It has no relevance to what the price actually is paid to the farmer by the factories. This is only our calculations there is a very large cushion within which the factories can adjust the price which they have to pay. There is good profitability in the industry. And knowing all that we fixed Rs. 13 as we have done, as the statutory minimum price for purpose of getting levy sugar from the factories. But we know that the factories are in a position to pay a much higher price to the farmers and that is why we ensure that the factories pay a good price to the farmers. What the APC recommended was also a price based on the cost of production of the farmer. But they did not take into consideration this important factor. The APC recommends remunerative prices for the farmers. The APC does not recommend the price for obtaining levy sugar from the factories. And that is the difference you would kindly understand. That is why these two prices and even now the prices which the farmers are getting are more or less the same as they got last year and they are quite happy.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, नहीं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : शास्त्री जी, पिछले साल 19 रुपये से 22 रुपये तक के रेंज में सरकार ने किसानों को कीमतें—दिलवाई ।

and this year it has been fixed at Rs. 20.50, the minimum. It will not be less than Rs. 20.50 which means it is higher than the minimum which was last year Rs. 19/-. This is a fact.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन 22 रुपये वहां मिल रहा है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : 22 रुपये भी मिल रहा है कहीं न कहीं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But if the market price is Rs. 7, how is the gap to be explained?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Minimum price of what?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Of free sale sugar.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. For free sale sugar it is generally between Rs. 6 and 6.50 and we want to maintain it at that level because if we bring the prices down,—it is in our hands—it is a very delicate arrangement, the balance can be upset by more releases of free sale sugar and we have to keep a constant watch on the situation so that the farmer gets remunerative price for the sugar cane, factories have the capacity to pay him a good price, and the factories do not run into losses. We have to keep the consumer, the farmer and the industry in mind—all these three.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can do it by de-control. you can just de-control.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You tried it. You tried that once and you adopted our policy, once again. You did not try to rectify the damage.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, we did not. It was Mr. Charan Singh and Yashwantrao Chavan who did it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can say straight-away the previous Government. Do not mention the names.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is it unparliamentary, Sir?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I hope there will not be any confusion any longer in the mind of Swamy as the confusion was there and not in the Government policy.

He has talked about potatoes. I agree that the prices in Assam of potatoes are ruling high in the market. But all these potatoes that are being purchased from U. P. are also going to Assam so that the prices come down there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Potato is on its way just now?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. no. They have been going for a long time. The wagons have been rolling. And I hope Mr. Swamy knows that Assam it self produces quite a large quantity of potatoes. It is one of the large potato growing states.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Only 4 per cent of the total potato is produced there?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: So, I hope the prices wherever they are ruling high in the market, will come down, that the purchases being undertaken by the various agencies in potato growing states and the sugar cane growers are being looked after.

The factories are running very smoothly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about cold storage ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are trying to increase the capacity of cold storage. In UP I think

[Rao Birendra Singh]

it is about 12 lakh tonnes at present total in the cooperative sector. 5 lakh tonnes have been added recently. In the cooperative sector, we have also our rural godown scheme.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What happened to the project of NCDC with World Bank finance ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:
It is going on. They are all in hand. That is why the capacity is increasing in all the States that are covered by the project.

Potato production has been going up very steadily. Our Potato Research Institute in Simla which Dr. Swamy mentioned so nicely—sometimes he has a sensible thing to say and remember....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Sometimes ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:
It is only on account of the good seed produced by this Institute that potato production has picked up in this country. Our scientists are now producing seed which can be sown in the plains and which could also be produced in the plains. So far good seed has been possible to be produced higher altitudes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
You have sacked the Director there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not in the calling attention.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:
About sugar factories, as I said even though there is some talk among some leaders of the opposition parties for inciting the farmers, they are satisfied throughout the country (*Interruptions*)

Out of a total of 303 mills last year at this time in February, 215 were running. This year 315 mills are running out of 323. That shows that sugar production is going on at a very high rate. We have already

produced about 10 lakh tonnes more than last year's production at this time of the year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu—he is not present. Shri Rawat.

श्री हरीश सिंह रावत: (अल्मोड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो सत्य है कि जितना इस सरकार ने किसानों के लिए किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि अतीत में किसी ने नहीं किया। कृषि-उत्पादन को बढ़ाने पर मंत्री महोदय जितना ध्यान दे रहे हैं, उसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि सरकार की नीति है कि किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हो। लेकिन इस समय गन्ने के लाभकारी मूल्य के संदर्भ में गन्ना मिलें बाधक बनी हुई हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा मिलों को कहा गया है, मगर मिलें उसका पालन नहीं कर रही हैं।

इस साल गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है। इसलिए किसान विवश हैं। उनको मिलों तक गन्ना ले जाना है और मिलें टर्म्ज डिकटेड कर रही हैं। अधिकांश मिलें किसानों से बहुत सस्ते दाम पर गन्ना खरीद रही हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि किसानों को नुकसान होगा और वे अगले साल गन्ना कम पैदा करेंगे। अन्ततोगत्वा कनज्यू-मर्ज को, सरकार को और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इस का फल भुगतना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाएं, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, जिसमें मिलों पर इफ़ैक्टिव कंट्रोल रह सके और ए० पी० सी० जो मूल्य निर्धारित करता है, वे उसका पालन करें और वह मूल्य किसानों को मिले।

किसानों को कम तोलने और समय पर पैसा न मिलने की भी शिकायत है। इस

विषय में सदन में बहुत बार कहा जाता है, हर बार मंत्री महोदय कुछ न कुछ आश्वासन देते हैं, लेकिन वह शिकायत अपनी जगह पर बनी हुई है। इस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को कोई इन्फ्लैटिव कदम उठाना चाहिए।

गुड के सम्बन्ध में बहुत अच्छा सुझाव माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव ने दिया और अध्यक्ष महोदय ने भी दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस को मानने में भी सरकार को कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसे इस साल यह उत्पादन का वर्ष है तो कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी आप ने बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनाई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि उत्पादन ज्यादातर फटिलाइजर पर और जो दूसरे इन-पुट्स हैं उन पर निर्भर करता है। हकीकत यह है कि सारे इन-पुट्स की कीमत बढ़ गई है और फटिलाइजर की कीमत पिछले आठ महीनों में 15 प्रतिशत के लगभग बढ़ी है। कीटनाशक दवाइयों की, विद्युत् की, डीजल की सभी चीजों की कीमत बढ़ी है। तो इस हालत में जो आप ने यह घोषित किया है कि 18 प्रतिशत हम फटिलाइजर्स का और इन-पुट्स का इस्तेमाल बढ़ायेंगे जिस से कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ सके, मैं नहीं समझता कि आप की इस घोषणाओं के अनुरूप कार्य हो पाएगा। आप का लक्ष्य यह है कि इस साल आप 72 लाख टन के करीब फटिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं जो पिछले साल से करीब 11 लाख टन अधिक है। तो मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि आप इस पर विचार करें कि जो आप का घोषित लक्ष्य है उस के अनुरूप उस का इस्तेमाल हो सके उतना उस का इस्तेमाल किसान कर सकें और उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सके, इसके लिए किसान को फटिलाइजर और दूसरी तीसरी चीजों के इस्तेमाल के लिए कुछ सब्सिडी दी जाय।

दूसरे, बैंक्स ने भी इस बीच में कुछ ज्यादाती किसानों के साथ की है। ठीक मौके पर बैंकों ने ऐडवांसेज देना शायद बन्द कर दिया है। इस वजह से भी किसान बहुत परेशान हैं। तो बैंकिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से भी यह कहने की जरूरत है कि इस समय जब किसान को फटिलाइजर इत्यादि खरीदना है या और चीजें खरीदनी हैं तो इन चीजों के लिए और ट्यूबवेल्स या पम्प्स वगैरह लगाने के लिए बैंक्स अपने ऐडवांसेज देना बन्द न करें। इस नीति पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। और सेक्टर में यह पाबन्दी लागू हो लेकिन इस सेक्टर पर यह पाबन्दी लागू नहीं होनी चाहिए। तो फटिलाइजर का उपयोग आप के द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुरूप हो सके तो तथा इसके लिए आप बैंकिंग सेक्टर को यह भी ऐडवाइस करेंगे कि इस समय जो 17 प्वाइंट किसान परसेंट वह लेते हैं... (व्यवधान)... यह आप के माध्यम से करने में ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा क्योंकि आप के कंसर्न की चीज है और आपको बोझ हलका होगा इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक्स, फटिलाइजर पर जो ब्याज की दर है, उस को घटाने के लिए भी कुछ कार्यवाही करें, इस सन्दर्भ में आप का मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठाएगा, इस विषय में बताने की कृपा करें।

आलू के उत्पादकों की दशा इस समय बहुत खराब चल रही है। यू० पी० के बारे में आपने भले ही कह दिया कि वगन भी मिल रहे हैं और उस के उत्पादन का ठीक मूल्य मिले इसकी कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन हकीकत इस के सर्वथा विपरीत है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जो आलू उत्पादक हैं उन को बहुत बड़ा सेट बैक लगा है और उस के पीछे कारण यह है कि आप के पास भण्डारण की व्यवस्था उचित

[श्री हरेश सिंह रावत]

नहीं है। स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाने का ज़रूरत है ताकि जिस समय विदेशों में इस का मांग हो उस समय इस का निर्यात किया जा सके और जिस समय देश में इस की ज़रूरत हो तो देश के लोगों को दिया जा सके और किसान को उस का उचित मूल्य जो सरकार निर्धारित करती है उस की प्राप्ति हो सके। कृपया इन सारी बातों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर के उत्तर देने का कष्ट करें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री रावत ने जो बातें कहीं, सरकार हमेशा उन को ध्यान में रखती है और जितना हम से बन सकता है उतना कर रहे हैं। जब यह साल हम ने उत्पादन का साल, जैसा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने घोषित किया, मनाने का फैसला किया है तो उस में सारे जितने हमारे लक्ष्य हैं, जो प्रोडक्शन के टार्गेट्स हैं उन को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है। बार बार इन चीजों की तरफ तवज्जह दी जाती है कि कौन कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं, कौन-कौन सी रुकावटें हैं जिन की वजह से हमारा निशाना शायद पूरा न हो पाये। उन में से कुछ बातों का जिक्र श्री रावत जी ने किया।

इस में शक नहीं कि फटिलाइजर की कीमतें पिछले दिनों में बढ़ाई गईं और फटिलाइजर की खपत भी कम हो गई। जितना हमारा अन्दाज़ा था उस के निस्वत उतना हम नहीं कर पाये हैं... (व्यंग्य)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध तो कुछ है नहीं....

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सिंचाई के लिए तो बहुत बड़ी योजना है।

अगर आप ने यह भी नहीं देखा कि सिंचाई कितनी बड़ी है तो फिर यादव जी, आपने कुछ भी नहीं देखा है। सिंचाई जिस तेज़ी से बढ़ी है वह अन्धे को भी दिखाई देती है। (व्यंग्य)

ढाई मिलियन हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई नये इलाकों में पिछले दो सालों में चलती रही है। 2.5 मिलियन पिछले साल में और 2.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था इस साल के लिए है। 75 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में हर साल सिंचाई हम बढ़ायेगे। 1950-51 में 22 मिलियन हेक्टेयर के मुकाबले आज 60 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो गई है लेकिन यह भी आपको दिखाई नहीं देती है। इस तरह से तो आप को समुन्दर भी दिखाई नहीं देगा।

रावत जी ने फटिलाइजर की कीमतों का जिक्र किया है। कीमतें बढ़ते समय हमने हमेशा इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि जितना किसानों पर बोझ बढ़ा है, जितना किसानों का फालतू खर्चा लगने का अन्दाज़ा है उसके मुताबिक कीमतें ऊंची रखें। उसके हिसाब से कीमतें ऊंची रही हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कपास को छोड़ कर।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कपास की कीमतें भी ऊंची रही हैं। पहले 208 रुपए क्वींटल पर कपास बिकती थी, अब 500 रुपए का भाव रहा है, जब से कि यह सरकार बनी है।

पिछले दो वर्षों में गेहूँ का भाव 15 रुपए बढ़ाया गया है, 115 रुपए क्वींटल से 130 रुपया कर दिया गया है। इसी तरह से जो गन्ना 3-4 रुपए क्वींटल में

नहीं पूछा जाता था, कुछ दिन पहले जब एक सरकार थी, वही गन्ना आज 20, 25 और 26 रुपए क्वींटल के भाव बिक रहा है। इसके बावजूद अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि भाव कम रहे तो यह कहाँ तक मुनासिब होगा? बहरहाल आपकी जो ठोस बातें हैं उन पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जायेगा और उनको पूरा भी किया जायेगा।

बैंक का प्रोसीजर आसान हो ताकि आसानी से किसानों को कर्जा मिल सके— इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाता है। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से बार बार रिजर्व बैंक को यह हिदायत दी जाती है कि प्रोसीजर सिम्पल होना चाहिए।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : बैंक ने एडवान्स देना बन्द कर दिया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल बैंक फार रूरल डेवलपमेंट जो बनाई गई है उसके जरिए से किसानों की सुविधायें बढ़ेंगी और पैसा भी बढ़ेगा। इसीलिए यह बैंक कायम की गई है। वैसे एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट की मात्रा पिछले वर्षों में कहाँ से कहाँ बढ़कर पहुँच गई है। पिछले साल में एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट 3300 करोड़ का था जो कि इस प्लान के अन्त तक करीब 5400 करोड़ तक एग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर में बढ़ जायेगा। इस तरह से क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज बढ़ती जा रही है।

जहाँ तक फर्टिलाइजर कंजप्शन के लक्ष्य का सवाल है, मार्जिनल और स्माल फार्मर्स को सब्सिडी दी जा रही है, अभी भी 33 परसेंट की सब्सिडी मिल रही है। आई आर डी प्राग्राम में आज भी सब्सिडी मिल रही है।

मैं यह बात आप की मानता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर के इस्तेमाल का लक्ष्य अगर पूरा नहीं हुआ तो जो हमारा निशाना

प्रोजेक्शन का है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इस सिलसिले में सरकार विचार कर रही है। जो उपाय बन सकता है वह हम करेंगे।

12.46 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: PRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL BUDGET

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would like to inform the House that as is customary, the House would adjourn for half-an-hour at 4.30 p.m. today to re-assemble at 5 p.m. for the presentation of the General Budget.

STATEMENT RE: PRESS BRIEFING AFTER BUDGET

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, On February 25, 1982 while dealing with a question of privilege regarding a statement made by the Chairman, Railway Board, in the course of a press conference, Mr. Speaker had been pleased to observe that "if a press conference is to be held after the presentation of the budget in Parliament, it would obviously be more appropriate for the Minister concerned to hold it himself, where top functionaries could be present, as necessary."

In this connection, I would like to submit that after the general budget is presented in Parliament it has been the custom for the Secretaries in the Ministry of Finance to hold a press briefing to explain the technical and other aspects of the budget for the information of the public. In these briefings, the Secretaries do not make any statements inconsistent with the budget. In view of this, I shall be grateful if you would agree to the Secretaries in the Ministry of Finance holding the press briefing regarding the budget as has been the case

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

hitherto. They will be instructed not to make any policy pronouncements which are not already incorporated in the budget. It shall, of course, be my duty and privilege to provide all information and explanations required by Hon'ble Members, on the floor of Parliament.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
(Gorakhpur) : Is there any Gujral ?

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) : I hope, Sir, this will be a special case for this Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It was an observation.

12.48 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 1st March, 1982 will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration of amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the African Development Fund Bill, 1981.
3. General discussion on the Railway Budget for 1982-83.
4. Further consideration and passing of the Sugar Cess Bill, 1981 and the Sugar Development Fund Bill, 1981.

5. Consideration and passing of:—

- (a) The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- (b) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 1981.

6. General discussion on the General Budget for 1982-83 from Friday the 5th March, 1982.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
(Bombay North East) : Sir, I have a point of order. In connection with this item... .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
There is a vacuum in the House. You must take my permission to raise the point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Yes, I am asking your permission under Rule 376. I have requested permission to make a submission. I have been denied it on the ground that my letter did not accompany the full text. In that letter I wrote that I am prepared to submit it. Because my plane came late, I had to rush and I had to do this and there was no other way I could do it earlier. So, I would like you to give me special permission to read out what I have to say. This is not a matter of national security that I should be denied that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Of course, on a point of clarification you have asked. As decided at the sitting of the Business Advisory Committee held on 16th December 1981, intimations from Members which are not accompanied by the full text would not be considered by the Speaker or grant of permission to make submission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
But I have explained to you the circumstances in which it has happened. I know the Members who have in the past... .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
You raise this issue again in the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
But you have power just now. Why don't you do it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot. I cannot act against the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. Now, Mr. K.M. Madhukar.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
But, Sir, is it something explosive that you want to prevent me today ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. Mr. K.M. Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज की कार्य सूची के मद संख्या 4 के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित संशोधन पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

(1) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को गन्ने की लागत खर्च दर के अनुसार भी गन्ने की कीमत नहीं दी जा रही है। चीनी मिल-मालिकों एवं सरकार की चीनी मिल मालिकों के हित की रक्षा सम्बन्धी नाति की मिली भगत का ही यह परिणाम है। बिहार में इसके खिलाफ हड़तालें भी हुई हैं तथा दो किसानों की हत्या भी रीगा-चीनी मिल में कर दी गई है।

किसानों के पिछले बकाया रकम का भुगतान आज तक नहीं दिया गया है और वर्तमान भुगतान में भी काफी गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। किसानों के गन्ने की पूरी पेराई की भी संभावना क्षीण होती जा रही है। गन्ना किसान काफी परेशानियों एवं अनिश्चितता की हालत में हैं।

अस्तु मेरी मांग है कि गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों की समस्याओं पर अगले सप्ताह लोक सभा में अवश्य चर्चा की जाए।

(2) पानी के जमाव से पूर्व एवं पश्चिम चम्पारण जिला में किसानों की

भारी क्षति है। गण्डक नहर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत जल निस्सारण योजना के कार्यक्रम अति धीमी गति से चल रहा है। ऐसी समस्या हर नदी घाटी योजनाओं की हैं।

अस्तु नदी घाटी योजनाओं के कार्यों की प्रगति एवं तज्जनिक किसान समस्याओं पर अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में रखी जाए।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी द्वारा आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्न विषयों का भी समावेश किए जाने की प्रार्थना करता हूँ :

1. वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 जिस का उद्देश्य वनों का संरक्षण तथा सम्बर्धन पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी संतुलन को बनाए रखना है, के उपबन्ध (2) द्वारा विकास कार्यों में अवरोध पैदा हो रहा है। इस उपबन्ध में तत्काल संशोधन अपेक्षित है, ताकि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संचालित विकास कार्यों जैसे सड़क, भवन निर्माण, पेयजल योजनाओं तथा विद्युत प्रसार आदि कार्यों में अनावश्यक विलम्ब न होवे। इस समय वन विभाग की भूमि में वनीकरण के अतिरिक्त किए जाने वाले किसी भी कार्य हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार को अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है। इस कार्य का प्रोसिज्योर इतना विलम्बकारी है कि अनुमति प्राप्त होने तक स्वीकृत योजना का व्यय भार बढ़ जाता है तथा योजना का पुनः आंकलन बनवाकर स्वीकृति प्राप्त करनी होती है। इस प्रक्रिया में कार्य स्वीकृत होने के दो वर्ष उपरान्त भी प्रारम्भ नहीं हो पा रहा है।

अतः इस उपबन्ध में संशोधन अपेक्षित है ताकि यह अनावश्यक विलम्ब से पैदा जन आक्रोश का समाधान हो सके। अतः

[श्री हरीश रावत]

इस विषय पर तत्काल संसद में चर्चा आवश्यक है।

2. कटक पालिका अधिनियम 1928, वर्तमान जनतांत्रिक भावनाओं मान्यताओं तथा मूल्यों के सर्वथा प्रतिकूल है। इस अधिनियम में व्यापक संशोधन तत्काल अपेक्षित है ताकि कटकपालिकाओं का प्रशासन भी नगरपालिकों के प्रशासन के अनुरूप जन आकांक्षा की पूर्ति करने वाला हो सके।

वर्तमान समय में कटकपालिका क्षेत्रों का नागरिक आबादियों में गहन असंतोष व्याप्त है तो सरकार व रक्षा सेनाओं तथा जनता तीनों के लिए उचित नहीं है।

अतः कटकपालिका अधिनियम में सरकार को तत्काल संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव के साथ सदन के सम्मुख आना चाहिए। ये विषय अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में शामिल किए जायें।

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : There is need for a discussion on the shocking reports of serious malpractices and corruption with respect to admission to M.B.B.S., and M.D. courses in Delhi. The Hindustan Times in its issue dated February 26, 1982 carries on the front page a detailed report involving university officials at all levels. Amounts upto Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 have been allegedly paid to manipulate admissions to MBBS and M.D. courses. The students have repeatedly brought this organised racket to the notice of university authorities and have also now addressed a memorandum to the Prime Minister. Prompt action has to be taken and full-fledged enquiry must be ordered. A full discussion on the subject should be included in Business for next week.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव: (नालन्दा):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिनांक 27-2-82 के पुनरोक्षित कार्य सूची के मद सं. 4 में 1 मई, 1982 से आरम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह के लिए सरकारी कार्य में निम्नलिखित विषयों को सम्मिलित करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ :—

1. देश आर्थिक संकट के गिरफ्त में लगातार फँसता जा रहा है। इस मामले में विदेशों पर इसकी निर्भरता बढ़ती जा रही है। एकाधिकारी घराने और बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का आर्थिक शिकंजा कसता जा रहा है। काला धन ने एक समानान्तर आर्थिक व्यवस्था का रूप धारण कर लिया है।

देश को आर्थिक मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के निमित्त बड़े पैमाने पर साधन जुटाने के लिए विदेशी और बचे हुए देशों बैंकों, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों तथा एकाधिकार घरानों के व्यापारों का अविलम्ब राष्ट्रीयकरण तथा काला धन का जब्त किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

अतः देश की आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता के निमित्त उपरोक्त कदमों को उठाने के विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में विचारार्थ रखा जाय।

2 शिक्षा जगत में लगातार प्रयोग चल रहा है, पर नतीजा प्रतिकूल ही नज़र आता है। शैक्षणिक स्तर में ह्रास हो रहा है, पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की, बेरोज़गार की फौज खड़ी हो रही है तथा शिक्षित नौजवानों में निराशा फैल रही है। साथ ही आबादी का बहुत बड़ा भाग आज भी शिक्षा से वंचित है।

अतः शिक्षा का जनवादीकरण और रोज़गारोन्मुखी बनाया जाना तथा मैट्रिक तक निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य किया जाना

देश के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए अत्यधिक महत्व रखता है।

अतः उपरोक्त विषयों को विचारार्थ अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में रखा जाय।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित दो सुझाव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

1. संघ एवं राज्यों के लोक सेवा आयोगों द्वारा संचालित प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की प्रक्रिया से अनावश्यक जटिलता दूर करने का सुझाव।
2. लोक सेवा आयोगों द्वारा निर्धारित आयु सीमा का बन्धन हटाने का सुझाव।

1. प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं का उद्देश्य देश के लिए अच्छे और योग्य अधिकारी का चुनाव करने का है। परीक्षाओं के सुधार के लिए नये-नये नियम बनने के बावजूद भी परीक्षा का स्तर गिरा है और इस की प्रक्रिया में जटिलता आई है। 1980 में कोठारी आयोग के सुझाव के अनुसार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के लिए प्राथमिक परीक्षा की पद्धति आरम्भ की गई थी ताकि परीक्षा को गम्भीरता से लेने वाले उद्युक्त प्रतियोगी ही मुख्य परीक्षा तक पहुँच सकें। प्रथम बार यह योग्यता सिद्ध हो जाने के बाद मुख्य प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में असफल होने पर दूसरे वर्ष भी प्रतियोगियों को फिर प्राथमिक परीक्षा की प्रक्रिया से गुजरने की अनिवार्यता समझ में नहीं आती। उन्हें सीधे मुख्य परीक्षा में क्यों नहीं शामिल किया जाता। बार-बार प्राथमिक परीक्षण की प्रक्रिया से लोक सेवा आयोग और परीक्षार्थी दोनों का बोझ बढ़ता है।

2. प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने अधिकतम आयु सीमा

28 वर्ष रखी है। विभिन्न राज्यों में यह सीमा 28 से 30 वर्ष के बीच है :—

1. उत्तर प्रदेश में यह सीमा 28 वर्ष है और बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान आदि राज्यों में 30 वर्ष हैं। इस में एक रूपता न रहने से परीक्षार्थियों का असन्तोष उचित प्रतीत होता है।

2. प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति केवल तीन बार ही मिलती है, तो अलग से आयु सीमा के बन्धन का औचित्य नहीं प्रतीत होगा।

3. उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, आदि राज्यों के आदिवासी और पिछड़ी जाति के ग्रामीण युवकों की पढ़ाई देर से आरम्भ होने और उचित अवसर के अभाव में देर से समाप्त होती है। इन पर से आयु का बन्धन हटा लेने से योग्य युवकों को लाभ होगा और आयोग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा, क्योंकि तीन बार में ही सफल होने का बन्धन तो है ही।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Harikesh Bahadur. He will be followed by Smt. Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, there are problems in almost all the Central Universities. B.H.U. was closed earlier but now it is reopened. There is crisis in the Delhi University and we find some troubles in the Aligarh Muslim University and J.N. University also. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on this subject during the next week.

Second point. Many Indian prisoners of war have been missing since 1971 Indo-Pak war. Previously, it was said that they were in Pakistan but now it is said that nothing is known about them. It is a matter of grave concern. Therefore, this should be discussed thoroughly in the House during the next week.

13.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I want to raise following two points for inclusion in the next week's business for the House.

(1) The near-collapse of the rationing system is in evidence in the deficit State of West Bengal due to the most inadequate supply of foodgrains from the FCI godowns in West Bengal as well as for lessing the foodgrains allocation quota from the Centre. In this deficit State where statutory rationing is entirely the responsibility of the Central, the allocation falls far short of requirement actual arrival is even less than and the supply from FCI godowns is miserable. Due to this the foodgrain prices are rising. This question should be specifically discussed.

(2) West Bengal Government's suggestion for a Central directive to laid down that at least 50 per cent of the aggregate public borrowings undertaken in a year should be earmarked for the States (including the State Electricity Undertakings) as well as its suggestion that the Planning Commission should issue a directive to the Union Government that 40 percent of the revenue raised in the current fiscal year through the adjustment of administered prices of petroleum products, fertilisers, coal, aluminium, iron and steel products should be transferred to the State Government should be discussed.

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह लोक सभा की कार्य सूची में निम्न कार्य विषयों को जोड़ा जाये :

1. अफीम उत्पादक कृषकों को इस वर्ष गत वर्षों से भी कम भाव दिया जा रहा है। अफीम तौल का समय नज़दीक है। नारकोटिक्स विभाग निरंकुश है। इस विभाग की प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया 60-70 वर्ष पुरानी है। अतः इस विभाग को वर्तमान

स्वरूप प्रदान करें। अफीम उत्पादक कृषकों को लाइसेंस प्रणाली एवं भाव बढ़ाने के लिए सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए। अगले सप्ताह में इस को कार्य दिवस में शामिल किया जावे।

2. देश में गौवध बन्द हो। कृषक वर्ग एवं राष्ट्र की यह आवश्यक मांग है। इस हेतु देश के महात्माओं ने केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। अतः इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह में लिया जाये।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I suggest the following two items to be included in the Government business for the next week.

(1) Lok Pal Bill to prevent corruption in high places. The corruption in high places is polluting the public life in our country. The Lok Pal Bill providing for speedy and special inquiry into the corruption in high places was before the Parliament during the tenure of the Janata Government. However, with the premature fall of that Government, the Lok Pal Bill also became infructuous. I suggest that the Lok Pal Bill be revived and taken up for consideration in this House.

- (2) One union in one Industry.

'The principle of one union in one Industry' is desirable both from the point of view of workers as well as management. On the one hand, it will avoid destructive trade union rivalry and strengthen the bargaining power of the workers and on the other it will make the task of the management easy in settling the industrial disputes. The issue of representative character of a union in an industry can be settled by workers' secret ballot in the concerned industry. I suggest that a Bill in this regard be brought before the House without further delay.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the hon. Members have made various valuable suggestions in regard to matters brought before the House and discussed.

Even in the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee also, as you go through the proceedings of the Business Advisory Committee, this is what it recommended. I quote:

"The Committee further recommended that in order to provide time for the completion of urgent financial business, Half-An-Hour Discussions, Discussions under rule 193 or Discussions under No-Date-Yet-Named motions may be taken up at 6 P.M. and not more than one Half-An-Hour Discussion, Discussion under rule 193 or Discussion under No-Date-Yet-Named motion to be put down in a week till the disposal of of the financial business."

These are the constraints imposed. These matters could be discussed only when the financial business is over. All these matters have been taken note of. They have made very good suggestions. Today also, there has been a lengthy Calling Attention on remunerative prices for potatoes and sugarcane in the House. Other matters which the hon. Members have brought to the notice of the House be placed before the Business Advisory Committee for consideration and their approval.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

AN HON. MEMBER: These benches are all empty. No interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ask the Professor.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. N.G. Ranga and seconded by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat on the 23rd February, 1982, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1982".

As also further consideration of Amendments moved thereto.

I think Mr. Sunder Singh has concluded yesterday. Therefore, you can sit down.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : बस थोड़ा सा और बोलूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I will give you two more minutes. Please conclude. He wants to conclude within two minutes. All the rest he has exhausted yesterday.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैं कल राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोल रहा था। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमने हर क्षेत्र में तरक्की की है और उत्पादन भी बहुत बढ़ा है, हालांकि आबादी घटाने के क्षेत्र में उतनी तेजी से काम नहीं हुआ है, जितनी तेजी से संजय जी ने शुरू किया था। संजय जी ने तो अपनी गवर्नमेंट को भी दाव पर लगा दिया था। आज जहां भी जाइए हर जगह भीड़ ही भीड़ दिखाई देती है। बसों में जाइये, रेलों में जाइए। अगर कंट्रोल न किया गया तो हम कोई समस्या हल नहीं

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

कर पाएंगे। वैसे कुल मिला कर काफी काम हुआ है, लेकिन मोर जब नाचता है तो अपने पावों की तरफ देख कर उसका मन बुझ जाता है। इसी तरह से जब मैं हरिजनों की स्थिति को देखता हूँ तो बुझ जाता हूँ। डा० अम्बेडकर ने ठीक कहा था —

"I was born as a Hindu. The blame was not mine. I will now die as a Hindu".

डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि जहाँ हिन्दू ज्यादा होते हैं, वहीं जुल्म ज्यादा होता है। डा० कर्ण सिंह हिन्दुओं को बुलाते हैं, इकट्ठा करते हैं। इन सब चीजों को ठीक किया जाना चाहिए।
(अवधान)

सभी जगह हरिजनों पर जुल्म हो रहा है। पंजाब में भी यही हालत है। कहा जाता है कि किसानों पर जुल्म हो रहा है। सारे बड़े जमींदार हैं। ये सारे बिग जमींदार हैं। गरीब जमींदारों की कोई कद्र नहीं करता है। गरीब जमींदारों को और हरिजनों को भी बड़ा तंग करते हैं।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): On a point of order. What he has said is a reflection.** It should be expunged from the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record. Zamindari has already been abolished.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : हरिजनों को कोई पूछता नहीं है, गरीब जमींदारों को कोई पूछता नहीं है। सी० पी० आई० वाले बैठे हुए हैं। ये भी बड़े जमींदार हैं। डांगे साहब जो इनके इतने बड़े नेता हैं उन तक को यू० एस० एस० अर० में जो लेबर

कान्फ्रेंस हो रही है, उस में जाने नहीं दिया गया। सब बड़े जमींदार इकट्ठे हुए हैं। ये भी जमींदार हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गरीबों का नाम लेती हैं और उनके लिए बोलती हैं। ये जमींदार उन से भी तंग हैं। ये इस बात को बुरा समझते हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी गरीब हरिजनों का नाम क्यों लेती हैं, इस पर उनको आपत्ति है। हरिजनों और छोटे जमींदारों से वोट ले कर ये बरसरे इकतदार हो जाते हैं। प्रापेगंडा यह करते हैं कि जमींदारों के साथ बहुत बुरा हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना फायदा इन जमींदारों को हुआ है किसी को नहीं हुआ है।

मैं तमिलनाडु की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ क्या होता है? ब्राह्मण, क्रिश्चियन, ईसाई और मुसलमानों को यह समझा जाता है कि वे फार्वर्ड हैं, वे आगे बढ़े हुए हैं और बाकी सब बैकवर्ड हैं।

पंजाब भी इसका गवाह है। वहाँ एक सर्वे हुआ था। यह पता लगाया गया था कि कौन गरीब आदमी है। जो गरीब समझे गए उनके पीले कार्ड दिए गए। हरिजनों को यह समझा गया कि ये अमीर हैं। दुहाई गरीबों की देते हैं काम अपना करते हैं। मैं बड़ा हैरान हूँ। हरिजन यह सारा तमाशा देख रहे हैं। हरिजनों में जो डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी चलाई जा रही है उसका भी मुझे पता है। उन में यह कर दिया है कि यह हरिजन है और यह ट्राइबल है और ये दोनों अलग अलग हैं। ट्राइबल अलग है हरिजन अलग है। यह डिवाइड एण्ड रूल नहीं होना चाहिए। पंजाब में भी यह कहा गया है कि यह हरिजन है और यह अलग है और यह बाल्मीकि है यह अलग है। और किसी जगह

पर ऐसा नहीं है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में इस तरह से भेदभाव नहीं किया गया है। अगर कहीं इसके बारे में रिट पटीशन हो जाए तो यह सिलसिला ठीक हो जाएगा। यह हैब एण्ड हैब नाट्स की लड़ाई है, छोटे जमींदार और गरीब हरिजन तथा बड़े जमींदार के बीच की लड़ाई है। छोटे जमींदार और गरीब हरिजन को इकट्ठा हो जाना चाहिए। तब हमारा मामला ठीक हो जाएगा। वोट गरीब देना है और मिनिस्टर ये बन कर बैठ जाते हैं। इसी वजह से लैण्ड रिफार्म वगैरह भी नहीं हो पाए हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों के लिए काम होना चाहिए, उनके लिए ज्यादा पैसा रखा जाना चाहिए। उनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं रखा गया है। मैं डिप्टी लीडर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जहाँ किसानों का नाम दिया जाए वहाँ हरिजनों का नाम भी लिया जाए। सिम्पल लिविंग एण्ड हाई थिंकिंग की बात ही नहीं होनी चाहिए। मिनिस्टर्स को चाहिए कि धड़ल्ले से हमारी मदद करें। बड़ा जमींदार हम को मार रहा है, गरीब जमींदार को मार रहा है। वह इंदिरा गांधी के भी खिलाफ है, हमारे भी खिलाफ है। हम देख रहे हैं कौन मिनिस्टर अच्छा काम कर रहा है। जब मैं पंजाब में वजीर था तो किसी की जुर्रत नहीं थी कि ऐसी बंसी बात हरिजनों के साथ कर जाए। उसके खिलाफ सख्ती से पैश आया जाता था। इस वास्ते वहाँ गलत काम करने की कोई जुर्रत ही नहीं करता था।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जरा समझ कर चलो। जो तुम्हारे हाथ में ताकत है उस काम को क्यों नहीं करते हो? गैस डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरशिप की एजेन्सी सब हरिजनों को ही देनी चाहिए, और किसी को नहीं। यह तो आपके हाथ में है।

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इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रियादा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे वक्त दिया। मैं सब को बता देना चाहता हूँ :

मेरी अब ज़िन्दगी का ओकरें खाना नहीं आता, मैं मजबूरे तमन्ना हूँ कि मर जाना नहीं आता। तुम्हारी जन्म में आ कर हमें जाना नहीं आता, हवाशो होज खो कर दिल को समझाना नहीं आता।

पर यह दुनिया अपनी दुनिया है,

हम ही तो इसके मालिक हैं, बेगाने के घर में कोई बेगाना नहीं आता।

पर तेरे मस्तों को साक़ी शोरे माशर क्या उठाएगा,

यह वह हैं जिनको पी कर होश में आना नहीं आता।

न ज़मीन, न आसमान, न मकान, न दुकान लेकिन भारत माता जिन्दाबाद।

यह आपका नारा है। जब खाना नहीं है तो जिन्दाबाद कैसा? यहां इतने जो मिनिस्टर्स हैं उनमें 3 हरिजनों को आपको फुलफ्लैज्ड मिनिस्टर बनाना चाहिए तभी हमारा भला हो सकता है, वरना नहीं।

श्री डी० पी० यादव (मुंगेर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के मार्फत सत्ताधात्री दल अपनी आकांक्षाओं का और अपने किए हुए कामों की दशानि की कोशिश करता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, your party has been allotted ten minutes. After you, from the ruling party, the speaker would be Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में जो पैराग्राफ 5 और 7 में कहा है वह इस प्रकार है :

"The outlook for agricultural production in 1981-82 is encouraging."

the President's Address

[श्री डॉ० बी यादव]

Preliminary assessment indicates that the Kharif foodgrains production might reach an all-time level of 79.9 million tonnes. For the year as a whole, foodgrains production is expected to exceed the previous record level of 132 million tonnes. This compares favourably with the production of 129.9 achieved in 1980-81, which itself was 18.4 per cent higher than in 1979-80.

"During 1980-81 an additional irrigation potential of 2.4 million hectares was created. Another 2.6 million hectares are expected to be covered during 1981-82, giving an additional coverage of 5 million hectares during these two years. Our objective is to add 3 million hectares per year during the remaining 3 years of the Sixth Plan."

यह दो मुद्दे हैं जिस पर सरकार को बड़े गौर से सोचना होगा और ईमानदारी से आत्म-निरीक्षण करना होगा। मैं एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। 1980-81 में हमारी सरकार का क्या टारगेट था फूड प्रोडक्शन का? 135 मिलियन टन। लेकिन पैदा कितना हुआ? 130 मिलियन टन। यह आंकड़े आपका किताब के हैं, स्टैटिस्टिक्स डिपार्टमेंट के हैं। और 1981-82 का टारगेट है 138.5 मिलियन टन, और अचीवमेंट आपका एक्सपेक्टेड है 134 मिलियन टन। 1978-79 में आपका प्रोडक्शन 131.10 मिलियन टन था। जब उस समय यह था तो आज आप 134 मिलियन टन के लिए परेशान हो रहे हैं, वह भी होगा या नहीं, यह भगवान जाने।

दूसरी तरफ आपने कहा कि 5 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में हमने इरिगेशन पोर्टेबिल डेवलप कर दिया। यह एक चुनौती बरा टास्क है आपके लिए। मैं ऐसा अनुभव

करता हूँ कि अगर 5 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में आपने पैदा कर लिया होता तो 1978-79 के 131 मिलियन टन में कम से कम 12 मिलियन टन एड होना चाहिए था। अगर यह हो जाता तो 145 मिलियन टन आपका प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिए था। कहाँ गये आपके आंकड़े?

इरिगेशन के द्वारा आपका जो प्रोडक्शन था वह 131 मिलियन टन पर होना चाहिए। आपकी आबादी बढ़ रही है डेढ़ करोड़ सालाना, उसके भोजन के लिए 3 मिलियन टन एडीशनल चाहिए। यदि 5 साल ले लें तो 15 मिलियन टन गन्ना चाहिए और आप फंसे हुए वहाँ पर हैं, 134 मिलियन टन पर। दावा क्या कर रहे हैं कि 5 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में मने सिंचाई का प्रवर्धन कर दिया और हर साल 3 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में और करेंगे। यह आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं।

मैं किसी किताब से नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखे पत्र से, जो कि मैंने 25-6-1981 को लिखा था, उसमें से एक उद्धरण पढ़ना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचाई की योजनाओं की क्या हालत है। वह सिंचाई योजना हमारे क्षेत्र में और सत्ताधारी दल के श्री चन्द्रशेखर बाबू के क्षेत्र में पड़ती है। मैं चिट्ठी का उद्धरण पढ़ता हूँ :—

"This irrigation scheme was sanctioned on 16th May, 1975 to irrigate a total area of 26,686 acres of land and was envisaged at a cost of Rs. 8.3 crores. To our surprise the cost has escalated to Rs. 33 crores but the pace of work has been negligible. Hardly 15 per cent of the work has been done during the last six years."

15 परसेंट भी काम नहीं हुआ है। सिंचाई की योजना 8 करोड़ की थी, मूल्य बढ़ कर 33 करोड़ हो गया है, 15 परसेंट काम भी नहीं हुआ है।

दूसरी तरफ नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के मातहत प्रधान मंत्री ने जो भाषण देश के नाम से दिया, उसमें भी उन्होंने कहा कि 5 मिलियन हैक्टर हमने एडीशनल इरिगेशन डेवलप कर दिया और राष्ट्रपति जी के मुंह से भी कहलवा दिया कि 5 मिलियन हैक्टर डेवलप कर दिया और 3 मिलियन हैक्टर डेवलप करने जा रहे हैं हर साल । यह कंट्रेडिक्टरी स्टेटमेंट है ।

मेरा एक क्वेश्चन था, अन-स्टैंड क्वेश्चन नं० 2107 दिनांक 31-8-81 । उसमें मैंने पूछा था :—

“(a) Names of the major and medium irrigation schemes which have been cleared by the TEC of Planning Commission in the last 10 years; and

(b) The date of sanction; amount sanctioned for each scheme; escalated cost due to delay; and the quantum of work done in each case.”

मेरे राज्य बिहार में 9 बड़ी स्कीमें भारत सरकार के द्वारा सैंक्शन हुई थीं । उनकी हालत यह है कि पिछले 10 साल में 15, 20 परसेंट भी उन पर काम नहीं हुआ है और पोर्टेशियल डेवलपमेंट जीरो है । यह आंकड़े हैं । मीडियम इरिगेशन स्कीम का भी यही हाल है ।

इसकी हालत देख लीजिए । एक दुर्गावती का स्कीम है बिहार में, जो कि 16-5-75 को सैंक्शन हुआ था 25 करोड़ 30 लाख पर और अब मूल्य बढ़ कर 50 करोड़ हो गया । 3 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके, पोर्टेशियल डेवलपमेंट कुछ नहीं हुआ ।

मीडियम इरिगेशन की 44 स्कीमें हैं । उनमें से पूरे का पूरा पन्ना ब्लैक है, न मीडियम डेवलप हुआ और न मेजर स्कीम में डेवलपमेंट हुआ, तो आप क्या समझते हैं कि माइनर इरिगेशन सिस्टम डेवलप हो गया होगा ?

क्या प्लान का पैसा इरिगेशन के विकास में गया है ? नहीं, प्लान का पैसा इंजीनियरों के पेट में और इंजीनियरों के मिर्छों के पेट में गया है । यह पैसा किसानों के लाभ के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि कुछ सेक्शनज, कुछ लोगों के पास गया है, जिन्होंने नये सिरे से समाज का शोषण करने का ठेका ले रखा है । मैं इस सदन के माफ़त आग्रह करूंगा कि इरिगेशन और पावर स्कीम्ज के काम की जांच करने के लिए एक रीव्यू कमेटी गठित की जाये, जिसमें लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सत्ताधारी दल के पांच छः सदस्य और दो तीन सदस्य विरोधी दल के हों, और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट संसद् के सामने पेश की जाये । इससे पूरी वस्तु-स्थिति का पता चल जाएगा ।

बिहार के उस इलाके में सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं है, जिसकी मिट्टी सोना उगलती है । सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हमने बिजली का उत्पादन 18 परसेंट ज्यादा कर लिया है । बिहार में 900 मैगावाट इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी में से मात्र 90 मैगावाट बिजली जेनीरेट हो रही है । जब माइनर इरिगेशन के लिए, ट्यूबवैलज के लिए, बिजली नहीं होगी, तो पानी कहां से आएगा ? ये बोलते हुए आंकड़े हैं । यह असलियत है । आज एग्रीकल्चर और इरिगेशन बिल्कुल मेस में है । उनमें जितना प्रॉडक्शन होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश में हर साल जो डेढ़, पौने दो करोड़ बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए हर साल अतिरिक्त तस लाख टन गल्ला चाहिए । उनके शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार सिंचाई की योजनाओं को ईमानदारी से लागू कराए ।

इन सिंचाई योजनाओं में अष्टाचार कितना है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने प्रधान

[श्री० डी० पी० यादव]

मंत्री को 25-1-82 को एक पत्र लिखा है। मैंने डीटेल्ड रूप से बताया है कि सम्पूर्ण बिहार राज्य में किस-किस जगह पर अष्टाक्षर है। मैं उस पत्र को इस सदन में नहीं पढ़ना चाहता, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस अवाध्र अष्टाक्षर को नहीं रोका गया, और वर्तमान स्थिति चलती रही तो विकास नहीं होगा। पहले अंग्रेज राज्य करते थे और अब इंजीनियर और उनके साथ कुछ राजनेता राज्य करते हैं, और अंग्रेजों के राज्य और आज के राज्य में कोई अन्तर नहीं रह गया है। (अवधान) यह सचाई है। इसको आप स्वीकार करें, वरना आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ हमें माफ़ नहीं करेंगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a serious question. But what was the position when you were a Minister?

SHRI D.P. YADAV: I was a Minister for some time. But I can solemnly pledge to this House that I was never involved in this nefarious work.

एक जिलाधीश ने अपने एक गोपनीय पत्र में इंजीनियरों को लिखा है :—

“प्रिय महोदय,

जहाँ वृहत् एवं मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं के शिलान्यास से जनता में हर्षोल्लास का वातावरण छा जाता है वहीं इन योजनाओं की मन्थर गति से कार्यान्वयन को ले कर आक्रोश एवं अनास्था भी परिलक्षित होती है।”

यह एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने लिखा है।

करणन का एक उदाहरण देखिए। बिहार के गंगा पम्प कैनल

सिस्टम में एक आइटम—प्रेसर रिलीज वाल्व—16 लाख रुपये में परचेज कर लिया गया, मगर एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर कहते हैं—मैं उनकी चिट्ठी को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :—

It is very difficult for the undersigned to say about the specific date by which the pressure release valve will be utilised.

और मुनिए :—

The agreement was signed on 24-3-81. The consignment was received on 17-3-81.

कनसाइनमेंट पहले आया, एग्रीमेंट पीछे हुआ !

The payment was made on 24-3-81 after verification.

बह हाल है !

श्री हरीश रावत : यह किस राज्य की बात है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह बिहार राज्य की बात है।

मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में मुख्य सचिव को भी लिखा है और इसके सारे पत्र मेरे पास हैं।

उद्योग के बारे में हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने क्या कहा है, यह देखें :

“In order to maintain the tempo already generated in industrial production and accelerate economic growth the year 1982 is being observed as ‘Productivity Year’ and we shall have an intensive drive to maximise utilisation of a capacities available in all sectors of the country.”

हमारे अपने ही राज्य की जो ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज संस्था है, उस के अध्यक्ष व० बालासुब्रह्मण्यन ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है वह मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“ब्यूरो में प्राप्त सूचनाओं के आधार पर 31 मार्च, 1981 तक इन उपक्रमों में राज्य सरकार का 1320.93 करोड़ रुपये लगा हुआ है। इतने बड़े निवेश पर सामान्यतः 10 प्रतिशत के रिटर्न की आशा की जानी चाहिए जैसा कि लोक उपक्रमों के लिए निर्धारित मापदण्ड है। किन्तु राज्य सरकार को अपने निवेश पर 31 मार्च, 1980 तक 6 उपक्रमों से 6.99 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ मिला और बाकी उपक्रमों से इसी तिथि तक 194.77 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो चुका है। इस में से बिहार राज्य विद्युत् परिषद् में 31 मार्च, 1981 तक 948.42 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश था और बोर्ड में 31 मार्च, 1981 तक 107.84 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो चुका था। इसी प्रकार पथ परिवहन निगम में इसी तिथि तक कुल निवेश 48.15 करोड़ और घाटा 27.06 करोड़ है। राज्य-सरकार ने इन उपक्रमों को 31 मार्च, 1981 तक 601.15 करोड़ रुपये ऋण के रूप में दिया था। इस में से उक्त तिथि तक 196.60 करोड़ रुपये सूद के रूप में उपक्रमों द्वारा देय हो जाते हैं, किन्तु इस के विरुद्ध राज्य सरकार को केवल 3.03 करोड़ रुपये ही 31 मार्च 1981 तक सूद के मद में लौटाए गए हैं।”

सूद भी साफ और 200 करोड़ का घाटा। 200 करोड़ का सूद और 200 करोड़ का घाटा, 400 का घाटा और 1320 करोड़ का लागत, यही हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है। यह तो मैंने बताया सरकारी स्तर पर।

अब आप देखें यह एक पैम्फलेट सभी संसद् सदस्यों के नाम प्राप्त हुई है, उस का एक उद्धरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। यह छोटे छोटे उद्योग लगाने वालों की तरफ से है, जिन्होंने दस हजार, पन्द्रह हजार, बीस हजार या पचास हजार की पूंजी लगा रखी है। चौधरी साहब भी सुन लें क्योंकि इस में विद्युत् का भी मामला है। इस में वह कहते हैं :

“शेड मिले दसों साल गुज़ गये पर पट्टाभिलेख अभी तक नहीं, नया शेड बनने के साथ ही उस का प्लास्टर झड़ना शुरू हो गया, शेडों के बीच की सड़कें अपनी किस्मत पर रो रही हैं। और तो और हर शेड के साथ बनने वाले संयुक्त प्रसाधन का भी पता नहीं है।”

आगे लिखा है —

“किस किस को कहें, हर साख पर उल्लू बैठा है।

अन्जाम गुलिस्ता क्या होगा।”

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह जनता पार्टी के बारे में लिखा है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव: अब जो भी हो। कल ही यह मुझे मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ भोला बाबू को भी मिला होगा। ईमानदारी से बोलें कि मिला है या नहीं? कहीं यह फ़ोर्ज्ड तो नहीं है?

तो यह हाल है औद्योगिक विकास का।

अब आप देखें विधि और व्यवस्था की क्या हालत है? वह तो भगवान ही बचाएँ। हमारे यहां तो चोरी, डकैती, मास रेप, मास किलिंग डेली का बिज़नेस हो गया है

एक भारतीय सदन : कहा ?

श्री श्री० पी० यादव : बिहार में।

एक भारतीय सदन : या बंगाल में ?

श्री श्री० पी० यादव : बंगाल का भी मान लीजिए। बंगाल में भी हो तो क्या हुआ ? लेट अस एक्सेप्ट इन बंगाल आलसो।

चोरी और डकैतियां क्यों हो रही हैं ? एक तरफ अधिक धन का जमाव और दूसरी तरफ गरिबी—अति गरीबी और अति धन के बीच यह जो खाई है इस से असंतोष भड़क रहा है और नौजवानों ने देहात में हथियार उठा लिया है। एक बात सुन लीजिए कि जो कल्पित हो, दोषी हो उस को जरूर मारिए, लेकिन एन्काउण्टर दिखा कर किसी खास गिरोह को, किसी खास ग्रुप या जाति को मारा जा रहा है—भविष्य के लिए यह अच्छा नहीं होगा, इतना ही मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि एक नया कानून बनाना चाहिए। आज आई पी सी में दिया हुआ है कि किसी ने लाठी से मारा तो दफा 323/324 लागू होगी और अगर गोली से मारा तो फांसी होगी। लेकिन इस देश में कलम से मारने वालों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। जो लोग कलम से मारते हैं वे एक या दो को नहीं मारते हैं बल्कि हजारों-लाखों को मारते हैं। ऐसे कलममार लोगों को सजा का प्रबन्ध भी आई पी सी में होना चाहिए—यह मेरा आपसे नम्र निवेदन है।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

श्री सुभाष श्री भास्कर (बागमन) :

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पिछले वर्षों की तरह इस वर्ष भी पार्लमेण्ट के अन्दर राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर चर्चा हो रही है। कई वर्ष हुए जब से इस सदन में ऐसा होता चला आ रहा है। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में, पिछले साल हमारे देश में क्या कुछ हुआ, कितनी उन्नति हुई, किस तरह से तरक्की हुई और आने वाले वर्ष में हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है—इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है।

यह तीसरा साल है हम इस पार्लमेण्ट के अन्दर हैं और पार्लमेण्ट के अन्दर हमारा शुमार सब से जूनियर मेम्बरस में किया जाता है लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है यह देख कर कि हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी पार्लमेण्ट जहां सब को इन्साफ मिलता है, जो सब से बड़ी सभा है, कानून से भी बढ़ कर, इस पार्लमेण्ट में उन लोगों के लिए क्या होता है जिनके हम यहां पर प्रतिनिधि हैं ? वह किसान, वह मजदूर, वह बेकार और बेरोजगार जो देहातों में हैं, जिनके पास कपड़ा नहीं, जिनके पास छत नहीं, मकान नहीं—उन लोगों के बारे में कितना ध्यान दिया जाता है ? उनके बारे में यहां पर कितनी चर्चा की जाती है ? पिछले दो-ढाई वर्षों में इस पार्लमेण्ट में जो भी चर्चा हमने देखी वह सरकार की निन्दा के बारे में होती है या किस तरह से सरकार को कमजोर किया जाए, कैसे सरकार की कमजोरियों को पकड़ा जाए या कैसी-कैसी खबरें अखबार-मैगज़ीन्स में छपती हैं उनको किस तरह से पार्लमेण्ट में हाई-लाइट किया जाए और किस तरह से उसकी पब्लिसिटी हो। बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम पार्लमेण्ट में आते हैं तो अपनी पर्सनल पब्लिसिटी के लिए या लोगों को यह दिखाने के लिए कि हम पार्लमेण्ट में सरकार की कितनी निन्दा कर सकते हैं या कौन-कौन से कितनी गालियां दे सकता है। क्या पार्लमेण्ट जिसके एक सेशन पर करोड़ों

रखा खर्च होता है, जो देश की सब से बड़ी सभा है, जहाँ लोगों को इत्साफ मिलता है, क्या पार्लमेण्ट के अन्दर गालियाँ देने के लिए यह पैसा खर्च किया जाता है ? क्या सरकार को कमजोर करने के लिए पार्लमेण्ट पर पैसा खर्च किया जाता है ? क्या पर्सनल पब्लिसिटी के लिए इस पार्लमेण्ट पर खर्चा किया जाता है ? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई ।

यह पर कुछ साथी जमहूरियत को बात करते हैं, डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के शासन में इस देश में जितनी जमहूरियत आई है, बढ़ी है, उतनी शायद किसी भी शासन में नहीं बढ़ी । इसकी मिसाल दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में नहीं मिल सकती है ।

श्री नारायण चौबे : तुम्हारी पार्टी में डेमोक्रेसी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सौ फीसदी है ।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : उधर के पक्ष के साथ, जो डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं, जमहूरियत की बात करते हैं, हमने उनकी डेमोक्रेसी 1977 से 1980 तक देखी थी । जहाँ न सिर्फ लोगों को, बल्कि देश की प्रधान मंत्री को न सिर्फ मकान दिया गया बल्कि उनको जेल के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया गया । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आपके जो उस वक्त के मंत्री थे, उनसे मिनिस्ट्रों की कोठियाँ खाली नहीं करवाई, वें आज भी उन्हीं कोठियों में रहते हैं । इससे बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी आप और क्या देखना चाहते हैं । उस जमाने में प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ स्पेशल कमीशन बनाए गए, वे आज डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं ।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस वर्ष को उत्पादन-वर्ष के रूप में घोषित किया है । लेकिन कुछ पक्षों से कोशिश यह की जाती है कि मुक्त में फसाद हों, दंगे हों और उन फसादों को पार्लियामेंट में साया जाए और उन पर चर्चा हो । हमारी सरकार की कोशिश रही है कि उत्पादन को किस प्रकार बढ़ाया जाए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ से कुछ पक्षों की यह कोशिश हो रही है पैसा खर्च करके कि हड़तालें हों, स्ट्राइक्स हों, जिससे लोग फैक्ट्रीज में न जा पायें और उत्पादन बढ़ने में रुकावट पड़े हो और सारी बदनामी कांग्रेस सरकार की हो । मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इन बातों की तरफ पूरा ध्यान होना चाहिए था कि किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐसे कानून बनें कि यहाँ पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान लोगों की तरफ दिया जाना चाहिए ।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में साइंस और टेक्नालॉजी का भी जिक्र किया गया है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि साइंस और टेक्नालॉजी में हिन्दुस्तान ने बहुत तरक्की की है, प्रगति की है । जितने भी डवेलपिंग कण्ट्रीज हैं या अण्डर-डवेलपड कण्ट्रीज हैं, उनमें सब से आगे हिन्दुस्तान है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि साइंस और टेक्नालॉजी की तरक्की के साथ-साथ क्या हम लोग दिमागी तौर पर भी कुछ आगे बढ़े हैं । पत्थर के जमाने में भी एक इन्सान दूसरे को मारता था । आज भी उसी तरह यहाँ फिरकापरस्ती सारे देश में फैलाई जाती है । इस देश के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे पक्ष हैं, जो पालिसीज और प्रोग्राम्स पर इलैक्शन नहीं लड़ते, उनका कोई मैनिफेस्टो नहीं होता है । यदि वे चुनाव जीत कर सरकार भी बनाते हैं, तब उनके कार्यक्रम और पालिसीज फिरकापरस्त होते हैं, काम्यूनल आधार

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

पर होते हैं। चाहे आप बंगाल को ले लीजिए, त्रिपुरा को देखिए और केरल में देखिए। आप जम्मू-काश्मीर को देखिए ... (व्यवधान) ... इलैक्शन अब रीजनलिज्म और कम्यूनलिज्म के नाम पर होता है। वह देश जिसकी आबादी 70 करोड़ है, अगर वहां इलैक्शन रीजनलिज्म और कम्यूनलिज्म के नाम पर हो तो वह देश कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है, कैसे तरक्की कर सकता है? बंगाल के अन्दर वेशक कम्यूनलिज्म न हो, लेकिन रीजनलिज्म जरूर है ... (व्यवधान) ... हमारे दोस्त कहते हैं कि वे रीजनलिज्म और कम्यूनलिज्म में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन वे "चाइनाइज्म" में जरूर विश्वास करने हैं, "एण्टी-नैशनलिज्म" में जरूर विश्वास करते हैं। एण्टी-नैशनलिज्म में उनकी तारें चीन से हिलती हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि साइंस और टेक्नालाजी के साथ जहां इंसान चांद और मूरज की तरफ जा रहा है, उसी तरह के दिमाग में भी परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है, उसके सोचने के तरीके में तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है। जब तक उसके सोचने का तरीका नहीं बदलेगा, उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, तब तक न देश में एकता पैदा होगी और न ही देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

आप काश्मीर के मामले को लीजिए-जहां मुल्क के हमारे हिस्सों में आज हिन्दू फिरकापरस्ती के नाम पर वोट दिये जाते हैं, उसी तरह काश्मीर में मुस्लिम फिरकापरस्ती के नाम पर वोट दिये जाते हैं। इस बात को नज़रअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता। अभी हाल में महाराष्ट्र में फिरकापरस्त-फिसादात हुए थे। वहां पर

नारे बुलन्द किये गये—यह देश हमारा है, किसी के बाप का नहीं।" पब्लिक मीटिंग में इस तरह की बात कही जाती है। हमारे आ०एस०एस० के कुछ भाई, जनसंघ के कुछ भाई जलूस निकालते हैं और उसमें नारा लगाते हैं—“यह देश हमारा है, किसी के बाप का नहीं।” यह इशारा किस की तरफ है? क्या इस तरह से वे हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात नहीं करते हैं? यह देश चाहे हिन्दू हो, चाहे मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो, सबका देश है और यहां की हर बात में उस को हक हासिल है, चाहे यहां का पानी हो, एग्रीकल्चर हो, इण्डस्ट्री हो, साइंस और टेक्नालाजी हो, जमीन की बात हो, जिसने यहां पर जन्म लिया है, इस धरती की हर चीज पर उसका हिस्सा है। इसलिए ऐसे नारे लगाने वालों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ऐसी फिरकापरस्त पार्टियां को बैन करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में इस बात का जिकर भी होना चाहिए था।

मैं काश्मीर का जिक्र कर रहा था—काश्मीर में पिछले कई वर्षों से, मैं कोई चार-पांच साल की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि 25—30 वर्ष पहले की बात करता हूं जब वहां पर कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उस वक्त जो पक्ष आज बरसरेइक्तरदार है वह रिजन के नाम पर, कम्यूनलिज्म के नाम पर लोगों को भड़काता था। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—काश्मीर का कोई मसला नहीं है, न पाकिस्तान को काश्मीर से कोई गर्ज है और न पाकिस्तान के रहनुमाओं को उस से कोई मतलब है, लेकिन वहां के जो नेतागण हैं, जो लीडर्स हैं वो हिन्दुस्तान को एक्सप्लोट करके, वहां के लोगों को एक्सप्लोट कर के कुर्सी हासिल करना

चाहते थे और उसमें वे कामयाब हो गये। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हम देखते आए हैं—जब भी उन के खिलाफ करप्शन की कोई बात आती है, जैसे इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर बिहार, महाराष्ट्र और दूसरी सरकारों की बात आती है, तो फिर वे पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद की बातें करने लगते हैं। इसलिए, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मर्कजी सरकार की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये, जिन राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें नहीं हैं, अगर वहाँ लोगों के साथ कोई ज्यादती होती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहाँ मदाखलत का हक होना चाहिए ताकि वह वहाँ के लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन दे सके, उन को तहफुज दे सके। एक डेढ़ वर्ष से लद्दाख में स्ट्राइक चल रही है, किश्तवाड़ में 9 महीनों से हड़ताल चल रही है, आप ने देखा होगा कि जिस जगह पर फाईरिंग होनी है, तो कई जगहों पर प्रधान मंत्री जाती हैं और होम मिनिस्टर भी जाते हैं और राज्यों में भी वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री गए हैं, वहाँ के और नेतागण गए हैं लेकिन काश्मीर के अन्दर जहाँ लद्दाख में फायरिंग हुई है और आदमी मारे गए, जहाँ किश्तवाड़ में फायरिंग हुई है और एक आदमी वहाँ मारा गया, वहाँ पर आज तक इन दोनों कांस्टीट्यूटन्सियों का एम० एल० ए० नहीं गया। मैं मिनिस्टर की बात नहीं करता। मैं होम मिनिस्टर की बात नहीं करता, मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात नहीं करता, वहाँ का लोकल एम एन ए० आज तक वहाँ नहीं गया है।

ए० माननीय सदस्य : एम० पी० गया है।

श्री गणाम नदी आज़ाद : एम० पी० गया है लेकिन किश्तवाड़ में लोकल मिनिस्टर या एम० एल० ए०, जिस की वह कांस्टीट्यूटन्सी है, वहाँ भी अभी तक नहीं गया है, फाईरिंग होने के बाद भी नहीं गया है जबकि वहाँ पर एक आदमी मारा गया है और

दो चार जख्मी हुए हुए हैं और जब मर्कजी सरकार का कोई आदमी जाता है, तो वहाँ की सरकार कहती है कि यह तो हमारा इन्टरनल मामला है और हमारी आटोनामी है और इस में आप दखल नहीं दे सकते ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है राज्य सरकार लोगों को गोली से मारे और मर्कजी सरकार वहाँ जाए तो कहा जाता है कि आप मदाखलत करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इ० तरफ मर्कजी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसे कानून बनाने चाहियें जिन से हिन्दुस्तान की अखण्डता और एकता कायम रहे। हिन्दुस्तान की अखण्डता के लिये मुल्क के तमाम हिस्से इकट्ठा होने चाहियें और मुल्क के अन्दर जितनी भी नीतियां बनें, वे ऐसी बनें, जिन से देश की अखण्डता कायम रहे और देश के टुकड़े न हो जायें और जिन से कम्युनलिज्म से हट कर देश की हम प्रगति का काम कर सकें।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मुझे आप ने बोलने का समय दिया और राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो स्पीच दी है उस का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : How much time do I have, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 10 minutes. It is not based on weight !

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, I stand to support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address. There is an English proverb that an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory. We have heard so many theories from the hon. members of the opposition parties, but this particular speech of the President contains certain statistics on the basis of which it can be proved how the country has progressed in various spheres, including production of coal, power, electricity, cement, fertilisers, etc. The Prime Minister

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has said that the first two years of our rule was the time of rescue. Now we are heading for the year of production and when we go to the polls—including in West Bengal where elections are going to be held in May, you get ready for it—people will judge us on the basis of our performance and the results of the elections will prove what we have done.

I will not go into the details of the President's speech. I will come to the Assam problem, to which also the President has referred. So far the opposition members have spoken about the Assam problem purely from the agitationist point of view. I was deeply shocked to see one news item in the *Hindustan Times Weekly* of 14th February which said: "Assam not a dust-bin, says AASU leader". Shri Brighu Phukhan, leader of the Assam agitationist movement has reportedly said, "Assam not a dust-bin". What is the basis of his speech! It is the statement made by the Home Minister, Giani Zail Singh, that refugees cannot be thrown out of Assam. The AASU leader has considered the refugees who have come from East Pakistan or Bangladesh as dust and Assam as a bin to carry them. I would like to say from the floor of this House, being an Assamese, that Assam is a part of the whole of India geographically, politically and the refugees are dust; they are also human beings. Unfortunately Janta Party and BJP—they say something in Delhi, something in Calcutta, something in Gauhati and something in my constituency; I do not know what is their policy about the Assam issue—except these two Parties, the other parties including the left parties have taken a very firm stand on the Assam issue.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to place before the House certain facts and figures which

are based on Government records. I have done some work and taken these figures from various census reports. There is a cry in Assam that the Assamese people are being overtaken by other linguistic people—Bengalis, Nepales, Hindi-speaking people, etc. If you study the census reports from 1901 to 1971—there was no census in Assam in 1981 you will see that the Assamese speaking population rose from 32.32% in 1931 to 61.32% in 1951 and remained more or less constant at 62.36% in 1961 and 60.89% in 1971. As against that, if you take the Bengali-speaking population, who are termed as refugees and foreigners, it recorded a fall from 27.56% in 1931 to 20.39% in 1951 and 18.54% in 1961. It has remained more or less constant with a marginal increase to 19.71% in 1971. Similarly, it is being said that Assam has been taken away by the Muslim population. But if you see the census figures, the increase in Muslim population during the preceding three decades has only been marginal, i.e. from 24.68% in 1951 to 25.30% in 1961 and it fell down to 24.56% in 1971. The apprehension of loss of social, linguistic and cultural identity of Assamese people in Assam is, therefore, misplaced. These are the facts and figures of the census which have been compiled in Assam with the help of Assamese officials. Our friend, Shri Advani—I am not saying about him as a member of the other House, but as Secretary of BJP—has gone to Jorhat and at a meeting, he said, "this is a movement which is non-violent in nature; it is a movement which is not aimed against any particular community". But what are the facts and figures? I have taken the data given out by the Home Ministry in various press reports. From these data, we find that an atmosphere of fear unhappiness and distrust has prevailed amongst linguistic and religious communities in Assam. After the

start of the agitation, in the last 2½ years till December, 1981, 239 people have died. Despite utmost restraint, during President's rule as well as the rule by political parties, 50 percent have died out of police firing. 230 cases of bomb explosions on railway lines and other Government premises have been reported, in which 18 persons were killed, including one Mr. Parthasarathy, then Commissioner of Upper Assam. I do not know whether it is AASU or AEGSP which is responsible for these bomb explosions. Still, our leaders of BJP say it is a non-violent movement. Even if you concede that it is a non-violent movement, let us come to the next thing. In this non-violent going movement going on for the last 2½ years, we have lost about Rs. 1200 crores only from petroleum products, apart from other things. Apart from that, in the last meeting i.e. the 15th round of talks which Giani Zail Singh had with the agitationists and the leaders of various political parties, they wanted the Government to withdraw the secret letter of 15th June, 1965. I beg to say that this is not a secret letter at all. I have got a copy of this letter. I have not taken it from any Government file. I have taken it from the speech of Giani Zail Singh which he had made in Rajya Sabha in December, 1981, in reply to a Calling Attention tabled by Mr. Ajit Sharma, a Member of the Janata Party. I would like to place it before the House by reading it. Even today, Government of India is not doing something wrong by calling it a secret letter. What does this letter say? It is addressed to all the Chief Secretaries of the North Eastern States including West Bengal.

"As State Governments are aware the question of registration as Indian citizens of members of the minority communities, who have, recently migrated from

East Pakistan, has been under consideration. The matter has been examined in the light of the views expressed by the State Governments. It has been decided that such of the migrants (whether they have come with or without migration certificates or other travel documents) as have served their ties and connections with Pakistan and have settled in service, trade or profession in India, may be registered as Indian citizens under section 5(1)(a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, provided they fulfil the conditions laid down in rule 9 of the Citizenship Rules, 1956. It is requested that necessary instructions may be issued to the registering authorities concerned and the number of migrants registered during each month intimated to this Ministry by the 15th of the succeeding month."

This is called a secret document. They want this letter to be withdrawn. Why should it be withdrawn? It was laid before Rajya Sabha by the Home Minister. I have got a copy from the proceedings of Rajya Sabha.

About the national commitment I have got in my hand the Nehru-Liaquat Pact and Indira Mujib Pact. I am reading from the Indira Mujib Pact, an international pact, which has concluded on 8th February, 1972. I got it from the Parliament Library after 1½ years. At page 2 it says :

"The Prime Minister of Bangla Desh solemnly re-affirmed his resolve to ensure, by every means, the return of all the refugees who had taken shelter in India since March 25, 1971, and to strive, by every means, to safeguard their safety, human dignity and means of livelihood."

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

It means the Prime Minister of our country had accepted those persons who had come before Marcyh 25, 1971. Now, why do the Government would retract from its stand taken earlier or the assurance given earlier ?

Not only that. I would like you to take note of the Act which was passed in this parliament. This is called 'The Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950' (Act No. 10 of 1950). The agitation leaders say that this Act which was passed by the Parliament must be changed. Para 2 of this Act says :

"...Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to any person who on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances in any area now forming part of Pakistan. (now it is Bangla Desh) has been displaced from or has left his place of residence in such area and who has been subsequently residing in Assam."

Now they say that Gyani Zail Singh is saying something new. He is referring to what the Parliament has passed in the year 1950 and he is referring to protecting the right of the linguistic and religious minorities. At the same time, Government must be very careful to see that the protection of the Assamese people is there.

Demand has been made for detection, deletion and deportation. Well, detection must be made. But what are the facts and figures ? I have got the records from the Home Ministry, which were circulated, for the formation of leaders during the last discussion, the statistics which have been produced before the Round Table Conference. The detection of infiltration has been a continuous process. From 1952 to 1960 21,000 people were detected ; from 1961 to 1971 2,39,000

people were detected ; from 1971 to 1980 1,13,000 were detected. But what about the number of infiltrators sent back during the corresponding period ? When it was 21,000 they sent back 17,000 people ; when it was 2,39,000 they sent back, 1,39,000 when it was 1,13,000 they sent back 1,09,000. Even during the agitation when they have detected 1,13,000 they have deported 1,09,000. The new Chief Minister of Assam has made an open declaration that detection and deportation has started on the basis of 1971.

After hearing all these things, if you say that the Government has no desire to solve this problem, or that the Government's attitude towards the genuine demand of agitation leaders is not sympathetic, I think it is wrong to make such statements. Now the time come when the nationalists parties should tell the agitation leaders they are riding a lion and that they do not know how to tame it come down. They will know the consequence when they get down. Both the Janata Party and the Bharatiya Janata Party forget these people are riding a lion ; they are not bothered as to what will happen when they get down.

I may tell you that if you try to agitate get down and deport these Bengali Hindus and Muslims from Assam or from the north eastern region, in West Bengal itself there are about 22 lakhs of non-Bengalis, who are working in Calcutta and in the suburbs of Calcutta, there are people from Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Regional parties like Amar Bengali will start an agitation against non-Bengalis. The same thing will happen in Bihar and in Delhi, everywhere.

As Prof. Ranga very rightly said the other day through the agitation is continued, Government have started

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talks with them. They are trying to solve the problem to the satisfaction of all. There can not be any hurried decision, any *ad hoc* solution. It must be a permanent solution and in such a manner that it does not affect the other parts of the country. Therefore, the interests of the other parts of the country should also be taken into consideration while taking decision.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey our thanks to the Prime Minister and also the Congress (I) Party for the way in which they have been dealing with the Assam issue. I would again appeal to all leftist parties that they have to proceed very carefully when they are thinking of a solution to this problem. The national parties have to view this problem from the national point of view and evolve a solution, which has no repercussions in other parts of the country.

The Government of India has given so much scope for development in the north eastern region. Unfortunately, development could not take place because of the situation there. In fact, the agitation has shattered the economy of that region for so long. Now a popular Government has been formed there. I am confident that Government will be able to prove its majority. As I have said earlier, there will be no difficulty in proving its strength. There are certain bad aspects in Presidential Rule. Now that a Congress (I) Government has been installed it will sincerely work and take up development works, which have stopped functioning during the agitation. We have been that when there is President's rule, the agitationists or even the people who are innocent are being harassed by certain sections of police in order to malign the Central Government here, in order to create an anti-Indian feeling in the area when people have said that this Indira Gandhi's rule. We also do

not want that. When there is a popular Government, the Ministers are there, even the Opposition parties have got a say, they can also go and meet the Ministers and tell what they want to say. So I am sure that by this, in the Opposition as well as in the Ruling Party they will come to a decision.

Last but not the least, I will just conclude by requesting the Home Minister one thing. You are standing this process from 1971 onwards, and it has started. But I have been telling now and again that the machinery whether it is police or the tribunal, must be non-committal. I do not say, 'Don't give Assamese officer', I do not say, 'Don't give a local officer'. I do not say that all the officers are bad. But what we have seen is that people who have come to Cooch Behar from Assam have got the 1951 refugee certificate and residence certificate. Even then the Tribunal has said that they are not the citizens of India. Of course, the Home Minister has written to me that they can go to the High Court they can go to the Supreme Court. AASU is demanding that to deprive them the right of appeal. The Government of India has not been agreeable to that. It is well and good. But how many of the people who come from poor families can go to the High Court and Supreme Court? So, while appointing this Tribunal, the Government of India must take care of this.

Lastly, there is demand from the AASU that the national register of 1951 and the electoral roll of 1952 should only be the basis and only the Land *patta*. I have been told by the previous Adviser to the Governor, Mr. Sarin—and I quote his name—that national registers are not available in all the districts of Assam. They have been eaten away by ants.

As regards electoral rolls, one of the high Election Commission officials whom I met during the visit.

[Shri Santosh Mohan Das]

of the Bangladesh Delegation in this country when the Speaker gave a party, told me—I do not want to quote his name—that according to the election rules the electoral roll has to be kept only in the custody for six years, not more than that. So, the 1952 electoral rolls are not available with the Government of Assam or with other North-Eastern States. After six years they have been destroyed. So, that also cannot be the only basis. As we have said, according to the Indian evidence law, all relevant documents such as ration card, radio licence, national savings certificate and rikshaw licence and all these should be taken into consideration. This is my strong demand. Government should not budge an inch in this respect.

With these words I thank you for giving me a chance and I also thank our President for mentioning at least Assam in his speech and I fully agree with him that this problem can only be solved through negotiations and I also congratulate our Home Minister who is trying to protect the interests of the linguistic, religious minorities as well as Assamese people. This is only because we, the linguistic and religious minorities, do feel that our interests are safeguarded in the hands of Indira Gandhi who is definitely the leader of the linguistic and religious minorities.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnans): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are thankful to the President for the Address to both the Houses assembled on the 18th day of February, 1982.

The major portion of the President's address, as you know, Sir, was devoted to the performance of our economy. This shows the serious attention that the Government pays to the prevalent economic situation.

The President has referred to achievements in several sectors of our economy. In all fairness credit has to be given and credit must be given without grudging, as far as the achievements are concerned in different sectors of our economy. There are, of course, certain points that we have to make out for a better performance. The President has been pleased to refer to the record level production of food-grains. However, it must here be noted that despite this record level production in foodgrains, our supply management of essential commodities was so inept that we were obliged to import during the year nearly 25 lakh tonnes of wheat. This is the question of supply management and inept supply management of essential commodities affects the quality of the life of the common men.

The President claimed and rightly claimed and for which due credit should be given that the rate of inflation has been brought down during the last year to a single digit. But here another factor has to be borne in mind apart from oft repeated factor that decline in the wholesale price is not reflected in the consumer price index. Apart from that we must also know that there is another serious factor as far as price rise is concerned. During the year 1980 international oil prices were on the increase. There was, therefore, this international element getting into price rise. But then, in the year 1981 the oil prices were almost steady. There were even subsidies being granted in this matter. Therefore, the international element in the rate of inflation was totally absent and it is mismanagement at home and the fault of our fiscal policies and our imagination which is solely responsible for the rate of inflation. The claims have to be properly weighed with all these considerations. However, there are various other factors with respect to the performance of our

economy to which I shall refer when we discuss our General Budget.

The President has been pleased to refer to the deteriorating law and order situation. It must be confessed by one and all, from every corner of this House irrespective of party considerations that 1981 has marked the climax in the steadily deteriorating law and order situation. It has marked the climax. As far as the Harijans are concerned, we are told and the official records tell us that during these two years—1980 and 1981—nearly 960 Harijans were murdered. During these two years the total number of crimes against Harijans and other Scheduled Castes was 26748. This is a record, about which every one should be ashamed irrespective of party considerations. Every attempt made by the Harijans for the improvement of their miserable conditions of life has drawn more atrocities, unfortunately rape, murder, arson and almost every type of atrocity that we could think of under the sun. This is a matter of shame for every one of us and every one of us, irrespective of party consideration, has to take a vow to see that this is wiped out from our nation.

When I am referring to the minorities, I am pained that the President failed to refer to the miserable plight of the Muslim minority. It was all these years at least customary to refer to the plight of the Muslim minorities and other minorities. Even that customary reference has not been made by him in the Address.

Sir, I need hardly tell you of the decline in the economic position as far as Muslims are concerned. Of course, I do not want to take more time of this House. I, therefore, refer to only one factor which is the indicator of the steadily deteriorating situation and the need for a

just and fair new economic deal. If you look at the figure concerning the share of Muslims only in Central Services, you will have more shocking figures. Muslims constitute 12% of our population. But in the Central Services of IAS, their percentage is 3.09%. In the IPS, it is 3.19%. Sir, this is even less than the percentage that they had in the year 1965.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
Say, "three point one nine" and not "three point ninety".

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
Yes, 3.19%. This is less even compared to the figure of 1965, when in the IAS, we had 5.3% and in IPS 3.6%. I am referring to the shocking situation. Take even the clerical cadre. I will not refer to the States. Take even the clerical cadre in the Central Services and the percentage of Muslims in the clerical cadre is not even 1 per cent. It is not even half per cent; it is not even quarter per cent. It is 0.20%. That is the position and therefore certain time-bound programme is wanted and certain steps have to be taken in order to see that there is an amelioration of the situation. There are hardly 6 Muslims in the two grades of CSS out of a total number of 680. There are only 4 Muslims out of 2,000 in the next grade. There are only 21 Muslim clerks in the Central Civil Services out of a total number of 9,900. Am I to understand that the Muslim youth of today has lost all his ability and even the ability that is required of a clerk in the Government Department? It is a situation that needs serious consideration.

But while I am talking about the economic situation, the fact is that the Muslim minority is facing insecurity of life, honour and property. There is a steady increase in the communal riots. We find, in 1977, the number of riots was 188, total

[Shri G. M. Banstwalla]

number killed was 96 and the total injured was 122. In 1978, the number of such incidents was 230, total number of persons killed was 110 and total injured was 1,853. In 1979, the number of incidents was 304, total killed was 261 and total injured was 2,379. In 1980, the total number of incidents was 427. It was more than one incident per day during the year. The total number of persons killed was 375 and total injured 2,838. There is, therefore, a steady increase in the number and what action is being taken?

Very recently, we have the report of the Jamshedpur Inquiry Commission and that report is being used only as an instrument of propaganda. Where is the implementation of the various recommendations? There is an upsurge and an unfortunate upsurge in the communal propaganda. There is false talk, untrue talk of the foreign money helping conversions and that there are these foreign hands and so on.

As far as this propaganda about foreign money is concerned, our own the then Minister of State for Home Affairs went to Meenakshipuram and, according to a report published in 'The Hindu' dt. 26th July, 1981, he categorically stated that:

"Conversions could not be done by lure of money or coercion. What was very clear was that Harijans have been treated very badly humiliated and attacked, their property looted and burnt."

Similarly, the Regional Director of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been reported to have said after his visit that :

"Neither foreign money nor coercion was used."

But a propaganda is going on and it is this communal propaganda which

has taken its toll because of the indifference to react to this propaganda by the Government. It has taken its toll in Pune."

In Pune, in Sholapur, in Baramati, we were all the time being assured that minorities will be protected. But, despite all these assurances, riots continued to spread and they spread even upto Pandarpur.

As far as Pandarpur is concerned, it is another place. We had repeatedly warned the Government. Our Secretary, the Secretary of the Muslim League in Pune had given a Memorandum to the Police Commissioner there, as early as the 30th of January. The incident took place on the 14th or 15th of February. But, so early we had warned the Government. Then, I myself gave a letter and wrote to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra warning him of the situation that is building up in Pune and in other places and urging upon him to take action. The letter was given on the 1st of February. I have it here before me. He replied also. The Chief Minister replied also on the 5th February as early as that and in spite of all that, that orgy of violence erupted in Pune and spread to other places. There was the procession, raising of slogans and then we had brought all that to the knowledge of the Police Commissioner. Our Secretary Shri Mirza Hameed Beg in Pune had given this Memorandum to the Police Commissioner.

We are often asked to cooperate with the Government. We cooperated. We informed the Government. What was the result?

Shri Mirza Hameed Beg who informed the Police Commissioner and who gave prior intimation as early

as 30th January, has been detained for no fault of his.

I who had informed the Chief Minister as early as 1st of February and he had written to me within three days or so that every care will be taken.

When the matter did erupt, I was not allowed to proceed to Pune, and Sholapur.

The procession took place in Pune with all seriousness and all sorts of slogans like :

हिन्दुस्तान में रहना है तो हिन्दू बन कर रहना होगा । .

हम सब सिखाएंगे, लांडिये को हिन्दू बनाएंगे ।
यह देश है हिन्दू का, यहां काम नहीं लांडिये का ।

There are various other obscene slogans which we had brought to the notice of the Police Commissioner. What action is taken ? The action taken is that our own Secretary of the Unit has been detained under preventive laws that are there.

Shri Zail Singh is here. The Minister of Home Affairs is here. Please permit me just to tell him or one Urdu couplet :

ख्वाब में भी न सोचा था, हम ने कभी,
यह आलम भी चमन पर गुजर जायगा ।
बागवां छीन लेंगे लिबासे बहार,
मोर फूलों का चेहरा उतर जायगा ॥

خواب میں بھی نہ سوچا تھا ہم نے کبھی
یہ عالم بھی چمن پر گزر جائیگا -
باغیاں چھین لیں گے لباس بھار
اور پھولوں کا چہرہ اتر جائیگا -

We are many times been told that life, property and honour will be secured. But there is total insecurity as far as these things are concerned.

the President's Address

I will not take much time of the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should not, because you have become very angry.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

It speaks volumes of the inefficiency of the police that even during curfew hours, incidents of loot and arson have taken place. What is the action taken ? What about the recommendations of the National Integration Council? The National Integration Council had recommended that, if communal violence erupts at any place, the highest Police Officer of that place and the highest civilian officer of that place should be held personally responsible. What action have you taken against the Commissioner of Police in Pune ? What action, according to this recommendation of the National Integration Council, have you taken against the District Magistrates of these riot-affected areas ? This is a matter that is threatening the integrity of the nation and without any question of political exploitation of the situation, we have to rise to the situation and act.

I will, before I conclude, refer very briefly to one more point and that is that an international event of great importance took place of which no notice has been taken in the President's Address. On 14th December, 1981, Israel passed a Resolution annexing to the Zionist State the Surian Golen Heights occupied by its armed forces in its aggression in June, 1967. This was not the first act of annexation. Earlier, Jerusalem was annexed and declared as the indivisible, eternal Capital of the Zionist State. The United Nations General Assembly passed a Resolution in February, 1982, condemning this act on the part of Israel, and in this Resolution the United Nation General Assembly

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

said that Israel was not a peace-loving country and that there should be a total isolation of Israel. We are supporting this Resolution. But while the United Nations General Assembly is calling for a total isolation of Israel, the Israel Consulate in Bombay continues to function ; it must be closed down ; the Israel Consulate in Bombay should be closed down in deference to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution. Also various other sanctions must be taken against Israel as I have mentioned in my amendment to the Motion of Thanks and which I do not have the time to repeat.

Only one point more, about the people of Kerala. The people of Malabar have been asking for an aerodrome near Calicut. Promises have been made umpteen times. Even the Prime Minister came to Calicut and assured that the construction work would start in 1981 itself. But then no action whatsoever has yet been taken. There is restlessness, there is agitation, and I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps in order to see that this airport near Calicut comes up to serve Malabar and Calicut which is the commercial capital of Kerala.

With these words, though there are many other points which are agitating our minds and which we must place before this House, in deference to your restlessness...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am worried about your health because you were very angry.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I conclude and thank you, of course, we are thankful to the President for having been pleased to address the Members of both Houses assembled together on the 18th February, 1982.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, 34 to 35 years ago, in 1947 when we freed ourselves from the British yoke, India used to import almost everything it needed. Even trivial goods as needles and handkerchieves were imported. Since then, India has made great strides and all-round progress, with the result that almost all our things of necessity are indigenously produced. Leave alone needles and handkerchieves, we are producing tanks and aircrafts, to mention a few. India, indeed, has made a tremendous amount of progress in the arenas of Industry, Agriculture, Education and Science and Technology.

However, it is unfortunate that the situation is far from satisfactory. We are not what we should have been. A lot of things have yet to be done, if we have to ameliorate the sufferings of our people in teeming millions.

As people's representatives, it is our solemn and sacred duty to solve the crushing problems of the people whom we represent. In one word, the problem is economic and all the other problems are emanating from it. If we are serious about solving various problems of our countrymen, which we should be, we will have to take certain measures. They are :

(a) Increase all-round production about which I will talk later when I talk on Finance Bill;

(b) Population control ;

(c) A strong government that ensures peace and order in the society.

Sir, in 1947, when we got our Independence, our population was around 30 crores. In 30 years in 1977, it doubled to over 60

crores. And yet in another 30 years it is going to be 120 crores. Now, the question is from where are we going to feed our people? We can stretch our resources but not limitlessly. We have to control our ever increasing population by hook or crook. In a country like ours—where more than 80% of people are uneducated, and even most of the educated are just literate and not really educated in the strict sense of the term—and where giving birth to more and more children is considered a religious and sacred act—where reasoning is not taken into account and where persuasion fails to cut any ice, how are we going to check the devouring growth of population? Take my own village as an example. A gentleman with a monthly earning of Rs. 100/- got six or so children all these children being male. He studied with me. I made certain suggestions to him about planning his family. He refused to listen to my suggestions. Sir, to be practical, real and truthful, we have to use force to enforce a curb on population. If a thief commits a theft, he is imprisoned by use of force. If a murderer commits a murder, he is hanged by use of force. Why? Because it creates disorder in the society and robs the society of its peace and progress. The thief and the murderer are punished because of their crime of bringing disorder in the society. Likewise, producing more children has become a crime which brings disorder in the society and robs the society of its peace and progress. Therefore, this act of crime of producing more children should be punished and checked by use of force. Gone are the days when producing more children was considered a sacred and religious act.

And, Sir, what is the result of use of force to enforce the curb on population? It will be, in a country like India, with its history

and religion in the background, a most unpopular policy for any government to dare about. I, the party, which forms such government, goes to polls after pursuance of such policy, it is bound to lose. The falling of Mrs. Gandhi's Government in 1977 is a burning example before us. What was her crime in 1977? One of the most important reasons that made her fail to form a government after the 1977 elections was her pursuance of taking steps to control the population. As a patriot, she had no other option but to control the population if the suffering of the people had to be and has to be mitigated.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER :
Mr Mahendra Prasad please come to the front seat.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD :
Sir, the law and order, though, has improved tremendously during the last two years, after Mrs. Gandhi took over second time, is said to be not satisfactory. We hear about the heinous crimes committed by dacoits in many parts of the country. There is a lack of industrial peace. In many of the industrial cities of India, some of the so called union leaders, like the tough notorious one in Bombay, are blackmailing industries and unpatriotically hindering the production in industrial establishments, thereby, criminally hindering and hampering the progress of our country. As a patriot, I have no doubt in my mind that such people should be hanged and shot dead publicly. But can we do it even though it is in our national interest?

There are other crimes and activities of anti-social elements which bring unrest, disorder and sense of insecurity in the society as also hampers the progress of our country. The Government will have to go very very strong and tough

[Shri Mahendra Prasad] against all these elements and pursue a policy, which, though in utter national interest, may not be popular. And if the party which forms such Government and pursues such a tough but patriotic policy goes to polls, it is sure to fail, 1977 can again be quoted to justify this contention.

Sir, if we have to make all-round progress, if we have to complete in the comity of speedily advancing nations, if we have to present ourselves as an ideal nation and to achieve these ends if we have to bring tremendous economic, social scientific, technological and political progress and advancement, we will have to pursue policies, which, in the Indian context with its uneducated and dogmatic people, are bound to be unpopular, thereby affecting the prospect of the party in Government in elections. As you know, Sir, people and personalities associated with political parties are no saints or hermits. Besides, doing good to the country and countrymen, there is a desire to wield power, and, therefore, to the extent the power is affected by any pursuance of policy there will be a psychological resistance in pursuing any such unpopular policy, though such policies may be in utter national interest. There is a fix, there is a dilemma. Political parties should have power and the country and the countrymen should have plenty and progress and peace and order in the society. Unpopular policies being pre-requisites and a necessity the elections appear to be a great hindrance.

I know, Sir, such a suggestion, though uninterested and given with pious intentions, will attract adverse comment and vehement opposition both by Members on our side as well as the Opposition parties. I am toying with the idea to suggest that whether it could be possible

to have moratorium on elections for the next 15 years or so. I may be pulled up by my party leader for making such a silly suggestion. My apology is due to my leader. Postponement of elections will bring a very pertinent question of Democracy. I have my own views on Democracy which I will talk to the House later as and when I get an opportunity. I am no enemy of Democracy and Democracy should not be a static terminology. Everything changes with time and circumstances and so should Democracy. I am just curious if postponement of elections could be worked out in a democratic framework. Our main aim should be doing good to the people and not pursuance of a dogma, even if it is a dogma of Democracy. Democracy should be dynamically exercised and used—the interest of the nation and its people being the goal. My intention is strong and bold action by the Government either with or without elections. My intention and goal is not postponement of elections.

There are some very disturbing trends in the country. We have the rotting problem of Assam and the anti-national and criminal demand of Khalistan. All these demand strict, strong the unpopular action on the part of the Government. We have the Empire of Judges and Judiciary, arrogant and independent of national interests and aspirations, clamouring for a fight against national goals and national interests, an appointed organism trying to control the elected organism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. Your own party members will be deprived of the opportunity. You are taking more time.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD- We have so many judgements by the Judges. **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

Please read the last sentence.
Come to the last page.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD :

We have the experience of 1977, 1978 and 1979, the experience of the so-called Janata party, different parties with different and conflicting ideologies joining hands for the sake of lust of power.

We have the experience of the short-lived Sixth Lok Sabha that saw two Prime Ministers cutting each other's throat for the sake of power, disregarding national interests.

The same drama has started again. The political parties are trying to join hands again, their only aim and intention being, lust of power. May God give them good counsel. I wish them well (*Interruptions*). Please give me a few minutes more (*Interruptions*). Let me complete my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :

Shri Virldhi Chander Jain. After him I will call new members, Mr. Ram Prasad Ahirwar and Mrs. Vidyawati Chaturvedi : they should not take more than 7 to 10 minutes.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Simla) :
Please give me a chance also.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAYAN SINGH) :
I request hon. Members to confine themselves to 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

Yes, let every hon. Member confine himself to 5 minutes. If every hon. Member confines himself to 5 minutes, we will be able to give chance to all. (*Interruptions*) Order please.

Now, Mr. Virldhi Chander Jain. Please confine yourself to 5 minutes.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाडमेर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो हमारे लोकप्रिय नेता प्रो० रंगा ने धन्यवाद, प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण प्रस्तुत किया है और दो साल के संकट के समय में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिस प्रकार स्थिति का मुकाबला किया है और देश की स्थिति को जो बहुत ही ऊँचा बना दिया है, उस के लिए हम को गर्व है। हमारे देश में कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ी है और 13.40 करोड़ टन अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ है, जोकि एक रिकार्ड उत्पादन है। चीनी के उत्पादन में भी हम ने लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति की है और चीनी का उत्पादन देश में 67 लाख टन कर के हमने एक रिकार्ड कायम किया है। इसी प्रकार ग्रीस नेशनल प्रोडक्ट्स में भी हमारे देश में 4.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। रेलों से माल की ढुलाई में 14.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। एक्सपोर्ट्स में भी 14 पर सेन्ट की वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु जो मुद्रास्फीति है, उसके बारे में यद्यपि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में आंकड़े दिये हैं, यह ठीक है कि मुद्रास्फीति की दर घट कर 6.9 प्रतिशत हुई है, पर अभी तक जो मंहगाई का स्तर है, उस पर घटी हुई मुद्रास्फीति का बहुत असर नहीं पड़ा है। मंहगाई से अभी तक लोगों की स्थिति डाँवाँडोल हो रही है। इस मंहगाई को मीट करने के लिए जब तक हम राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में प्रगति नहीं करते हैं, अपनी विकास दर नहीं बढ़ाते हैं तब तक हम इसमें सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं।

एक कार्य के लिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रशंसा किये बिना नहीं रह सकता। मेरे

[श्री बृहन्नारायण]

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर जिले में तेल और गैस के लिए एम० एन० जी० सी० जो कार्य कर रहा है वह बहुत ही सराहनीय है। उन्होंने हमारे क्षेत्र में सीजमिक सर्वे करने के बाद अब खुदाई करने की तैयारी कर ली है और मुझे विश्वास है कि जैसलमेर, बिकानेर, बाड़मेर जहां भी हमें तेल, गैस और पेट्रोलियम की प्राप्ति की आशा है, वहां हमें यह सब अवश्य मिलेगा। क्योंकि हमारा वह क्षेत्र रेगिस्तानी है। ईरान, ईराक और सऊदी अरेबिया में जब तेल मिल सकता है तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में भी तेल अवश्य मिलेगा और उसके लिए सरकार जो कोशिश कर रही है, उसकी जितनी प्रशंसा की जाए वह थोड़ी है।

एक बात मैं विशेष तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। यद्यपि देश की उन्नति हो रही है परन्तु विद्युत की दृष्टि से, औद्योगिक उत्पादन की दृष्टि से जो हमारा राजस्थान प्रांत है वह बहुत ही पीछे है। 17 फरवरी तक के मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं कि राजस्थान प्रांत ने 309 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर ड्राफ्ट किया। उसने यह इसलिए किया कि उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत कमजोर है और लगातार चार सालों से वहां अकाल की स्थिति चली आ रही है। इस अकाल की स्थिति के कारण राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत डाँवाँडोल हो गयी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी राजस्थान की 540 करोड़ रुपये की योजना में कटौती कर दी है और इस से हमारा भविष्य अंधकार मय बन गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के परमाणु विभाग द्वारा जो बिजली घर चलाये जाते हैं उनमें बहुत ही लापरवाही बरती जा रही है। एक ईकाई जो लगातार पांच महीने तक बन्द रही है। दूसरी ईकाई भी डंग से नहीं चल रही है

जिसके कारण जहाँ प्रतिदिन 210 लाख यूनिट बिजली का उत्पादन हो सकता था वहाँ प्रतिदिन 70 या 80 लाख यूनिट का उत्पादन हो रहा है। इस से हमारे कृषि उत्पादन को बहुत ठेस पहुंची है और औद्योगिक उत्पादन बिल्कुल ठप्प पड़ गया है। हमारे उद्योग धंधे प्रायः नष्ट हो गये हैं। यह स्थिति हमारे प्रांत की बन गयी है।

अकाल की स्थिति से जो कि लगातार चार सालों से चली आ रही, हजारों की संख्या में पशु मर रहे हैं, मनुष्य की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गयी है। अकाल राहत कार्यों में जहाँ पहले दस लाख मजदूर लगे हुए थे वहाँ अब दो लाख मजदूर ही उनमें लगे हैं। हमारे बाड़मेर और पाली जिलों में तो बहुत दुर्गति है। यह राज्य सरकार की क्षमता के बाहर है कि वह अकाल का सामना कर सके। केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने हमने मेमोरेण्डम दिया था कि 258 करोड़ रुपये हमें अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए दिए जाएं लेकिन केवल 23 करोड़ रुपये ही इस अकाल के लिए दिये गये।

16.00 hrs.

जबकि प्लड के लिए 75 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी दी जाती है, परन्तु अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए कोई सब्सिडी नहीं दी जाती—एडवांस लोन दिया जाता है। जहाँ पर इस प्रकार से लगातार अकाल हो, ऐसी परिस्थिति में मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से, कृषि मंत्री जी से और प्रधानमंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वे खुद इस क्षेत्र का दौरा करें और इस विषय पर परिस्थिति में हमको सहायता दें। हमको सब्सिडी के रूप में 100 करोड़ रुपया दें, तब जाकर हम अकाल का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। अन्यथा हम अकाल का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते।

पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम सिर्फ नगरों तक ही सीमित रह गया है। ऐसे

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पर 4 वर्षों से खगातार अकाल है, लेकिन चावल या गेहूँ आदि वितरित करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस संबंध में तुरत एककेशन ले और जहाँ-जहाँ 3-4 साल से फेमिन है, वहाँ पर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिए गेहूँ, चावल बाँटने की व्यवस्था करें यह बहुत आवश्यक है, इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न उठाया कि मुसलमानों के प्रति इस प्रकार की नीति रख रहे हैं, जिससे उन्हें बड़ा भारी नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एस०, ये तो कंपीटीशन हैं, इसमें मुसलमान 6 प्रतिशत भी आ सकते हैं और 10 प्रतिशत, 15 प्रतिशत भी आ सकते हैं। इसमें रिजर्वेशन संभव नहीं है इसलिए इस प्रकार से इस सेक्यूलर पालिसी की और सरकार की आलोचना करना ठीक नहीं है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में जो आर० एस० एस० की गतिविधियाँ चल रही हैं, यह देश के लिए घातक साबित हो सकती हैं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी आर० एस० एस० का रूप है। इसके प्रति सख्ती से कदम उठाने चाहिए। जिस प्रकार की नीति यह आसाम में अपना रहे हैं और साउथ में अपना रहे हैं, यह नीति देश के लिए बड़ी घातक है और इसके लिए कठोर से कठोर कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० और बिहार में हम डाकुओं को समाप्त करने में कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। हरि-जनों के प्रति जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं,

उसको समाप्त करने में सफल नहीं हुए हैं। हमें यह बात माननी चाहिए और डाकुओं को समाप्त करने के लिए यू० पी० और बिहार की सरकार को आगाह करना चाहिए कि इस सम्बन्ध में ठोस कदम उठाएं। आज डाकुओं की यह स्थिति है कि उन्हें राजनीतिक आदर दिया जाता है, एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० उनका आदर करते हैं। यू० पी० और बिहार में यह स्थिति आज के प्रजातांत्रिक हिन्दुस्तान में बरदास्त नहीं की जा सकती। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही आवश्यक है।

राजस्थान नहर का जो प्रश्न है, उसके निर्माण के लिए हम कितनी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसको पूरा करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 260 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाए, तब यह योजना पूर्ण हो सकती है। इसके लिए 162 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावीजन किया गया है। इसलिए इसके लिए विशेष रूप से प्रावीजन करना चाहिए, ताकि राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण हो और यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, उनकी ओर देखना चाहिए। आज आजादी के इतने सालों के बाद भी राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसकी योजनाओं में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है। इसका विकास नहीं हुआ है और अकाल की स्थिति में भी केन्द्र सरकार सहायता न करे, इससे ज्यादा दुविधा और क्या हो सकती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस समस्या को विशेष रूप से ले और प्रधान मंत्री जी इसको विशेष रूप से लें और जो लोग भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहे हैं और पशु मृत्यु का शिकार हो रहे हैं, उनकी समस्याएं हल करें। आज पीने के पानी की समस्या वहाँ पर बिकराल है, उसको हल करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

[श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर सदन में प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार (सागर) : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री जी से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की बहुत सख्त कमी है। सिंचाई के लिए लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है। इस कमी के कारण लोगों को बहुत परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले से चुन कर आया हूँ। वहाँ कृषि की सिंचाई के लिए कोई बांध नहीं बनाया गया है और न ही बिजली की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है। 33 वर्ष कांग्रेस को शासन करते हुए हो गए हैं लेकिन आज तक सागर जिले में कोई बांध नहीं बनाया गया है जिससे सागर सम्भाग की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके। यह बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शासन इस पर विचार करे। यह बहुत जरूरी है। कहने को तो आप कहते हैं कि आप सिंचाई के लिए, खेती के लिए यह कर रहे हैं, वह कर रहे हैं लेकिन सब काम कागजों पर ही दिखाई देता है। यह ठीक नहीं है। कथनी और करनी में जो अन्तर है यह समाप्त होना चाहिए। जो आप कहते हैं वह कार्यान्वित नहीं होता है उसको कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता है।

सागर जिला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। 33 वर्ष से वह पिछड़ा हुआ है। पंद्रह बीस वर्ष तक उस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय करती रही हैं, वह जीत कर आती रही हैं। लेकिन फिर भी उस जिले के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है। वहाँ कोई भी बड़ा कारखाना नहीं लगाया गया है, कोई बड़ा उद्योग नहीं लगाया

गया है। वहाँ केवल एक ही उद्योग है और वह बीड़ी उद्योग है। उस जिले में 22 प्रतिशत आबादी हरिजनों की है। रोजी रोटी के लिए वे बेचारे तरसते हैं लेकिन उनको रोजी रोटी नसीब नहीं होती है। कहने को तो आप कहते हैं कि आप हरिजनों के लिए यह कर रहे हैं, वह कर रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। 33 वर्ष से उन लोगों की दशा ऐसी ही बनी हुई है, उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। सत्युग भी उन लोगों ने देखा है, द्वापर भी देखा है, त्रेता भी देखा है। वे हमेशा ही सताए गए हैं। इन 33 वर्षों में उनकी हालत और भी खराब हो गई है। आज भी वहाँ छुआछूत का बोल बाला है। हरिजनों की हत्याएँ होती हैं, कत्ल होते हैं लेकिन कोई मुनवाई नहीं होती है। किस से कहें अपनी व्यथा कथा। जो एम० पी० हैं उनको ही उस क्षेत्र में बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं दी जाती है, चाय पानी नहीं दिया जाता है। यह उस की हालत है जो उस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आता है। उस जिले की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये, हरिजनों की ओर, गरीबों की ओर भी आपका कुछ ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उस जिले के लिए कुछ पैसा आप दें दे तो उस जिले की, उस जिले के लोगों की हालत कुछ सुधर सकती है।

आज हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, गोलियाँ चलती हैं। जैसी नगर में एक हरिजन की हत्या हो गई। वहाँ चुनाव के दिनों में पंद्रह दिन तक मुख्य मंत्री सागर जिले में रहे, सारा मंत्रिमंडल वहाँ रहा लेकिन जैसी नगर में किसी ने जाने का कष्ट नहीं किया। मुख्य मंत्री महोदय कुंवर अर्जुन सिंह बहुत दयालु हैं लेकिन वहाँ उन्होंने अपनी दयालुता नहीं दिखाई।

छठी योजना चालू है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सर्वेक्षण आर्कैड पर

काम आरम्भ किया जाना चाहिये और उसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। सागर में बीना नदी पर आज तक बांध नहीं बनाया गया है। 1964 में वह योजना चली थी लेकिन आज तक उसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। कई बार उसका सर्वे हो चुका है। 1977 में मैं एक विधायक था। तब भी योजना चली थी। सर्वे हुआ था। उसकी रिपोर्ट मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास, केन्द्र के पास आ चुकी है। लेकिन आज तक वह काम आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका है। 1964 से लेकर आज 1982 तक बीना नदी पर बांध का कार्य नहीं हुआ है। सागर जिला सागर सम्भाग जिस में टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, बीना, सागर, और दमोह आते हैं, का सबसे बड़ा जिला है। इस पूरे सम्भाग में कम से कम एक कृषि कालेज, एक इंजीनियरिंग या मेडिकल कालेज होना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां जहां से मैं चुन कर आया हूं सागर से खुरई के लिए उत्कल एक्सप्रेस और क्विंग एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को रोका जाना चाहिये जिससे लोगों को यात्रा की सुविधा हो। इसी तरह से हरी सिंह गौर सागर में पुराना विद्यालय है उसको केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की आज्ञा दी जाय।

आपने मान्यवर, जो मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का समय दिया उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

श्रीमती बिद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (खजुराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का समय दिया उसके लिये मैं आपकी आभारी हूं और मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं। तहेदिल से मैं इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करती हूं। महामहिम का अभिभाषण

हमारी सरकार की नीतियों, नीतियों उसके कार्यकलापों का प्रतिबिम्ब होता है। पिछले वर्ष हमने क्या किया, क्या उपलब्धियां रहीं, सरकार की क्या नीतियां और लक्ष्य हैं और किस तरह से उन कामों को पूरा करना चाहती है, प्रगति के रास्ते पर देश को ले जाना चाहती है, यह सारी चीजें उसमें होती हैं और उन पर प्रकाश डाला जाता है।

आपको मालूम है कि हमारा महान देश है जिसकी आबादी 70 करोड़ है, जिसमें कई तरह की भाषायें, धर्म, मजहब, रीति रिवाज और कई तरह की संस्कृतियां हैं इन सब को समेटकर चलना और इसके साथ साथ देश के अन्दर जो कठिनाइयां हैं जिनसे निपट कर के सरकार अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठा रही है वह सराहनीय है। हमारे देश में चाहे सीमा की समस्या हो अथवा असम की समस्या हो या पंजाब में कुछ अराजकतावादी तत्व जो प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियां अपना रहे हैं या महाराष्ट्र में किसानों के नाम पर आन्दोलन करने वाले लोग हैं, या गुजरात के अन्दर आरक्षण को लेकर के उपद्रवकारी हों, इन सब समस्याओं के रहते हुए उनसे निपटते हुए सरकार ने जो प्रगति के कदम उठाये हैं वह बड़े ही सराहनीय हैं।

हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़ा है। 1981-82 में महामहिम के अभिभाषण में देखा होगा कि बिजली का उत्पादन 11.3 फीसदी, कोयले का 11.2 फीसदी बढ़ा है इसी तरह से पेट्रोल, रासायनिक खाद, कच्चा तेल, कृषि उत्पादन आदि में तरक्की की है। अर्थ दुनिया में चाहे अमरीका हो, फ्रांस हो या दूसरे मुल्क हों सारी जगह बुद्रस्तीति की दूरें

[श्रीमति विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी]

जिस तेजी से बढ़ रही है उनको देखते हुए हमारे यहां कम है। मैं थोड़े से आंकड़े देना चाहती हूं जो पिछले वर्ष के हैं। अमरीका में 9.9, यू० के० में 12.1, फ्रांस में 12.1, जापान में 8.9, इटली में 21.3, ग्रीस में 24.4 और यूगो-स्लाविया में 31.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। यह जो मुद्रास्फीति की दरें बढ़ रही हैं सारी दुनिया के अन्दर.... उसको देखते हुए, पिछले साल जो हमारी मुद्रा-स्फीति की दरें 22.2 थीं, हमारी सरकार के कार्यकाल और उसकी प्रगति के नमूने ये हैं, कि आज वह घटकर 6.9 हो गई है।

हमने इतना ही नहीं किया है, हमारे देश के अन्दर जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया विज्ञान और तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में भी हमने बहुत तरक्की की है। इस क्षेत्र में हमने अपने देश का नाम दुनिया में रोशन किया है। हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों ने हमारे देश की, राष्ट्र की दुनिया के सामने जिस तरह से प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाई है, वह सराहनीय है, उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। हमारा जीता-जागता उदाहरण रोहिणी है और भास्कर-2 है। इनको भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है, इन को दर गुजर नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आज देश के अन्दर जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम कठिन परिश्रम करें। अनुशासन और हमारी दूर-दृष्टि इन चीजों को लेकर हम देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, देश की प्रगति कर सकते हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं।

आज हमारी कर्मनिष्ठ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "श्रमेव जयते" का नारा लगाया है। श्रम ही सत्य है और सत्य ही कल्याणकारी

है। हम श्रम से, मेहनत के द्वारा अपने राष्ट्र को बना सकते हैं, इसकी तरक्की कर सकते हैं। जब हम इस श्रम की विवेचना करने के लिए बैठते हैं तो हमें आत्मनिरीक्षण करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे जैसे नेता जो श्रम के लिए स्टेज पर भाषण देते हैं, वह कितना श्रम करते हैं। आज हम भाषण देते हैं उन किसानों के बीच में जो गर्मी की चिलचिलाती धूप में, जाड़े की कड़कड़ाती ठंड में या बरसात के दिनों में बरसते पानी में रात और दिन खेतों में अपना खून-पसीना बहाते हैं। क्या उनको हम श्रम की बात बताना चाहते हैं जो मजदूर सड़कों पर मिट्टी डालते हैं, गर्म-गर्म तारकोल ले कर सड़के बनाते हैं ईंट और गारा ढोते हैं, उनके लिये श्रम की बात करते हैं यह श्रम की बात उनके लिये जरूरी नहीं है हमें अपने जैसे राजनीतिज्ञों के लिए सोचना है कि हम लोग कितना श्रम करते हैं? हमारे एयर-कंडीशन्ड दफ्तरों में बैठने वाले अफसर कितना श्रम करते हैं जो 11 बजे दफ्तर में आते हैं और साढ़े 12 बजे लंच के लिए चले जाते हैं। एक दो टेलीफोन किए, एक आध चाय की प्याली पी और लंच पर चले गये। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि साढ़े बारह बजे और 3 बजे के बीच आप किसी भी आफिस के अक्स चले जाइये, वहां लोगों की महफील, लगी होगी, ताश खेलते होंगे, मीटिंग करते होंगे, यह सारे कर्मचारी इस तरह से वहां नजर आयेंगे। आज यह हालत हमारी हो रही है, उनसे क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता है कि वह कितना श्रम करते हैं। आज श्रम की कीमत घटती जा रही है, जो श्रम करता है, वह पिछे पड़ा रहता है, जो बास की चापलूती करता है, खुशामद करता है, वह आगे बढ़ता चला जाता है। इसीलिए श्रम की कीमत कम होती है।

मेरा किसी की आलोचना करने का उद्देश्य नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हमें देश को आगे ले जाना है, तरक्की करनी है, बेकारी दूर करनी है, बेरोजगारी दूर करनी है, मंहगाई को हटाना है तो बन्द करने से या चक्का जाम करने से या हड़ताल और आन्दोलन करने से समस्या का हल नहीं है। समस्या का हल तब होगा जब हम सब मिलकर एक होकर इस देश की तरक्की के लिए मेहनत करें, श्रम करें और उसकी उन्नति के लिए हम एक जुट होकर काम करें। जैसे कि इस वर्ष को हमारी सरकार ने उत्पादन का वर्ष घोषित किया है, यह उत्पादन तभी हो सकता है, जब सभी क्षेत्रों में काम करने के लिए, मेहनत करने के लिए, ईमानदारी का रास्ता हम अपनायें।

आपको ज्ञात है कि शासन ने नये बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को अपने हाथ में लिया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों और पहाड़ी इलाकों की तरक्की के लिए, पिछड़े हुए लोगों, हरीजनों और आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए और देश की गरीबी तथा बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए कई अच्छे प्रोग्राम बनाए गए हैं।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना अपना कर्तव्य समझती हूँ कि यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि पिछली सरकार की अदूरदर्शिता और अविवेकपूर्ण नीति के कारण कई मित्र देशों से हमारे संबंध बिगड़ गए थे। इस बीच मैं हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने, जो "जिम्मे और जीने दो" को महज एक नारे के रूप में नहीं देखती, बल्कि उसको प्रत्यक्ष रूप में लागू कर के सारे विश्व में शान्ति की ज्योति जगाना चाहती हैं, कई देशों का बोझा कर के और कई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग ले कर जिनमें राष्ट्र-मंडलीय

सम्मेलन भी हैं, इस देश के गौरव को बढ़ाया है। इसका फल यह है कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के साथ हमारे मित्रतापूर्ण संबंध स्थापित हुए हैं।

मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि पिछली सरकार के समय किस तरह से हमारी छवि धूमिल हो गई थी। आपको विदित है कि पिछली सरकार के विदेश मंत्री जब एक देश में गए, तो एक तोहफे के रूप में उस देश ने हमारे एक मित्र राष्ट्र पर हमला कर के हमें अपमानित किया था। लेकिन आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की दूरदर्शिता और कुशल नेतृत्व के कारण दुनिया के देश हमारी ओर दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा रहे हैं, दोस्ती के पैगाम दे रहे हैं। यह हमारी बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

इन सब बातों के बावजूद हमें इस बात को मदेनजर रखना होगा कि आज दुनिया में और विशेषकर हमारी सीमाओं पर क्या हो रहा है हमारे एक पड़ोसी देश के, जिसकी ओर हम दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा रहे हैं, किस तरह के वक्तव्य हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं। आज अमरीका से पाकिस्तान को जो नवीनतम हथियार मिल रहे हैं उन्हें हम दर-गुजर नहीं कर सकते। यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी सेनाओं को अच्छे से, अच्छे हथियार और नये से नये शस्त्रास्त्र देकर उन्हें मजबूत बनाएं, ताकि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा हो सके और हमारी आजादी कायम रह सके।

इस बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जहां पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों की तरक्की के लिए काम किए जा रहे हैं, वहां प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर भी ध्यान दिया गया है, जिसकी ओर अभी तक किसी का ध्यान नहीं था। एक वर्षवर्षी

[आमतो विद्यावतो चतुर्वेदो]

स्त्री को पौष्टिक आहार की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है। लोअर क्लास की फैमिलीज को तो छोड़ दीजिए, मिडल क्लास की फैमिलीज में भी गर्भवती महिलाओं को, या उन माताओं को, जिनके नन्हे नन्हे बच्चे हैं, उचित पौष्टिक आहार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गर्भवती महिलाओं एवं माताओं के लिए पौष्टिक आहार की व्यवस्था करने का लक्ष्य भी रखा गया है। यह कार्यक्रम बहुत दूरदर्शिता का परिचायक है। अगर मैं स्वस्थ और तंदुरुस्त होंगा, तो हमारी सन्तान भी स्वस्थ और तंदुरुस्त होगी। और अगर हमारी आने वाली संतानें स्वस्थ और तंदुरुस्त होंगी, तो हमारे देश का भविष्य भी उज्ज्वल होगा।

इतना ही नहीं, आपने देखा होगा कि इस बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने अंधेपन को दूर करने के लिए भी कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं। हमारे देश में बढ़ती हुई यह बीमारी यह अन्धापन, यह हमारे लिये अभिशाप है। इस को दूर करने के लिए जगह जगह युद्ध स्तर पर, एक रणनीति की तरह हम इसको ले रहे हैं। चाहे वह कुष्ठ रोग हो, चाहे क्षय रोग हो, एक रणनीति की तरह इन बीमारियों से निपटने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है, वह बहुत ही सराहनीय है।

मैं आप से एक निवेदन यह करना चाहूँगी कि हम गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये और पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये बात करते हैं तो हमें यह देखना भी होगा कहां कहां उस में प्रभावशाली काम हो रहा है। आज मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आई हूँ, वह छोटी छोटी रियासतों से मिल कर बना हुआ एक क्षेत्र है और वह बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ, बहुत ही गरीब क्षेत्र है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र से डेढ़ लाख आदमी आजकल दिल्ली के अन्दर मजदूरी करने के लिए भाग कर आए हुए हैं। यह स्थिति इसलिए ही रही है, ये सारे लोग जो

देहातों शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं जिस से शहरों के ऊपर केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है, उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे जो उद्योग हैं वे वे सारे के सारे उद्योग शहरों में लगाए जा रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ होना चाहिए। उद्योग चाहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के हों। चाहे प्राइवेट हों, पिछड़े इलाकों में उन को लगाने का प्रयास होना चाहिए पिछड़े इलाकों के उद्योगीकरण की तरफ हमारा ध्यान होना चाहिये। मैं पिछले वर्ष हंगरी गई थी। एक छोटा सा देश है लेकिन मैंने देखा कि वहां राजधानी में जो पहले के उद्योग थे या जो पहले की कुछ फैक्ट्रियां थीं उन के नवनीकरण का काम तो जरूर किया गया लेकिन नये जितने उद्योग या फैक्ट्रियां खोली गई वह सब देहातों की तरफ खोली गई। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि देहात के आदमी को देहात में ही काम मिलने लगा है और वह शहरों की तरफ भागने की कशिश नहीं करता, शहरों के ऊपर बोझ नहीं बनता। यह हमारी भी एक नीति होनी चाहिये। अभी हमारे सागर से चुन कर नये संसद सदस्य आए हैं, उन्होंने बहुत जोर शोर से कहा कि 26 सालों में कुछ नहीं हुआ। उन को शायद नहीं मालूम है कि सागर में एक यूनिवर्सिटी है

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आती हूँ वह बहुत ही गरीब है। वहां पर डाकुओं की समस्या इतनी बड़ी है कि जिस के लिए लाखों कराड़ों रुपया सरकार का हर वर्ष खर्च होता है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या केवल दो चार दस डाकू मार देने से इस समस्या का हल हो जायगा? हम दो मारते हैं, दस मारते हैं और पन्द्रह पैदा हो जाते हैं। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां गरीबी है, बेकारी है, आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं, कोई उद्योग धन्धा नहीं है, कोई सिंचाई के साधन नहीं है, बिजली या इस तरह की चीजें नहीं हैं जिस के द्वारा वहां उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके। और लोगों को उस में खपाया जा सके। करोड़ों रुपया डाकुओं के उन्मूलन के लिये खर्च किया जाता है। अगर

वहाँ पर उद्योग खोलने के लिए खर्च किया जाये तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि अगर आदमी को काम मिलेगा तो आदमी गलत रास्ते पर जाना पसन्द नहीं करेगा (व्यवधान) वहाँ शिक्षा की जरूरत है । (व्यवधान).....

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगी हमारे यहाँ केन नदी की एक बृहत् परियोजना बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है । केन्द्र की स्वीकृति से ही वह पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि उसमें एक से अधिक राज्यों का सम्बन्ध आता है । उस से उत्तर प्रदेश के बाँदा जिले की और हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना और छतरपुर जिलों के कई हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है ।

और इसके साथ साथ वहाँ कम से कम 60-65 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हो सकेगा । हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री की यह नीति है कि जिस योजना से हम बिजली प्राप्त कर सकते हैं उसको प्राथमिकता दी जाए । मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करती हूँ । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Prime Minister will reply to the debate on Monday after Question Hour.

As announced earlier, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 5 P.M. for the presentation of the General Budget.

16.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGER, 1982-83

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Finance Minister.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay south) : Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is no point of order.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : There is scope for revising your ruling. Shri Pranab Mukherjee is a member of the Rajya Sabha. You can revise your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Please take your seat.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : You can revise your ruling. There is no popular sanction behind the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome at any time to come to me.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I want to raise it in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR) : Sir, I have already written to you, and I wish to point out to you certain procedural lapse on the part of the Finance Minister and the Government. I wish to draw your attention to your ruling on 8th December 1981. On the 7th December 1981 the Railway Minister actually laid a statement on the Table of the House, regarding the increase in freight and fare. Fortunately, the next day you gave your ruling that it would have been more appropriate for the Railway Minister to come forward with Supplementary Demands for Grants. We welcome that. I only want to formulate this point that, as far as the General Budget is concerned, prior to the General Budget, the Minister for Communications had imposed

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

additional imposts of Rs. 100 crores by increasing the telephone rates. (Interruptions) Therefore, I would like you to make the same observation or the same ruling. The Communication Ministry and the Railway Ministry must be treated on a par. That is my point.

MR. SPEAKER : This is drawing my attention already as I have explained to you. Further more, the Government is empowered. It is only a question of..

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Propriety.

MR. SPEAKER : propriety

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a question of propriety.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a question of propriety.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The House should not be treated in a casual way.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1982-83.

2. The Economic Survey for 1981-82, placed before the House a few days ago, gives a detailed review of the current trends in the economy. I shall, therefore, touch upon only a few important aspects of the economic situation which have influenced the formulation of this year's Budget.

3. As the House is aware, when the present Government came into office a little over two years ago, the country was faced with a serious and deteriorating economic situation. (Interruptions). Gross National Product had declined by as much as 4.8 per cent in 1979-80, the infrastructure was in shambles, and prices had increased at annual rate of 23.3 per cent by the end of January, 1980.

DR. SUBRAMANIAMSWAMY: (BOMBAY NORTH EAST) : It was the Government that you brought into power.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It was against this background that, while presenting the regular Budget for 1980-81, my distinguished predecessor had informed the House that an important task before the Government was to arrest the deterioration in the economic situation and to set the economy on the path of stability and growth.

4. I am glad to say that we have gone a long way in achieving these objectives. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't interrupt.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Our Gross National Product in real terms increased by 7.5 per cent in 1980-81 and is expected to grow further by 4.5 per cent in 1981-82. The infrastructure is functioning well. Inflation is being controlled. Production of foodgrains is likely to reach a new peak this year. The industrial sector will record a growth of 8 per cent.

5. The fight against inflation has been a high priority of the Government. Any slackening of effort on this front would have undermined the very basis of our development. Inflation hurts all sections of the community, but it hurts the weaker and poorer sections the most. Inflation also hurts the development process as investment costs get distorted, and financing becomes an increasingly severe problem. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that we have succeeded in brining down the rate of inflation substantially.

6. At the end of January, 1982, the annual rate of inflation on a point-to-point basis was only 4.9 per cent as against 15.9 per cent at the end of January, 1981 and 23.3 per cent at the end of January, 1980 when the present Government took over. The declaration in the wholesale prices has occurred in a wide range of commodities, and

is being gradually reflected in the consumer price index.

7. However, the price situation requires constant vigilance, and there can be no room for complacency. The international price situation continues to be uncertain. At home, a drought or the failure of a major crop may well upset the demand and supply balance. We must continue our efforts to increase the supplies of agricultural and industrial commodities and also restrain the growth of aggregate demand. At the same time, we must ensure that anti-social elements do not disrupt supplies and the distribution net-work.

8. As I mentioned before, food-grains production is likely to reach a new peak in the current year. The kharif foodgrains production is estimated at around 80 million tonnes as against 77.4 million tonnes in 1980-81, and the prospects of rabi crop are good. Sugarcane production is likely to increase substantially and sugar production should reach a record level of over 67 lakh tonnes. Groundnut production may be 20 to 25 per cent higher than in the last year. Significant increases are also expected in cotton and jute.

9. The sustained good performance in agriculture is testimony to the hard work of our farmers, agricultural scientists, and extension workers. It also underscores the basic soundness of our agricultural strategy, which has emphasised creation of irrigation potential, greater fertiliser use, spread of high-yielding varieties of seeds, and remunerative price support policies.

10. Industrial production, which had declined by 1.4 per cent in 1979-80 recorded an increase of 4 per cent in 1980-81. In 1981-82, the growth rate will be twice as high. A large number of industries such as petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers, steel, cement, vanaspati, sugar, newsprint, caustic

soda, wagons and commercial vehicles, are expected to achieve new peak levels of production during the year. The increase in industrial production has been sustained by the concerted action taken by the Government to improve the performance of infrastructure sectors. In the current financial year, upto January, power generation has increased by 11.3 per cent. Coal production in the last two years has increased by over 17 million tonnes, and the target of 121 million tonnes for 1981-82 is likely to be exceeded. In railway, the previous record in freight loading will be surpassed and the revenue earning traffic is expected to go up to 165 billion tonne kilometres. This has been made possible by improvement in operational efficiency as evidenced, for example, by the significant reduction in the wagon turn-round time during the year.

11. Monetary and credit policies during the year continued to emphasise the requirements of meeting the credit needs for higher production, particularly in the priority sectors, while restraining the growth of aggregate demand. In order to restrain the growth of liquidity in the system, the cash reserve ratio was increased in phases from 6 to 8 per cent, and the statutory liquidity ratio was raised from 34 to 35 per cent. The Bank Rate was increased from 9 to 10 per cent and refinancing rates of the RBI were also raised. Even so, the growth of bank credit to the commercial sector during the year 1981-82 is likely to be of the order of 19 per cent which should be adequate to meet the legitimate credit requirements of productive sectors.

12. Hon'ble Members will be happy to note that the operation of our public sector banks has been further oriented towards extending banking facilities to underbanked

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

rural and semi-urban areas, and enlarging the flow of credit to priority sectors particularly to the weaker sections of society. During January-November, 1981, 2517 new branches were opened by commercial banks of which 2269 were in rural and semi-urban areas. During 1981, 22 regional rural banks were added to 85 such banks as at the end of 1980. The priority sectors now account for about 36 per cent of the aggregate bank credit as compared to about 33 per cent in 1979. The target to be achieved by March, 1985 is 40 per cent. The differential rate of interest scheme has been effectively implemented and the target of 1 per cent of aggregate credit for this scheme is being achieved by public sector banks. The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development is expected to start functioning within the next few months. I am also pleased to inform the House that the Export Import Bank of India has been established with effect from 1st January, 1982.

13. I would now like to refer to the balance of payments situation. As the House is aware, there has been a substantial deterioration in our balance of payments since 1979-80 primarily because of sharp increases in import prices, particularly of oil and oil products. Anticipating these developments, the Government made timely arrangements to negotiate a line of credit for SDR 5 billion from the International Monetary Fund under its Extended Fund Facility. This was necessary to avoid the disruption of our economy for want of essential imports and to gain time for readjustment to the new situation. This line of credit has been accepted in order to support an adjustment programme drawn from our strategy of planned development. It will help us to implement our own policies which have been sanctioned and

approved by our people and Parliament.

14. The main elements of the Government's strategy for restoring the viability of our balance of payments in the coming years are : first and foremost, an increase in the domestic production of petroleum and petroleum products, fertilizers, steel, edible oils and non-ferrous metals. These account for nearly 60 per cent of our total imports. The Government has taken necessary action to step up production and investment in these and other critical areas.

15. We must also intensify our efforts at expanding the export base and creating conditions conducive to larger exports. Exports have increased by 15.4 per cent during the first 8 months of the financial year, which is encouraging. However, in several areas, particularly in our traditional exports, such as textile fabrics, jute and tea, we are facing unfavourable world market conditions. While sustaining exports of these and other traditional commodities, much greater effort is now needed to expand those exports for which world markets are growing. In recent years, our receipts from invisibles, particularly from remittances by non-residents of Indian origin, have shown a healthy growth. This has been a stabilising factor in our balance of payments, and we must continue to provide adequate facilities for growth of receipts from this source.

16. The past two years have been years of crisis management and recovery. It is a measure of our success that the economy is now back on the rails. This provides us an opportunity to initiate further efforts for moving the economy forward and to achieve the necessary medium term adjustment. The objective of policy in 1982-83 will be to maintain the momentum

of growth and to make an all out effort to achieve the social and economic objectives of the Sixth Plan. This would call for larger investments, and a relentless pursuit of goals of higher productivity, efficiency and reduction in disparities. This is the message of the revised 20-Point Programme. The Programme identifies the areas of special thrust in which there must be no compromise on performance.

17. The tasks that lie ahead are not easy. Hon'ble Members are well aware of the evolving geopolitical situation in our region and the difficult environment in which we are functioning. While we strive to resolve the situation in a spirit of goodwill, we have to take all necessary steps to safeguard the security of the nation. This burden, which is not of our seeking, will involve sacrifices on the part of our people.

18. In the international economic sphere, there is a rising trend towards protectionism which inhibits access to markets abroad. The environment for economic co-operation has also deteriorated, and the flow of concessional resources is likely to be less than envisaged earlier. In concert with other developing countries, we must continue to press for reforms in the international economic order and to reverse these disquieting trends. However, prudent management of the economy requires that due account is taken of the present international situation in devising our economic policies.

19. The investment requirements of the economy are large and brook no delay. It is essential that we now make a determined effort to mobilise more resources for investment. Maintenance of a non-inflationary environment requires the additional resource mobilisation represents real savings in the economy. However, adequate resources for further investment in new capacities will

not be forthcoming unless we also take action to utilise the existing capacities fully. I am sure that this House will share my hope that all sections of the community would do their utmost to make this Year of Productivity a success. On its part, the Government would endeavour to provide due encouragement to promote this objective.

20. Mobilisation of resources in a non-inflationary way must be a multi-pronged effort. It is necessary to make appropriate adjustments in taxation and to ensure better tax collection. The pernicious growth of black money in the economy has been a major source of concern to the Government and Parliament. Various economic offences have seriously eroded our development efforts. In the past, we took a series of measures to fight against this menace. Unfortunately, this thrust was diluted during the period when we were out of office.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY : We shall be again.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I can assure the Hon'ble Members that our commitment to eradicate all economic offences is firm and uncompromising. I am taking steps to ensure that the provisions of law are applied vigorously and effectively combat economic offences.

21. We must also continue to adjust administered prices in line with economic costs.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE
(IDUKKI) : Antulay Trusts.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Uneconomic pricing policies in the public sector and in high priority industries result in erosion of resources for further investment and lead to malpractices by unscrupulous traders. Price adjustments carried out in the last two years have amply demonstrated the important role of appropriate pricing policies in ensuring viable oper-

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

ations, generating additional resources and reducing the scope for generation of black money.

22. One of the strengths of our economy is the fairly high rate of savings. Most of these savings occur in the household sector. We need to ensure that savers have an adequate incentive to hold their savings in financial instruments. This could play a significant role in providing more resources for investment. Over the past two years, several steps have been taken in this direction. This thrust should continue.

23. In order to mobilise private savings for public use, the Government has decided to issue two new savings instruments. The first is a Social Security Certificate which has been specially designed for the small savers. Under this scheme, an individual between the age of 18 and 45 can invest up to Rs. 5000, which will triple in 10 years. The certificate will also provide social security to his family. In the case of the investor's demise, his nominee or legal heir will become immediately entitled to the full maturity value of the certificate. The details of the scheme will be announced separately. I trust that this National Savings instrument will prove particularly attractive to large numbers in rural areas, and persons of small means everywhere.

24. The second instrument is the Capital investment Bond which is designed to attract a larger flow of private savings for public sector investment. These bonds will have a maturity of ten years and carry an interest rate of 7 per cent, free of income-tax. They will also be exempt from wealth tax, and upto Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of their first holder, from gift tax. Purchasers however will have to duly account for these investments.

25. The rate of savings that we have been able to achieve is a

tribute to the habits of thrift and good sense of our people. I have no doubt that they will take full advantage of the new opportunities and incentives that are being given to promote savings.

26. Remittances are an important source of foreign exchange for the country. They are also a manifestation of the close cultural and family ties that exist between the people of this country and the people of Indian origin abroad. In order to further encourage the flow of funds from this source, it has been decided to improve the facilities available to non-residents.

27. Any investments, without repatriation rights, made by non-residents of Indian origin, as long as it is not for transactions in commercial property and land, will be treated on the same footing as investments of resident Indian nationals. They will be allowed to invest, with repatriation rights, in any new or existing company up to 40 per cent of the capital issued by such company. They can now purchase shares of companies quoted on the stock exchanges subject to specified limits. The interest rates on new deposits of maturities of one year, and above held in non-resident external accounts will carry interest rate of 2 per cent above the rates permissible on local deposits of comparable maturities. Gifts made in India out of deposits in these external accounts will be free from gift tax. The non-residents can also invest in the 12 per cent 6-year national savings certificates which, for them, will be free from wealth, income and gift taxes. Facilities for investment in non-resident external accounts and in Indian companies will be extended to companies, partnership firms, trusts societies and other corporate bodies owned, to the extent of at least 60 per cent, by non-residents, of Indian origin.

28. I shall now turn to the Revised estimates for 1981-82 and the estimates, 1982-83.

Revised Estimates for 1981-82

29. I am happy to inform the House that there has been an all round improvement in revenue receipts during 1981-82. It is gratifying that despite significant tax concessions given in 1981-82 Budget, the receipts from income-tax are likely to be Rs. 1,520 crores as against the Budget estimates of Rs. 1,444 crores. Similarly, the receipts from corporation tax are likely to go up from Rs. 1,690 crores in Budget estimates to Rs. 1,962 crores in the Revised estimates. This increase is due to higher profits accruing to Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India following the increase in the prices of crude effected last July. The receipts from customs duties are also expected to go up from the Budget estimates of Rs. 3,833 crores to Rs. 4,140 crores in the Revised estimates.

30. As regards Union excise duties, the House will be happy to note that they are expected to go up from Rs. 117 crores to Rs. 7, 501 crores i.e. Rs. 384 crores more. This is clearly indicative of the marked growth in industrial production in the current year. The gross tax revenues are now estimated to be Rs. 15,754 crores compared with Rs. 14,668 crores in the Budget estimates. After deducting the 'States' share of various taxes, net tax revenue of the Centre is estimated to be Rs. 943 crores more than the Budget estimate of Rs. 10,537 crores.

31. Non-tax revenues and capital receipts are also estimated to show an improvement of Rs. 579 crores over Budget estimate of Rs. 12,795 crores. Market borrowings and small savings collections would be higher by Rs. 100 crores and Rs. 50 crores, respectively. The receipt from Special Bearer Bonds amounted to Rs. 875 crores in the current year against the Budget estimate of Rs. 800 crores. In addition to these receipts, there would be an increase of Rs. 200 crores in the recoveries of ways and means advances from State Governments,

and of Rs. 117 crores in recoveries of technical credits under rupee trade agreements.

32. On the expenditure side, total budget support for the Plan is estimated to go up to Rs. 10,394 crores as against Budget estimates of Rs. 9,771 crores. The Central assistance for State and Union Territory Plans, including the programmes of Rural Electrification Corporation, is being stepped up by Rs. 156 crores. A large part of this increase is on account of higher advance Plan assistance to those States which have suffered from drought.

33. In the Central Plan, outlays for railways and coal have been increased by Rs. 157 crores and Rs. 105 crores respectively. Considering the growing pace of disbursements of Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India and other financial institutions, additional Plan support of Rs. 389 crores is being provided to them in the current year. In view of the erosion in the internal resources of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, a higher budgetary support of Rs. 173 crores is being provided. On the other hand, short-falls are anticipated in Plan expenditure in certain other sectors. On the whole, the budgetary support for the Central Plan is estimated to go up by Rs. 467 crores in the Revised estimates.

34. The Budget estimates provided for non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 15,100 crores. This expenditure will also be higher in the current year due to several reasons. The provision for defence expenditure is being increased from Rs. 4,200 crores to Rs. 4,600 crores. Similarly, the provision for non-Plan loans to State Governments is being increased from Rs. 1,296 crores to Rs. 1,591 crores. This is mainly due to larger share of States out of collections from national small savings, and higher ways and means advances which, of course, are being recovered during the

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course of the year itself. The provision for food subsidy is being increased from Rs. 650 crores to Rs. 700 crores, subsidy on controlled and handloom cloth from Rs. 106 crores to Rs. 172 crores and the provision for cash compensatory support and market development for exports from Rs. 390 crores to Rs. 477 crores. Provision for technical credits under rupee trade agreements has also to be increased from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 175 crores. A provision of Rs. 91 crores has been made in the Revised estimates for contributing India's share to the increased capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Taking these and other variations into account, non-Plan expenditure in the Revised estimates is placed at Rs. 16,160 crores.

35. The total expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 26,554 crores in the Revised estimates compared with Rs. 24,871 crores in the Budget estimates. As against this, the total receipts are now estimated at Rs. 24,854 crores compared with Budget estimate of Rs. 23,332 crores. Thus, the current year is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 1,700 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER : Only ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, only..... against the Budget estimates of Rs. 1,539 crores.

Budget Estimates for 1982-83

36. The Budget estimates for 1982-83 would show that I have given the highest priority to increasing the Plan outlay. The improvement in the economic situation in the last two years gives us an opportunity to make a major thrust towards achieving the goals

of the Sixth Plan. I am providing for an outlay of Rs. 11,000 crores for the Central Plan in 1982-83. In making sectoral allocations, I have tried to emphasise the programmes for the uplift of the poor as enumerated in our 20-Point Programme as well as the investment needs of the infrastructure sectors.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You know the twenty points.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The next year's Central Plan represents an increase of 27.6 per cent over the Plan outlay of Rs. 8,619 crores in the 1981-82 Budget estimates. This, Hon'ble Members will no doubt appreciate, is a very large increase considering, particularly, the commitments needed for safeguarding national security.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Prices have also gone up.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Central Plan will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs. 7,343 crores and internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 3,657 crores. The internal and extra-budgetary resources of public sector enterprises would thus account for 33.2 per cent of the Plan outlay as against 26.8 per cent in the previous year.

39. The total of Plan outlays for 1982-83 of the States and Union Territories, including a provisional outlay for West Bengal, is placed at Rs. 10,137 crores. This represents an increase of 14.4 per cent over the outlay of Rs. 8,860 crores in 1981-82. Central assistance for the Plan of the States and the Union Territories will be Rs. 4,002 crores compared with Rs. 3,462 crores in Budget estimates for 1981-82. Taken together, the Plan outlays of the Centre, States and the Union Territories for 1982-83 will be Rs. 21,137 crores, an increase of 21 per cent, over Rs. 17,479 crores in 1981-82.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You have reduced the Plan outlay of West Bengal. Why? Only in the case of West Bengal you have reduced the Plan outlay.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: will answer while replying to the debate (*Interruptions*)

40. In line with the Sixth Plan strategy, substantial increases in outlays are envisaged in crucial sectors of the economy. In respect of crude petroleum, there has already been a substantial expansion of output in the current year. With a view to sustaining the tempo of increased production, the outlay for this sector, including refineries and petro-chemicals, has been fixed at Rs. 2,045 crores for 1982-83, which represents an increase of 90 per cent over the current year. The outlay for coal is being increased to Rs. 877 crores as against Rs. 578 crores in 1981-82, an increase of 52 per cent. In the power sector, the outlay in the Central Plan is Rs. 929 crores compared with Rs. 721 crores in 1981-82. Taken together the outlay for the energy sector, is 62 per cent higher than the current year, and constitutes 34 per cent of the Central Plan outlay.

41. The new Central power projects include installation of additional capacity of 1000 MW each at the Korba and Ramagundam super-thermal power stations. The total outlay for the power sector in the State and Central Plans taken together is Rs. 3,977 crores compared with Rs. 3,326 crores in 1981-82. Additional generating capacity of 3500 MW is expected to be commissioned during 1982-83.

42. The revised 20-Point Programme calls for intensified effort in a number of areas, which are vital for the development of the economy and for the welfare of our people, especially the weaker sections of the society. Effective implementation

of this programme will be a step forward towards the realisation of our goal of social justice. This will call for concerted effort at all levels. In 1982-83, higher outlays have been provided for several areas emphasised in the 20-Point Programme:

—a provision of Rs. 2,133 crores has been made for irrigation and Command Area Development in the Central and State Plans as against a provision of Rs. 1,830 crores in 1981-82;

—the outlay for agriculture in the Central and State Plans has been raised to Rs. 1,202 crores from Rs. 1,047 crores in 1981-82, including provisions for pulses, oilseeds and dry land farming;

—a provision of Rs. 190 crores has been made for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Central sector compared with Rs. 145 crores in 1981-82, an increase of 31 per cent. This would be matched by an equivalent provision by States. Each block will receive Rs. 8 lakhs compared with Rs. 6 lakhs in 1981-82. With this provision more than three million rural families are expected to be assisted in 1982-83.

—the provision in the Central Plan for the National Rural Employment Programme is also being increased to Rs. 190 crores. This amount too is to be matched by an equal provision by the States. This programme is expected to generate employment of about 350 million man-days in rural areas besides creating durable community assets;

—Central assistance for the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes has been raised to Rs. 120 crores from Rs. 110 crores in 1981-82. This will be supplemented by a Central investment of Rs. 13.5 crores in the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations, with a contribution of the same order by the States. The Tribal Sub-Plan will also have a

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higher outlay of Rs. 95 crores in 1982-83;

—the outlay for the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is being increased to Rs. 127.5 crores to supplement the State Plan outlay of Rs. 273 crores. This will cover an estimated 45,000 problem villages;

—a provision of Rs. 74 crores is being made for house sites for rural landless persons and Rs. 29 crores are being provided for environmental improvement of slums in the State Plans;

—an outlay of Rs. 354 crores is planned for rural electrification. About 25,000 villages will be electrified and 4.25 lakh pump sets energised in 1982-83;

—a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made to facilitate setting up of 75,000 biogas plants, compared with 35,000 in 1981-82. Likewise, the Social Forestry Scheme is being expanded to cover 4 lakh hectares in 1982-83. Apart from providing much needed fuel wood, these afforestation programmes would help prevent soil erosion and restore the ecological balance;

—the outlay for family planning is being increased to Rs. 245 crores compared with Rs. 155 crores in 1981-82. In view of the crucial role which village health guides can play in the family planning movement, the Centre has decided to fund the Village Health Guide Scheme fully;

—a provision of Rs. 120 crores has been made in the Central Plan for the health care. This will substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and accelerate national programmes for control of leprosy, T.B. and blindness, with special emphasis on early detection and treatment. A provision of Rs. 82 crores has been made in the Minimum

Needs Programme of the States for expanding rural health services;

—programmes for welfare of women would have an outlay of about Rs. 16 crores in the Central Plan which would augment the State Plan provisions. Special importance is being given to the programme of functional literacy for adult women for which a provision of Rs. 4.6 crores is being made as against Rs. 3 crores in 1981-82;

—the Integrated Child Development Services Programme is being expanded to 1000 projects by the end of the current Plan as against the earlier target of 600 projects. An additional 320 projects are proposed to be taken up in 1982-83;

—for the Adult Education Programme, the Central Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 14.25 crores in 1982-83. Major part of this expenditure is for the Rural Functional Literacy Project. In 1982-83, it is proposed to establish such projects in 75 additional districts;

—the outlay for the development of village and small industries has been raised to Rs. 340 crores in the Central and States Plans as against Rs. 315 crores in 1981-82.

43. The Central assistance for development of hill areas has been raised to Rs. 112 crores as against Rs. 92 crores in 1981-82. The Government has also recently extended to hill areas the liberalised pattern of Central assistance comprising 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan.

44. The Central Plan outlay for the transport sector, including railways, roads, ports and civil aviation is being stepped up to Rs. 1,757 crores from Rs. 1,535 crores in 1981-82. My colleague, the Minister for Railways has already informed the House about the Railways Plan for 1982-83. In order to remove congestion at ports, an intensive modernisation programme, including augmentation of

containers handling facilities and construction of additional berths, is being implemented.

45. A provision of Rs. 480 crores has been made in the Plan for 1982-83 for the various programmes of the Departments of Heavy Industry and Industrial Development, including Rs. 97 crores for the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. This also includes Rs. 84 crores for the three large paper projects at Tuli in Nagaland, and at Nowgong and Cachar in Assam. Hon'ble Members would be happy to know that the Nagaland Paper Project will be going into production shortly. Work in three public sector cement projects will be started in 1982-83. The total installed capacity for cement in the country is expected to go upto 38 million tonnes in 1982-83 as against 32 million tonnes in 1981-82.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): Half of it is stolen.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

46. The plan outlay for steel for 1982-83 is Rs. 860 crores. This includes a provision of Rs. 250 crores for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The first phase of 1.2 million tonnes capacity is expected to be completed by the end of 1985. The work of establishing transport and raw material linkages for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant project is on hand. The Plan also includes an outlay of Rs. 140 crores for the Orissa Aluminium Project.

47. For the chemicals and fertilisers sector, Rs. 507 crores have been provided, including Rs. 210 crores for the Thal-Vaishet project and Rs. 120 crores for the Hazira project.

48. The successful launching of satellites in 1981 bears testimony to the dramatic strides made by our country in space technology. As part of the space programme, the APPLE space craft was launched in

June, 1981. This is being utilised for various experiments, such as national Television and Radio hook-up, digital communication, inter-connection of computers and subscriber trunk dialling. A major objective of the Government is to harness science and technology to bring about social and economic change. An outlay of Rs. 184 crores has been provided for the Science and Technology sector in the Central Plan for 1982-83.

49. The Government attaches special importance to renewable energy sources. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has initiated several important R & D and demonstration projects in the areas of solar thermal, Photovoltaic wind, biomass and integrated energy systems. The Government has exempted the manufacture of solar energy devices from industrial licensing.

50. A notable achievement has been the successful expedition to Antarctica by our scientists. Following the collection of poly-metallic nodules from the sea bed for the first time by our ships last year, it is proposed to undertake a detailed survey in the Indian Ocean. An allocation of Rs. 17 crores has been included in the plan of the Science and Technology sector for the recently created Department of Ocean Development.

51. While I have tried to contain non-Plan expenditure for the next year, certain increases have been unavoidable. Defence expenditure is estimated at Rs. 5,100 crores as against Rs. 4,600 crores in the Revised estimates for the current year. Hon'ble Members will, I am sure, agree with me that in view of the uncertain external environment, the requirements of national defence should be fully met.

52. The provision for non-Plan loans to State Governments including

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ways and means advances is estimated at Rs. 1,732 crores as against Rs. 1,591 crores in 1981-82. Due to increase in internal and external debt, which is utilised for funding development programmes, the provision for interest will go up from Rs. 3,200 crores in the Revised estimates to Rs. 3,800 crores in 1982-83. The provision for subsidies on account of food, fertilisers, and controlled and handloom cloth is Rs. 1,270 crores. A provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made for cash compensatory support and market development assistance for exports.

53. I am also providing a lump sum of Rs. 350 crores in 1982-83 for payment of additional instalments of dearness allowance and pension relief to Central Government employees. The Government has received representations from pensioners that they should be given some relief in view of the rise in prices. In the Budget last year, my distinguished predecessor had announced some benefits to pensioners. I now propose to give further relief especially at the lower levels of pension. The minimum amount of pension plus relief will be increased to Rs. 150 per month. The minimum amount of family pension plus relief will also be increased to Rs. 140 per month. These measures will benefit about 7 lakh low paid pensioners, and 2 lakh family pensioners. I would like to add that about 85 per cent of the former category are retired Defence personnel. The House will agree with me that those who have devoted the best years of their lives to the defence of the country are deserving of whatever support we can give them.

54. The total non-Plan expenditure for 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 17,874 crores as against Rs. 16,160 crores in the Revised estimates for 1981-82.

55. As regards receipts in 1982-83, the gross tax revenues at the existing

rates of taxation are estimated at Rs. 17,614 crores compared with Rs. 15,754 crores in the Revised estimates. The State's share of taxes in 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 4,716 crores compared with Rs. 4,274 crores in the current year. The Centre's net tax revenue will, therefore, be Rs. 12,898 crores as against Rs. 11,480 crores in the current year.

56. The receipts from market loans are estimated at Rs. 3,200 crores compared with Rs. 2,900 crores in 1981-82. Small savings are estimated to yield Rs. 1,400 crores as against Rs. 1,300 crores in the Revised estimates. External assistance, net of loan repayments, is estimated at Rs. 1,669 crores as against Rs. 1,381 crores in 1981-82.

57. Taking into account these and other improvements in non-tax revenues and capital receipts, as well as the effect of changes in fare and freight rates of the Railways, and in the Posts and Telegraphs tariff to which I shall refer a little later.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
After delivering the blow.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
The total receipts for 1982-83 are estimated at Rs. 27,134 crores. The total expenditure is placed at Rs. 29,219 crores. The overall budgetary gap at the existing rates of taxation will thus be Rs. 2,085 crores.

58. Sir, before I present my tax proposals, I would like to indicate the broad objectives I have kept in view. While we take comfort in our success in reducing inflation, it is of the utmost importance that the Budget itself should not give rise to further inflationary expectations. Any large uncovered deficit beyond prudent limits is inherently inflationary. It also gives rise to adverse expectations with regard to the behaviour of prices. It is, therefore, my major concern to keep the budgetary deficit as low as feasible.

59. Another important objective is to avoid measures which would place undue burdens on the low income and middle income groups. These groups are the worst sufferers in times of inflation.

60. As I have already indicated, providing adequate incentives for increasing production and savings in the economy is a prime objective of this Budget. Larger savings and increases in productivity can significantly help moderate inflationary pressures and also generate resources for development. The buoyancy in revenue and the decline in the rate of inflation in the environment of strong agricultural and industrial growth in 1981-82 confirm this.

61. Sir, coming now to direct taxes, my first proposal concerns salaried taxpayers. There have been many representations that the income-tax exemption limit should be raised, taking account of increases in the cost of living. I cannot accept, as a principle, that income limits for exemption from tax should be fixed with reference to cost of living. Nevertheless, I believe some relief to salaried taxpayers within the lowest taxable slab would be appropriate. At present, salaried taxpayers are entitled to a standard deduction equal to 20 per cent of the salary, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000. I propose to raise the rate of deduction from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, without disturbing the ceiling of Rs. 5,000. This will give a significant measure of relief to those with salaries upto Rs. 20,000. And the loss of revenue would be Rs. 21.58 crores in 1982-83.

62. Another measure of relief seems deserved, for those at the end of their working lives. I propose to exempt from income-tax, subject to certain conditions, the encashment benefit in lieu of unavailed earned leave given to employees when they retire.

63. Taxpayers who are not in receipt of house rent allowance are

entitled to a deduction upto Rs. 300 per month in respect of the house rent paid by them. However, persons receiving house rent allowance are entitled to an exemption up to Rs. 400 per month in respect of the house rent allowance received by them. I propose to raise the monetary ceiling from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month also for those who are not receiving house rent allowance.

64. The owner of a self-occupied house is entitled to a deduction, from the annual letting value of the house, of an amount equal to one-half of the annual letting value or Rs. 1,800 whichever is less. I propose to raise the monetary ceiling of Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 3,600.

65. The annual letting value of a newly constructed house let out on rent is reduced for tax purposes by an amount up to Rs. 2,400 in respect of each residential unit for a period of five years. With a view to providing a stimulus for construction of houses, particularly for persons with relatively lower incomes, I propose to raise the monetary limit of Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 3,600.

66. I propose to liberalise the scheme of deduction in respect of long-term savings such as life insurance, provident fund contributions, etc. A deduction of 100 per cent will be allowed in respect of the first Rs. 6,000 of the qualifying savings, plus 50% of the next Rs. 6,000 of such savings plus 40 per cent of the balance. The monetary ceiling in respect of the savings qualifying for deduction is also being raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. The higher monetary ceiling in respect of the qualifying savings in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors, sportsmen and athletes, is also being raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. These incentives for larger savings will result in a revenue loss of Rs. 26.17 crores in a full year and Rs. 19.76 crores in 1982-83. It may be desirable in due course to provide a wider choice of eligible modes of savings to taxpayers. I, therefore, propose

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to extend the existing tax concession in relation to investment in notified Central Government securities.

67. I find that out of the new life insurance policies issued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, nearly 15 per cent policies lapse before the end of the following year. Such a high volume of lapses shortly after the issue of the policies is a matter of concern. It also implies that the very purpose for which the tax concession is allowed in respect of premia on such policies, which, is to promote long-term savings through life insurance, is frustrated. I propose, therefore, to provide that where a taxpayer discontinues a life insurance policy before premia for two years have been paid, no deduction will be allowed in respect of the premia if any paid under the policy and, if such deduction has been allowed, the same shall be withdrawn.

68. Under the existing incentives for stimulating savings and investment, income up to Rs. 3,000 from investment in specified financial assets, such as Government securities, units in the Unit Trust of India, bank deposits and shares in Indian companies, is exempt from income-tax. In addition, income up to Rs. 2,000 from units in the Unit Trust of India is exempt from tax. I propose to raise the ceiling of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 and the separate ceiling in respect of income from units, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. This measure will result in a revenue loss of Rs. 12.12 crores in a full year and Rs. 9.09 crores in 1982-83.

69. As a parallel measure, I propose to raise the ceiling of the value of investments in specified financial assets exempt from wealth-tax from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,65,000. In addition, the separate exemption of Rs. 25,000 provided in respect of units in the Unit Trust of India is proposed to be raised to Rs. 35,000. The revenue loss will be Rs. 1.54 crores in a full year, but there will be no loss in 1982-83.

70. At present, taxpayers are allowed a deduction, the computation of taxable income, of 50 per cent of amounts invested in equity shares of new industrial companies and companies engaged in providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses for residential purposes. The maximum investment in a year qualifying for this deduction is limited to Rs. 10,000. With a view to encouraging larger investments in such companies, I propose to raise the monetary ceiling for investment to Rs. 20,000.

71. While I have given some relief to those in the lowest taxable income range, I consider that there is scope for more progress in the tax rates for high incomes. I, accordingly, propose to modify the rates of personal taxation, so as to raise the rate of income-tax on the slab of Rs. 60,001 to Rs. 70,000, from 50 per cent to 52.5 per cent, and on the slab of Rs. 85,001 to Rs. 1,00,000, from 55 per cent to 57.5 per cent. This would yield Rs. 3.24 crores in a full year and Rs. 2.43 crores in 1982-83.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
And create more black money also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

72. Deduction of tax at source from dividends, interest on securities and other interest causes considerable inconvenience, and even hardship, to a large number of small investors whose taxable income is below the exemption limit. For the convenience of such persons, I propose to provide that income-tax shall not be deducted at source if the recipient furnishes a declaration to the payer of such income to the effect that his estimated total income of the relevant year will be below the exemption limit.

73. I also propose to provide that tax will not be deducted at source from interest paid on such securities of the Central Government or a State Government as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf.

74. The tests of "residence" in India laid down for taxation purposes result in hardship to Indian citizens earning income in foreign countries who come to India for short spells. An individual is regarded as resident in India in a year if he stays here in that year for 30 days only, and also maintains a dwelling house here for 182 days or more. As this test causes hardship to persons working outside India, who come home even on relatively short visits, I propose to delete this test of residence.

75. Under another test, persons who have been in India for 365 days or more in the four years preceding the relevant year, become resident in that year by being in India for 60 days or more in that year. In the case of Indian citizens who are employed abroad and who come to India on leave or vacation, the period is 90 days. I propose to extend this benefit also to the self-employed and those in other occupations, irrespective of their avocation abroad or the nature of their visit to India.

76. Indian citizens who go abroad for purposes of employment are now chargeable to tax in India on their foreign income, if they have stayed in India for more than 60 days that year. I propose to liberalise the provision so that an Indian citizen who leaves India in any year for purposes of employment shall not be treated as resident unless he has been in India for 182 days or more in that year.

77. I will now come to some proposals regarding foreign exchange earnings. I propose to provide some tax relief to exporters whose export turnover for any year exceeds that of the immediately preceding year by more than 10 per cent. The tax relief, to be calculated at a specified percentage of such excess turnover, would be limited to 10 per cent of the income-tax otherwise payable on export profits. The rate at which the tax relief will be calculated and the goods qualifying for the purposes of

this concession will be notified by the Central Government.

78. With a view to strengthening the competitiveness of our construction contractors who have undertaken projects outside India, I propose to exempt 25 per cent of the profits derived by them from such foreign contracts, subject to certain conditions.

79. With a view to augmenting the capital base of Indian banks engaged in banking operations in foreign countries, I propose to provide that those banks which are approved in this behalf by the Central Government would be entitled to a deduction upto 40 per cent of their income carried to a special reserve account.

80. Interest-tax levied under the Interest-tax Act forms an integral part of our credit policy. However, taking note of the escalation in costs of industrial projects, I propose to exempt scheduled banks from payment of interest-tax on the interest received by them on loans sanctioned in foreign currency for import of capital plant and machinery. With a view to improving the competitiveness of export of capital plant and machinery, I propose to exempt interest paid on credit sanctioned by scheduled banks for export of capital plant and machinery on deferred payment terms outside India.

81. Investment allowance at the higher rate of 35 per cent is granted in respect of machinery and plant installed for the manufacture of articles made with know-how developed in Government laboratories, public sector companies, recognised institutions and universities. This concession is available in relation to machinery and plant installed up to 31st March, 1982. I propose to extend this tax concession for a further period of five years.

82. Dividends received by a domestic company from an Indian company engaged exclusively or

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almost exclusively in the manufacture of specified articles are completely exempt from income-tax. Having regard to the importance of basic drugs, synthetic rubber and rubber chemicals (including carbon black), I propose to extend the benefit of this tax concession to dividends received from companies engaged in the manufacture of these articles as well.

83. At present, scheduled commercial banks are allowed a deduction in respect of provisions made by them for bad and doubtful debts relating to advances made by their rural branches. The deduction is limited to 1.5 per cent of the aggregate average advances made by the rural branches. In order to promote rural banking and to assist non-scheduled commercial banks operating in the rural sector, I propose to extend the benefit of this tax concession to them also.

84. Energy saving and protection of the environment are high priority areas. I therefore propose to allow depreciation at 30 per cent on devices and systems for energy saving, or for minimising environmental pollution or for conservation of natural resources. The list of the qualifying items will be notified in due course.

85. At present, taxpayers are entitled to 100 per cent deduction in respect of donations made to approved institutions engaged in carrying out programmes of rural development. I propose to extend this concession to donations made to approved institutions for use in programmes of conservation of natural resources.

86. Hon'ble Members will be happy to hear that I propose to place donations made to the National Children's Fund at par with donations made to other funds of national importance such as the National Defence Fund, the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, and the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

87. I consider that some rationalisation of the taxation in respect of capital gains is desirable. In the case of non-corporate taxpayers, long-term capital gains up to Rs. 5,000 are deducted in full. Of the balance amount, a deduction of 25 per cent is allowed where the gains relate to lands and buildings and of 40 per cent where the gains relate to other assets. I propose to modify these provisions so as to relate the deduction to the period for which the capital asset has been held by the taxpayer, and allow a larger deduction in cases where the asset has been held for a longer period. The aggregate deduction in respect of capital gains relating to gold, bullion or jewellery will, however, be restricted to Rs. 50,000 only.

88. There is an acute shortage of housing, and house building activity has to be given impetus. With a view to providing an incentive to taxpayers who do not own a residential house, I propose to exempt from tax long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of other assets where the net consideration is invested by the taxpayer in a residential house.

89. At present, capital gains arising from the transfer of a house used for personal residence by the taxpayer are exempt from income-tax to the extent that such gains are utilised by the taxpayer for constructing or purchasing a house for purpose; of personal residence within specified period. These conditions often lead to hardship. I therefore propose to remove these restrictive conditions.

90. Charitable and religious trusts are required to conform to the investment pattern laid down in the Income-tax Act. Any trust which has not changed over to this pattern of investment will forfeit exemption from tax from the assessment year 1982-83. These trusts have been given adequate notice to change their investment pattern and, ordinarily, I would not have proposed

any modification in these provisions. However, I find that the whole gamut of the provisions relating to charitable and religious trusts is under consideration by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission. As the Government would like to carefully consider the recommendations of the Commission in this matter, I propose to amend the relevant provisions so that such trusts do not forfeit exemption from income-tax for the assessment year 1982-83.

91. My distinguished predecessor had made an announcement in the Lok Sabha on the 31st March, 1981 that the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to the investment pattern of trust funds would be modified, so as to permit charitable and religious trusts or institutions to invest the trust funds in immovable properties as well. I am proposing an amendment of the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act to fulfil the assurance given by him.

92. While the levy of wealth-tax on agricultural property was discontinued by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, owners of tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations continue to be chargeable to wealth tax. Our experience is that the valuation of agricultural land forming part of such plantations leads to administrative difficulties, complaints of harassment and litigation. The yield from this levy is also insignificant. I, therefore, propose to discontinue the levy of wealth-tax on such plantations as well.

93. The value of tools and instruments necessary to enable the taxpayer to carry on his profession or vocation is exempt from wealth-tax up to an aggregate amount of Rs. 20,000, which appears inadequate. I propose to raise it to Rs. 50,000. I also propose to raise, from the present Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 75,000, the ceiling of the value of

conveyances, including motor cars, for the purpose of exemption from wealth-tax.

94. Stamp duty paid on an instrument relating to the gift of any property is allowed as a deduction from the gift-tax payable by the taxpayer in cases where the amount of gift-tax exceeds Rs. 1,000. I propose to allow the benefit of this deduction even where the gift-tax payable does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

95. The Hotel-receipts Tax Act, 1980 provides for the levy of a tax on the gross receipts of luxury hotels. As the levy of this tax may adversely affect the flow of foreign tourists into India (*Interruptions*). I propose to discontinue this levy in relation to the chargeable receipts of such hotels accruing or arising or received by them after the 27th February, 1982. The revenue loss would be about Rs. 6 crores.

96. The other proposals in the field of direct taxes are of relatively minor importance. I would, therefore, not like to take up the time of the House by referring to them here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Now the crux of the indirect Taxes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Hon'able Members would have noted that in the direct tax proposal I have set out, I have endeavoured to preserve stability in the tax system, while providing substantial incentives for savings. I have also rationalised the capital gains tax and provided some concessions where necessary.

98. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now turn to the area of indirect taxes. Taking customs duties first, my principal proposal is with regard to auxiliary duties of customs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Abolish them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This levy, which has been imposed on an annual basis since the 1973 Budget is proposed to be continued during 1982-83. The balance of payments position has been under pressure in recent times and will continue to be so for some time to come. However, a liberalised regime of imports has been a feature of our economic policies. This will be continued in order that investment and production, particularly in essential and priority sectors, are not hampered or slowed down. There is no strong reason, however, why those who have access to imports in a difficult situation should grudge to pay a little more. I accordingly propose to increase the rates of auxiliary duties by 5 percentage points on all categories of imports, with some exceptions.

99. I am excluding from the proposed increase in auxiliary duty essential items like crude petroleum, bulk petroleum products such as kerosene and high speed diesel oil, and some other items on which import duty rates have been adjusted in the recent past on price parity considerations. Fuller details of these proposals are available in the Budget papers.

100. My proposals relating to auxiliary duties of customs are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 290 crores.

101. In the light of the present market conditions, and the need for encouraging few selected industries, it is necessary to effect certain changes in the basic customs duties. I propose to raise the basic customs duty on cork and cork articles from 40 per cent to 60 per cent *ad valorem*; on certain categories of dyestuffs from 60 per cent to 100 per cent *ad valorem*; and on certain other categories, of dyestuffs, pigments and colours and paints and varnishes, from 100 per cent to 150 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to increase the basic customs

duty on certain items of iron and steel such as melting scrap of stainless steel and heat resisting steel, and certain categories of alloy steel excluding stainless steel and heat resisting steel, from the existing levies to 60 per cent *ad valorem*. The effective rate of basic customs duty on copper pipes and tubes, blanks and hollow bars of prescribed specifications will be increased from 40 per cent to 60 per cent *ad valorem*. The basic customs duty on polyester chips is being increased from 100 per cent to 140 per cent. These proposals are likely to result in additional revenue of Rs. 42 crores.

102. It may be recalled that in the last Budget, an effective customs duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed on imported newsprint on which there continues to be large foreign exchange outgo. The Government has received representations against this levy. I propose to convert the *ad valorem* levy to a specific total levy of Rs. 825 per metric tonne as to obviate automatic increase in its incidence on account of rising international prices. There will be no revenue loss.

103. The indigenous zinc and lead industries are facing difficulties owing to escalation of input costs, particularly of imported concentrates. In order to enable them to increase their capacity utilisation, I propose to reduce the total customs duty incidence on imported zinc concentrates from 50 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*, and that on lead concentrates from 50 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Simultaneously, I propose to increase the customs duty on imported zinc metal from 50 per cent *ad valorem* to 60 per cent *ad valorem*. In order partly to offset the revenue loss, I propose to increase excise duties on indigenously produced zinc metal, zinc scrap and zinc products by Rs. 715 per metric tonne and that on lead metal and scrap by Rs. 374 per metric tonne. The excise duty on zinc pipes and tubes will go up from 38.5 per cent to 49.5 per cent *ad*

valorem. These measures, taken together, would result in an overall loss of about Rs. 41 lakhs.

104. With a view to improving the competitive position of Indian chromite ore in the context of falling prices in the export market, I propose to convert the existing specific rates of export duty applicable to different grades of the ore and concentrates to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. The revenue sacrifice is of the order of Rs. 1 crore.

105. I also propose to fully exempt two fertilizers—Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate from customs duties. The import duty on internal combustion engines and non-interchangeable parts of such engines for manufacture of power tillers is also proposed to be reduced from 125 per cent to 50 per cent.

106. I propose to fully exempt 10 more bulk drugs imported for manufacture of life-saving drugs and medicines. Details are being notified.

107. During the past few years, the Government has been using the fiscal mechanism for accelerating the growth of the electronics industry. As a further step in this strategy, I propose to raise the basic customs duty on electronic items such as computers, calculating machines, accounting machines, cash registers and certain electronic sub-assemblies from the existing levels of 40, 50 and 60 per cent to 100 per cent *ad valorem*. On the other hand, I propose to extend the scope of the present import duty concessions to cover 45 new items of capital equipment and 13 new items of raw materials and components used by the electronics industry. The customs duties leviable on these items are proposed to be reduced from the respective existing rates to 35 per cent *ad valorem* in the case of machinery and instruments and to 55 per cent *ad valorem* in the case of raw materials and components.

The net revenue gain from these proposals is Rs. 13 crores.

108. Representations have been received that it is not always possible for units in the Free Trade Zones to export their entire production, and that a provision should be made to allow a proportion of the goods manufactured in these Zones to be cleared into the domestic tariff area. It has been decided, subject to certain conditions, to allow such removals upto 25 per cent of the production of a unit for sale or use within the country on payment of appropriate duties. Provision is being made in the Finance Bill to amend the Customs and Central Excise Acts for the purpose.

109. On the Central excise side, the levy of special duties of excise is proposed to be continued at the existing rates during the year 1982-83. The existing exemptions from the special duty are also proposed to be continued.

110. As I said earlier, my basic approach has been that additions to revenue from Central excise duties should essentially come from increased production. I am also avoiding recourse to measures which could affect retail prices over a wide spectrum of goods. I have accordingly selected only a very few items for increased taxation. In selecting these items, I have kept in view the demand and supply situation which has resulted in undue profits to trading channels, the scope for subjecting certain articles of elite consumption to a higher rate of tax, and the need to restructure the excise and customs duties applicable to certain basic industries.

111. The Government has decided to introduce a scheme of 'levy' and 'free' sale of cement, and a dual pricing policy based on this concept. Details of the new scheme are being notified by the Government separately. There has been no increase in the low

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level of basic excise duty on cement since January, 1977, even though thereafter the price of cement has increased very substantially. I propose to increase the total excise duty on ordinary portland cement, portland pozzolana cement, blast furnace slag cement and masonry cement, from Rs. 71.50 to Rs. 135 per metric tonne. The more expensive special varieties of cement will be subject to higher rates of duty. The effective total excise duty on cement produced in mini cement plants is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 100 per tonne. I also propose to impose a basic customs duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on imported cement, together with full countervailing duty. No auxiliary duty would be leviable on imported cement. These proposals will give additional revenue of Rs. 158.73 crores on the Central excise side and Rs. 39.60 crores on the customs side. The impact of the proposed increase in excise duty per bag of cement of 50 kilograms would work out to Rs. 3.175.

112. In the recent past, certain expensive electronic goods favoured by the affluent are being produced in increasing quantities. These are now subjected to a very low incidence of duty at 8 per cent *ad valorem* under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. I now propose to carve out new entries in the Excise Tariff, and subject video cassette recorders and reproducers, television cameras and video cameras, and similar goods to a basic excise duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Blanks and recorded video and audio tapes of the spool and cassette types, as also video discs are also proposed to be subject to a basic duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Recordings which are not for commercial purposes will be exempt. I also propose to levy basic duty at a higher rate of 40 per cent on electronic machines for games of skill or chance, including those used for television games and video games. These proposals would yield revenue of Rs. 3.83 crores.

113. Toilet preparations not containing alcohol are liable to Central excise duty at the basic rate of 100 per cent *ad valorem* whereas those containing alcohol attract duty under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duty) Act at only 60 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 13.20 per litre of pure alcohol content, whichever is higher. Some misuse because of these differential rates has come to notice. I, therefore, propose to raise the alternative *ad valorem* rate to 100 per cent *ad valorem* so as to place both categories of toilet preparations more or less at par. The revenue yield from this measure is expected to be Rs. 2.3 crores and would accrue mostly to the States.

114. Hon'ble Members may recall that the Textile Policy Statement of March, 1981 envisaged a review of fiscal levies on man-made fibres and yarn. While cotton will continue to enjoy the predominant position in textiles, it is necessary to encourage increased consumption of blends of cotton and man-made fibres and yarns, if we are to achieve the Plan target of even a modest increase in the per capita availability of cloth. For some time past, blended fabrics containing polyester fibre in proportions too small to impart the requisite durability and easy-care properties to the fabrics are flooding the market with stampings thereon which would mislead the public. From the point of view of better utilisation of polyester fibre, it is necessary to encourage blends of desirable proportions and discourage blends which do not really serve the intended purpose. I therefore propose to make certain changes in the fiscal levies applicable to man-made fibres and yarns. I propose to increase the duty on blended cotton yarn and cellulosic spun yarns containing up to one-sixth by weight of polyester fibre from the existing average total incidence of Rs. 1.63 per kilogram to Rs. 7.5 per kilogram. The total incidence on such blended yarns containing more than one-sixth but less than 50 per cent of polyester fibre, which seem to be desirable blends in

Indian conditions, is proposed to be reduced from Rs. 22.50 per kilogram to Rs. 11.25 per kilogram. Similarly, the incidence on blends containing 50 per cent or more but less than 70 per cent of polyester fibre is being reduced from Rs. 30 per kilogram to Rs. 22.50 per kilogram. There will be no change with regard to blends containing 70 per cent or more of polyester fibre.

115. It is proposed to increase the total incidence of Central excise duty on acrylic fibre from Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 17.50 per kilogram and simultaneously to reduce the countervailing duty on imported fibre from Rs. 37.50 to Rs. 30 per kilogram.

116. Turning to viscose staple fibre, the excise duty is being raised from Rs. 3.125 per kilogram to Rs. 4 per kilogram and the duty on polynosic and high wet modulus fibres is being reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per kilogram.

117. Acetate filament yarn which is used in the decentralised sector is not produced in adequate quantities in the country. It is proposed to reduce the customs duty on it from 125 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem* so as to facilitate imports of this yarn.

118. I do not propose to change the excise or basic customs duty rates applicable to other fibres such as acetate fibre and polyester fibre and other filament yarns such as viscose, nylon and polyester filament yarn.

119. These proposals would result in a net loss of Rs. 13 crores on the Central excise side and a gain of Rs. 12.94 crores on the customs side.

120. At present, there is no basic excise duty leviable on man-made fabrics, the incidence of such duties having been shifted to the fibre and yarn stages. These fabrics attract only additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax. While the present rate structure is progressive on fabrics having ex-factory price up to Rs. 10 per square metre, it is not so in respect of the higher priced fabrics since the

duty applicable to them is a uniform 5½ per cent *ad valorem*. There are very high-priced fabrics in this range, catering to affluent consumption, and these fabrics can well bear a moderate increase in duties. I therefore propose to introduce further progression in the rate structure in such a way that fabrics having ex-factory prices of more than Rs. 20 per square metre would attract duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*. The additional revenue from this proposal is estimated at Rs. 35 crores, which will go to the States. The proposal would also be a step towards fulfilment of the Centre's commitment to the States to increase the overall incidence of additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax, as a percentage of the value of clearances. I am sure that Parliament and the States would whole-heartedly welcome this step.

121. The overall effect of the duty changes on blended fabrics containing cotton, cellulose and polyester would be a decrease in the price of desirable blends and an increase in the price of the other less desirable blends.

122. I have included in the Finance Bill some provisions designed to achieve simplification and greater clarity in the tariff nomenclature and thereby minimise the scope for classification disputes. These measures are not designed as revenue raising exercises, but because of the changes in classifications, some revenue will accrue. The proposals cover, among others, major petroleum products, artificial and synthetic resins and plastic materials.

123. I also propose to rationalise and restructure the tariff relating to paper and paper boards, the primary objective being to exempt small scale paper converters from payment of excise duty and to release them from excise control. In order to recoup the consequent loss in revenue, I propose to raise the basic excise duty on industrial varieties of paper and paper boards by a small margin of 2½ per

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cent *ad valorem*. However, certain converted papers of high value-added categories are proposed to be subject to basic excise duty at 32½ per cent *ad valorem*. Similarly, specified articles made of paper and paper board are proposed to be brought within the purview of the tariff item but effectively restricting the levy to printed cartons and printed boxes.

124. In recent years, the scheme of input excise duty relief has been extended to cover certain specified industrial products. I propose to further extend input duty relief in respect of synthetic rubber, carbon, black and rubber processing chemicals going into the production of tyres. To make up for the revenue loss, I propose to raise the duty leviable on tyres from a total of 60.5 per cent to 66 per cent *ad valorem*. While tyres for tractors and scooters will also enjoy the benefits of the input duty relief, I do not propose to increase the final duty rates on them. As this is intended to be a balancing exercise, no credit for additional revenue is being taken.

125. As the House is aware, the administered price of aluminium metal is revised periodically, keeping in view escalations in input costs. In order to contain the incidence of excise duty, it is proposed to levy duty at specific rates. The rates would be Rs. 3,085 on electrolytic grade ingots, Rs. 3,125 on billets, Rs. 3,330 on wire rods produced by primary producers and Rs. 3,280 on wire bars. There would be no change in the rates of countervailing duties. The proposal will give some relief to the finances of State Electricity Boards.

126. As an anti-avoidance measure, I propose to add to the present *ad valorem* levy on flat glass, a specific levy at the rate of Rs. 5.50 per millimetre thickness per square metre. Effective rates of duty are

being prescribed at lower levels for different categories of flat glass.

127. The Government has received a large number of representations alleging malpractices in the biri industry, on account of the present differential rates of excise duty applicable to branded and unbranded biris. Many State Governments and Associations have urged that this distinction should be done away with. A suggestion to the same effect has also been made in a recent meeting of Labour Ministers. Taking note of these points, I propose to do away with the existing duty differential and to subject both branded and unbranded biris to a uniform composite duty rate of Rs. 3.60 per thousand. Simultaneously, the existing quantum of unbranded biris eligible for duty free clearance is also being reduced from 30 lakhs to 20 lakhs in a financial year. This would still leave self employed family units, petty shop-keepers etc. out of the tax net.

128. The general scheme of excise duty concession applicable to small manufacturers of 72 specified groups of commodities is being extended to manufacturers of asbestos fibre and yarn. Some misuse of the scheme with a view to avoiding excise duty on popular brands of aerated waters has come to notice. I therefore propose to take aerated waters out of the scope of the general scheme and devise a new scheme for it. Essentially, small manufacturers who sell their products under their own brand or trade names would continue to enjoy the benefits available under the present scheme. However, manufacturers who produce and bottle aerated waters under brand or trade names in pursuance of agreements with the owners of such brand or trade names would not be eligible for the concession. This also is purely an anti-avoidance measure.

129. The general scheme referred to earlier seems to have been similarly exploited by certain small manufacturers of synthetic organic dyestuffs. Under the present scheme, clearance up to Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs are fully exempt and an additional Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs are subject to duty at 3/4ths of the duty rate applicable to the organised sector. In view of the relatively high rate of duty on dyestuffs and the fact that techniques of production of some dyestuffs are comparatively simple, it appears there has been a proliferation of small units with consequent deleterious effects on the quality, and also on the industry as a whole and on exports. I, therefore, propose to delete dyestuffs from the purview of the general scheme. Under a new scheme which is being announced in respect of dyestuffs, very small manufacturers whose clearances do not exceed Rs. 1 lakh per annum will be fully exempt from excise duty. In the case of other small manufacturers, clearances upto Rs. 15 lakhs of dyestuffs will be subject to 50 per cent of the duty applicable to the organised sector. All manufacturers will be brought under excise control. The monetary content of the present scheme of relief is, by and large, maintained under the new scheme.

130. At present, certain specified consumer electronic goods manufactured in the small sector attract duty rates lower than the normal rates. To restrict this duty concession to genuine small manufacturers, it is proposed to restrict the scheme of duty exemption to manufacturers with total annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 2 crores.

131. With regard to the match industry, I do not propose to disturb the existing duty structure. Small manufacturers whose clearances have not exceeded 150 million matches in the preceding financial year would continue to be eligible for the concessional rate of duty of

Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes on clearances upto 120 million matches in the financial year. The concession will not be available if the matches are marketed under the labels of manufacturers who pay duty at Rs. 4.50 or Rs. 7.20.

132. As 'Hon'ble Members are aware, the Government has been using the excise duty mechanism as a powerful incentive for the growth of the cottage sector of the match industry. A number of manufacturers in the middle sector have, however, challenged in courts of law, the excise concession scheme for the cottage sector and obtained judgements in their favour. This may result in refund of substantial amounts of duty to the middle sector units. As the element of duty at the higher rate would have already been passed on to the millions of consumers any refund of such duties would only result in unjust enrichment. A provision has been made in the Finance Bill to obviate this contingency.

133. There have been some disputes in the recent past regarding the determination of assessable values of excisable goods from a given cum-duty price resulting in considerable litigation. This has resulted in locking up substantial amounts of revenue. It is proposed to suitably amend section 4 of the Central Excises and Salt Act to make it clear that in computing the amount of duty of excise deductible from the cum-duty price, the effective amount of duty of excise payable on the goods under assessment shall alone be taken into account. This amendment is being given effect to, retrospectively from 1st October, 1975.

134. It has been the long-standing practice to charge excise duty on goods used for captive consumption within the factory where they are produced. Some doubt had, however, been cast on this position as a result of judgements of some

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High Courts, which interpreted certain provisions of the Central Excise Rules to hold that duty could not be collected on such goods as they had not been 'removed' from the factory. A number of manufacturers have also obtained stay orders from courts based on the same grounds. The matter has been taken up in appeal. Nevertheless, in order to place the position beyond doubt, the relevant Central Excise Rules have been suitably amended. A provision has also been included in the Finance Bill so that these amendments will have retrospective effect and the collections of duty made in accordance with the existing practice will also be validated.

135. As the House is aware, 1982 has been designated by the Prime Minister as the "Productivity Year". With the improvement in infrastructural facilities, it is hoped that industrial production would register further growth in the current year. The fiscal mechanism could be judiciously deployed in furthering this objective. With this in view, I propose to formulate a scheme of excise duty concession for increased production of goods during the period of 12 months commencing on the 1st March, 1982 and ending on the 28th February, 1983. The scheme would cover 38 tariff items including some basic raw materials, other important industrial inputs and certain finished products. Some of the items are caustic soda, fertilisers, synthetic resins, steel ingots and steel products, internal combustion engines, wires and cables, two and three wheeled motor vehicles, light and heavy commercial vehicles, tractors, railway wagons man-made fibres and filament yarn, tyres and writing and printing paper. A full list may be found in the Budget papers. The benefits of the scheme would accrue only in cases where the production in the 12 months period referred to above exceeds 1.10 per cent of the production during the base period, namely, the 12 months ending on the 28th Feb-

ruary, 1982. The duty concession would be 1/5th of the total amount of duty paid on the excess production computed, as explained earlier, in respect of goods carrying basic excise duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* or less, and 1/10th of the duty in other cases. The amount so computed for the whole period would be given as a credit which may be utilised for payment of Central excise duty during the financial year 1983-84.

136. The scheme will apply also to small scale manufacturers, who actually pay duty. It is proposed to ensure that those small scale units which are eligible for the benefits of the relevant excise duty concession schemes and are within the respective cut-off points during the year 1981-82, would continue to be eligible to the said benefits in 1983-84, even if they produce and clear goods in excess of the eligibility limits in the Productivity Year.

137. I am sure that industry will rise to the occasion and respond to this generous gesture of the Government and achieve new peaks of production. Since the Government would also be a beneficiary of the higher production in the shape of increased collection of excise duties, I do not propose to take any amount as revenue loss on account of the proposed concession.

138. I have already referred to the need to minimise the impact of my proposals on the middle and poorer sections of society. I propose to go further and give some concessions on articles of special interest to these sections. I propose to partially or fully exempt from excise duties several articles of common consumption. Some of these products are of interest to the student community, some are of general utility, yet others of interest to the disabled and one in the interest of horticulture. I propose to fully exempt from excise duty, pencils, erasers, pens including a ball point pens and refills, laboratory glassware, enamelware, thermos flasks and parts,

water coolers, candles, tooth brushes, spectacles.

Mr. SPEAKER: Does that mean the glasses.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
.....and spectacle frames, one day alarm clocks, domestic water filters, handpumps, Braille typewriters, invalid carriages and helmets.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
But you have not exempted paper: What is the use ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Further, I propose to reduce the basic excise duty on specified fruit and vegetable preparations from 15 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to increase the present value limits of Rs. 15 per pair of footwear for eligibility to full duty exemption, to Rs. 30 per pair. Lac is also being exempted. In order to reduce the packaging cost involved in the sale of milk in laminated paper packs, I propose to exempt from excise duty low density polyethylene film and paper to be used by the Indian Dairy Corporation for the manufacture of such paper packs. This measure should enable larger marketing of milk in paper packs which have a longer self life, and also help in the fuller utilization of surplus milk produced in flush seasons.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What about smoking pipe. What is the use ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Don't worry. Something more.

139. At present, mopeds of engine capacity upto 75 cc bear a reduced rate of excise duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. This fuel-saving personalised conveyance is becoming increasingly popular particularly in urban and semi-urban areas. I propose to extend the concession to mopeds of engine capacity upto 100 cc which are expected to be more fuel-efficient.

140. I had referred earlier to certain adjustments of excise and customs duties consequent on a review of the fiscal levies on man-made fibres and yarn. The production of blended cloth in the handloom sector is at present around 12 million metres. In order to enable the handloom sector to register faster growth, I propose to fully exempt from excise duties ployester blended fabrics woven on handlooms from processing stage duties, if they are processed in factories set up by State Handloom Development Corporations or Apex Co-operative Societies approved in this behalf by the Central Government. This concession involves a revenue loss of Rs. 4 crores. I also propose to exempt metallised man-made filament yarn from the whole of the excise duty considering its use in saris and the like. The value of this concession is about Rs. 1 crore.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
We know what that is for.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
These excise duty concessions I have just referred to entail a total revenue sacrifice of Rs. 13.77 crores in a full year.

142. Where the changes are to be made by Notifications effective from 28th February, 1982, copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

143. My proposals will yield a net sum of about Rs. 196.18 crores from excise duties and Rs. 591.95 crores from customs duties. The yield from duties under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act will be Rs. 2.30 crores in a full year. Taking all the proposals together, the net accrual to the Central exchequer in a full year will be Rs. 487.60 crores and that to the States will be Rs. 102.23 crores.

144. I now have something to say on behalf of my Hon'ble colleague, the Minister of Communications.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): He is so shy.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

As the House is aware, postal services have been extended over the years throughout the country. There are over 1,4,000 post offices. The service is highly employment intensive, with more than 5.6 lakh employees including extra-departmental staff. Salaries and wages there fore constitute a major part of the operating expenses of the Postal Department. The postal service are presently under-priced and the rates are inadequate even to meet the direct cost of several services. The grant of additional instalments of dearness allowance, and increases in other operating expenses, add significantly to these costs. A revision of tariffs for some postal services has therefore become unavoidable. Accordingly, it is proposed to raise the rate for printed post cards from 20 paise to 25 paise, letter cards from 25 paise to 35 paise and envelopes of the lowest weight slab from 35 paise to 50 paise (*Interruptions*) There will be no increase in the rate of the ordinary post card which is generally used by the common man, even though this service involves an annual loss of about Rs. 20 crores.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:
Other things are being used by Tatas and Birlas.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
The tariff for book-post article is also proposed to be raised from 25 paise to 30 paise. The postage for a registered newspaper has remained at the very low level of 2 paise for many years now. It is proposed to fix it at 5 paise for a single newspaper, with suitable adjustments for higher weight slabs. Even after this revision, the newspaper service will be subsidised to the extent of Rs. 7 crores a year.

145. A memorandum showing the proposed tariffs is being circulated along with the Budget documents. The changes would take effect from a date to be notified after the Finance Bill is passed by Parliament. The revisions proposed are estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 35.33 crores in a full year and about Rs. 26 crores in 1982-83.

146. I had mentioned that the budgetary deficit at the existing rates of taxation would be Rs. 2,085 crores. The tax measures proposed now, taken together with the reliefs and concessions are estimated to yield net additional revenue of Rs. 470 crores to the Centre and Rs. 63 crores to the States during 1982-83. Besides, the States will get an additional revenue of over Rs. 2 crores from the increase in the duty on medicinal and toilet preparations. I am taking credit for Rs. 250 crore as receipts from the Capital Investment Bonds which I referred to earlier. This would leave an uncovered deficit of Rs. 1,365 crores in 1982-83, which is substantially lower than the estimated deficit for the current year.

147. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have set forth a framework of policies with a view to encouraging higher savings, investment and production in the economy. Plan outlays are being stepped up substantially, particularly for sectors emphasized in the 20-Point Programme. Adequate provision has been made for national security. Despite these commitments, the budgetary deficit has been contained within reasonable limits. To achieve this a measure of resource mobilisation was inescapable. I have however, taken care to see that resources are raised without building new inflationary pressures. In particular, I have tried to avoid placing burdens on the low and middle income groups. The Budget constitutes a challenge to all those who are associated with the implementation of our development plan. It is an invitation to farmers, industry and labour for higher productivity; to the trading community for ensuring healthy marketing and distribution; and, indeed, to all our people, soldiers and civilians, to march forward shoulder to shoulder in the twin tasks of national development and defence.

148. Sir, I now commend the Budget to the House.

8.40 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1982*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1982-83.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central

Government for the financial year 1982-83.

The motions was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Bill 1982 has been introduced. The House stands adjourned till 11 a. m. on 1st March, 1982.

18.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 1st March 1982/Phalguna 10, 1903 (Saka).

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.