

(श्री रामविलास मुत्तोवार)

अपनाई गई तो आने वाले पीढ़ी हमें आफ नहीं करेगी, राष्ट्र का चरित्र गिरेगा।

(v) Demand for releasing more water in canals for integrating the drying crops in Kota and Boondi (Rajsthan).

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोटा व बूंदी जिले (राजस्थान) की रबी की फसलें नहरों में पानी न छोड़ने के कारण सूखने लग गयी हैं। कोटा के चम्बल बांध से दाहिनी व बाईं मुख्य नहरों में कोटा-बूंदी जिलों की फसलों को पानी देना बन्द किया हुआ है। नहरों की टेल पर तो बीज बोने तक के लिए पानी मुहैया नहीं कराया गया। शेष भूमि पर अभी तक केवल एक पानी मुश्किल से पहुंच पाया है, जिसके कारण फसलें सूखनी आरम्भ हो गयी हैं। मध्य प्रदेश को पानी देना बताकर कोटा और बूंदी जिले में नहरों को काफी समय से बन्द किया हुआ है ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति में जब कोटा व बूंदी जिले के चम्बल मिश्रित क्षेत्र में पानी के अभाव में फसलें सूख रही हैं, सम्पूर्ण उपलब्ध पानी प्राथमिकता पर कोटा बूंदी जिले की फसलें को दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(vi) Need to amend the Forest Act, 190

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वन-अधिनियम 1980 के प्राविधानों के तहत निर्धारित नियम एवं उपनियमों के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्य जैसे सड़क, पेयजल योजना, विद्युतीकरण, पुल निर्माण, भवन निर्माण के कार्य लगभग ठप्प पड़ गए हैं। अधिनियम के पारित होने से पूर्व के वर्षों में स्वीकृत या अधिनियमित कार्य भी रुक गए हैं। मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के जनपद अल्मोड़ा एवं पिथौरा-

गढ़ में सन् 1976-80 के मध्य स्वीकृत दर्जनों निर्माण कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के अभाव में रुके पड़े हैं। 1981-82 में स्वीकृत मोटर मार्गों आदि के प्रस्ताव अभी भी संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण के बाद राज्य सरकार तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में नाम भूमि के अलावा ममस्त बेनाप भूमि 1983 के एक नोटिफिकेशन के अन्तर्गत सुरक्षित क्षेत्र मान लिया गया है। गरीब लोग मकान बनाने के लिए भूमि नहीं पा रहे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में संबंध एक व्यापक आक्रोश एवं असंतोष पैदा होता जा रहा है। लोग वनों की सुरक्षा के प्रति उदास हो रहे हैं। इस सब का दुष्प्रभाव हमारी वन संवर्धन नीति पर पड़ रहा है। जनता के महयोग के बिना वनों को बचाना व मम्बन्धन असंभव है।

मेरा आग्रह है कि बतमान अधिनियम को संशोधित कर लिया जाए। केवल रिजर्व वन के संदर्भ में ही निर्माण कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का अनुमोदन आवश्यक होना चाहिए। अधिनियम के प्रभावी होने से पूर्व के स्वीकृत कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति आवश्यक नहीं होनी चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति प्रदान करने के संदर्भ में प्रक्रिया को अति सरल बनाना आवश्यक है।

नियम इस प्रकार के निर्धारित होने चाहिए कि मम्बन्धन प्रक्रिया में तीन माह में अधिक का समय न लगे तथा जिस भूमि में पेड़ न हों, उसके संदर्भ में केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति लेना आवश्यक न होवे।

12.20 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1984-85 —
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we resume further discussion on the Budget (General). Shri Vairale,

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, when I started my speech, the house was adjourned and so, I hope, I will be given full time to-day.

Firstly, I must thank our Minister for Finance.

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is for yesterday and to-day also.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Yesterday, I took half a minute only.

MR. SPEAKER : And then you were asked to continue to-day.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Anyway, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a really balanced and progressive budget

We have been discussing this budget in this House and quite a few friends participated in the debate. We have also gone through various reactions after the budget was presented in this House. These reactions can be categorised under three heads—(1) the criticism from the Opposition Benches, (2) the criticism and reactions of the industry in this country and (3) the criticism and reactions of the people who are concerned about the tax management in this country.

As far as the first criticism from the Opposition is concerned, I think the Minister of Finance will not mind if I describe him that he was very unkind to the friends sitting in the Opposition. Since long they were waiting for an opportunity for some additional weapon with which it would have been possible for them to beat the ruling party. Everytime and, of course, almost all days, their wholetime activity is this. I do not blame them for that. But, he was unkind not to give them enough handle to criticise the ruling party. While criticising, the Opposition has many inherent advantages. On one hand they can criticise the budget by going to the extreme right and on the other hand they

can criticise that by going to the extreme left. There are also some friends who do not know whether they are in the Right or in the Left or in the Middle. Even then, some of them do not even know where they are really standing. The only thing that they know is that they are sitting in the Opposition now. Their main criticism of the budget has been that this is an election budget. Well Sir, I think our friends should not grudge if this is an election budget. I would concede that even if it is an election budget, — we are not sorry for it. We know that this is an election budget in a sense that this has only tried to fulfil the assurances which we had given in our Election Manifesto. That is the exact purpose and that is the only purpose for which we are sitting here. If we do not fulfil our election promises, then, I do not think that we have any business to sit here on the Treasury Benches. And, if we try to implement the promises given in our Election Manifesto, surely, this is an election budget and, I have no doubt that whatever our Opposition friends may say, the people in general in this country are very happy about the way the budget has been presented.

12.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Again there was some criticism that it was a miserly budget. I do not know, because as we are situated in reference to our political situation the combinations in political parties are very different. In the same party you find extreme rightists and socialists. So, they do not see eye to eye on many matters, namely, industry, finance, centralisation and decentralisation of industry. But politically they have to sit together. Therefore, it is bound to happen and, as such, many a time their criticism cannot be understood properly.

Another criticism that was made about the budget was that there was no attempt at resource mobilisation. I do not understand what do mean by this,

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They probably had expected the government to come out with very heavy taxation so that it could be used as a weapon against the government whereas for government it is but necessary to try to keep the balance while presenting the budget.

Then there is criticism from the industry. In this regard I must say that our industry on the one hand are trying to project themselves as most modern people saying that they want modern technology and everything modern except their economic practices. In outlook, I am afraid, they are still in medieval age. I will give one example. I am glad that many concessions have been given to textile industry. Today's general picture about the textile industry is that it has more or less become much sick. Sir, there was criticism in the House when we took over mills in Bombay. If we had not taken them over again there would have been criticism that we were not attending to the people who were going to be unemployed because of the closure of the mills. There is a history of the textile industry in this country and it is a peculiar history. It is an old history. Textile industry in this country earned huge profits but they never tried to pump it back into the industry to make it more modern and profitable and all the profits they diverted to something else and the net result today is that the industry is in trouble.

Sir, again there is criticism since last year about not going compensation for expenditure advertising and other expenditure. I have tried to study the problem and my information is that as far as this expenditure on advertising and other things is concerned for every rupee that was spent on advertising government used to pay 80 naya paise and the advertisers used to pay only 20 naya paise and because there was concession, so at the cost of tax exemption they wanted to publicise. Well, their argument is if we want to grow, there must be sufficient publicity. I agree. But they

must prove their credentials. When we see a whole page of advertisement about tractors and such things in English Press and glossy magazines we do not understand its relevancy. I do not know what percentage of peasantry in this country reads these English newspapers with advertisements of tractors and oil engines and things like that. In the same way, there are many cases. Today advertising has become an industry in our country.

I think there is a turnover of more than Rs. 400 crores as far as this industry is concerned. But they should not make so much out of the fact that Government is not allowing them these sorts of wasteful expenditures. If they are more careful, I think, in future it is not impossible that Government may reconsider its stand. In regard to these advertisements there is a recent trend. Substantial contribution for the advertisements is coming from the foreign companies and the multinationals.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Madhusudan Vairale, I just want to know what is the reason why these people give advertisements to these papers which are not available to, or rather, not being read by the general farmers ?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Well, Sir, I am myself trying to evaluate the reasons. One possibility could be that they happen to be common people common and mutual interest of his business houses and there are so many common firms. I could be a Director in an engineering company and at the same time I could be a Director in a Publishing company Or, I may be a Director in a Tractor company or my daughter-in-law may be a director in some Chemical company or Steel company. It is a situation which we find generally in this country. Hardly they have put their own funds in the industry. They might have put funds which may amount to 10 per cent of total investment in the company and all the remaining investment comes from financial institutions, from small shareholders,

from Government and commercial banks etc. So they have also to be thankful to society in general and Government in particular that in order to have proper growth of industry in this country quite a few concessions are being given. Then again, some industrialists complained about inflation. I would like to draw their attention to one fact. May be there are so many factors causing inflation. But, Sir, there is one important fact which can cause inflation. That important fact is that if every industrialist does not invest more and more in creating new factories; more commodities are not produced; and if more commodities are not produced that also can be a cause of inflation. They conveniently forget the recent economic trend which is noticed in the United States of America. There are some industrialists in this country to whom the United States of America happens to be friend, philosopher and guide. There are after that model and they think this is the most modern thing in the world. But they perhaps forget that even in America people giving slogan of forum of free enterprise have come to adopt more and more, in a progressive manner, to restrictive trade practices. Last year only President Reagan has come out with an order that not more than 20% imported cars will be allowed inside America. So this is the situation. This is the pattern of forum of free enterprise. In this country the people who appreciate that philosophy try to criticise our budget, our financial approaches, from that point of view. So, it is time they are reminded of this fact that even in that so-called capitalist society these restrictive practices are being adopted in a more and more progressive way.

Now, as far as international economy is concerned, well we may be thinking, we are thinking and we are much more concerned about the possibilities of nuclear war. But at the same time, we have to give some attention to this economic aspect also. Though America; Japan, West Germany and South Korea appear to be very

close friends, I would point out that they are also having cold war amongst themselves as far as financial and economic matters are concerned. Many of them are trying to dump their products in our country by lowering the prices of their products and particularly, this is true in the field of shipping, it is true in field of textile machinery, it is true in the field of steel and we shall have to find out the reason for trying this kind of dumping, of their products in our country. They are prepared to suffer losses for five or ten years because they want to create a potential market for their products for the coming, 20 years. They are prepared to suffer losses temporarily for five or ten years so that they can double their profits during the next 20 years. Therefore, I would reiterate that while planning the taxation measures, particularly on the customs side, the hon. Finance Minister has given due consideration to this fact and and I am glad he has come out with proper measures in the budget.

Now, my second point is this. The general tone of the discussion, particularly by our friends on the opposition benches, is that as if we have not progressed at all and the tendency is generally not to believe the figures which are usually given by the Government. In this regard, I would like to point out something which is indicative of the prosperity. Whether prosperity is coming. This is the question posed by my friends sitting on the opposite side. May be it is coming with a much lower speed, but, no doubt, there are signs that prosperity is coming and they do not believe this, apart from the fact whether prosperity is coming or not, because they always feel that Government's figures cannot be correct. I will quote from the survey undertaken by a non-Governmental agency which was published in the papers which are not always so favourable to the Government. As far as the metropolitan cities are concerned, there is a hue and cry. Now, particularly about the metropolitan cities in this country, I may point out that a majority of Member of Parliament do not

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belong to the ruling party. They belong to the opposition parties. What is the trend in these metropolitan cities? I will just quote some facts here.

"A study of the four major metropolises in 1982 showed that 45% felt they were better off than five years earlier, and another 42 per cent felt their income level was the same. Optimism regarding the future infects the majority: 54 per cent felt their spending power would improve over the next five years, and very thought they would actually be worse off than before."

These are the indications given in the report by a private agency and not the Government agency.

"There is other evidence too to support the claim that people now have more money in their pockets. Till five years ago, the annual investment in new company shares and debentures totalled barely Rs. 100 crores a year. That figure has now jumped virtually overnight to Rs. 1000 crore and numerous companies who earlier counted their share holders in thousands now do so in lakhs."

I would now draw the attention of our friends to this fact. Shares are purchased mainly by middle class and lower middle class people. The people in the higher brackets float their own companies and become their Directors etc. In this context, I would like to point out, subject to correction, that there are only 70,000 people who show their income more than Rs. ten lakhs per year. There would, of course, be others who would be having properties worth crores and lakhs of rupees, but they may or may not be in this bracket.

There is no doubt that our country has gone towards prosperity during the last few years and it would be clear from

this indication, and I quote from *India Today* of 15th February, 1984 :

"There is no disputing the fact that the middle class—defined by both income levels and life styles aspirations—now constitutes a much broader band in any statistical ordering of the total population."

Again, I will give one more example. Because of our large investment in various sectors and because of our untiring efforts, a new class of consumers has emerged in the country, and I will again quote :

"There was a time not long ago when the prospective customer was the salaried middle class; company executives, senior civil servants, the armed forces. But these have given way to a more spendthrift society made up of such unpretentious tradesmen as panwallas, small businessmen, the growing armies of the self-employed, exporters, even taxi operators, and the more status-conscious professionals like doctors and lawyers. Small scale entrepreneurs alone have quadrupled in the last decade—from 1.4 lakhs to 6 lakh—giving a powerful new impetus to consumer demand."

Then, investments in other fields have given a tremendous impetus in the direction of prosperity. In this context, again I would like to quote :

"Even basic investments by the Government, in such things as electricity and roads, have begun to have a pay-off for consumer goods manufacturers. In the early 1960s, only 22,000 of the country's 575,000 villages were electrified. Now the number totals 3 lakhs creating a vast market for electric fans, TV sets and kitchen appliances. The road network has similarly expanded over the years and trebled

in total length to 1.6 million kilometers. With even remote villages now linked by road, the two-wheeler market has become truly national, and led to the most spectacular growth in demand among all consumer goods items. Even the lowly bicycle has made rapid strides forward, and the country's annual production of around 5 million bicycles is next only to China's. Such development is likely to continue in the next 20 years."

Are all these not signs of emerging a prosperous India?

Now, I would quote some figures in the field of production. There were some hon Members in this House who criticised the introduction of colour television in India. At that time they forgot that they were opposing the emergence of modern technology in the country. I will give figures for three fields. At one time, refrigerator was considered to be a luxury; it is not so now. The production of refrigerators in 1961 in this country was 11,000.

In 1981, Television production was 219,000 in the country in 1975, it was only 97,000; in 1982, it was 570,000. The projection of the Ministry is that the production in this field would be much more.

Take the case of two-wheeler. This vehicle is not required by wealthy people; this is not concerned with blackmarketeers; this is not concerned with the people who are not in the habit of paying tax; this is concerned with the middle class, with the workers and also villagers. In 1965, we were producing only 45,000 two-wheelers; in 1980, we produced 310,000; in 1985, the production will be 1,000,000 two-wheelers will be produced. What is the significance of this?

Then take the case of man-made fabrics. The *per capita* production in 1961 was 1.2 metres and in 1981 it was 5.0 metres—five times increase; and this is

required not for rich people.

They have provided Rs. 11,858 crores for the schemes concerned with the rural area and Rs. 758 crores for the schemes concerned with the agricultural area. During Question Hour a point was raised. The real question will be that of implementation. There are many people in this country who are not interested in implementing schemes deliberately or may not be deliberately, but the result will be the same.

Today there is a discussion about Centre-State relations. If more autonomy for non-implementing these programmes is considered to be a virtue, I think it should be discouraged; and government will have to see that the schemes are implemented by the States. Through all this exercise, the government is trying to create a short of balance in our economy. In other words, they are trying to remove the imbalances in the economy. These imbalances are in many forms. One of the forms is the regional imbalances. I come from Maharashtra. People think that this is industrially the most progressive State. Except on the west coast and a few cities in the west coast region, the remaining Maharashtra is not industrialised. Take the region of Vidarbha which I represent. Fortunately, the Government of Maharashtra have appointed a committee to assess the regional imbalances in the State of Maharashtra. Today, the budget will be presented in the Maharashtra Assembly. I do not know what is going to come out from that budget. I would request the Central Government to give advice to the State Government that while calculating imbalances in the fields of region, they will calculate the imbalances in the public sector and the private sector. I have written a letter to the Finance Minister of Maharashtra requesting him that the imbalance should be calculated in the public sector because it is 100 per cent government investment both by the Centre and by the State. The imbalances should be calculated in the private sector investment in the same way as they are cal-

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culated in the public sector.

The private sector people get 90 per cent from other agencies, they invest only 10 per cent from their own pocket. So, that also has to be calculated. Then, again they must not forget to calculate the imbalances in the investment in the cooperative sector because in the cooperative sector again 90 per cent is from the Government and 10 per cent by shareholders—I will not give you the details—but through you I would like the Central Government also to look into this matter. But let it not become a political issue and it should be ensured that these imbalances in Vidarbha are removed. While establishing public undertakings they should also see that public undertakings are distributed to backward area of Vidarbha and that there is some sort of regional balance while establishing new public undertakings.

I again congratulate the Finance Minister and I thank you for the time given to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken thirty minutes. Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi.

AN HON MEMBER : What about me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you. All the Members present here will be called. The ruling party time is still there : Therefore, everyone of you shall be called.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivendrum) : What about me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is always there and you will be called. You only wanted that you should be called today. You must give that discretion to me to call you any

time. I will call you. You will get a chance.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Yesterday when I was to speak you called Mr. Poojary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right I will call you. All of you will be given a chance. I will give you a second chance.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not record anything. Yes, Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi now.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (मजुराहो) : हमके पहले कि मैं बजट का समर्पण करूं और अपने बिल मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूं, उसमें पहले जो कम गान को प्रभाव में घटना घटी है मंत्रपूव मुझ मंत्री श्री दरबाग मिह पर त्रिम तरह में कानिमाना हमना किया गया है वह बहुत ही अनोपनीय और निन्दनीय है, मैं जोरदार जम्दों में उसकी भस्मना करती हूं और भगवान में प्रार्थना करती हूं कि श्री दरबाग मिह दीर्घायु हो, और ऐम अरात्रक नत्वों पर सरकार से कड़ी निगरानी करनी चाहिये और बहुत मन्नों में उनके गाब पेश आना चाहिये।

अब बजट का समर्पण करते हुए मैं बिल मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने जो बजट रखा है वह हमारी नीतियों के अनुरूप ही है। हम समाजवादी समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम ग्रामों की तरफ जाये, हमारा ध्यान ग्रामों की तरफ जाय जहाँ 80 फीसदी जनता रहती है, उनके उत्थान में ही देश का उत्थान है, उसकी तरक्की में देश की तरक्की है और उनके आर्थिक विकास में ही हमारी आर्थिक नीति सुदृढ बन सकती है।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिये जो एक बहुत बड़ी पूंजी जुटाई गई है यह कदम मराहनीय है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम, मैं नम्रतापूर्वक सभी लोगों से कहना चाहती हूँ, यह किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या किसी पार्टी का प्रोग्राम नहीं है बल्कि एक राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम है और इसके लिये हमें सब की चाहे उधर के बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यगण ही या इस तरफ बैठने वाले हों चाहे बिधानसभा में विरोध-पक्ष के या शासन पक्ष के सदस्यगण हों, चाहे स्वायत्त शासन में पंचायतों में लेकर म्युनिसिपैलिटी, नगरनिगम के हों जहाँ भी राजनीतिक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, सब की इच्छा है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनायें। हमें हमारे देश की सफलता है। इसको सफल बनाने के लिये हमें बड़ा परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा। इससे देश के गरीबों की बेरोजगारी हटेगी, भूमिहीनों के लिये भूमि, बे-बखारों के लिये घरबार, तथा निर्गमनों के लिये सहारा मिल सकेगा। ऐसे वर्ग चाहे हरिजन हों, आदिवासी हों पिछड़े वर्ग के हों, अल्पसंख्यक हों, सब की तरक्की हममें निहित है। हमारा निवेदन है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में सब का सहयोग होना चाहिये।

अपनी प्रधान मंत्री को हम बधाई देते हैं। उन्होंने प्राथमिक विकास के लिये एवं प्राथमिक स्व-रोजगार का प्रोग्राम बनाया है जिसके अन्तर्गत हम प्राथमिकों का विकास कर सकेंगे। प्राथमिक सुरक्षित नव युवक बेकारों को काम देकर उन्हें आत्म-निर्भर बना सकेंगे। स्व-रोजगार देकर हम नौजवानों को अपने परिवार पर सदा कर सकेंगे। यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगी कि इस संबंध में उन्हें जो सहायता और सहारा मिलना चाहिए वह ठीक ढंग से मिले। सभी बैंकों से सहायता मिलने में उन्हें बड़ी कठिनाई उठानी

पड़ती है। हमारे नौजवानों, गरीबों, किसानों को इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत बैंकों से सहायता मिलने में किस तरह की परेशानियाँ उठानी पड़ती हैं उस पर ध्यान देना होगा। इसके लिए कोई सरल तरीका या इस तरह के नियम बनाने होंगे जिससे इन लोगों को जो सरकार राहत देना चाहती है वह आसानी से मिल सके और यह कार्यक्रम सफल हो सके अगर इनमें विफलता हुई, अपनी नीति के अनुरूप उनको हम सहायता नहीं दे पाये तो इससे देश में बहुत बड़ा असंतोष पैदा हो सकता है।

हमारी सरकार ने हर क्षेत्र में, चाहे कृषि हो, तेल कोयला सिंचाई या फटिलाइजर हो, बहुत बड़ी तरक्की की तथा उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। इसके लिए बहुत बड़ी पूंजी भी हमारी वित्त मंत्री ने जुटाई है। निश्चय ही यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए यह अच्छा मार्ग है। यह हम बिना-शक कह सकते हैं कि ये कदम बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय हैं, लेकिन इसका परकैपिटल, फटिलाइजेशन बड़ा कमजोर है, उसे हमें सुधारना पड़ेगा। जब हम इतनी बड़ी पूंजी लगाने जा रहे हैं तो हमें देखना यह है कि उसका कोई दुरुयोग न हो। इस पर हमें बड़े गौरव और संजीवनी से ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं अपनी प्रसन्नता जाहिर करती हूँ कि हमारे देश ने कृषि उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ाया है। वह अब 1-2 मिलियन टन हो गया है जो देश के लिये गौरव की बात है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि हम स्वावलम्बन की ओर जा रहे हैं और इससे यह भी स्पष्ट हो रहा है कि हमारी सरकार की नीति बड़ी अच्छी, सुदृढ़ और न्यायक है। कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि ही अर्थ व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने की मुख्य नीति है।

(श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी)

हमारी सरकार ने कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए जहाँ अच्छी नीति अपनाई है, वहाँ सँ किसानों को भी बधाई देना चाहेंगी जिनके अधिक परिश्रम से बेहतर और मूक-बूक से आज हम उत्पादन की इस स्थिति पर पहुँच सके हैं।

मेरी मान्यता है कि यदि हम किसानों को और प्रोत्साहन दें उनकी रोज की दिक्कतों को दूर करे चाहे वह डीजल पम्प लगाने की हो, बैंकों में सहायता मिलाने की हो या बंधी बाँधने हेतु लिए जाने वाले कर्ज की हो या कृषि की उन्नति के लिए और माघन जुटाने की हो, उन्हें दूर करना बहुत जरूरी है।

13.00 hrs.

जब किसानों की तरक्की होगी और कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, तो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ होगी।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि अगर हम अपने वित्तीय वर्ष में परिवर्तन कर के बजट अधिवेशन को मिनम्बर से चालू कर तथा बजट वर्ष को 15 नवम्बर से 14 नवम्बर तक रखें, तो बड़ी सुविधा होगी। इस समय तक किसानों की स्थिति, उनके उत्पादन और उनकी स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी स्पष्ट रूप से हमारे सामने आ जाएगी। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य भी इसमें सहमत होंगे।

जहाँ सरकार कई प्रकार के कार्यक्रम बना कर देश को समाजवादी मसाल के लक्ष्य की ओर ले जाने के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहती है, वहाँ कई जगह बड़ी गड़बड़ियाँ भी हैं, जिनको दूर करना आवश्यक है। उदाहरण के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। इसके

अतिरिक्त हमारे देश में कीमतों के बढ़ने से लोगों में बहुत बेचैनी है। खासतौर से निम्न वर्ग एवं मध्यम वर्ग में बहुत परेशानी एवं खोज है हमें बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। अगर हम कीमतों को कम न कर सकें, तो कम से कम उन्हें स्थिर रखने का प्रयास करना ही चाहिए।

जहाँ हमारा देश अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए समुचित नीति अपना रहा है और आज हम सिंचाई, उद्योग आदि हर एक क्षेत्र में विकास की ओर अग्रसर हैं, वहाँ मुझे यह बहते हुए बहुत दुःख होता है कि हमारे देश में क्षेत्रीय असंबन्धित मौजूद है। हमने सिंचाई माघनों के विकास को बहुत महत्व दिया है और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में उसको प्रथम स्थान दिया है। सिंचाई के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश कई अन्य प्रदेशों में पीछे है और उसमें भी मैं त्रिम क्षेत्र में जाती हूँ जो बुंदेलखंड का एरिया है वह सिंचाई के मामले में शून्य है। वहाँ पर नहरें या कोई भी अन्य सिंचाई का माघन नहीं है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई बार बाँपणा की है कि हमें सिंचाई सम्बन्धी बहुदृष्टीय परिपोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। मैं एक ऐसी ही परिपोजना की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिखाना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहाँ केन नदी बहुदृष्टीय बहुद सिंचाई योजना है, जिसके अन्तर्गत छतरपुर 6 लाख एकड़ भूमि, पन्ना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 5 लाख एकड़ भूमि और उत्तर प्रदेश के वाँदा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 4 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकेगी। इसके अलावा उसमें 60, 70 बैगाबाट बिजली भी पैदा की जा सकेगी। त्रिमका मर्बे भी पूर्ण हो चुका है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी परिपोजनाओं को खासकर उन क्षेत्रों की परिपोजनाओं को जहाँ सिंचाई-माघन बिल्कुल

वहीं है-प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए ।

मैं बहू बताता भी अपना फर्ज समझती हूँ कि इनमें लंबे अरसे में बुंदेलखंड में एक भी मध्यम या बहू उद्योग सरकारी या प्राइवेट किसी भी क्षेत्र में स्थापित नहीं किया गया है । यहाँ के हजारों लाखों लोग अपना पेट भरने के लिए अपने घर छोड़ कर दिल्ली और दूसरी जगह आते हैं, जहाँ वे मेहनत मजदूरी करते हैं । यहाँ पर ठेकेदार और बिचोलिए उनके साथ क्या क्या ज्याबतियां करते हैं, ये बातें रोत्र हमारे सामने आती हैं ।

मैं उन के लिए किसी प्रकार की सहायता चाहते हुए भी करने में असमर्थ सी हो जाती हूँ, उनकी कोई सहायता नहीं कर सकती । इसलिए मैं चाहती हूँ छतरपुर और ठीक मगद में उद्योग खोले जायें । लेकिन उद्योग तब तक नहीं खुल सकते जब तक कि यहाँ आवागमन के साधन नहीं हों । जब भी मैं किसी उद्योगपति से बात करती हूँ उद्योग खोलने के लिए तो यही जवाब बहू देते हैं । तो बहू कहते हैं कि पहले वहाँ आवागमन के साधन होने चाहिए । आवागमन के साधन के लिए अबवा उद्योगों में किसी न किसी को तो पहल करनी पड़ेगी । मैंने एक रेल लाइन की मांग रेलवे मंत्री जी से की थी । उन्होंने कहा कि यह बहुत बड़ी है, हम इस को दो हिस्सों में देंगे । एक हिस्सा मतना से बड़वाहा जिस को उन्होंने घोषणा कर दी है लेकिन दूसरी जो बहुत प्रमुख लाइन है लखित पुर से बांदा (खैरादा) बाया ठीकमगद छतरपुर, खजुराहो उसकी घोषणा नहीं की है । वहाँ उस इलाके में डकैती की समस्या है, आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं, गरीबी है । जिस रेलवे लाइन को उन्होंने घोषणा कर दी उसके लिए तो मैं उन को बधाई देती हूँ । लेकिन यह दूसरी रेलवे लाइन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस इलाके की

डकैती की समस्या को हल करने के लिए भी इसको प्राथमिकता देना आवश्यक है और बहू पिछड़ा इलाका है, जब हम यह कहते हैं कि पिछड़े इलाके को हम ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं क्षेत्र के इन्वेंलेंस को मिटाया चाहते हैं तो इस तरफ शासन का ध्यान क्यों नहीं जाता जब कि मैंने कई बार इस ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है ?

इसी तरह ठीकमगद जिले में एक ओरछा मिचाई परियोजना की बात है । यह बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजना है । इससे बिजली की समस्या भी हल होगी और हजारों एकड़ जमीन की मिचाई होगी । यह हमारे यहाँ की मुख्य समस्याएँ हैं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि इन समस्याओं को गम्भीरता से ले ।

एक और समस्या मेरे क्षेत्र में मेरी समझ में आई है । यहाँ कुछ गांवों में कुछ मछुबे छोटे-छोटे तालाबों से अपनी गुजर बसर करते थे । उनमें बहू सिघाड़ा या और अन्य चीजें जो तालाबों में पैदा होती हैं उन को पैदा करके और मछलियों से अपनी रोजी रोटी चलाते थे । लेकिन अब वह मतस्य नियम के अन्तर्गत या कहीं-कहीं पंचायतों के अन्तर्गत चले गए हैं । पंचायतों की आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए बहू एक अच्छा कदम है कि यह उनको दे दिया गया । लेकिन इसका नतीजा यह है कि बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदारों को इसका ठेका दे दिया जाता है । उनके मुकाबले में मछुओं की सोसाइटी भी बोलो नहीं बोल पाती । इस लिए आज तह बेकार हो रहे हैं । उनके लिए खाने पीने का कोई साधन नहीं रह गया है । उस का शोषण हो रहा है । हम गरीबों के उत्थान की बात करते हैं, छोटे छोटे लोगों की तरफकी की बात करते हैं तो उन मछुओं की तरफ भी हमें अपना ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

आप ने मुझे समय दिया, आप की मैं बड़ी आभारी हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी की भी बड़ी आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने बहुत से करों से मुक्ति

(श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी)

दे कर मध्यम वर्ग के समाज के लिए बहुत राहत पहुंचायी है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे कर हैं जो सीधे नहीं बल्कि अपरोक्ष में हैं वह हमारे उपभोक्ताओं पर ही पड़ते हैं। मैं जानती हूँ और मसहूस करती हूँ कि आखिर जो हमारी तरक्की के काम होंगे वह बिना पैसे के तो नहीं होंगे, कहीं न कहीं से साधन जुटाने होंगे। लेकिन वह बड़े लोगों की पूंजी में से जुटाएँ जिन्होंने एक की जगह दस दस मिलें और कारखाने खड़े कर लिए हैं। उनकी पूंजी छिपी हुई होती है और एक अदृश्य रूप से उनका पैसा बढ़ता जाता है। अगर आप उस पूंजी को पकड़ सकें और उसका लाभ उठा सकें तो गरीबों को बड़ी राहत होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का हृदय से सम्बन्ध करती हूँ और आप को और वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now
Shri Neelalohithadasan Nadar.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH) : Sir, before you call
Shri Neelalohithadasan. I have to make
a request to you that Shri S. M. Krishna
who proposed to intervene has now said
that he is not going to intervene. There-
fore, we have sufficient time to accom-
modate the Members. Hon. Finance
Minister may be called at 4 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes,
Now Mr. Neelalohithadasan. Your
party has been allotted fifteen minutes.

श्री ए. नीला लोहित दसन नाडार (निवेन्द्रम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल हमारी आर्थिक
जीवन में बजट, चाहे वह राज्य सरकार का हो
या केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक निष्प्रयोजन और
निरर्थक व्यायाम बन गया है क्योंकि हमारी

आर्थिक-व्यवस्था का नियन्त्रण बहुराष्ट्रीय
कंपनियों और बड़े घराने करते हैं। इस तरह
के बजट जनता के वास्तविक जीवन से कोई
सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते। चाहे राज्य सरकारों
द्वारा लगाया गया विक्री कर हो या केन्द्रीय
सरकार द्वारा लगाया गया उत्पाद-शुल्क हो
उनमें जो कटौती या बढ़ोत्तरी की जाती है।
उसका चीखों के मून्यों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं
रहता। पहले हमारी यह धारणा थी कि
उत्पाद-शुल्क में कटौती होने से उस चीज का
दाम कम हो जाता है जबकि उत्पाद-शुल्क में
बढ़ोत्तरी होने से उस चीज का दाम बढ़ जाता
है लेकिन आजकल हम देखते हैं कि चाहे किसी
चीज पर उत्पाद-शुल्क घटता हो या बढ़ता
हो उत्पाद-शुल्क हो न हो, बजट हो न हो
चीजों के दाम बढ़ने ही चलते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ
जब चीखरी चरण सिंह हमारे राष्ट्र के वित्त
मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने अपने बजट में माबून के
उत्पाद-शुल्क में बढ़ोत्तरी की थी जिसके
बिरोध में पूरे देश में बड़ी हलचल मची थी।
नत्पश्चात् चुनावों के बाद वर्तमान सरकार
समा में आई जिसने माबून के उत्पाद-शुल्क में
कटौती की लेकिन माबून के दानों में एक पैसे
की भी कमी नहीं हुई बल्कि हम देख रहे हैं
समानार माबून के दाम बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं।
अतः हम देखते हैं कि बजट का जनता के
वास्तविक जीवन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता
जनता के आर्थिक जीवन में बजट कुछ कर
ही नहीं सकता।

वित्त मंत्री ने आप कर में जो कटौती की
है उसके बारे में शामक दल के प्रतिनिधियों ने
बहुत कुछ कहा है लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में किनसे
आयकार दाता है? केवल 3 प्रतिशत लोग ही
आयकार देते हैं। इसलिए आयकार में जो
कटौती की गई है उससे बहुत कम लोगों को
ही फायदा मिल सकेगा।

लेनी के बारे में वित्त मंत्री के भाषण में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। तृतीय पैराग्राफ के अन्त में उन्होंने कहा है :

"Agriculture production as a whole is likely to increase by nine per cent over the year. Hon. Members will agree that this is a convincing testimony to the soundness of our agriculture strategy and to the hardwork of our farmers."

हमारे राष्ट्र में स्वाच्छन्न का उत्पादन प्रकृति की इच्छा और अनिच्छा के अनुरूप ही रहा है। यह हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय सज्जा की बात है स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के 36 वर्षों बीत जाने के बाद और योजनाओं की शुरुआत के 33 वर्षों बीत जाने के बाद भी हम राष्ट्र में सूखा और बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सके हैं। सूखा और बाढ़ से बच नहीं सके हैं। जब करोड़ों रुपए एशियाड, गुट निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन और राष्ट्रमंडल सम्मेलन आदि के लिए अनावश्यक रूप से खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन गंगा, यमुना और ब्रह्मपुत्र योजना आदि कार्यक्रमों के लिए हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। हमारे पास योजना नहीं है। यदि हम ऐसी योजनाओं का आविष्कार कर सकते हैं तो बाढ़ और सूखे पर भी नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं। बेकार लोगों को रोजगार भी दे सकते हैं एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के बारे में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में बहुत कुछ कहा है। इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों के बारे में आपके अनुभव के आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, उनको कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा है। जो रकम इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए रखी जाती है, वह रकम किसी न किसी प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार के जरिए कुछ लोगों के पास पहुँच जाती है।

हाल ही में आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी

(आई) के महासचिव, श्री राजीव गांधी, ने लखनऊ में कहा कि बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम असफल रहा चाहे वह संकटकालीन परिस्थितियों का बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हो, वर्तमान परिकृत बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हो एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम हो या राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम हो। पिछली 15 अगस्त को प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा घोषित ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम या शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को निजी रोजगार देने का कार्यक्रम हो, उससे गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन बिताने वालों को कोई फायदा नहीं है। कुछ भ्रष्ट राजनीतिक और भ्रष्ट आफिसर ही इन योजनाओं का लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार हमारे समाज में धार्मिक समस्या ही नहीं बल्कि आर्थिक समस्या बन गया है। आर्थिक विकास के लिए जो-जो रकम सरकार को खर्च करनी है, वह भ्रष्टाचार के जरिए कुछ भ्रष्ट राजनीतिक लोगों और कुछ भ्रष्ट आफिसरों की पकड़ में चली जाती है। वर्तमान सरकार भ्रष्टाचार को दूर नहीं कर सकती है, क्योंकि उस सरकार की नीति ही भ्रष्टाचार पर आधारित है। काले धन को दूर करने के बारे में भी वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में उल्लेख किया है। लेकिन सामक दल चुनाव और अपनी पार्टी को चनाने के लिये कानाधन और करबंदन करने वाले लोगों पर दृष्टि रखते हैं, तो वे कैसे इनको दूर कर सकते हैं? मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक अरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ। शामक दल हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय का दुरुपयोग अपनी पार्टी चलाने के लिये और चुनावों के लिये पैसा ईकटठा करने के लिये पूरा करता है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी अपने बजट भाषण के दसवें पैराग्राफ में कहते हैं—

(श्री ए० नीलालोहियादसन नाडार)

"We have not cut wages, we have not compromised on Planning. We have not been trapped in a debt crisis."

इस का क्या मतलब है ? हम को किमी ने फंसाने या ट्रैप करने की कोशिश की हो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से ऋण लेने के विरुद्ध देश भर में जो भावना जगी थी, आने वाले चुनाव में उम भावना से बचने के लिये आपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से दाकी रकम न लेने का फैसला किया।

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से आज तक देश का जो विकास हुआ है यदि हम उम का सबेक्षण करें तो आप को मालुम होगा कि हमारे विकास का सब से बड़ा दोष क्षेत्रीय असमानता रही है। हमारा केरल उम क्षेत्रीय असमानता का शिकार रहा है। औद्योगिक विकास के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केरल को हमेशा अवगणना की है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट केरल में हुआ, 1978-79 में उमकी दर ढाई-प्रति-शत रही 1981-82 में भी दो पाव प्रतिशत ही रही और अब तो उससे भी कम होगी। हाल ही में केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री और व्यापार मंत्री केरल के पर्यटन पर आये थे। उन्होंने कहा था केरल में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये बहुत अनुकूल परिस्थिति है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में वहाँ पर जो शान्ति है उम की भी उन्होंने सराहना की थी, लेकिन उस के बाद केरल में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ाने के लिये उन्होंने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। आज केरल से लैंटर आफ इन्टेन्ट और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये अनेक एप्लीकेशन्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के दफ्तरों में पड़ी हुई हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार उम ओर कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। औद्योगिक विकास के लिये जो मौलिक

बातें हैं जैसा कच्चा माल बिजली और मानस शक्ति ये तीनों केरल में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में विद्यमान हैं। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के जरिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि केरल में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में अधिकाधिक उद्योग खोलें।

हमारे यहां "बिज्जिहजन" हांबर के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने द्वितीय और तृतीय स्टेज में कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी। ऐस्प्यो और बनियनुर पत्तनों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ कदम नहीं उठाती है और हमारे जो परम्परागत उद्योग कोयार, हैण्डलूम, केशू और बीडो के हैं, उन पुनगटन के लिए जो कार्यक्रम रखे गये हैं, उन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्थिक सहायता नहीं देती है।

हम अपने अनुसंधान पर बहुत गर्व हैं लेकिन कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो अनुसंधान होता है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। उदाहरणार्थ हमारा केरल में नारियल कृषि कई बीमारियों में घबल है और इन बीमारियों को पकड़ने के लिए अभी तक आप के अनुसंधान विभाग ने कोई कार्य नहीं किया है।

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद तत्कालिक रूप में मम्मिषिन आर्थिक व्यवस्था हमने अपनायी थी। स्वर्गीय श्री ब्रवाहुरल्लाम नेहरू के उन दिनों के प्राण और नेल्स इन के स्पष्ट प्रमाण हैं। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि मम्मिषित आर्थिक व्यवस्था ने भारत में पूँजीवादी विकास का रास्ता दिया है। देश के बाहर और अन्दर पूँजीवादियों ने सामंवादियों से मिल कर हमारे आर्थिक विकास के सारे फल खा लिये हैं। इस परिस्थिति को बदलने के लिए माइनर आपरेसन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इस के लिए तो मेजर सजंरी मेजर आपरेसन होना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है

कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन हम चाहते हैं तो पहले पहल हमें आर्थिक क्षेत्र से विदेशी पूंजी को घटाना चाहिए और हमारी आर्थिक योजनाएं हमारे इन्टरनल रिस्सोर्सेज पर, आन्तरिक विभागों पर और मानुषिक शक्तियों पर आधारित योजना अपनानी चाहिए। आज हम यह देख रहे हैं कि यहाँ के जो बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं, बड़े व्यापार घराने हैं, उनकी पूंजी बढ़ती ही चली जाती है अगर समाज बादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था की स्थापना चाहते हैं तो आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हमारा पहला बंदम तो यह होना चाहिए कि जो बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं, उन राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये मैं आप के जरिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से और सरकार से यही मांग करता हूँ कि बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों की पूंजी का राष्ट्रीयकरण मुद्दना करना चाहिए।

ममय के अभाव के कारण मैं और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार के पिछले चार वर्षों का शासन बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय और निकम्मा रहा है और इस सरकार का यह निकम्मा बजट है और बजट आफ इनप्लेगेशन है पिछले चार वर्षों में आप ने क्या किया। आप ने बैंक मनी विंगर बॉम्ब के जरिये नौ काले घन वानों को गहायना दी है। इस के अलावा एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट को निर्बलाइज कर के आप बड़े उद्योगपतियों, पूंजीपतियों और बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों को और पनपने का अवसर दिया है।

आई० एम० ए० की शर्तों और प्रवामी भारतियों को निक्षेप योजनाओं के जरिये बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों को आधिपत्य जमाने के लिए आपने अवसर प्रदान किया है। इन सभी कार्यवाहियों को आपने इस बजट के जरिये से छिपाने की कोशिश की है। मैं इस बजट का

विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Finance Minister is going to reply only at 4 p.m. You have got 2 and a half-hours. Many hon. Members from ruling Party and those who have not spoken from the other side will also be called.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : People must wait. They must Practise the way of sitting in the House continuously.

SIIRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwad South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget proposals presented by the Finance Minister are generally welcomed by all sections of the people of this country. I am congratulating the Finance Minister for having brought this budget. Not only there is no further tax but there are many tax reliefs which have been announced. As such, the people who are expected to pay tax are naturally happy.

So, this has been the convention in the years past that when we go to the polls, of course, there is less taxation. Some people were saying : Why don't have elections every year so that we may not have tax at all every year. But I don't think that it is a feasible proposal to have tax-free Budget every year. Every day can not be a holiday. There may be tax holiday for a year. But it may not be repeated for years together. So, that was one of the criticisms by Mr. Inderjit Gupta saying that harder days are ahead after 9 months, and the next Budget might be very heavy tax-Budget. I don't think that it would be so heavy as he thinks. But it may be necessary to have some taxation as least in a developing country like ours. It is inevitable.

Sir, the Finance Minister in his speech has said that the relief has been made available for the fixed income groups. Of course, there is a relief to some extent. 5% relief has been given to many income slab groups. But in the higher groups—

[Shri F H. Mohsin]

Rs. 60,001 to 70,000 and Rs. 85,001 to 1,00,000, the reduction is higher, say 7.5%. The reduction for higher income group is much more than that of the lower income group who get only 5% relief. In the higher groups, the fixed income group people or the salaried group persons will not come at all. I think, it is very unlikely that the salaried group will come under Rs. 60,001 to Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 85,001 to 1,00,000. So more relief has been given to the business people. 7.5% relief has been given to business people and the lower income group has been given only 5%.

So, in effect, this is not a relief given to low salaried people. Hence in a way the intention is to give relief to rich people and incidentally some relief has been extended to the lower level also.

The income-tax exemption limit has not been raised. A person getting an income above Rs. 15,000 is taxable. What is the value of an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum now-a-days? Ten years back, it meant only Rs. 1500. The value of the rupee has gone down and it has been reduced to 12 p. Even a par-walla will earn at least Rs. 50/- a day. Are you going to tax a par-walla? A petty hawker in the street will also earn at least Rs. 50/- a day. It will come to Rs. 1500 per month. But the cost of living is so high that even Rs. 1500 per month is not sufficient to make both ends meet for any man. The most hard-hit are the fixed salaried people who have no other income. So, no relief as such has been given to these people. The exemption limit for income-tax was raised from 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 a couple of years back. I expected that the exemption limit would be raised. But I am disappointed. The exemption limit should be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000. Otherwise, everybody will be harassed by the income-tax authorities. Nobody can escape. A person earning Rs. 50 a day is liable to pay income-tax. Is it the intention of the Finance Minister to tax even petty

hawkers, paclare and small shop-keepers apart from the low salaried people? Even a clerk or a typist gets that much amount now-a-days, even more than that. If a person has got many children or many dependents, is there any relief given to him? No. Actually, no relief as such has been given to fixed salaried people and to lower income groups. But an attempt has been made to give relief to higher income groups, that is, persons earning Rs. 60,000 and above annually.

The Finance Commission's Report had recommended that at no stage the rate of taxation should be more than 50 per cent. But that has not been taken into consideration at all. It should be seen by the Finance Minister that at no stage the tax rate should be more than 50 per cent. If the rate of taxation is higher, then there will be tax evasion; they will manipulate accounts and see that they come within a lower slab of tax. They have now reduced it to 61.75 per cent as against the present 67.5 per cent. That is the relief given. But they should have brought it down to 50 per cent at least. They have not done it.

As regards the wealth tax, it is true that they have raised the limit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs, regarding the house owned by the assessee. A house upto the value of Rs. 2 lakhs is exempted from the wealth tax. But even that limit is very low. A small house, a 2-roomed house, will cost more than Rs. 2 lakhs now-a-days. The cost of land and the price of a house has gone up very high. You cannot get a 2-roomed small house in Delhi or in Bombay or in Bangalore for less than Rs. 2 lakhs.

That means everybody has to pay the Wealth Tax also. Then again, net wealth of assessee to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000/- was exempted. That has not been raised at all. If an assessee has a wealth of more than Rs. 1,50,000/-, he will be assessed. Rs. 1,50,000/- nowadays in big cities, including immovable properties, is not such a large amount. What

is the total revenue you get? I very much agree with Mr. Satish Agarwal when he said that Wealth Tax collected is so little but you have to employ so many officers for assessing it. The assessors are put to trouble. There is more harassment. It is worth giving it up. The Wealth Tax, the Gift Tax and the Estate Duty better to give them up. You can get that much revenue by means of raising the Excise and Customs. But the Wealth Tax which you get is so little amount but it causes harassment to so many.

About the sharing of revenues with the States, taxes on income are levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed to the States also. Tax on income does not include Corporation Tax. Corporation Tax is not shared by the State Governments at all. As a result of the changes made in the Finance Act, 1959, only income-tax paid by limited companies must now be treated as Corporation Tax. Even the tax paid by limited companies is also treated as Corporation Tax. In effect, State will not share this Corporation Tax and the taxes given by the limited companies. Then the resources of the States will go down naturally and it will cause resentment among many States. There is a hue and cry among all States because there are no resources. The resources have been exhausted. Many States have exhausted all the resources and they look to the Centre always for help. If this is also not done, not shared properly, there is always cause for resentment.

The Seventh Finance Commission recommended 40% of the Excise tax collected to be shared. Now it is being shared also. But later on, the prices of petroleum, aluminium, steel, were all raised. But the Excise duty was not raised. The result was if the Excise duty is not raised and if only the prices are raised, the States cannot get their share. The Govt. have got Rs. 6,500 crores by increasing the prices of petroleum products, aluminium, steel, coal etc. But the excise duty was not raised.

As a result, Rs. 2,500 crores which would have been available to the States, were not given to them. Hence the quarrel with West Bengal Chief Minister and other Chief Ministers also. Even the Congress Governments are also in difficulty. They are not making their grievances public. But they are also coming to the Centre and asking for funds. The result is the States are short of revenues and they cannot take up development projects. For every little thing, they have to look to the Centre.

As far as Karnataka is concerned, once upon a time it was a very prosperous State. We had lot of electricity and good irrigation facilities. But now, compared to the other States, it is lagging behind. There are no irrigation facilities and there is no electricity. Industries are not coming up. Agriculture is also hampered. The progress of any State, any part of the country, depends upon the power it generates.

In an agricultural economy, irrigation facilities have to be provided. Karnataka lags behind. What have you done for such States? If there is regional imbalance, the resentment will continue. It is not sufficient that only a part of the country is well developed and the others are allowed to be neglected. Every limb of a man has to be taken care of; otherwise, the man will have to suffer. Even if one limb suffers, the whole body suffers. Similarly, the whole country will suffer if any State is under grip of financial scarcity. It should be seen that sufficient funds are made available to them. In the backward States some irrigation projects have to be taken up, some electricity-generating schemes will have to be put up. More fund will have to be given to the States for planning all these projects. Then only the country will be developed in a proper manner...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please try to conclude.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : I do not want to take more time. know how

[Shri F.H. Mohsin]

difficult it is to accommodate all.

I would like to give one suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister. You are levying income-tax. What is the result? What do the big company Directors or industrialists do? They go on travelling because they want to avoid paying much income-tax. These Directors and industrialists go on travelling and live in big hotels. They do not mind spending because, instead of the money going to Government by way of income-tax, they think 'Why not enjoy life?' Many times they travel by plane, live in 5-star hotels, spend lavishly and debit that expenditure in the records so that the income shown is less. This will cause inflation because spending is more. Instead of keeping the money in deposit in the Savings Bank or as investments, they will spend because, if they keep the money in the bank, the income-tax authorities will come. Therefore, instead of levying tax on income, why not try expenditure tax? I am giving this suggestion for his consideration. Inflation is growing more and more because of expenditure. There are people who have a lot of black money and they spend it. But we have no tax on expenditure at all. If you control the expenditure, we can control inflation also. I would, therefore, suggest abolition of income-tax and introduction of expenditure tax. That is the only solution to arrest inflation and inflationary trends.

श्री रिजक राम (मोनीपन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करना है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय का भी मुझे धन्यवाद अदा करना है। संसद में सदस्य बनने के बाद मेरे यह पहला बजट पेश हुआ है और मुझे खुशी है कि इस पहले बजट में कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा है, बल्कि कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं, और इससे अगला बजट परोक्ष चुनाव में पहले गानिवन होना नहीं है। इसलिये वित्त में मंत्री महोदय का

आभारी हूँ कि संसद सदस्य की अवधि में जो बजट पेश हुआ है, उसमें कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा है, और आगे लगने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बजट में कई क्षेत्रों में रियायतें दी गई हैं। इन्कम टैक्स के हर स्लैब में कुछ न कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं, लेकिन शायद मेरे समझने में गलती न हो, 40 हजार से 50 हजार का जो नया स्लैब बनाया है उस पर कोई रियायत वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दी है।

इसमें ऊपर 50 हजार से 75 हजार का और ऊपर वाले स्लैब में रियायतें हैं, लेकिन 40 से 50 हजार वाले स्लैब में कोई रियायत नहीं है। यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है लेकिन मैं इस विषय की तरफ ज्यादा न जाने हुए कृषि के क्षेत्र के बारे में ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में फर्टिलाइजर और बाय पर रियायतें दी गई हैं, लेकिन सबसे खुशी की बात यह है कि 1983-84 में कृषि उत्पादन में जो प्रगति हुई है, उसके लिये कृषि मन्त्रालय और सरकार धन्यवाद के मुन्नाहक है।

आश्विन ममीला से यह उर्बा की गई है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो उन्नति हुई है, उत्पादन में जो बढोतगी हुई है, यह पूर्ण रूप से बढ़त ही मूनिशचिन है, उसके मद में मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि की बृद्धि प्रशंसनीय अवश्य है, उत्पादन में रिकार्ड पैदावार भी हुई है, इसमें शक नहीं, लेकिन यह सोचना कि कृषि क्षेत्र में जो कमियाँ या बाधाएँ हैं वह दूर हो गई, उत्पादन आगे इसी तरह बढ़ता रहेगा और चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है, मैं इसमें सहमत नहीं हूँ।

जब से योजनाएँ चली, देस आजाद हुआ,

हमारे सामने पहली, दूसरी धार तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएं आईं और हर साल के उत्पादन के आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं। कृषि के मैदान में आज भी मानना पड़ता है कि कृषि की उन्नति और उसकी पैदावार का ज्यादातर आधार वर्षा और मौसम के अच्छा होने पर है। जब वर्षा और मौसम अनुकूल है तो उत्पादन अच्छा हो जाता है, लेकिन इसके प्रतिकूल होने पर पैदावार में कमी होती रही है। ऐसा हर एक योजना के आंकड़ों से पता लगता है।

1950-51 की पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि के उत्पादन के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन जुटाया गया और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये पूरी शक्ति लगाई गई, राशि का भी पूरा प्रावधान किया गया। 1950-51 की योजना की अवधि में 49 प्रतिशत में भी अधिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई। उसके बाद 1961 से 1971 तक उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी 31.7 प्रतिशत हुई और 1970-71 से 1980-81 तक 52.4 प्रतिशत रह गई और 1983-84 में वह 13 परसेंट हुई। ऐसा सरकार के आंकड़ों से पता लगता है। कृषि उत्पादन में 13 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई और इसी दौरान देश में आबादी 24 परसेंट के करीब बढ़ी है। अगर हमारे अनाज की पैदावार का परकंपिता के दर पर अनुमान लगाया जाय तो आज भी आबादी में बढ़ोतरी ज्यादा और अनाज उत्पादन में कमी है। इसलिए परकंपिता से अनाज आज उपलब्ध है वह कम है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से चाहे जितनी भी कोशिश की गई हो, फिर भी कुछ बाधाएँ, रुकावटें, बोटलनेकम ऐसे हैं जिनकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए

ताकि कृषि के मैदान में जो तरक्की होनी चाहिए, उसके रास्ते में जितनी रुकावटें हैं, वह दूर हो जायें और अपना देश अनाज के बारे में सैल्फ-सफोशिएट हो जाय।

आप देखेंगे कि 1978-79 में अनाज की पैदावार 111 मिलियन टन हुई। वह साल वर्षा और मौसम के निहाज से बहुत अच्छा था। लेकिन 1981-82 में वह पैदावार गिर कर 104.9 मिलियन टन और 1982-83 में 98.3 मिलियन टन रह गई। हमारे देश में मौसम की अनुकूलता और प्रतिकूलता के अनुसार अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ती या घटती है। देखना है कि वे कौन से कारण और वाट-लनेकम हैं, जिनकी वजह से हम कृषि की पैदावार में ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं कर सके हैं? मैं दृग् बारे में दो तीन बाधाओं की तरफ सरकार और वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बाधा तो यह मालूम पड़नी कि कृषि मन्त्रालय प्लानिंग कमिशन और फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री का आपस में ताल-मेल नहीं है जिसकी वजह से कृषि की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की योजनाओं में रुकावट पड़ती है देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित बनाने तथा स्थिरता लाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि खेती की तरक्की के लिये जरूरी इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (आधारभूत ढांचा) पूर्ण रूप में तैयार हो और उसके लिए धन-राशि जुटाई जाए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस साल के बजट में कृषि के लिए कुछ ज्यादा राशि दी गई है, लेकिन कीमतों की वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है कि अनाज की पैदावार या इकनोमी की प्रगति पर उसका वह विशेष प्रभाव रखे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री कृषि के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धनराशि का प्रावधान करेंगे।

(श्री रिजक राम)

सभी मानते हैं कि खेती और इंडस्ट्री की प्रगति और अर्थ-व्यवस्था की स्थिरता के लिए बिजली का उत्पादन और पूरी सप्लाई लाजिमी है। लेकिन फर्स्ट प्लान से ले कर आज तक बिजली के उत्पादन का हमारा लक्ष्य कभी पूरा नहीं हुआ और बिजली की सप्लाई जरूरत से कम रही, जिसके कारण कृषि की जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिए, वह न हो सकी।

सरकार ने बिजली की योजनाओं के लिए पूरी धनराशि नहीं दी और उनको समय पर पूरी करने के लिए मशीनरी नहीं बनाई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हर प्लान में बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी रही। पहले प्लान में बिजली के उत्पादन में 15.4 परसेंट की कमी रही, दूसरी योजना में 35.7 परसेंट, तीसरी योजना में 35.4 परसेंट और चौथी योजना में 50 परसेंट की कमी रही। छठे प्लान में भी इसी तरह से कमी रही।

हमारे देश में हाइड्रोजन-इलेक्ट्रिक बिजली का पोटेन्शियल प्रयाप्त है उसके उत्पादन के लिए पूरी धनराशि देने से देश की सारी जरूरियां पूरी हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उसको 16, 17 18 परसेंट से कम एक्सप्लायट किया गया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश और नांदेदन रिजन में भी उसे पूरा एक्सप्लायट नहीं किया जा सका है।

कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ने में दूसरी बाधा इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज की कमी है। अब्बल तो सरकार राज्यों के रिबर डिस्पूट्स का फैसला करने में देर लगाती है।

14.00 hrs.

दूसरे, जो स्कीम्स हाथ में लेते हैं उनको एग्जीक्यूट और इम्प्लीमेंट करने में बहुत देरी

लगती है जिस की वजह से उन प्रोजेक्ट्स का खर्चा जो हम अन्दाजा लगाते हैं 60-70 करोड़ होगा, वह तीन गुना और चार गुना पहुंच कर उन स्कीम्स का पूरा होना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

हरियाणा और पंजाब के बारे में आप देखेंगे की रावी ब्यास दरिया के पानी के बटवारे का मवासकितने वर्षों से लटक रहा है वर्ष 1970 से रावी ब्यास नदी का पार्किस्तान को पानी जा रहा है। आज तक हम उस पानी का ठीक तरह से फेंकना करके हरियाणा और पंजाब को पानी नदी दे गये। दूसरी तरफ आप देखेंगे कि हरियाणा ने भी करोड़ों के करीब व्यचंकर के एम० वाई० जस नहर अने इत्याके में बनायी मगर उसका भी फायदा उन को नहीं मिला रहा है। सी बगोड हाथे मलाना का नुबमान हरियाणा के किसान उठा रहे हैं क्योंकि उन को फसलों को पानी नहीं मिला। इसके अतिरिक्त जो पानी का पोटेन्शियल है उसको प्रयोग में लाने के लिये भी पूरा प्रावधान नहीं किया जा रहा है जिस में खेती के लिए पूरा पानी नहीं मिला पाना है।

तीसरा कारण यह है कि जो अनाज के प्रोक्वोरमेंट की नीति है जिसमें भी किसानों में असंतोष है।

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

सरकार की ओर से निर्धारित मूल्य बिन्स के बाजार भाव से कम रही है मन् 68 तक गेहूँ का निर्धारित मूल्य बाजार भाव से ऊंचा था और सरकार को अनाज खरीदने में कठिनाई नहीं आई। लेकिन उसके बाद जो कीमत मुकरंर की गई वह बाजार के भाव से कम रही जब किसान के अपनी फसल उठाने का वकत

होता है, जिस वकन वह अपनी जिम्स बेचता है उस वकन बाजारी कीमत ज्यादा होती है और सरकार कीमत पब मुकरंर करनी है जिस से किसानों में असंतोष है। पिछले साल 15। ६० गेहूं का भाव सरकार ने मुकरंर किया और इस साल एक रुपया बढ़ाकर 152 रुपये किया है। इस सरकार को बेंग तो इसकी दाद देनी चाहिए कि एक रुपया विवटल यानी 1 पंचमा फी किन्तोघाम अनाज की कीमत बढ़ायी जब कि और उपभोक्ता भी जैसे ट्रेक्टर, डीजल, या कपड़ा बगैरह जो किसान को खरीदनी पड़ती है उनकी कीमत कई गुना बढ़ी लेकिन हमको ध्यान में न रखकर सरकार गेहूं की कीमत एक विवटल पर बढ़ायी। यह सरकार ने अच्छा फैसला नहीं किया। बेंग तो दाद देनी चाहिए क्योंकि एक रुपया बढ़ाया अच्छा किया घटाया नहीं घटा देते तो किसान के पास कोई चारा नहीं था। लेकिन इस तरह से सरकार ने जो फैसला किया उसमें किसानों में नाराजगी और असंतोष है। इस फैसले पर दोबारा गौर करने की आवश्यकता है।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में मुख्यतः बाधक एक और पहलू वर बिल मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला इस बारे में मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि कृषि भूमि के ब त छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े हो चुके हैं। सन् 50-51 में छोटे किसानों की तादाद दस प्रतिशत थी और सन् 61 में 5 एकड़ तक के किसान की तादाद केवल 16 प्रतिशत थी जब कि 1971 में उनकी तादाद 73 परसेंट पहुँच गई। कहां दस परसेंट और कहां सोलह परसेंट और कहां आज 73 परसेंट? और इन में से 43-44 परसेंट वह किसान हैं जिन के पास एक हेक्टेयर या कम भूमि है दो बीघे या एक बीघे, या किसी के पास एक एकड़ है।

अब सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि यह जो

फैगमेंटेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स हुआ है उससे पैदावार बढ़ने में भारी बाधा पड़नी अनिवार्य है यह तथ्य यानि सब जानते हैं कि सरकार की ओर से जो सहायता किसानों को दी गई है वह कुछ बड़े किसानों तक ही सीमित रही। 50 फीसदी किसान जो हैं जिनके पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है या 2 एकड़ ही है उनको हरि क्रांति का लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। इस नात से आज कोई भी इनकार नहीं कर सकता इन किसानों में आर्टिजन्स भी है और हरिजन भी हैं जिनको आप मार्जिनल फार्मर्स कह सकते हैं यह लोग हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जमीन को टुकड़े होने से नहीं बचाया गया तो बड़े किसानों को ट्रेक्टर आदि द्वारा पैदावार बढ़ाने से देश की गरीबी दूर होने वाली नहीं है। सभी लोग इस बात को मानते हैं कि हर एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में पैदावार बढ़ी है, आमदनी बढ़ी है और जी एन. पी. भी बढ़ा है, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ विलों पावर्टी लाइन लोगों की तादाद भी बढ़नी गई है। एक तरफ अमीर ज्यादा अमीर बनते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गरीब और ज्यादा गरीब होते गए हैं। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी को इस तरफ ख़ास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री जी से यह भी दिवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने छोटे किसानों और अनएम्प्लायड यूथ को सुविधायें और रियायतें देने का दावा किया हुआ है का लाभ लोगों तक नहीं पहुंचता है। यहां पर बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। कर्जे तकमीम करने के लिए टास्क फोर्स काम करती है जिसमें लीड बैंक का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव, कंट्रिब्यूट बैंक का प्रतिनिधि इन्डस्ट्रीज के अफसरान और दूसरे अफसरान भाग लेते रहते हैं। और वह टास्क फोर्स के

(श्री रिजक राम)

रूप में कर्ज की मंजूरी देते हैं लेकिन आप मालूम कर लें, मैं जिला सोनीपत का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ पर टास्क फोर्स की मंजूरी के बावजूद पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के कर्मचारियों ने 45 प्रतिशत कर्ज (मंजूरशुदा) न मंजूर कर दिए क्योंकि वे लोग शायद उनकी तपस्वी नहीं कर सके या उन्हें पैसा नहीं दे सके। मेरी सम्झ में नहीं आता कि जब टास्क फोर्स ने अपनी मंजूरी दे दी फिर बैंक वाले क्यों उसको नामजूर करें? मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह में आप जो कर्ज देने हैं उसमें पब्लिक की नुमाइन्दगी भी होनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक फ्रैगमेंटेशन आफ होल्डिंग का मसाला है, जो जमीन के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े हो गए हैं उसका एक मुख्य कारण और भी है और वह है हिन्दू एकमेशन ऐक्ट। उन राक्षिकारी का कानून जो 1956 में बना था उसका कुप्रभाव इतना पड़ा कि जमीन के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े होते चले गए। अब भी कभी हिन्दू एकमेशन ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने की बात कही जाती है महिला संघ और दूसरे शहरी हलकों से आवाज उठने लगती है कि यह महिलाओं के खिलाफ होगा लेकिन अनन्त में ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप शेड्यूल (वन) और शेड्यूल (टू) को देख लें-एक आदमी के मरने पर उसकी जमीन 12 जगह बटती है, 12 जगह बिराहन में पहुँचती है जिससे कि उसके छोटे छोटे टुकड़े हो रहे हैं। यह भी नहीं है कि उसमें सभी के साथ इन्साफ किया जा रहा हो। मैं सिर्फ एक छोटी सी मिमान देकर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। आप शेड्यूल (टू) को देखें-पहले पिता को दी, फिर लड़के को दी, फिर लड़के का लड़का हो या कोई और हो, उसको दी। मान लीजिए 5 भाई हैं, एक राबल

चला गया, एक भाई की बेवा है तीसरा भाई जिन्दा है और चौथा भाई गुजर गया तो चौथे भाई की विरागत अकेले भाई को ही मिलेगी, न भतीजों को मिलती है और न ही बेवा को मिलेगी तो यह कहां का इन्साफ है? जो सगे भतीजे हैं और जो बेवा है वह आपने चौथी और छठी कटेगी में रखे हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना कि वे इस बात का भी गौर करें कि हिन्दू एकमेशन ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। वे हम बात पर गौर करें कि इससे कूरल एकोनामी को कहां तक बचका पहुंचता है? आप एक एकमपेंट कमेटी बिठाकर इसकी जांच करवायें।

सभापति जी, आप यह मुद्दा हैरान होने कि माँ-बेटा बहन-भाई के मुद्दा में चल रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक मिमान देता हूँ। पिनाना माव मोनीरत जिने में एक पिता ने कृषि भूमि अपने बेटे के नाम कर दी। ज़िम्मे पर उसकी माँ और बहनो ने मुकद्दमा दाखर कर दिया कि हमारा भी उसमें हिस्सा है। मुकद्दमे के चलते के दौरान बेटे ने माँ और बहनो का कनम कर दिया। इस तरह में माँ-बाब और भाई बहन को आपस में प्यार मघापन हो रहा है। इस-लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका निरोक्षण करें।

जहाँ तक हरियाणा का मसाला है, सभापति जी हरियाणा का इन्वेस्ट मिन्टम विन्सी में जुड़ा हुआ है। दिल्ली वाले इसे न नहीं बनाते हैं, जिसकी बजह से मारा पानी वहाँ बरसका हुआ है। आए साल वहाँ गाँव के गाँव में बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाते हैं। इसी की बजह से हमारी देहातों की फसलें मारी जाती हैं इस लिए मैं आपके द्वारा अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी आप अपना प्रभाव इस्तेमाल करके हिदायत दें कि इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी

पूरा किया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति जी, आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, much of the ground has already been covered by many speakers preceded me. Naturally, as the time at my disposal is very short, I propose to be very brief in my speech and point out something which is, I think, very much related to the Budget. At the outset, I may submit that an impression has been sought to be created that the budget proposals are pro-people and considerable relief has been provided by this Budget Proposal for the people. An impression has been sought to be created in this way that there are comments in this House as also there have been comments outside the House. But it is not the fact of the matter. To be very brief, I would only like to say with all humility at my command that the hon. Finance Minister has made an exercise to create a smoke-screen to cover the realities of the economic life of the people of our country as also the anguish of the people of our country. Of course, he has shown excellence and wizardness by his intelligent manipulation of figures which he has shown and which appears to be an education from the past practices of the Government.

If you allow me to say, I would only make this comment and he understands in a particular way. It is nothing but a pre-poll soda-water bottle. He understands it and I think it is enough.

Now, coming to the point as to how he has been intelligent and what kind of intelligent exercise he has made, much of the ground has already been covered by Mr. Satish Agarwal when he spoke yesterday. The net deficit for 1984-85 is 1762 crores. This shall increase; there is no doubt about it. And the actual deficit would be much more than this as in the past years. You may recall

and the fact remains, that the actual deficit as in December, 1983 was estimated to be Rs. 3000 crores, but it has been shown much less. How has it been done? One reason among many manipulations, permutations and combinations might be that there has been a cut both in the Plan and non-Plan expenditure, and because of that there has a definite slashown in the deficit which was more than what is actually shown. Was that cut conducive to the people? It was said that it was necessary as an anti-inflationary measure. My point is: will that cut produce the result, that is curbing the inflation? No, Sir. It would not curb the inflation? Therefore, even the deficit which has been underestimated with the hope that there will be further manipulations in the days to come contains the seeds of inflation. Therefore, the future days are not very happy for us, and even in the pre-poll days, the great event which we are expecting, and there after, the people will have to suffer. There will be other rigorous measures also.

Another point has been made to show that it is really a pro-people budget by saying that there has been a reduction in excise duty to the extent of Rs. 188 crores approximately. There is a reduction; no doubt about it. We cannot ignore the reality; it is good. But will this reduction have some effect on the price structure? My answer is in the negative. As a matter of fact, this reduction has been made only in deference to the wishes of the big industrial houses and other interests. Because, as you know, the sugar mill owners have been demanding for the reduction of excise duty, and the reduction of excise on the khandsari sugar. I think shall not have the effect of bringing down the prices.

Again, another point is involved; the budget is biased against the States. This reduction of excise duty will result in the reduction of the States' share. States share will be reduced by about 40.38 crores in this case. Incidentally, I want to mention that there was a study

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team set up by the Government some time ago, who went into the matter of the working of the excise duty and came to the conclusion that about Rs. 7000 crores a year are not being recovered and realised because of certain defects in the collection machinery itself. And they came out with a recommendation that if certain strict measures are taken, about Rs. 5000 crores will be collected without imposing any additional excise. However, the budget proposals do not indicate anything for that.

I agree that there been no imposition of new taxation as in the past years, and that might create an impression that it is not adding to the burden of the people. Look at the question of the customs duty. There has been increase in the customs duty, and this increase in the customs duty adds to the price of those manufactured articles which use imported items for their manufacture, and that adds to the price. It has got the cost-push effect on the economy. Therefore, this would also have inflationary trend. Merely by reduction of excise duty or by having no rigorous burden of new taxation as in the previous years, people are led to believe that this is not as rigorous as it was in the previous years.

Therefore, it is not a fact. People will have to suffer as they had suffered in the worst days. Again the costs on duty are not in the divisible pool and the States would be denied or the States shall not get a due share. The whole thing has been biased against the States.

Again, there has been some reduction in the income tax. The fixed income group of our country constitutes hardly .50 per cent. What about the vast masses? Today, in the morning, it had been admitted that 228 million people are below the poverty line. What particular relief this kind of people will get? Now, if somebody may go on saying

that this is pro people, I think it is not so. Again, reduction of the income tax ultimately affects the economy of the States. Even the export subsidy has been fixed to the tune of more than Rs. 500 crores. All this goes to prove that this is not as pro people as against big industrialists as has been sought to be made out in this House and outside.

He has taken into account the reality of the economic situation. I am sorry to say his assessment of the reality has become or has been to me unreal; this is not the real assessment of the reality. He agrees and I think the entire House should agree that plan is an effective instrument in bringing about socio-economic changes. What is the present position of the plan? Although the public sector outlay during the 6th plan has been raised to Rs. 1,10,000 crores against the original target of Rs. 97,500 crores, the most unpleasant reality is that, which he has sought to cover, the actual investment would amount to only Rs. 72,000 crores at 1979-80 price level in view of erosion caused by the inflation. This is the reality. Did he take into account this reality that actually there has been no increase in the plan investment? If there is in actual terms no increase in the plan investment, how can we expect that there can be a change towards better in the socio-economic conditions of the people of our country. Mid-term appraisal and other documents available suggest that there will be a shortfall of 25 per cent in terms of financial investment and even in terms of real fiscal achievements. This is the reality which he has sought to cover.

The wholesale price index has risen to 227.7 which was averaged in January 1980; this has been raised to 322 as on February 18, 1984, which is something like 42 per cent. The all India consumer price index has increased from 371 to 561 more than 51 per cent during the roughly same period. Now, according to my opinions, this inflation is on the one hand created inflation and on the other hand it is an imported inflation. This new inflation has got its social impact.

Inflation has got its own impact on the society, and this inflation has created conditions for making the rich fatter, making them richer and the poor the poorer.

I would only like to give one instance, Mr. Chairman, that the Tatas, income has increased during the course of one or two years. Figures are available with me. My point is that inflation or inflationary situation goes to the advantage of the big industrial houses and this industrial situation depresses or causes further impoverishment of the people and that is the reality of the situation which the hon. Minister has not taken into account.

Now, industrial sickness is growing, it has created such an alarming situation that everybody feels that the Government should take the proper attitude, or a proper policy-frame in the matter of improving the situation arising out of the industrial sickness. The figures with me show that the number of sick units in the large, medium and the small sector is 25,423. More than two thousand crores of rupees worth of credit from the bank and other public sector financial institutions is locked up in the sick industrial units in December, 1980. Now, there has been an increase in lock-outs and closures. In 1982 and 1983 during the period January to May more than 50 per cent of the total man-days losses have been due to lock-outs and closures. The under utilisation of the capacities is another reality. The annual loss of production has gone to the extent of Rs. 10,000 crores. My point is that this is the economic reality in the country which the hon. Finance Minister had chosen to ignore and he says— he claims— that his Budget proposals have been prepared on the basis of the economic reality that prevails today. And then, I only want to make one point. In the hope of modernisation these big houses are going to get certain benefits. Now, this is one very important fact which we have to take note of. The industrial houses are not making any new investment. I can give

one example. According to the ICICI data on the proposed capital expenditure of 275 companies—it is not the question of forgetting it is the question of finding out the real things—in 1983-84 there were only 41 new projects. That means, the big industrial houses, the corporate sector, are not willing to set up new industries. And in 1984-85 there were only 31 new projects. The 275 companies had a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,304 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 1,184 crores in 1984-85. Only a small fraction not more than 16 per cent in one year and not more than 12 per cent is the investment for the new projects.

Lastly, there are outstanding public debts and the Finance Minister shows a sense of complacency. The Constitution provides for a suitable enactment for imposing a limit on the borrowing. During these years that legislation has not been made. Even a private member— myself— introduced a Bill. It is good that the Finance Minister is happy that we have not crossed the permissible or manageable limit.

What is the guarantee that a new Government or another Government will not exceed that manageable limit as is happening in other developing countries? Why does the Government fight shy of having a legislation of that nature by providing limit on the public borrowing?

There has been much talk about tax rationalisation. The Finance Minister also speaks about it. What is the rationalisation programme? I would only give one figure. While the index of industrial production between 1975-76 and 1982-83 increased by nearly 50 per cent and the wholesale price by nearly 100 per cent, income-tax collection increased by 25 per cent. Even in these four years i.e. 1980-81 to 1984-85 the share of income-tax in the total revenues of the Central Government has declined from 2 per cent to 1 per cent. During this period, the Corporation tax has declined from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. On the other hand, Customs and Excise Duties contribute nearly 33 per cent of the

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total Central revenues while 60 per cent is derived from loans, deposits and deficit financing. In my humble opinion, if the question of re-structuring the tax structure is taken into account, it is necessary to turn the table upside down. I know, it will be an exaggerated claim. But unless the structure is re-structured in this way, people are not going to get the necessary relief.

In the end, I would support certain suggestions made by Shri Satish Aggarwal particularly in relation to having two PACS—one dealing with expenditure and another dealing with income, suggestion regarding committee system of examining the budget proposals. These are the two suggestions which I feel should be considered in order to have a better scrutiny by Parliament of the Government's economic policies and expenditure.

With these words, I thank you and I say that the Government should take note of the alarming economic situation in the country.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting the most balanced Budget which has been welcomed by the economists, the leaders of all sections of the people. The Budget provides much relief to all sections of the people and the additional efforts at tax mobilisation are so structured that they do not affect many. The Budget proposals should be viewed in totality. Considering our vast country and its poverty and also the proposed increase in the outlay in the Budget and the stimulus provided in various forms for the growth of the economy, this is the best Budget ever presented. Many have called it an economist's Budget for its underlying ingenuity. And those who have criticised the Budget have called it an election Budget as if to provide relief to the common man is not sound in principle. However, the Budget for 1984-85 is

the most satisfying and popular are during the last many years. On the eve of 1984-85, i. e. the last year of the Plan, our national economy is poised for recovery and growth. Notwithstanding the hard experience of two years of severe drought and a year of indifferent monsoon between 1979 to and 1983, the foodgrains production during the current year has more than covered the lost ground. So much so, the foodgrains production during 1983-84 is likely to exceed the target of 142 million tonnes. So, the agricultural production is expected to reach the record level with a growth of nine per cent over the previous year. Industrial production has also been revived. The growth of national income of six to seven per cent is better than past years. The rate of inflation has been contained within manageable limits and the exports have increased by 10 per cent. Due to good economic management, we have been able to do away with the requirements of drawing the balance of \$ 11 billion from the International Monetary Fund. Despite the resource constraints, this could have been done. The level of borrowings has not been raised significantly. One remembers a year ago the prophets of doom cried hoarse that the IMF loan will cripple the economy and put India into perpetual bondage of U.S. So, sir all these indicators speak creditably of the soundness of the policies and programmes followed by the Government.

It is indeed praiseworthy that the Finance Minister has been able to provide wide scale relief to consumers while holding the deficit at the modest level of about Rs. 1,762 crores. Considering the size of this vast country and the magnitude of maintaining its development activities, the efforts made to keep the size of the deficit at a relatively low level, is really praise-worthy.

The most welcome feature of the Budget has been the reduction in the rate of direct and indirect taxes. The Finance Minister has shown his ingenuity in cutting down both kinds of tax rates selectively. Reduction of rate in income-

tax up to Rs. one lakh level would provide relief to numerous people especially the salaried class. Raising of wealth-tax exemption limit would similarly help many. It has long been a contention that the direct taxes are so high that these result in widespread evasion and that high indirect taxes leading to high prices have sometimes reduced the demand and hence the revenue. So, the Finance Minister has done well by cutting down both taxes selectively. He has taken steps to plug the loopholes exploited by trusts. The provision of deposit of the additional 2.5 per cent of the tax surcharge with financial institutions would improve the position of retained funds of companies. The reduction of interest rate on modernisation schemes of industries, especially sick industries, would help industrial revival and growth.

The Finance Minister has cut down indirect taxes on textiles, paper, trucks, khandasari fans, coolers, etc. hoping that the rise in sales following the lower prices would off-set the loss to a great extent. Some Members have criticised the budget proposals for sacrificing the interests of the State due to tax exemptions.

The Finance Minister has provided extra assistance by way of Central assistance and repeated conversion of overdrafts to medium term loans. It is a pity that many States continue to be reckless in their financial management, in spite of repeated constructive help from the Central Government. In this background, the proposed scheme of incentive to States is a very welcome feature.

The budget reflects the confidence of the economy to contain the inflationary pressure, while meeting the investment needs of a growing economy. In order to achieve economic stability, while providing growth-oriented incentives to industry, the Finance Minister has given the most-favoured treatment to the 20-Point Programme, for which the outlay has been increased by 47 per cent and it forms almost 40 per cent of the annual

plan outlay of the coming year.

The budget proposals indicate that the total allocation proposed for 1984-85 for anti-poverty programme is almost double of the previous year. The allocation for rural landless employment guarantee programme has been increased four-fold. Programmes for the poor like IRDP, NREP, accelerated rural water supply, integrated child development scheme etc. have received considerably higher allocation. The Government of India's concern with socio-economic priorities is reflected in the increased outlay under the 20-Point Programme, which is now nearly 50 per cent.

I have some suggestions to give in this regard. There should be proper linkage between social welfare and productivity. Village activities under the IRDP and NREP should be linked to the various local works, like digging wells, construction of field channels etc.

The implementation of the anti-poverty schemes like IRDP and the Prime Minister's programme for marginal and small farmers from the core of our rural development for which we need infrastructure like banking. Though the banking infrastructure has expanded over these years, it has not kept pace with the implementation of the anti-poverty programme. A lot of strengthening has to be made of the banks in the rural areas. Since most of these programmes have a loan component, the stronger the banks and better equipped the branches, the better is the implementation of the anti-poverty programme.

Secondly, so far as the structure of the programme is concerned, most of the programmes like IRDP, the Prime Minister's programme for marginal farmers and similar schemes under the tribal sub-Plan and the special component plans for Scheduled Castes have provision for subsidy and many a time this subsidy leads to large-scale mis-utilisation of funds with the convenience of the staff of the banks and government

[Shri Jayanti Patanaik]

employees at lower levels. So, I would suggest that such subsidy should be done away with. The entire cost of the scheme can be given as loan, free of interest. The amount of subsidy can partly meet the waiver of interest and the remaining part can be utilized to write-off a portion of the loan for prompt and timely repayment of instalments of loans. This system would curb the misuse of subsidy and provide incentives for prompt and timely repayment and help the recycling of bank funds.

In the infrastructure the areas which have been given more emphasis in this Budget are specially coal, power, port, railway etc. Much emphasis has been given on the port development expand its capacity still further. While saying this, I would also like to stress that specially attention should be given to the Paradeep Port, which with excellent infrastructure, has not been doing well because of the crisis in the export market for iron ore. The MMTC has not been able to find adequate market for the vast iron-ores of Orissa. As a result thousands of workers working in the mines in Orissa and Bihar are facing bleak prospects. I am, of course, grateful to the Commerce Minister, who has sympathetically prevailed upon the MMTC to continue to maintain the procurement and to explore all possibilities of expanding the export potential from Paradeep Port. While we are struggling to find a market for the iron-ores from our mines in the tribal areas, we find that the public sector Steel Plants of SAIL are increasing the production of iron ore from the captive mines. I understand they intend to step up investment in captive mines in the Seventh Plan to be totally self-reliant for the supply of iron-ore. What I want to say here is that while one sector of the economy languishes and investment in that sector remains unutilised, there must not be more and more similar investment in another sector. I would urge that a high-level working group led by the Cabinet Secretary be set up with representatives

of the Ministries of Steel and Mines, Commerce, Shipping and Transport to look into the urgent and grave matter and find an integrated solution.

Sir, about the coal also there is much relevance to our State and we have been proposing for a new thermal power station in the Ib Valley under the Western Coal-fields. Sanction of coal linkage and planning for augmentation of raising capacity by the Coal Ministry are of urgent relevance in this background. Similarly, the proposed expansion programme of the Talcher Coal fields under the Central Coal-fields Limited is vitally linked with the requirements of the Talcher Super Thermal Project, Captive Power Plant of National Aluminium Company, the increased need of the Fertiliser Corporation of India and the existing Thermal Power Plant of the State Government nearby. The expansion programme at Talcher should receive adequate funding so that these industries do not suffer and affect the national economy.

Sir, I want to refer here about the electronics industry. The Electronics industry, of course, is being encouraged and the use of electronics goods is also being encouraged. There is liberalisation of import for electronic components. At the same time we are encouraging the indigenous industry for producing the components for the electronics goods. But the point is that the production cost of indigenous components is higher than the price of the components which are being imported. And since the imported raw materials are being used for the production of these products, with higher import duty, the cost of the electronic products also goes up. In this regard attention of the Electronics Ministry and the Finance Ministry has been drawn. I would again urge that something should be done in order to encourage the electronics industry, because in this industry a large number of women are employed.

Sir, the rise in the consumer price index is a vital thing today. Of late our

experience has been that a fall in the wholesale price index does not reflect completely on the consumer's price index. This is a strange phenomenon. I would suggest that a panel of competent economists should go into this question so that corrective action can be taken on the basis of their recommendation.

Sir, other factors are there, of course, relating to my State. But lastly I must say that a decision was taken during the last Janata Government to reduce the number of Central schemes funded 100 per cent by the Central Government drastically. As a result, poorer States like Orissa are put to a great disadvantage. Many schemes which are specially designed to remove backwardness of the State in different sectors could have been funded entirely by the Central Government since the State with its low resource base cannot have the 50 per cent matching contribution for Centrally sponsored schemes. I would urge that the matter should be reconsidered and a special kitty should be set apart by the Central Government for funding 100 per cent Central schemes in the desired sectors in States like Orissa.

I would once again like to thank the Union Finance Minister for this imaginative and innovative Budget proposal.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I just want to the notice of the hon. Members and the House that the time at our disposal is not such and everybody would like to speak. But it is possible only if the Members accommodate others and take lesser time because according to the schedule, the hon. Finance Minister is to reply at 4 p.m. So, let us see how many hon. Members will get the chance.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him reply at 5 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr.

Chirangi Lal Sharma may speak.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Chairmn, Sir, we have been discussing the budget proposals for the last 3-4 days. I must say, and I strongly feel that this is the best budget ever Presented so far.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The best should be better.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: It is a common man's budget. It has been said, and rightly so, that it is a pragmatic budget, a balanced budget. The Members of the Opposition ironically said that this is an election, budget, the pre-election budget. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, what if the Rulling Party tries to fulfil the promises and the assurances given in their election manifesto? "Everything is fair in love and war" is rightly said. What is election? Election is a war of parchies, is a war of votes. But facts are facts and they must be squarely faced. This is a budget which exhibits the dynamism and the confidence of the Finance Minister and about this, Mr. Chairman, I quote from para 10 of his Budget speech when he says with confidence:

"We have not cut subsidies. We have not cut wages. We have not compromised on Planning. We have not been trapped in a debt crisis. We have not faltered in our commitment to anti-poverty programmes or the welfare of our people."

This exhibits his confidence and I would not be wrong if I say that the Finance Minister has a big head on young shoulders.

The other day, I was listening with rapt attention to the speech of hon. Member from opposition Shri Inderjit Gupta. He called it 'Mid-wife of pregnancy of nine months' and that some tranquiliser has been given. A dose of opium has been given. Actually,

[Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma]

the opposition was in a fix on hearing the Budget speech of hon. Finance Minister. Honestly speaking, their mouth was gagged because there was nothing to be said against the Budget. This is a Budget which is liked by all and sundry. It gives relief to all sections of society all over the country. They say that a dose of tranquiliser is being given—I put it to him when is the tranquiliser given? It is given only when one is perturbed. Were they perturbed? Did they require tranquiliser? If so, what sin did the Finance Minister commit? If it was a tranquiliser, it was for the opposition.

I have to refer to banks. The hon. Deputy Finance Minister, while intervening in the debate yesterday told the House that as many as 42738 branches of banks have come up all over the country. Out of these 23216 bank branches are in the rural areas. You will find banks in the farthest corner of the country, but since when? It is after 1969. Who used to be the beneficiaries before that? It was the urbanites, the traders, the businessmen, the industrialist the shop keepers and the affluent section of society. The poor man, the harijan, the peasant, the farmer could not have the courage to knock at the door of the bank. Had they cared to pass by the window of the bank, the Bank Manager would suspect their boni-fides and hand them over to the police suspecting them to be pick-pockets. But what is happening to-day? The bankers are hankering after them. They say, come along. We invite you. Loans are being advanced to the farmers, to the peasants, for purchase of tractors, for installing tube-wells for purchase of rikshaw to the rikshaw puller, to make him owner of the rikshaw. Could he do so prior to the introduction of the scheme? Could he set up poultry farm, piggery farm, fishery farm, dairy farm, etc.? Money has been thrown to the public and the poorest in the street is able to earn his livelihood to keep his body and soul together because of

the facilities provided by the banking system.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not draw the attention of the Finance Minister to certain drawbacks and loopholes because various complaints from the people have come to us. During the mass contact programme we went from village to village and instances were brought to our notice. I wrote to the Deputy Finance Minister also giving some instances that the loanees are forced to part with a sizeable amount of loan. It is then and then alone that the loan reaches the pocket of the loanee, particularly the poor. I know of cases, not one, but many, when people went to take loans for installation of tube-wells, loan was sanctioned by the bank, but when the loan was advanced, the bank forced the loanee to purchase a particular type of electric motor, and equipments/ implements that they needed, from a particular dealer or particular shop.

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For that, they have to pay a much higher price than the price at which it is available in the open market. This is how they try to make capital out of this. The banks are to advance loans. Why do they force them to purchase things from a particular dealer? This practice must be stopped. The disbursing machinery at all levels needs a strong dose; a vigil should be kept and drastic action should be taken to put an end to such malpractices.

Also, the banks should be told to read the writing on the wall. They should not unnecessarily harass the people. They invite applications. The applicants for loans run from pillar to post, from morn till evening; they spend a huge amount and then in the end the reply is in the negative on one pretext or the other. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to go into such cases. For instance the Deputy Finance Minister specifically told the House yesterday that in respect of loans to the tune of Rs. 5000 no surety or security is needed.

I can give instances, not one but many, in which the people are being deprived of loans simply because they fail to furnish surety or security. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to look into such instances that are brought to his notice.

Again, the Deputy Finance Minister yesterday talked about the political interference. What is political interference. Why do they smell a grain of salt in the bona fides of politicians? If a Member of Parliament or a Member of the Legislative Assembly who represents lakhs of people brings a case, it is said that we are trying to poke our nose in. What are we here for? We are here to ventilate the grievance of the people we represent and to bring the complaints of the people to the notice of high-ups. Genuine complaints are brought to our notice. The other day, I was presiding over a mass contact function in Karnal. The Deputy Commissioner was there. A case was brought to our notice. I told the Deputy Commissioner to take the managers of the local nationalised banks into confidence and remove the grievances of the people. He regretted saying that they would not care for him because they were not under the State Government and that they were under the Central Government. As such, they had no administrative control on them. He found himself helpless. I brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister. I repeat it here on the floor of the House that the managers of the nationalised banks should be directed to attend the meetings of the Grievances Committees which are usually presided over by the Cabinet Ministers at the district headquarters in the States. I can at least talk of my State. They feel that it is below their dignity to attend these meetings.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi):
The banks will not function then.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
No question of banks not functioning.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : They

will go after the Ministers.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : It is not a question of going after the Ministers. They come once a month to attend the meetings of the Grievances Committee. The grievances are brought to the notice of the authorities; these are duly discussed and they try to remove the grievances. I would, therefore, suggest that directions should be issued by the Ministry of Finance to the managers of the nationalised banks to attend the meetings of the Grievances Committee at the district level. When there are instructions issued from the Finance Ministry that loans have to be given by the banks, I do not know why they should be reluctant to give their cooperation.

About the 20-point programme, it has brought a great revolution. Since the time 20-point programme was introduced it has changed the fate and face of the people, particularly the poor and the

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[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*].
downtrodden, the weaker sections of society, the Harijans, the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes people have no place to live in the villages. The land under their houses used to vest in Shamlal Deh, the village proprietary body and after amendments in law and after the 20-point Programme, the house sites measuring 100 yards each have given to landless persons in each village.

In this connection, I have to suggest that the poorer sections of society, particularly the Harijans, the Scheduled Tribes living in the urban areas, in the cities should be given house-sites. If the Government feel that they cannot allot house sites to them in the manner in which it has been done in the villages, lands adjacent to cities should be acquired and should be given to such poor, people, at least 50 sq. yards per family, at the cost price, and no development charges etc. be realised from them.

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

This is one way of eradicating poverty and helping the poor. Special arrangements for the actual implementation of this programme should be made.

In this connection, I would suggest that these MLAs and MPs should be associated with the Committees which are formed for the implementation of this 20-point Programme.

Rs. 11,858 crores will be spent during the year for the implementation of 20-Point Programme and Rs 400 crores has been allocated for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are from the State of Haryana. Haryana MLAs will take care of it.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : No. Haryana MLAs will take care of Haryana in the Haryana Assembly. But when we feel that the rights of Haryana people are being ruthlessly trampled under the iron feet of others, we are here to safeguard the interest of the people of Haryana in this House.

We are proud of the fact that our State has made tremendous progress. Agricultural production has increased and is making the maximum contribution to the Central Pool, of course, next to Punjab.

We need water and power. For water, it has already been discussed in this House. A reference was made by Shri Rizak Ram, M. P. regarding SYL Project. Haryana has already spent Rs. 100 crores on the SYL Channel. A Channel is to be constructed in Punjab. For this, Haryana had already advanced Rs. 20 1/2 crores to Punjab Government of India too has advanced Rs 5 crores and in today's press it has come out that the Government of the Punjab Government on behalf of Haryana for payment of land compensa-

tion to those whose land has been acquired. This has simply sent a shudder into the heart of our coy. May I have the temerity to ask them as to where the Rs. 20 1/2 crores gone? The Foundation stone of the Canal was laid by the Prime Minister on the 18th February, 1982. Not an inch of land has been dug so far and Rs 25 crores has gone out of our pocket.

I would request the Central Government to keep a watch on this and I would suggest that the Central Water and Power Commission should be directed to monitor closely, the actual, physical and financial progress of the Project. Enough money should be given to Haryana for the augmentation of the power projects.

I represent Karnal Constituency. A refinery has to be set up. It has been decided by the Government of India. Planning Commission has also been notified. Under Section 4, land is being acquired.

The sooner the work on the refinery is started, the better. Work on the double railway line between Delhi and Ambala is in progress but is not being completed as per schedule...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not come in this Budget; that will come under the Railway Budget.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Four-lining work on the Sher Shah Suri Marg (G. T. Road) has been done only upto Murtal, to a distance of 45-50 kms and beyond that, the work is held up. I request the Government of India not to put a stop to this work.

In this connection I would also suggest that a by-pass should be provided for Panipat. Panipat is a big city with a population of one lakh and fifty thousand and is situated on both sides of the G. T. Road. There is a lot of traffic and accidents take place every now and then. The length of the road

in the town itself, within the municipal limits, is six kms. There is no other alternative but to provide a by-pass for Panipat. There was a provision during this Plan, but I do not know why and how this has been scrapped.

Panipat is famous for manufacturing textiles. There are about 20,000 hand-looms, but some powerlooms are also there. The manufacturers of powerlooms happened to tell me something which I was myself surprised to hear. What is that? There are hardly 150 small scale units manufacturing cotton fabrics. The small manufacturers of cotton fabrics known as furnishing fabrics, jacquard curtain cloth on powerlooms (without spinning and processing plant) say that the annual revenue from excise from all such units at Panipat is to the tune of Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs, whereas the total revenue from all such units from the whole country does not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. In their case, on a curtain cloth which is 48" in width excise duty is levied, but if that very cloth comes in the shape of a bed cover (*chhaddar*), 90" × 108" or 60" × 90", it is exempt from levy of excise duty. It is like putting the cart before the horse. Curtain cloth for which you have to pay Rs. 5.50 per metre alone is exempt from duty. You will agree that in today's setup no curtain cloth worth the name will be available at Rs. 5.50 per metre. Under this budget, industries such as synthetic, rubber products, electric motors, refrigerating and air-conditioning machines, steel furniture paints and varnishes, etc., which were giving more revenue to the Government have been exempted on the first sale of Rs. 5 lakhs whereas the small manufacturers have been deprived of this concession. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to reconsider this proposal and give exemption from excise duty to the following, that is, coating, suiting, tussors, butta fabrics, tapestry, furnishing fabrics including jacquard curtain cloth, etc. The grievances are genuine and if this is not done, it will give a great setback to this industry.

With these words, I support the budget.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many on that side have hailed this budget as the best Budget of this decade...

Mr. CHAIRMAN: From this side also, some have...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I do not think any Member from the Opposition has said that this is the best Budget of the decade.

I do not find anything very radical or new in this Budget. It is a ritual budget that Government place every year within the present framework of socio-economic policies, because the budget reflects nothing but the policies and programmes of the government in power and the party in power. I have gone through it very carefully. Concessions have been given to the most vocal sections of the society, keeping the elections in view and that has made this budget, really speaking, a populist budget and the consequences of this Budget will be serious when next year the Finance Minister—whosever will be the Finance Minister—comes before this House. One thing is very clear that through this kind of a Budget which is an instrument for a socio-economic change, the Government cannot do much. They must remember that this is the Budget of a country where 50% population lives below the poverty line. This is the budget of a country which today in the world is at the bottom so far as per capita income is concerned. This is the Budget of a country where 65% population still remains uneducated and illiterate. This is the budget of a country where 70% people live in the rural areas and they do not have even the most basic needs of life.

Now I want to know what miracle has been done by presenting this budget. Are they in a position to give this kind of an assurance to this House and through this House to the people of this country that, say, within the next ten years, they will be able to remove poverty in this country? Or can they give this

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

guarantee to the people of this country, particularly, the younger generation that they are going to provide them jobs and they will not remain idle in this country? I am not going, because of want of time, into the different aspects. But I want to talk only on two aspects and I want to speak on two sections of the society.

The rural poor—what has been done for the rural poor? They are claiming 'No, it will bring miracle. It will change the face of the Indian rural people.' I want to know. Is it not a fact that to-day in our country 25 crores of people live without a house worth living or living or live in this country who can not have two meals—why two meals, even one meal they cannot have? Is it not the situation to-day? Is it not a fact that even the Members of the ruling Party have reported to their Party leadership that the benefits of the 20 point programme are not really reaching those for whom they are meant? Is it not a fact that most of the money is being eaten away by the middlemen, by the agents, by the unscrupulous elements and by the widespread corruption in the society to-day? It is not enough that you provide money and say, 'I have increased this allocation or that allocation is being increased in this country.' It is not only a question of allocating money, but to-day the main question is : have you succeeded in establishment of a machinery or organisation which can really and faithfully carry the benefits to the poor people. The only answer is No. To-day the weaker sections of the society become the victims of the bureaucracy which has no love for them, which has no feelings for them and really speaking most of them coming from that section of the society and I have no hesitation in saying, the upper castes of the society have no feelings for the poorer sections of the society and they always try to find loopholes and try to find methods to see that those schemes, though they are good schemes meant for the poor people, but the benefits do not reach the common people. Therefore, the most important

question is that you must change your organisational set up. You must change your instrument; it should be the service to the poor people. Are you really providing anything at the grassroot levels to let the landless people, the poor people and the people living below the poverty line, have their own Committees so that the benefits that go through these committees reach them? Are you in a position to identify your own priorities so that the priorities could be changed according to their needs so that the benefits can reach them?

Therefore, Sir, I demand that the Government should also give a serious thought to radically change the bureaucratic set up in this country, the organisational set up in this country, so that the landless people, the poor people can have their say in those Committees at the grassroot level and they can manage their affairs.

Sir, one fact is very clear. That is, India still remains basically in the same position. Our economy is basically an agriculture—oriented economy. I do not want to marshal the facts. Facts have already been given in this House. Whenever there is a bad crop or whenever there is drought or whenever there is no good monsoon season, our entire economy collapses whether it be on the industrial production or the purchasing capacity of the people. 1982-83 was the year of bad harvest. Because of that the industry had a very serious depression. Because of these two factors, the purchasing capacity of the people went down. And Government had lost Rs. 773 crores of revenue—110 crores in income-tax, Rs. 190 crores in corporate tax and Rs. 473 crores in excise duty—in one year because of the bad harvest as also because of industrial depression. Now you are saying that because of good harvest this year, you hope that there will be better revenue collections also.

Therefore, Sir, certain concessions had been given very consciously to certain industries so that they can increase their production and the consumers can also

get the benefit. I want to cite one example. They have said that they have given concessions so far as the blended fabric is concerned. The concession given in the budget is Rs. 3.50 per meter as a relief to the consumers. May I know what is the guarantee—is the Finance Minister in a position to give that—that this Rs. 3.50 per meter concession by lowering of the price will reach the consumers? Is there any mechanism for the price control to-day? You go to any shop to-day. You will find that the prices differ from shop to shop in the market. There is no pricetag. There was an effort made a few years before that there should be pricetag. Now nobody is bothering about that. There is a total loot in the market. Therefore I say that Government must give this guarantee and assure us that the industries are given the concession for a certain purpose, namely, that should benefit the consumers, it must reach them and that benefit should not be taken by the industrialists. They should not go away with this.

I should like to have this guarantee. Another thing is this. Is there any difficulty to go again for the food for work scheme? This is the best year to go in for the food for work scheme. Their own independent assessment is that the country is going to have more than 142 million tonnes of food. The food for work scheme was one scheme which really helped the poor people such as in building roads, in digging wells and in building bridges. (*Interruptions*) It has been abandoned and there is no food for work scheme. Therefore, Sir, I demand that Government must start the food for work scheme in the whole of the country so that the roads etc. will be built for the linkage of villages.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : That should be only in those States which are prepared to cooperate.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I agree with you that it should be started in those States which are prepared to cooperate.

But, I do not agree with the Minister of Finance, all the time, announcing that West Bengal Government is not doing this or that. They are one of the best States which have really made full use of the food for work scheme. Their finding fault with them is no good. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, another thing is unemployment. This country, unfortunately, had about thirty million educated unemployed youth. Your system of enlisting registration of unemployed youth is defective. Almost 40 per cent of the youth in the villages do not register themselves and if they register then it is found that people who have been registered for more than ten years have not been offered any job. Now, what are we going to do? Sir, in a country of the size of India provision which has been made for self-employment for educated unemployed is only Rs. 25 crores while the Prime Minister announced from the ramparts of Red Fort on 15th August that 2.5 jobs will be given every year under this scheme. What is the position? I have been told that by mid February under this scheme only 2,780 people have got the job whereas the year is coming to a close. Is this the seriousness of providing jobs to the educated unemployed in this country? Government is not at all serious. This will create an explosive situation in the country if the youths are not provided jobs.

Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is it not a fact that today even the capitalist countries are coming out with concrete schemes to meet the unemployment question. In England they provide almost 100 per month as unemployment benefit to the unemployed youth. In the USA they have a provision. Even the present President's son when for some time he was unemployed, was standing in queue to get his unemployment benefit cheque. Italy, France, Austria, Sweden almost every country is providing some kind of relief or benefit or unemployment allowance to

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their youth: We have been demanding in this country that at least the Government of India should agree to a minimum sum of Rs. 150 per month as unemployment allowance in this country but they have not so far agreed. I wrote a letter two years ago to the Prime Minister and she asked the Planning Minister to reply to it. I got back the reply that if your suggestion for Rs. 150 per month is accepted we will have to spend more than rupees thousand crores and, therefore, we are not in a position to do it. If you are not in a position that means you want to play with the lives and future of the youngmen. Government must take it seriously and at least provide Rs. 150 per month as employment allowance. This is my demand. If Bengal Government, Kerala Government and Maharashtra Government can do it and provide Rs. 50 per month as unemployment allowance then there is no reason why the Central Government will not be able to do it.

Sir, NREP programme was announced with a lot of fanfare. What is the position. It is reported that the Prime Minister has been informed that in U. P. and Bihar part of the money provided for this purpose to provide jobs to the unemployed people in the rural areas 50 per cent money has not been spent.

Is there any explanation for this? The Government must give serious thought to totally change its socio-economic strategy for the development of rural India, for progress of the weaker sections of our society. It should re-fix its priorities so that in future the Budget should be able to provide maximum money allocation to those sections of society which unfortunately still remain below the poverty line. This should receive topmost priority. For that proper organisational and structural change must be brought in our administrative machinery.

My last point is this. The States have to do the maximum so far as social welfare schemes are concerned. It is basically their problem. I am sorry to say this Budget has not helped them. At a time when States are making a

complaint that their financial position is very bad, they do not get proper allocation in the Central Budget; instead of increasing the States' allocation, the Government's present taxation scheme has badly hit these people and they have raised their voices now. Government must give serious thought to this, so that the States may get higher allocation so that they can spend that money on various Social Welfare Schemes. With these words I conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugae) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals presented to this House by the Finance Minister some days ago. Already many of the sections of our society have welcomed the budget. As you have pointed out a few minutes ago, even several members of the opposition have welcomed the budget. Even a person like Mr. Chandrajit Yadav could not say much more in substance against the Budget. It was a populist budget, and not surprisingly for Mr. Yadav, it lacked radicalism. The budget is a financial and fiscal instrument that covers a very wide sweep of economic activity. I don't want to go into all the details and take up the time of the House. I want to concentrate only on one or two subjects that appear to be of great interest.

First of all, I wish to point out that Government should concentrate and exercise all the political will at their command to bring greater efficiency, performance and greater profitability in the public sector undertakings. It goes to the eternal credit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that at the very dawn of independence he thought that the commanding heights of the economy should be controlled by the State. It was because of his vision (for which this country will be eternally grateful to him) that India today ranks right on the top of all the developing oil importing countries. As far as stability, resilience and strength of the economy is concerned it is right on top and this has been admitted even by an organisation not very sympathetic to our philosophy like the World Bank. This is from the latest report of World

Bank, the World Development Report—

"The two largest low income countries China and India have come through the current recession with encouraging resilience. They were not so heavily dependent on foreign trade, had little commercial trade and so were not much affected by high interest rates.

"They have also made impressive progress in agriculture; India's low GDP growth in 1982 was largely due to the failure of the monsoon."

This is the position of this country and we do not need the World Bank to say this. We see this all over the world. Now countries like Argentina and Brazil whose economy was much stronger and which were having a fantastic rate of growth in economy, they have all collapsed. The countries like Nigeria which were exporting oil are in doldrums in so far as their economy is concerned. But when the economy of our country is growing and going ahead steadily and progressively, they have said this and they have said this again. Now, whatever criticism we may make on the floor of this House regarding the public sector, it should not be construed as the real picture and none should be permitted, in fact, to take advantage of the situation of the public sector to denigrate the public sector because the strength of the public sector is the strength of the achievement of the socio-economic achievements that we ourselves have imposed on us for the benefit and progress of socio-economic situation of this country. They have said this much. I would like to point out that greater efficiency should be brought in the public sector. Greater efficiency cannot come unless there is greater performance and unless there is greater efficiency and greater performance, the very objectives for which the public sector was constituted will not be fully achieved. Now, what is the reality? The reality in this country is that apart from a half a dozen public sector undertakings like BHEL which is one of the best undertakings anywhere in the world—apart from a few such undertakings—the public sector has much to be desired as far as performance is

concerned.

Now, I will just give some instances where the public sector is operating where it is necessary to focus on the need for greater performance.

It is not as if everything is all right with the public sector. It is not so. Our steel sector is passing through a very critical phase. The recession in steel industry that has hit giants abroad is taking its toll in India also. I would urge Government to take necessary remedial measures so that the public sector steel industry which forms the backbone of our economic advancement is placed on a healthy footing. We are also seeing from time to time reports that one of our main drawbacks is the shortfall in power generation. The failure of two monsoons has certainly hit hydel generation, but this should normally have been met by stepping up thermal generation. While in an expanding industrial economy like ours one can understand the gap between demand and supply in the area of power, what is causing concern is that this gap is increasing beyond the one normally planned for a set period. I would request the Government to devote attention to this area so that we will be in a position to provide adequate power to our industries both in the public and private sector, besides meeting the growing demand of the agricultural sector.

While on the subject of power, the need for better performance of our coal sector cannot be gainsaid. Though we understand from reports that of late there has been some improvement in the performance of this sector, it is stressed that both in terms of production as well as transportation of coal much better performance than at present is called for if we are to meet the energy requirements in far-flung areas of our country. In other words, a much better co-ordination is to be established between coal, power and transportation sectors.

Another area whose performance is at present causing concern and where the Government should devote greater attention is relating to sick enterprises which have been taken over by the Government mainly on socio-economic

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

grounds like the textile industry (including jute), the engineering industry in the eastern sector, etc. In spite of injection of capital, managerial expertise, an amount of technology innovation etc. we find this sector acts as a drag on the public sector. Perhaps, one of the reasons might be the level of employment being higher than warranted by current circumstances. It is understood that such a problem exists in other areas, particularly in construction sector like Hindustan Steel Construction Corporation N. H. P. C., etc. If the public sector should contribute more to the economy than it takes from it, it is essential that there must be some rationalisation in the present employment levels in such units. Perhaps the Government should devote more attention to this vital area.

Even though capacity utilisation has increased during the last year, we would urge the Government to take additional steps to improve this further. Perhaps, some of the bottlenecks regarding increased capacity utilisation like power shortage, equipment failures, managerial ineffectiveness, raw material shortage etc. should be removed by taking adequate steps to ensure that inputs of all types are made available in adequate quantities.

I am making a plea that management should be looked into specially. It is not enough to have good policies. Policies to strengthen the public sector may be extremely good, but to make them effective, they must be backed by adequate institutions, particularly management institutions. What do we have in the public sector today? The public sector undertakings are being managed mostly by the deputationists, people who come from the Government departments. If the public sector has to function more effectively, it is essential that this Government department culture should go and it should be substituted as far as possible by managerial skills, by an industrial culture, by a financial culture and by a commercial culture, so that profitability and accountability become really the main criteria.

I would also like to bring out a very important aspect which has not been

brought out earlier adequately. The rural employment and integrated rural development programme is one of the best programmes in this country to tackle the problem of unemployment. As my hon. colleague has mentioned a little while ago, this programme has, to a large extent, changed the face of the rural areas and it has had in many parts of the country a definite impact to alleviate to minimise the poverty; it is, of course, very difficult to remove the poverty. The point that I would like to again emphasise is that if our policies are to bring their results, these must be backed by institutions. If the Planning Commission has a very good scheme and if a programme has to be implemented in the rural areas, it is not enough that the Planning Commission should say that it is the responsibility of the States; they should have a machinery to monitor the performance of that programme.

The reasons for discrepancy that we witness today are that today the targets of performance are being fixed by the State Governments themselves. How does the Planning Commission fix the target? The Planning Commission asks the State Governments, what their target would be, and having taking that as gospel truth; the Planning Commission fixes that as the target. The Planning Commission also relies on the figures of the State Governments as far as the performance is concerned. Let me conclude on this note, that the officers and the officials of the Planning Commission including the Advisors in charge of different development programmes and 20-Point programme, and concerned with the integrated rural development programme should themselves go to the villages and see things for themselves. How many of these officers have gone to the villages? It is very necessary that all these officers themselves should go to the villages. Now, at the most they go to the State capital, sit in the airconditioned rooms with the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries and take their figures and come back to Delhi. By this they conclude that they have visited the States.

As I said, it is necessary that the entire machinery should be motivated in this direction. It is not sufficient that the

Planning Commission should work vigorously; it is not sufficient that the Planning Commission should be motivated for getting this programme implemented, it is equally necessary that all the officers and others including the officers in the State Government at all levels should be committed and they should realise the importance of this programme to drastically change the face of this country and put this country economically on the very top.

*SHRIMATI KESHARBAI KSHIR-SAGAR (Beed) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to lend my hearty support to the General Budget for 1984-85 presented by hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee who has formulated it very skillfully. In my opinion, it is a pragmatic budget which offers great relief to all the sections of society.

Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', a well known treatise on economics and statecraft respects wisdom. It won't be an exaggeration if I compare the present budget with Kautilya's Arthashastra as it is of very high standard.

We require huge funds for implementing the various developmental schemes. It is essential that the citizens of this nation should pay income tax and other taxes in time and help the Government to implement the various schemes effectively. It is only with the active cooperation of citizens that we will be able to progress in all fields.

As the present budget primarily aims at providing relief to the weaker sections, its main objective is to reduce the prices of essential commodities. The following are the main highlights of this budget.

1. Assistance to the weaker sections;
2. Concessions in the rate of in-

come-tax;

3. Reduction in the prices of books, note books, stainless steel utensils, electric equipment and cotton cloth;
4. Abolition of excise duty on khandsari;
5. Double allocation for implementation of 20-point programme in comparison with last year's budget;
6. Concessions to tea cultivators;
7. Addition of provision for employment guarantee scheme;
8. Additional allocation for promotion of rural industries and family welfare schemes;

As the excise duty on stoves and pressure cookers is abolished, middle class housewives can buy them at reduced prices and serve tasty food to the members of their families. The prices of fans and refrigerators have also been reduced. These incentives have given great relief to the middle class families.

Agriculture is the main occupation of 70% of our population which lives in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 758 crores has been allocated for agriculture in the present budget. There is an increase of Rs. 202 crores in the allocation of agriculture in comparison to the last year's budget. The excise duty on fertilizers and iron pipes is abolished. Under 20-point programme, irrigation will receive top priority. All these measures have given great relief to small and marginal farmers. All these steps will help in stepping up agricultural farmers.

We were required to import food grains like wheat from countries like

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

[Smt. Kesharbai Kshirsagar]

America only a few years back. But it is gratifying to note that now we are self-sufficient in the matter of food-grains. I feel that the credit for the success goes to the dynamic leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and the active cooperation of hon. Minister for Agriculture.

Industries play a crucial role in the development of a nation. Infact, agriculture and industry are complimentary to each other. Therefore, small and medium industries should be promoted on a large scale.

The reduction in bank rates is sure to encourage the industrialists. It will generate more employment potential in rural areas and check the influx of labourers to the cities. The educated employed youth have been greatly relieved by the introduction of a scheme of giving loan of Rs. 25000 to them for starting small industries. I congratulate hon. Prime Minister for undertaking the scheme. I would like to suggest that an advisory Committee consisting of MPs, MLAs and representatives of banks and industries should be set up for monetary the implementation of the scheme. It should also be assigned the task of sanctioning the loan to the eligible young educated unemployed persons. At least 5000 eligible persons should be given loans in each district. I also suggest that instead of district taluka should be the unit for the this purpose.

For the promotion of heavy industries Rs. 23402 crores have been earmarked in this budget. There is an encycase of about 4000 crores in the allocation in comparison to the last year's budget. For small scale sector the allocation is increased by 51.09 crores. The financial assistance to the State Governments is also stepped up by Rs. 392 crores. The present allocation is Rs. 4854 crores while last years allocation was Rs. 4462 crores.

The total revenue receipts would be

of the order Rs. 40501 crores and deficit to the tunc of Rs. 2035 crores. The total expenditure would be Rs. 42536 crores.

The allocation for energy sector and 20-point programme is increased by 44% and 47% respectively. An amount of Rs. 269 crores is earmarked for the welfare schemes of weaker sections. The allocation has been increased by Rs. 33 crores. Similarly, allocation for employment guarantee scheme is Rs. 400 crores which is 4 times more than the previous year. This scheme is effectively implemented in Maharashtra.

For effective implementation of 20-point programme, it is necessary to give a lot of publicity to it. I suggest that wall-posters should be displayed in all village panchayats and Tehsildar offices so that common people know about the various programmes under the scheme. Presently, most of them are unaware of such schemes. I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider my suggestion and give wide publicity to this programme by asking I & B Ministry to produce documentary films on this programme. I am sure that this programme will meet the basic needs of food clothing and shelter.

Maharashtra has to face drought every year. Many parts of this State face acute scarcity of drinking water and the Government has to spend lot of money on supply of water. More funds should be allocated to the State Govt. for chalking out a permanent scheme of supply of drinking water. Farmers of this State depend upon rainfall for their agriculture. Like many other States, rain fall is very erratic in this State too. Therefore, the construction of major dams should be undertaken immediately. My constituency is most backward and drought effected. Magor irrigation schemes of Jaikwadi project should be completed. This will supply water to Beed and Patoda talukas of my constituency. The construction of Vanjara dam should also be taken up. Lift

irrigation schemes should be taken up in all talukas of my constituency so that we will have necessary water supply for irrigation and drinking purposes. I would also like to suggest that there should be survey of our district for exploring the possibility of setting up new industries. Paper fertilizer and steel factories should be started in this district for the development this area. New railway line should be constructed in this district. As there are no means of transportation and communication, construction of a new railway line would go a long way in attaining over all development of this area.

A T.V. centre should set up in Beed district. People are demanding it for a quite a long time. I also suggest that Primary Health centre should be set up all towns. Technical education should be promoted in this area.

Many opposition parties criticised this budget. As Lok Manya Tilak used to say that attaining freedom was his right. Similarly, opposition members feel that criticising the Government is their right. I feel that there is nothing wrong in critising. But criticism should not be for thus sake of criticism. It should be constructive. Futile criticism is not going to prevent us from marching ahead on the path of progress. We have immanse capacity of overcoming the obstacles. I appeal the members sitting opposite to give active cooperation in achievcing this stuperdous task.

With these words, I heartily support the budget and thank you for giving an opportunity to speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHINAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my good friend, the Finance Minister, has taken credit for what he calls "strong recovery in national income and agriculture" and "equally impressive improvement in our balance of payments". Now, this is so typical a claim of this Government that promises to work, I

do not want to make any special comment on it. But I suppose the claims must be related to facts. That is the only litmus test by which this can be decided.

He has made claims of industrial performance and low rate of inflation and indeed improving the balance of payments and the trade gap. What have you? If my good friend, the Finance Minister, is a wizard, as he has been made out during the last few days here by the Treasury Benches, then he would permit me to say that it is a kind of wizardry of gimmicks that he has displayed in this Budget. I regret to say that it is only this kind of polished gimmickery that I find in this Budget. There is an astonishing poverty of ideas. I know as a good friend and old friend how intelligent he is and is absorptive capacity for ideas. But I am sorry to say that at least in this exercise I do not find any traces of it. May be I am wrong, because he belongs to a party which has long given up all pretences of ideologies, programmes and commitments, except in the great and sacred cause of a holy mother and a holier son. That is the only cause and programme that you have now.

I do concede that in the given situation any Finance Minister has grave limitations—not only limitations imposed by certain forces operating in our economy but also the way the budgets have been formulated over the last few years. About 40 per cent is taken away by the needs of security and defence. Another 35 per cent or more is taken away by ever increasing demand of administrative services and various other items, not to speak of Asiad, CHOGAM and NAM. These do impinge on the style of any Finance Minister. My point is that the manoeuvrability of any Finance Minister is very limited.

In a country which has a narrow tax revenue base, the tax revenue base is 18 per cent or so, which is abnormally at a high level considering that per capita income of the country is only around

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

§ 250. My point is, as long as you do not have the political will to explore and attack the revenue base that is laying there in the rural areas, your options are limited. Therefore, a new trend has set in of hiking up of administered prices in the monopoly nationalised sector, in most cases in public undertakings as in coal, steel, Railways, P & T, petroleum and so on. Therefore, what I want to point out is, it should be in this background that his assessment and performance should be viewed.

It was only a couple of months ago, just a day after the opposition parties' conclave in Calcutta that the Prime Minister appeared before the television network of the country to announce a 5 per cent cut in plan outlay and 3 per cent cut in non-plan expenditure.

16.00 hrs.

Here was the hostess of NAM and CHOGAM talking of unproductive expenditure and what a cruel joke with the people of this country; Rs. 360 crores were spent on ASIAD—well our figures are more, this is the official figure—with which you could have built kutchha house for at least 4 million of the 15 million landless labourers who would require such houses by March, 1985 and you could have run a programme for mid-day meals for 30 million children during the entire 1980-85 period, not to speak of the budget and how it was utilised, I am not going into that. And you know how you have developed sports talent in the country. My friend Buta Singh is not here. You have the white elephants in Delhi and still most of the sports federations do not have any money. Sportsmen may not get their allowances but you must have ASIAD. So they do provide circus but not bread. But they have reached a stage where they will no longer be able to provide even the circus, in spite of my good friend and magician Mr. Mukherjee's self-proclaimed miracles, the point is that the hostess of

NAM had to call for a cut in the plan outlay which resulted in pushing up the administered prices of coal and issue price of rice. Have we forgotten that? There is an all round increase in sponsored prices and yet a claim is being made that it has no inflationary impact. At least it has been admitted that during the first four years of the Plan, inflation has eroded public sector outlays by 30 per cent to 32 per cent. Has there been a corresponding increase in the plan outlay? The answer is an emphatic no. The Finance Minister has claimed about almost a healthy position in foreign exchange reserves. After lambasting some of us here as 'Cassandras' and charging Doubting Thomases for questioning the wisdom of his Government and its leader in inviting the IMF, he says:

"The Government has voluntarily decided not to avail the balance of 1.1 billion SDR under the Extended Fund Facility under IMF".

Very good. But is that so? A few weeks ago Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was welcoming an ADB delegation, this time to negotiate with ADB for a two-billion dollar facility and I understand—I do not know he can correct me—that he has forgotten, possibly a matter of style to tell this in his Budget Speech. Probably he is getting the money but he wants to keep it away from Parliament so that the loss by rejection of 1.1 billion dollars can be built up and his leader could at least take credit for it. But in a recent seminar in Calcutta, a spokesman of the Reserve Bank, one Mr. Ghosh who is a Deputy Governor, says:

"The full amount of IMF loan was not availed of not because the balance of payments situation was satisfactory, but because India would find it extremely difficult to meet repayment obligations."

The foreign exchange reserves have dropped by about Rs. 600 crores over a year and the trade deficit—whatever

may be the claims being made here by the Hon. Finance Minister and the Minister for Foreign Trade—is going up. Not only that, there is an added dimension in the whole problem in terms of aid. For example, China has become a new claimant to IDA funds and the amount of concessional lending has been reduced. So, it is in this context alone that you can judge the performance of the Finance Minister in dealing with the balance of payments position and finding the solutions that he has to offer.

Now there is another tendency—I do not know; he can deny it—I understand that even public sector undertakings are picking access to international finance markets even for financing on-going projects. It is rumoured among others, Hindustan Zinc, Shipping Corporation and various other public undertakings, not to mention names, are in the queue, and the amount may well be over one billion dollars. I do not know whether there has been a shift of policy and, if so, what are the details of the policy. Parliament would like to know what your attitude to looking to international financial market is and how you are going to borrow, on what terms, particularly the public sector undertakings.

The Finance Minister takes us to task for suggesting that there could be a debt trap. By debt trap, Mr. Finance Minister, we mean the situation which Mexico had to undergo, which Brazil had to undergo, or to give earlier examples, what Tanzania and various other countries who went to the IMF earlier had to undergo. Our fate cannot be very different. The fact that we have not reached that point is being used in his budget speech to pay compliments to themselves.

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. But once again I want to ask: what is the philosophy of this budget? Leave alone the kind of concessions that you have given, how does it solve our essential problems of poverty, filth and squalor?

That is one way of looking at the budget, or any kind of exercise that we undertake in this House. How do we solve the problem of unemployment in this country? what is the hope you are holding out to the millions of unemployed youth in this country? That is one way in which I would like to approach this budget. The number of distitutes in this country are on the increase, not according to my figure but according to the figures of the National Sample Survey. How do you deal with this problem? What is it that your budget or your policies have to offer for the young, or for the old for that matter, or the impoverished sections of our population? What is it that you have to offer to industry and agriculture, which is the sacred responsibility with which you are charged? Unfortunately, he is unable to make a break with the past; he is unable to make a break from the interest groups and classes, the dominant interests in this economy, and that is the reflection that I find in his budget.

श्री अब्दुलरशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) :
जनाबेवाला, मैं आप के माध्यम से यह कहूंगा कि जो बजट इस सरकार ने पेश किया है इस वकन हालात यह है कि 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया ब्लैक-मनी की शक्ल में मार्केट में है, 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स इवेजन है और इन के अनावा जैसा बहुत से मेम्बर साहबान ने कहा है इस मुल्क में तकरीबन 50 फीसदी में ज्यादा लोग गरीब हैं, जो हरल सैक्टर से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। इन 50 फीसदी में ज्यादा लोग बिलो पावर्टी-लाइन हैं जिन में तीन करोड़ के करीब बेकार हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इन हालात में आप ने एक कम्प्रोमाइजिंग फार्मूला दिया है जिस में आप सब को खुश करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो कमिटेमेंट्स इस सरकार की है, सोशलजिज्य को बढावा देने के लिए पूरा करे गरीब और अमीर के बीच गैप बढ रहा है और सिर्फ 20 पूंजी पति खान्दान पूरे मुल्क की दौलत पर कब्जा जमाये बँठे है, जिसकी बजह से यह भेदभाव बढ रहा है और मुल्क

(श्री अब्दुलरशीद काबुली)

ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब हो रहा है।

रूरल सेक्टर उसमें किसानों, काम तोर से बेकार किसानों, बीजमीन किसानों को और जो शहरी मजदूर हैं, मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं, मिचसे तबके के लोग हैं जिनमें करोड़ों हरिजन शामिल हैं। उन के बारे में आप ने कोई उपाय नहीं किया है और इस बिना पर में कह सकता हूँ कि आप का बजट एन्टी-पीपुल है और लोगों को इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और यह बकरी चीज है, जो आप ने इलेक्शन के लिए रखी है लेकिन आप के पाम उनको समस्याओं का कोई हल नहीं है।

इस संबंध में यह अर्ज करूँगा कि आप ने स्पेशल केटेगिरी में कुछ स्टेट्स को रखा है और इसमें जम्मू व काश्मीर भी हैं और मुझे इस बात का गिला है कि वहाँ उन स्टेट्स को 90 पर सेन्ट एड मिलेगी, ग्रान्ट मिलेगी और 10 परसेन्ट लोन होगा, वहाँ जम्मू व काश्मीर को इस से मुस्तमना कर दिया है। उसको इतनी रासम नहीं मिलेगी और यह जम्मू व काश्मीर के खिलाफ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है और जो आप ने परसेन्टेज शेयर स्टेट्स को दिया है, उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को बैकवर्डेन्स को, पग-मान्दबी को और एरिया को मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए था। हमारे यहाँ लद्दाख से जे कर सल्लनपुर तक का इलाका है और यह 80 हजार मुरम्बा मील का इलाका है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप एडोशनल एक्सट्राइड इयूटो इनस्पेक्टाक सैल्स टैक्स और शूगर टैक्सटाबल्स एण्ड टोबाको लगाई है और उस के बाद आप जम्मू व काश्मीर को क्या दे रहे हैं। शूगर में 0.831 पर सेन्ट, टैक्सटाबल्स में 0.744 पर सेन्ट टोबाको में 0.744

पर सेन्ट ही जम्मू व काश्मीर को दे रहे हैं। आप ने 37 हजार करोड़ रुपया कम्युनिकेयन्स और रेसर्च में स्टेट्स में इन्वेस्ट किया है और जम्मू व काश्मीर में अब तक उस रियासत के डेवलपमेंट के लिए सिर्फ 5-6 करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च किया है-5,6 हजार करोड़ रुपये नहीं बल्कि सिर्फ 5-6 करोड़ रुपया ही आप ने इन्वेस्ट किया है। इसी तरह से पब्लिक आन्डरटेकिंग्स की बात है। आप ने करीब 23 हजार करोड़ रुपये उन में इन्वेस्ट किया है लेकिन जम्मू व काश्मीर में सिर्फ 0.06 पर सेन्ट ही खर्च किया है।

मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो इस बकत मातवी फाइव इयर प्लान बनाना चाहते हैं और लाना चाहते हैं और उन के लिए आप ने बकिंग प्रुस दिए हैं, उस प्लान में आप से वह मुतासला करूँगा कि यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन न रहने दीजिए क्योंकि वहाँ पर अजकम नेशनल कॉन्फेन्स की गवर्नमेंट है। आप यह देखिये कि इस बुन्क को इनर्जी को जकड़न है। हम आप को अपनी स्टेट से 10 हजार मैगावाट बिजनी दे सकते हैं अगर आप उद्यो, मन्ान और डलहन्सी की योजनाओं को पूरा कर दें और हमारे यहाँ जो बिनाव दरिया है, उस के बारे में हम ने इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया है कि अगर सरकार उस में रुपया इन्वेस्ट करे, तो 25 हजार मैगावाट इनर्जी हम आप को दे सकते हैं। इतनी वहाँ से इनर्जी हासिल की जा सकती है लेकिन यह सारा पानी और इनर्जी जाया जा रही है क्योंकि आप हमारी स्टेट के डेवलपमेंट में दिक्कतों को नहीं ले रहे हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जम्मू व काश्मीर एक बोर्डर स्टेट है और क्लास सेसेटिव एरिया है और आप की आम्बे फोर्सज को वहाँ पर बुद्धिमता मुकाबला करना है। लद्दाख से से

कर जम्मू काश्मीर के मुस्तलिफ पहाड़ी इलाकों में, बड़े ऊँचे-ऊँचे स्थानों पर हमारे लोग मुकामला कर रहे हैं लेकिन आप की जो रोड्स हैं, उन का सिलसिल सही नहीं है। सिर्फ एक रोड श्रीनगर और लेह तक आप ने ली है। आप को एक स्वस्टीटयूट रोड चाहिए और जो मुगल रोड के नाम से रोड है, उस को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए था। इस सबब में आप में यह अंजं कर्क कि आप को इस रोड को प्रस्तावित रोड बनाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही जल्दी करनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी अंजं करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रिज्ज हमारा एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मेम्बर है और ट्रिज्ज के डेवलपमेंट के साथ हमारा हैरीकाफर भी है और उस के साथ हमारे यहां के प्रॉब्लम का भी सवाल है और हमारी सारी तरफों की इन्ही पर इनकार करनी है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे यहां इन मेम्बर का कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो रहा है प्रोजेक्ट्स किस्म की स्पीसिज सरकार की रफ्तार आ रही है और जो यह प्रोपोजेन्डा किया जा रहा है कि उस स्टेट में एन्टी-नेशनल एक्टिविटीज हैं, उस स्टेट से मुक्त की खतम बंद रहा है, उस स्टेट में प्रामाण बिल्ट रहे है, इस वजह से ट्रिज्ज का नाम व काश्मीर में नहीं आ रहे है। गुजरन मान हमारे वहां फौन ट्रिज्ज ट्रेंड नवाह हो गई। आप को हमारी स्टेट का ध्यान रखना चाहिए क्योंकि स्टेट की तरफों में ही आप का नजरबंदी है और उनकी ताकत बढ़ने में सरकार की ताकत बढ़ेगी। यह ताकत आप की नहीं बढ़ सकती है जब कि स्टेट्स तरफों करें और अपने पांशो पर सही हो जाए। जो बॉर्डर स्टेट है और मैं सामान्य तौर से जम्मू व काश्मीर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को आप डेवलप करने का मौका है। आप न सिर्फ ट्रिज्ज को वहां पर डेवलप करें बल्कि जो यह प्रोपोजेन्डा चल रहा है, जिसकी वजह से फॉरेन ट्रिज्ज के विभाग में और मुक्त के अन्दर के ट्रिज्ज के विभाग में उर पैडा होना है और वे वहां नहीं जाना चाहते उसको बन्द करें। मैं आप की तबज्जह हम सरकार बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों करीब 3 हजार मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट और एम० एल० एज की मीटिंग में भी

इस के बारे में चर्चा की गयी और जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में और जरूरी डर खीफ का इजहार किया गया।

जहां तक हमारी स्टेट का डवलपमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मैं आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से गुजाशि करूंगा कि हमारी स्टेट की डवलपमेंट ट्रिज्ज पर डिपेंड करती है। हमारी सरकार का जंग का प्रोपोजेन्डा हमारी ट्रिज्ज इंडस्ट्री को तबाह कर रहा है। इस तरह से स्टेट की तरफों नहीं हो सकती है। ट्रिज्ज में हमें दूसरे मुलकों से पैसा मिलता है और हमारी इकोनोमी की हालत भी अच्छी होती है।

जनरल सिन्हा ने कहा हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान से कोई खतम नहीं है; हमारी फौजें पूरी तरह से आउटर पर चौकन्नी है और वे केन फाईट वेक ट एनेमी। लेकिन आपकी इस तरह की वार साइबलोजी हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को तबाह कर रही है। आजकल पंजाब और हरियणा में भी कोई नई इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं लग रही है, कोई इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए हम किस्म का प्रोपोजेन्डा एकदम बंद होना चाहिए।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, this remark about Gen. Sinha should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into the records.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: This is Maj. Gen. Sinha saying.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, why are the Members obstructing? Is he speaking something unparliamentary? (Interruptions) Kashmir and West Bengal are in their hit list, Sir.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): We are not hitting with lathis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. A. K. Roy may speak.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I never take more than 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One Member from your side has already spoken. I can't give more than 5 minutes.

شرعی عبد الرشید کابلی (سری نگر)

جناب والا۔ میں آپ کے ماتھے سے یہ کہوں گا کہ جو بجٹ اس سہ کارنے پاس کیا ہے، اس وقت حالات یہ ہیں کہ ۶۰ ہزار کروڑ روپیہ بلکہ یعنی مشکل میں مارکیٹ میں ہے۔ سات ہزار کروڑ روپیہ کا ٹیکس ایوزین ہے اور ان کے علاوہ جیسا کہ بہت سے ممبر صاحبان نے کہا ہے۔ اس ملک میں تقریباً پچاس فی صدی سے زیادہ لوگ غریب ہیں۔ جو کہ دورل سیکڑ سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں، ان پچاس فی صدی میں زیادہ لوگ بلکہ پارٹی لیون ہیں، جن میں تین کروڑ کے قریب بے کاریاں ہیں۔ تین تہتہ ہوں۔ ان حالات میں آپ نے ایک کمپرومائیٹنگ فارمولا دیا ہے جس میں آپ سب کو خوش کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن جو کمیشنس اس ریلوے کے پاس ہیں، سوشلزم کو بڑھاوا دینے کے لئے اسے پورا کر کے غریب اور امیر کے بیچ گیپ بڑھ رہا ہے اور صرف جس یونٹی جی خاندان پر سے ملک کی دولت پر قبضہ جائے جیسے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے یہ لوگ زیادہ غریب ہو رہے ہیں۔

دورل سیکڑ۔ اس میں کسٹون، خاص طور پر بے کار کسٹون یعنی زمین کسٹون کو اور جو شہری مزدور ہیں، انڈل کلاس کے لوگ ہیں، پتلے طبقے کے لوگ ہیں، جن میں کروڑوں ہریجن شامل ہیں۔ ان کے باجے سرحد، آئی۔ نہ کوئی پلمے نہیں کیلے اور اس بنا پر ہریجن، مگنا ہوں کہ آپ کا بجٹ اینٹی پمپ ہے اور لوگوں کو اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا اور یہ تو جی چیز ہے جو اپنے الیکشن کے لئے رکھی ہے، لیکن آپ کے پاس ان کی سمیٹوں کا کوئی حل نہیں ہے۔

اس سہ کار میں میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ آپ نے اپیشنل کمیشنریز کو کچھ سٹینڈنڈ رکھا ہے۔ اور اس میں جیٹس کو کچھ بھی ہے اور مجھے اس بات کا اظہار ہے کہ جہاں ان کمیشنس ۹۰ پرسنٹ ایڈنٹس کی اور بس پرسنٹ لون ہوگا۔ وہاں تو ان کو کچھ اس سے کٹنا کر دیا ہے اس کو اتنی قسم نہیں لگائی اور جیٹس کو کچھ کٹنا ڈسکریٹینن۔ ہر اور جگہ نے ریٹنڈیشنس اور کمیشنس کو دیا ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں میں۔ اس کے بارے میں میں۔ اور ڈائریکٹوریٹ کو نوٹس دیا کہ وہ کٹنا چاہئے تاکہ جہاں لوگوں سے بے کر کمیشن پورے تک کا علاقہ ہے۔ اور یہ ۸۰ ہزار روپے مل کے علاقہ ہے۔ میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ایڈیشنل کمیشنریز کو نوٹس دیا کہ ان لوگوں کو اس کے بارے میں اسٹورکسٹنڈنٹس ایڈنٹس کو کٹنا ہے اور اس کے لئے آپ جموں ڈکٹریٹ کو کیا ہے رہتے ہیں۔ شوگر میں۔ اور پریڈنٹس ڈکٹریٹس میں۔ اور پریڈنٹس اور ٹوباگو میں۔ اور پریڈنٹس میں وہ ٹیڈر کوٹے ہے جس میں آپ نے اس ہزار کروڑ روپیہ کی کمیٹیٹس اور ریڈنٹس میں کمیٹیٹس میں انویسٹ کیا ہے اور جموں ڈکٹریٹ میں اب بس۔ اور ریاست کے ڈیویڈنڈ کے لئے صرف ۶۔۱ کروڑ روپیہ ہی خرچ کیا ہے۔ اور ۵۔۵ ہزار کروڑ روپیہ نہیں بلکہ صرف ۶۔۱ کروڑ روپیہ ہی آپ نے انویسٹ کیا۔ اس صورت سے پبلک انڈرٹیننگ کی بات ہے آپ نے قریب ۵۰ ہزار کروڑ روپیہ ان میں انویسٹ کیا ہے لیکن جموں ڈکٹریٹ میں صرف ۶ پرسنٹ ہی خرچ کیا ہے۔

میں آپ کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ جو اس وقت ساتویں فیڈرل پلان بنا چاہتے ہیں اور لانا چاہتے

میں اور اس کے لئے آپ نے ورکنگ گروپ بنا دیئے ہیں۔ اس پلان میں جس آپ سے یہ مطالبہ کروں گا کہ یہ ڈسکرمنٹین دے دیجئے کیوں کہ دہاں پر آج کل نیشنل کانفرنس کی گورنمنٹ ہے؟ آپ یہ دیکھئے کہ اس ملک کو ایگزیکٹو کی ضرورت ہے ہم آپ کو اپنی ایسٹ سے دس ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی دے سکتے ہیں اگر آپ اڑی۔ سسٹم ملار ڈول ہیں کی پوجنٹوں کو پورا کر دیں اور ہلانت یہاں جو چاہئے۔ دریا ہے اس کے بارے میں ہم نے انویسٹیشن کیا ہے کہ اگر سہ کار اس میں ٹوپہ انویسٹ کرے تو ۲۵ ہزار میگا واٹ ایگزیکٹو ہم آپ کو دے سکتے ہیں اتنی ایگزیکٹو دہاں سے حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے لیکن یہ سارا پانی اور ایگزیکٹو ضائع جا رہی ہے۔ کیوں کہ آپ ہماری ایسٹ کے ڈیولپمنٹ میں دل چسپی نہیں لے رہے ہیں۔

میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جموں و کشمیر ایک ڈیولپمنٹ ہے اور خاص سب سے زیادہ یہ ہے اور آپ کی آرڈر فورسز کو دہاں بردشمن کا مقابلہ کرنا ہے۔ لداخ سے لے کر جموں و کشمیر کے مختلف پہاڑی علاقوں میں بڑے اونچے اونچے استھانوں پر ہمارے لوگ مقابلہ کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن آپ کی جو روڈس ہیں ان کا سلسلہ صحیح نہیں ہے ہرٹ ایک روڈ سری نگر سے ایبھٹ تک آپ نے نی ہے۔ آپ کو ایک سب سٹیٹ روڈ چاہیے اور جنٹل روڈ کے نام سے روڈ ہے اس کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لینا چاہیے تھا۔ اس سمیت ہم میں آپ سے یہ عرض کروں گا کہ آپ کو اس روڈ کے متبادل روڈ بنانے کے لئے کوئی کارروائی جلد ہی کرنی چاہیے۔

میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹورازم بھی اور ایک بہت اچھا تھینٹ سیکڑ ہے اور ٹورازم سے ڈیولپمنٹ کے ساتھ ہمارا ہینڈ کی کرافٹ بھی ہے۔ اور ساتھ ہی ہمارے بسوں کے فروشنگ کا بھی سیکڑ ہے اور ہماری ترقی ان ہی پر انحصار کرتی ہے۔ نتیجے دکھانے کے ساتھ کہن پڑتا ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں بس سیکڑ کا ٹورازم ڈیولپمنٹ نہیں ہو رہا ہے اور جس قسم کی اسپینچر میٹر کار کی طرف سے آرہی ہیں اور جو یہ پروسیگنڈہ کی جا رہی ہے کہ اس ایسٹ میں ایسی مشینل ایکٹیویٹیز می اس ایسٹ سے ملک کو منظرہ بڑھ رہا ہے۔ اس ایسٹ میں حالات بگڑ رہے ہیں اس وجہ سے فورسے جموں و کشمیر میں نہیں جا رہے ہیں، مگر ٹورازم سال ہمارے یہاں فارین ڈیولپمنٹس ٹریڈ تباہ ہو گئی، آپ کو ہماری ایسٹ کا دھیان رکھنا چاہیے چون کہ اسٹیشن کی ترقی سے ہی آپ کی ترقی ہے اور ان کی طاقت بڑھنے سے مرکز کی طاقت بڑھے گی، یہ طاقت آپ کی تمہیں بڑھ سکتی ہے جب کہ اسٹیشن ترقی کریں اور اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑی ہو جائیں، جو بارڈر اسٹیشن ہیں اور میں خاص طور پر جموں و کشمیر کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ ان کو ڈیولپ کرنے کا موقع دیں، آپ نہ صرف ٹورازم کو دہاں پر ڈیولپ کریں بلکہ جو یہ پروسیگنڈہ میں رہا ہے جس کی وجہ سے فارین ٹورسٹس کے دماغ میں اور ملک کے اندر کے ٹورسٹس کے دماغ میں ڈر پیدا ہوتا ہے اور وہ دہاں نہیں جانا چاہتے، اس کو بند کریں، میں آپ کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کچھ دنوں پہلے پارٹی کے قریب تین ہزار ممبر پارٹینٹ اور ایم ایل ایگزیکٹو میٹنگ میں بھی اس کے بارے میں جرحیا کی گئی اور جموں و کشمیر

کے بارے میں غیر مزوری ڈرخت کا انہماک کیا
جہاں تک ہماری ایسٹ کی ڈیپوٹمنٹ کا تعلق ہے
میں آریسل فائننس منسٹر سے گزارش کروں گا۔ کہ
ہماری ایسٹ کی ڈیپوٹمنٹ ٹورزم پر ڈیپنڈ کرتی ہے
ہماری سہارا کا جنگ کارڈ پبلیکیشن ہمارے ٹورزم
انڈسٹری کو تباہ کر رہا ہے۔ اس طرح سے ایسٹ کی ترقی
نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ ٹورزم سے ہمیں دوسرے ملکوں سے
پیسہ ملتا ہے اور ہماری اکائمی کی حالت اچھی ہوتی ہے۔
جزائر سمبھانے کہلے کہ ہندوستان کو پاکستان
سے کوئی خطرہ نہیں ہے۔ ہماری فوجیں چوری طرح
سے بارڈر پر چوکتی ہیں اور وہی کین فائٹنگ بیگ دی
انہی۔ لیکن آپ کو اس طرح کی ڈار سائیکلو جن ہمداری
انڈسٹری کو تباہ کر رہی ہے، آج کل پنجاب اور ہریانہ
میں بھی کوئی نئی انڈسٹری نہیں لگ رہی ہے۔ کوئی
انویسٹمنٹ نہیں ہو رہا ہے، اس لئے اسسٹر کا پروجیکٹ
ایک دم بند ہونا چاہیے۔

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV
(SILCHAR); Sir, this remark about
Gen Sinha should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into
the records. (Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI:
This is Maj Gen Sinha Saying.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: (Calcutta South) Sir, why
are the Members obstructing? Is he
speaking something unparliamentary?
(Interruptions) Kashmir and West Bengal
are in their hit list, Sir.

PROF K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) We
are not hitting with lathis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. A.K.
Roy may speak.

MR. A.K. ROY: Sir, I never take
more than 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One Member
from your side has already spoken. I
can't give more than 5 minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir,
this is a budget of deception. It looks
like an election budget. Not only it is
a budget for election, but the whole
budget looks like, or sounds like an
election manifesto. (Interruptions). Sir,
you know that the halo and significance
of election manifesto lasts only up to
the election. So this budget, before the
event, will last only up to the event.
Sir, this budget uses some lines of
Sanskrit quoting from Artha Shastra.
These are the concluding lines of Chapter
VI of Kautilya's Artha Shastra which
says that any efficient Collector
will manage his finances in such a way
that income becomes more and expendi-
ture less. Poor Kautilya could never
imagine that these lines will be misused
like that by the Finance Minister of a
Party called Congress (I). And, Sir,
you will be surprised that if this becomes
their election manifesto, 'I am very
much worried about the fate of the
Party. What will happen to the Finance
Minister and his Party? Sir, they have
claimed that they are giving a lot of
concessions to the people and I was
surprised to see their conception of the
people whom they consider the Indian
people to whom they are giving conces-
sions i.e. those who are in the bracket
of giving income-tax. Who are the
people? You also will be surprised to
know that their total number is 46 lakhs.
Those people who give income-tax up to
Rs. 25,000 are 22 lakhs; below that their
number is 11 lakhs.

People within the income group of
Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh their number is
9,74,000; above Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh
61,000; above Rs. 5 lakhs—5,250. The
people to whom the Finance Minister
has given concession are those who are
within the range of more than Rs. 25,000,

Rs. 50,000 Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs. Many of the hon. Members from this side have supported it and said that it is a very Progressive Budget. This is the conception of the House ! It shows the House has a class character because it is an election manifesto. So, it can go upto the field, to the entire people of India. To-day in the Question Hour we discussed about the people below the Poverty line and our hon. Minister for Planning explained that those who are spending Rs. 65/- per month. / should be called below poverty line. That means a family of five who spend Rs. 300/- per month or Rs. 3,600/- per annum should be called people below poverty line. This is the per capita income of 50% in our country. That is also below average while 70% of the population has below Rs. 5,000/-. But the Finance Minister is giving relief to the people earning more than Rs. 15,000 and saying that it is a very progressive Budget ! I am very much worried what will happen to these people in election if the people of India know that the definition of the people in the Budget of the Finance Minister is like that and those who earn more than Rs. 15,000/- annum should get relief. (Interruptions).

The Finance Minister has presented us a small booklet of Budget showing the figure of a rupee i.e. how much paisa is coming for Budget and how much is being spent—one paisa from Income Tax, four paisa from the Corporate Tax and four paisa deficit financing this and that. We are all worried that the Budget is gradually becoming a non-event and less and less relevant. There is an article in the *Statesman* of March 9, 1984. I think he has also read that. People have raised the question of IMF. I am not pointing out that. It is not the leftist party, not the communist, not the marxist party but the. IMF has made an analysis about the black money in the country. They have come to the conclusion that 50% of our national income is in black money. In U.S.A, it is 20%. in U.K. it is 15%. Previously, there was an analysis by the Indian economists—50% of the G.N.P. That means at current prices it is 50% of Rs. 1,30,000 crores. That means more than Rs. 70,000 crores is the black money as is the analysis of

IMF. The Finance Minister must clarify that.

Only a few days back we discussed the total foreign loan to this country which was injected inside the country. It is round about Rs. 34,000 crores. That means that rupee disc which they have shown in our Budget paper, another disc they should show, what is what. That out of one rupee of the Indian money, 50 paisa is black money, 25 paisa is the foreign loan and total accountable money on which the hon. Finance Minister is presiding is only 25 paisa. We are the sovereign House. The sovereign House can only question the account 25 paise our of one rupees.

My only conclusion is that the real Finance Minister of this country is "Mr. Monsoon". The Janata Party during their raj knew it. That is why they made Mr. Badal—Parkash Singh Badal—the first Agriculture Minister because. if Badal becomes Agriculture Minister, then there is no question of bad crop. They got good crop for two years. Afterwards, this Government made Rao Birendra Singh as the Agriculture Minister and he brought only the thunder of A.P.C. and nothing else. He said, "We have increased irrigation potential upto 62 million hectares" and all that. But their own Economic Survey says—in its forecast—what will happen. I am quoting from the Economic Survey. It says that the agricultural growth is likely to come down to a normal level next year. What does it mean ? You are accepting that this is an abnormal year. You are boasting of 142 million tonnes production. Your entire edifice of 6 to 7 per cent growth of national income and 9 per cent growth of agricultural income is on the level of 142 million tonnes production. You are yourself admitting that the agricultural growth is likely to come down to a normal level next year. Therefore, this is not a normal level. There are certain unforeseen things. This is the state of economy of the country.

They talk of industries. They have said that the industrial growth is on the rise. What is the situation of core sector ? What about coal production target ? About the coal production

target, it has come down from 165 million tonnes to 152 million tonnes; then to 142 million tonnes and, this time it is 137 million tonnes.

What about the railway freight? They are unable to cross 228 million tonnes mark. What about steel production? It is stagnant at 6 million tonnes. What about power? You will not give me time. Otherwise, I can analyse and show you, step by step, how the targets have come down.

This Budget is an election manifesto. That is why I am very much worried about them. What will happen to them?

As regards the NREP, the Congress members have said that this Government has done so much for the rural people. What is the NREP? You know that the unemployment problem is very much explosive. This Government will have the responsibility of giving employment to 46 million people apart from clearing the backlog. They have come out with their 20 point programme. I do not know whether you know it or not. The 20-point programme has only one very good thing; it has got 21 words.

Coming to the target of NREP, I quote from the *Yojna* which is their official paper:

"The target of NREP is to lift 3000 of the poorest families in every development block above the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Plan period. It is expected that the programme will generate 850 to 900 million mandays of additional employment in one year. But a review of NREP gives a dismal picture as its progress has been slow. In 1982-83, the NREP is reported to have generated only 110 million mandays for employment till the end of December, 1982."

This is your performance. This is the basis on which the Government comes out with a popular Budget.

I told you last year Budget was a Budget of the physically handicapped.

This Budget is a Budget of politically, morally and economically handicapped Government.

I oppose this Budget lock, stock and barrel.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, First of all, let me express my gratitude to all the Hon. Members whose number runs probably to 43, who have participated in this discussion and who have made their observations on various aspects of the Budget for the year 1984-85 which I presented on 29th February.

I can understand the feelings of our friends sitting opposite. They thought from their own analysis of the economic situation that they would get a crutch from this Budget on which they can lean. Unfortunately, over the period of years, our friends sitting opposite always required a crutch to stand on. They cannot stand on their own! They thought there would be huge deficit, there would be heavy doses of taxation or, in other words, there would be a populist give-away Budget which can provide a good talking point to them but, when they have found that the crutch they have required so essentially is missing, I can appreciate their disappointment, if not frustration!

One Hon Member wanted to know the philosophy of the Budget. Is there any direction. Is there any philosophy? Yes. We have one. And not only in the Budget of 1984-85 but, if you look at the Budget proposals which I had the privilege of presenting thrice or the floor of this House and twice by my colleague and distinguished predecessor Shri R. Venkataraman, you will find that there is a philosophy behind the fiscal proposals, and the philosophy is to encourage savings, to encourage investment, to provide support to the planning, to maintain the developmental tempo and to create a situation for

economic growth. If you just try to look at and take one particular item, I am afraid, the conclusions which you will arrive at would be almost like the attempt of a blind man catching a part of the elephant to get the conception of the whole of the elephant !

What have we done ? Take the case of planning. It has been commented upon and a large number of Members have made observations, and tried to find out what is the investment, whether Rs. 510 crores came in real terms or in terms of 1978-79, only I would ask you to forget about that. Even if you look at the physical target, what was the oil production during the current Plan ? About 10 million tonnes. And what are you aiming to achieve now ? About 29 million tonnes at the end of this year. We have already achieved 26 million tonnes. What was the total power generation capacity of this country at the time of beginning of this current Plan ? 28,000 MW. At the end of the current Plan period, you are going to have minimum 42000 to 43000 MW. over a period of years, you could establish a capacity of 28,000 MW, almost over three decades and, in a span of five years, when we are adding 14,000 MW, almost 50% of the total installed capacity built up over three decades, you are saying that the Plan is a failure ! Even my good old friend Mr. K.P. Unnikrishnan has commented on 5% cut.

Five per cent cut from where ? Not from the original plan targets. He could have taken the trouble of turning the pages of the plan budget. The B.E. was Rs. 13,870 crores and the revised estimate is Rs. 14,059 crores. The cut was from two subsequent supplementary grants, but not in real terms, not in overall financial outlay. It has been maintained. Take the sector-wise case. I do not say that we have been able to achieve the target which we fixed. That is a different thing. But to say that there has been a failure, that nothing has been done, is absolutely untenable. Even you yourselves are not convinced. Therefore, to come to the conclusion that this Budget has no philosophy is

not correct. Can you show me a single plan period where continuously in each year 25 per cent step-up has been provided despite tremendous difficulties ? You yourselves have analysed that this year the situation was not very bright. There was the impact of the two droughts. After all, the impact of the drought of 1979-80 was felt during the current plan period. The impact of the drought of 1982-83 was felt during the current plan period. There was the tremendous, hostile, and difficult international situation. This you yourselves have admitted. Even if you look at simply the change in the pattern of assistance which we received from the World Bank and IDA, in the first year of the current plan period the ratio was 80 per cent concessional assistance and 20 per cent from the normal, commercial window. Just within two years, the ratio has changed. Today it is 40 : 60. The concessional assistance has come down from 80 per cent to 40 per cent and the assistance from the commercial window, the normal window, with normal terms, has increased from 20 to 60. Despite that, we have been able to provide a substantial step-up in the plan. Is it indication of sacrificing the plan ? Is it indication that we are not trying to maintain the developmental tempo ? For God's sake, analyse. Tell me one plan period where you have achieved the targeted growth rate which you had fixed. From 1950-51 to 1978-79 the annual average growth was 3.5 per cent, and in this plan period, in the first four years, already we have reached more than 5.2 per cent—actually it is 5.4 per cent. And the change in the base, that one year base goes down and another year base goes up, it always happens: it is no a new phenomenon during this current plan period. Still we have been able to achieve that growth. There would have been your conclusion that we have not done anything to maintain the developmental tempo. Growth is being maintained in critical, vital sectors. We have been able to achieve the target in physical terms. Substantially we have stepped up the outlay in financial terms in major, key sectors. Therefore, if you say that there is no philosophy, it is just

ad hoc, I am afraid it would not be correct.

Sir, in this connection, before I go to the points made by the individual Members, I would like to comment on one point which my good old friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, made. I always like to listen to him. It is not that I always agree with him. But he has a peculiar knack of describing the Budget in his own way. If I remember correctly, my first Budget was described by him as a 'Grasshopper's Budget'. Mind you, 'grasshopper', that particular type of insect which moves. He described the second Budget as a 'tax-collector's scrap-book'.

And this year—I think he has promoted me a little bit—he has said that it is a midwife's budget. It is a midwife's budget and he expects the birth of a new baby after nine months or so. I do not know why he is so much worried about the birth of a new baby. Surely he is not worried about losing his berth or his comrades' berths on the floor of the House. You want the birth of a new baby and a healthy one. But that does not mean that we should give up economic considerations. I have not given up. This is not a populist budget. This is not a give-away budget. Whichever sector of the economy demanded attention we have given. The tax proposals are not at all casual. Look at them from 1980. We have thought it necessary to give relief to fixed income groups and those who are at the lower income groups and those who are at the lower income levels. Mr. Roy may have a different philosophy and I am not going into that aspect. But it is a fact that in this country 46 lakhs of people pay income tax. Therefore, any relief that is to be given will be confined to these 46 lakhs. To those who do not pay income tax at all—I cannot by any imagination extend any relief to them. I can do something else; that is a different point. But the relief is not there. They get total relief. They get total exemption and that is why they do not pay income tax. The first relief is that from Rs. 10,000 the exemptions limit was raised to Rs. 15,000. Then we

increased the standard deduction from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. We have reduced tax at the minimum level from 30 to 20 per cent. Neither it is nit-picking nor is it casual nor is it *ad hoc*.

In this connection Mr. Gupta expressed his unhappiness and he did not agree with me when I said that reduction of tax rates does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that there would be a better compliance. I do not know whether there is any economic logic or not. . . .

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I agree with you. I said so—but for whom ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You agree ? Good. But my experiences have shown—it may be a coincidence but it happened that whenever we reduced the tax rates drastically—somehow I was associated with the Ministry of Finance first as a Junior Minister in 1974, again in 1976 and then in 1982 and from our experiences in the last two occasions I found that the net realisation was not less or rather it was a little more. That is the reason why I said that reduction of rates and strengthening of the machinery would lead to better realisation, a better compliance and the net kitty would not be reduced.

SHRI SAIYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are depriving the States.

16-44 hrs.

MR SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am coming to that. Don't worry.

There is a positive philosophy; and what is the philosophy ? I wanted to provide incentive for savings. Analyse all the tax proposals. You will find that on the one hand I have provided incentives for savings and on the other hand, I have provided disincentives for expenditure. I have done away with all the weighted deductions because I do believe that in our system no incentive will be linked with the expenditure.

Even in the export sector I did away with rec 35B last year and this year I removed all weighted deductions. I have removed concessions from a large number of areas in order to rationalise and provide for this philosophy that in our system there should not be any incentives for spending, there should be incentive for saving and there should be incentive for investments. Whatever benefit I have given to the corporate sector is not to earn profit but to save and invest. I have suggested to them—if you deposit your surcharge with IDBI, I will provide you loan at the concessional rate of interest provided you agree to have modernisation.

One of the major reasons of our high capital output ratio and unalulity to get the due return from the investment which we have made already is also the lack of Science and Technology and lack of modernisation. If you do not go in for modernisation, you won't get it. And I have not reduced the corporate tax.

At the higher income brackets, I have given some concessions on the Wealth Tax but not to enjoy the wealth. If you invest in specific financial assets, you will get tax concessions in your wealth tax from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs. It is not to enjoy the property but to give an incentive, encouragement, for savings. What has been the effect Hon. Members have seen it. It has provided, it has given, the necessary support to us, to our planning, to our investment programme and to our developmental objectives. Therefore, Sir, it is not correct to say that this is a budget aiming at the so-called forthcoming event. And even if we do so—I said (*Interruptions*) in the Seventh Five Year Plan—what is wrong in it? You could have accused me if I have provided or if I have come out with a populist budget. I have not come out with a populist budget though I got some credit from my good old friend. Shri Magaabhai Barot who has just left us and gone to the other side—I must say that he has improved his eloquence no doubt by going to the other side—that I have given the concessions to the

newspaper in order to get the support of the newspaper for the elections. He has not studied it. I have not yet withdrawn the import duty on newsprint, It continues. What I have done is this. There is a five per cent additional duty which, I have imposed—I have not brought newsprint within the purview of that—which was levied by my predecessor, Mr. Venkataraman and it still continues. That is why the newspaper people are angry with me. I wish if they would have read the budget proposals as you have read, then, they would not have been critical of me.

My friend from Gujarat—I also come from Gujarat—said that I have given another concession to the textile industry. He has taken a very strong exception to this as to why I have provided this concession to the textile industry. We have provided the concession to the textile industry just to satisfy the owners, he said. He has gone to the extent of suggesting—I say so because nobody also has done it—that this a budget for election, collection and corruption. I do not know what he means. We have provided concessions to the textile industry because the textile industry requires it. And I made it quite clear in my own budget speech that I would expect them to transfer these concessions to the consumers and create more demands and I am repeating it that you do not kill the goose which gives you the golden egg. You just pass on the concessions to the consumers, increase more demand and get the benefit out of the increased demand. If they do not do so, what would you do? I have done something which is not a theoretical proposition. I extended the concessions to the tyre industry in October and when the industry refused to pass on the benefit to the consumers, in this budget, I have withdrawn it.

Therefore, I think that the message should reach that if the textile mills survive, the jobs are protected for which he is so much worried. He was worried that a number of textile mills closed. But, new jobs are created. I can appreciate his anxiety for the forthcoming

event because, after all, if the sagging fortune of himself and his newfound colleagues would not be encouraging, it would sag further.

Sir, the concession given to the paper industry also relates to that. It is not that just I wanted to give benefit to certain paper mill owners. Many a time members of this House on the Floor of the House and various committees have suggested that duty structure should be adjusted in order to ensure that it helps the industry to create demand and if there is a demand constraint duty adjustment is necessary. Sir, it has paid rich dividends. In certain industries where we provided concessions in October the demand has picked up. Therefore, this is a fiscal instrument which you have to apply looking at the situation and that is why I talked of that this is the reality.

Now, I come to balance of payment. I do not know exactly what my friends wanted to find out or convey. The fact is that trade gap is getting reduced. It may not be upto your satisfaction. From 5,800 crores it has come down to 5500 crores and this year it would be less than Rs. 5000 crores. This is the hard core fact is that foreign exchange reserves have increased. The fact is— what I said earlier and I still maintain— that when I entered into IMF arrangement we entered with our eyes open and we have come out with our heads high.

Shri Indrajit Gupta is enamoured of IMF study and Mr. Roy has also referred to it. For your information this is not IMF study at all. One article on black money appeared in one of the IMF journals. Study is made by some individual. Some other person collected the information in respect of a certain country. One such study was made by somebody in India also and the same was not accepted to by the experts of this country because of modalities which had been adopted. So, it has been just lifted to illustrate his own study. That is not the study of the author who contributed that article in the IMF journal not to speak of the study having been

made by the IMF itself. I am not going into this aspect. That is besides the point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : What is your correction ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have not ventured. That is why I have entrusted the study with the Institute of Public Finance. Wanchoo Committee at some point of time ventured to make same study. Professor Kalder long back attempted at such study. Recently I have entrusted the study to the Institute of Public Finance. I am waiting for that. What I wanted to point out was that the message which you tried to convey that IMF has made some study and after that they have come to the conclusion is not factually correct. That is besides the point. The point is whether there has been improvement in the balance of payment position or not. As a result we have surrendered 1.1 billion SDRS out of the IMF loans. Mr. Maitra also tried to find out whether there is something hidden. What happened when the delegation come. Sir, I don't blame him because he struck his head to the carpet. He himself said that it appeared like a smooth persian carpet and he stuck his head to the carpet to find dirt and filth. Naturally he was totally dark as to what is happening, and there was no light available to him. So, I don't blame him. There was nothing to discuss with that IMF delegation and if you look at the year, we entered into the arrangement in November, 1981.

It will continue for three years. That means, in November, 1984, it would conclude. There is a difference between our financial year and their financial year. Therefore, in this particular year which you referred to, we withdrew the entire amount. Therefore there is no contradiction and there is no confusion. And I hope now you will understand that the carpet is cleaner then you think. But what we did actually ? We said that we do not require the entire loan because there has been an improvement in our balance of payments. The improvement is not by any

magic wand. The improvement has not come out of heaven. The improvement is because of certain policies which we pursued and which were approved by Parliament. It is this Parliament which said, yes, you should have a breakthrough in oil find. That is why we have improved our oil production from 10 to 26 million tonnes. That is why we have reduced our import requirements from about 73% in 1980-81 to about 37% in 1983-84. That is the reason why balance of payments situation has improved because of the policies we are pursuing.

We encouraged non-resident Indians to invest. Mr. Indrajit Gupta is correct when he says that non-resident investment with the Indian Banks have increased substantially. It has not increased substantially out of heaven. It has increased substantially because of a policy—the policy which we announced in my first Budget that I will provide you incentives. That is why large sum of money has come; and that has improved our balance of payments; and that is why we have been able to come out of IMF. It is not any gimmick. It is a hard reality. And they have appreciated it. The other day while replying to a question I mentioned that even in the *Economist* an important journal published from London, which is not very friendly to us, they have also commented upon this. A very beautiful caption they gave: "Food plus oil minus IMF is equal to India." And they themselves have said that when many of the developing countries are suffering or standing in queue, India is the only one country which has come out of IMF which has been able to make a break-through in agricultural production.

Sir, in this connection I would like to clarify one point which both my good friends Mr. Satish Agarwal and Mr. Uani-krishnan have made. They have also a little confusion. Assistance from ADB and assistance from IMF are not the same thing. At least this point is quite clear to Mr. Agarwal. Because IMF arrangement is a medium-term arrangement. It is just to over-come your problem of liquidity, to meet your

immediate problem, medium term problem. The other one is project tied assistance, long term developmental assistance. Therefore there is no contradiction. If you say there is a contradiction because on the one hand you are coming out of IMF and on the other hand you are going to ADB, there is no contradiction at all, because, one is developmental assistance tied with particular project and the other is medium term arrangement to over-come your temporary liquidity problem.

Now I come to certain individual points which my colleagues have observed. One point was made about secret negotiations. There have been some suggestions that there are some secret negotiations. I can assure you that there is no secret negotiation. Everything we did was done in the open. We took the Parliament into confidence. All the correspondence which transpired between me and my colleagues with the IMF authorities has been laid on the Table of the House. There is nothing secret.

But, Sir, one point I must say. For the last couple of years I find that my friends, and particularly my friends who are red in colour and some of them who are not so red, were obsessed with IMF. For the last 2 years they were obsessed with the presence of IMF. But this year I am finding to my utter surprise that they are obsessed with the absence of IMF. I leave them to their obsessions.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, coming to certain individual points which my colleagues have made, one such point is about agricultural performance and Mr. Maitra has not been able to find any effective strategy. As I told you, you can't find because your eyes are struck to the carpet. You can't look around. The figure of 1.2% which you were talking, is incremental. Even if I assume that figure every year and if you take into account the absolute figures, what has been the outcome? In this year's *Economic Survey*, I have added one more statistical information. It is at the last page and this year, we had a little hurriedly prepared and that is why I could not supply all the important figures.

Now, what was the state of affair at the beginning of the Plan? Kindly look at the last page of the *Economic Survey* that is, the last Table and there you will find that the foodgrain production was 55 million tonnes at the beginning of the Plan and today it is more than 142 million tonnes.

Mr. Maitra, please tell me which of the countries—even assuming the way you wanted but which we have not been able to do, i.e. introduce the land reforms, even assuming the charges—we have not been able to introduce the land reforms in the desired way—have been able to introduce effective land reforms and this type of production has increased in those countries. You show me one country. We have produced 142 million tonnes. Now, I am giving you the figures.

At the beginning of the First Plan, it was 55 million tonnes and even in 1965-66, it was just 72 million tonnes and from there it has reached 142 million tonnes and you say noting has been done, there is no strategy. If there was no strategy, take the two recent examples. In 1970-80, after the drought, the fall in the foodgrains production was 17%. Now, from where did you have these figures which you were quoting? I am quoting from the same source. In 1982-83 the decline was 4%. Even I assume that the impact of the drought is the same, which is not the case—drought of 1982-83 was much more severe than it was in 1979-80—the fall was 17% in 1979-80 but in 1982-83, it was 4 per cent. This is the difference between good management and bad management, which unfortunately you refuse to understand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
In 1978-79, it was 130 million tonnes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have given the credit to you. I do not say that you have not done anything. I have never said that. My contention is that I am not deliberately speaking of the performance of the State from where the hon. Members are coming.

Otherwise, immediately all of them will jump at me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this year, in West Bengal there will be a record production,

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I wish.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Not wish, it will be.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I wish my colleague will take note of it so that there will be a reduced pressure on him.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Finance Minister, did you use the words 'refused to understand' or 'failed to understand'?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, coming to the industrial growth rate, suddenly you accused me why I have changed the annual year to fiscal year? One of Mr. Maitra's allegations is : why have I changed it?

If you look at the Economic Survey of 1982-83, and the budget speech of 1982-83—on the first page, we give the selective economic indicators every year—you will find that we are using the fiscal year. It is not a sudden change. After all one year you may get advantage, but when you take twelve months into account, whether it is January to December, or whether it is April to March, for one year there may be some little variations, but if you take two, three or four years consecutively, it will be absorbed, and that too I have not done suddenly. I have it for quite some years and that is why, I referred to it.

It is not my claim that we have done excellent, or what we have done is maximum, what is possible to do. I have admitted that. In my own budget speech, I have admitted that we have not been able to utilise fully the exist-

ing potential in the industrial sector; there should be 7-8 per cent growth, and if you want to maintain this level of development, industrial sector must grow by 7-8 per cent.

In this connection, I would like to make some observations on the points made by hon. friends opposite that my attempt has been to deprive the States or rather to do charity at the cost of others. It is not so. Firstly, the hon. Members would appreciate that our fiscal policies, or tax adjustments are made not according to whether the Centre would get more, or the States would get loss, but according to the needs of the economy. This is the basic fundamental principle we have accepted. And in the process, if it is found that the States are getting less, definitely we try to make it up. What has been the effect? On the Central Excise side our loss of resource is Rs. 190 crores; States loss is a little more than Rs. 40 crores. On the income tax side, income tax and corporate sector taken together, our loss would be Rs. 36.3 crores, States loss would be Rs. 38 crores. But you would have noticed that to partly compensate it, I myself have transferred a part of the basic excise duty to additional excise duty—about forty crores in cigarettes. Why have we done it? That is in order to compensate them so that the States do not complain that they are deprived of this. I have increased additional excise duty. In the textiles, you will find that all along the line I have given concessions. Only in one area, I have increased duties and that is additional excise duty for which I get the blame that I am imposing duties. And they get the benefit, because the entire amount, whatever, we realise from the additional excise duty, is passed on to the States.

If you take into account the totality from the beginning of the current year, what has been the States' deficit? It is not because of us. If you analyse every year, you will find that the net transfer in absolute terms has increased every year from the centre to the States. But in the States' own internal resources, there is a shortfall of 5,300 crores and out of that 4,800 crores have been made

up by the Government of India.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East); All the elastic re-sources are with you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am sorry, as Chairman of the PAC, you should have known that forty percent of the GNP comes from the agriculture and the agriculture sector is left to the States.

Who prevents you? This year I am making an experiment. I used to collect Rs. 150 crores,

The exact figure I do not recollect; it may be Rs 120 crores or Rs. 150 crores. Otherwise, Prof. Dandavate will bring a privilege motion against me for misleading the House. In the form of excise duty on electricity we realised and we passed it on to the States. This year, I have proposed to abolish it. I am giving the time to the States. I would like to see about it after two or three years. I may be here or I may not be here. But I would like to see how much the States realised. What I am realising I am passing it on to them. Now I would like to see about it.

You are saying that there is no area of taxation. Our area of taxation is extremely limited. I have given you an area.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: This year, my State is raising Rs. 75 crores not withstanding so-called forth-coming event that is going to come.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Because you are not going to have that forthcoming event this year. (*Interruptions*) I am not going into that. But what I am trying to point out is that I myself have undertaken the responsibility and in my budget speech, I have analysed it. I knew that these points are going to be raised by the hon. members when. You are discussing it in the so-called conclave. You want more power. But have you taken the reality into account. Have you taken into

account what has been the net transfer. Your own deficiency in your own internal resource generation to the extent of Rs. 5,300 crores is being made up by the Government of India, the Central Government—to the extent of Rs. 4,800 crores; and for Rs. 500 crores I know pretty well there too I shall have to do something. But despite that, if you have failed in implementing your plan or in reaching the targets in the plan even in nominal terms, I am afraid, you cannot pass on the buck to me; you cannot pass on the buck to the Government of India. What else the Government of India could do? The Government of India allowed you to start with a clean slate by saying that whatever advance plan assistance has been given at the beginning of the plan, the States did not have to pay it. The Government of India has agreed to increase the central assistance, according to the Gadgil Formula, by almost Rs. 2000 crores; the Government of India agreed to convert overdraft outstanding on 31st March, 1982 to the extent of Rs. 1743 crores into mid-term loans so that this year you can protect your plan. But despite that, if certain States fail, I am afraid, it is of no use passing on the buck to us. I can tell you that the net transfer would not only increase but would increase substantially when you will get the figures for the next year.

My friend, Shri Satish Agarwal, normally his speech is very constructive, and in the language of Shri Indrajit Gupta, it is statesmanlike; there is no doubt about it; I do appreciate it. But, I think, on one point he made a little confusion, rather he deliberately wanted to confuse the House. (*Interruptions*) If he wants not to mislead but inject some sort of a confusion when he analysed the deficit; if he just strictly takes the attitude of an accountant, then there is some point in his view when he says that revenue receipts are going down and I am trying to make up the deficit by capital receipts. My point is after all a receipt is a receipt; and when I am to present a totality of the budget, if the appreciation of the capital receipt is taken into account, economically, it is not going to have that much damage

which you try to project.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The performance of the economy will always be judged by the performance of the revenue receipts and not the capital receipts.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid, you are living just 30 to 40 years ago, not today; you are living yesterday.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): He is 30 years older than you also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is obvious. I do not know, 30 years, but definitely he is older than I.

You just take into account your traditional concept of this so-called revenue receipt. If you analyse the States' budget of late 30s or even late 40s you will find that land revenue used to contribute a substantial amount.

Today, is there any place for land revenue in the State Budgets? When sales tax was introduced if I remember correctly by Rajaji in 1937 in Madras, did anybody imagine that after 40 years or 50 years sales tax was going to constitute a major item in your resource mobilisation? Therefore, that traditional concept, to my mind has no place in a growing economy.

Coming to the point about inflation, I have never said that we are quite all right on the price front. I myself have admitted and expressed my anxiety a number of times. We have taken certain measures but would any one here suggest to me that I should have the traditional Western method of fighting inflation, sacrificing development? Is it possible? Can you have a system without sacrificing your developmental efforts and when there will be no inflation? But definitely, we shall have to keep them under control and we have been able to do so. I tried to keep it within single digit—I am told that it has already crossed 10 per cent of the wholesale price index,

annual average on a point to point basis. It may be a little more, but the fact is that if you look at it from this point of view, you will find that it is stable. The curve is not going up and some unpleasant decisions we have to take, keeping in view fully what would be the impact of it on the core sector.

Shri Indrajit Gupta is not here.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has gone to attend a meeting.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : He lamented why there should be an increase in the coal price. I would like to have an alternative from him. Coal is not in the private sector. Either I will have to provide budgetary subsidy or they will have to provide budgetary subsidy or they will have to pass it on to the consumer—forget about the rupees 100 and odd crores—which I have to give to the coal workers, 600 to 700 crores of rupees we have to concede as a result of the wage negotiation. I do not mind increasing the wages. But definitely I would expect that these increased wages would be reflected in increased productivity. Otherwise where would get it reflected? nobody talks of it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura) : Rs. 600 crores and not Rs. 300 crores?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In various sectors. Two or three people are waiting in the queue. Mr. Maithra is waiting for Insurance, some of you are waiting for the banking sector and quite a few are for what it would lead to. In certain States there have been automatic Pay Commission at an interval of five years and you have spoken about the real wages. We have protected the real wages of public sector employees. I have the figures with me. You will find that so far as the public sector is concerned, the wages of public sector employees have increased in the last decade by 4.15 times and the prices increased by 3.9 times. Is it not protection of real wages?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Which price? Wholesale price?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
Consumer Price Index. CPI. Not the Communist Party of India. (*Interruptions*)

So far as the minimum paid Government employees are concerned, they used to get Rs. 196 per month on 1-1-1973. Today the minimum is Rs. 531. I am just taking the figures up to 10 years. Wage increase is 171.4 per cent; CPI increase is 157.6 per cent.

It is not that real wages have gone down...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What is the CPM increase?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
That I will leave to you.

What we used to say ten years ago, for God's sake, do not repeat those slogans. Take reality into account. If you take reality into account, you yourself will come forward and say that a time has come when if the country invests Rs. 30000 crores in public sector, at least 10 per cent return should be there from it.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to make them accountable.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : A time has come when you shall have to say that when a unit becomes sick, the only panacea does not lie in taking it over, nationalising it and ensuring its efficiency.

I have not yet found out what is top management—because this I hear particularly from my friends, who are either Red or Pink that there is top management—there is one sector for which very much criticism is being heard on the floor of this House and very many Members cutting across the party line are critical of, which is the highly un-

ionised sector. Even in the officers' cadre at the Assistant General Manager's level, when they start their career, they belong to the unions. But what about the service from that sector? I am not mentioning the name. Everybody understands it. Ask any Member of Parliament, go through the debates, go through the questions on Friday on the floor of this House, what the representatives of the people speak about the service of that sector, one can understand. Therefore, what is top? Everyone of us has some sort of accountability. Unfortunately, we have created a situation that whatever is done in the name of labour movement or in the name of so-called labour interest, everything is permissible.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : We are not saying this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You are not saying it but you are also not protesting against it. After all, the resources are not unlimited. If we want to have the utilisation of these resources, we must do it in a better manner. And on the investment which we are making we must have a due return. A time has come when we shall have to think seriously whether it is the performance of the public sector, the Government sector, the State sector or the private sector whatever you may call it.

One point was made—and that is also usual annual rhetoric and much rehashed—that assets of the big houses are increasing. I most respectfully remind you : what was public sector share at the time of the planning in the total capital market? If I remember correctly, it was 7 per cent in 1951-52 and the private sector's share was 93 per cent. Today the public sector's share is 72 per cent and private sector's share has come down to 28 per cent.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : But their assets are increasing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is obvious. If the whole country

produced loss than one million tonne in 1950-51, naturally, Tata's steel production was also about one, two or three lakh tonnes. Today if it is increased to 14 to 15 lakh tonnes, the assets would increase. The assets of the big houses would increase. We have permitted the private sector to expand. But the question is, whether we are having the commanding heights or not, whether we are reaching the commanding heights or not. The public sector is reaching the commanding heights. In many comparable areas. We have found that the public sector's performance is also quite encouraging.

One more point I would like to deal with and that is about tax evasion and black money. I am not going into the statistical information of the enforcement machinery which we are strengthening and the various enforcement measures which we are taking, these are known to all of us, but I am afraid, unless we have some sort of social awareness to curb this menace, it would not be possible to tackle the problem totally. You know in 1975-76 we passed some laws to confiscate the properties of the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers but up till now we have not been able to deal with one case because each and every case is stayed and I do not know when these will be vacated. No date is being fixed, not a single case has been tackled. Recently you have read in the newspaper about one of the well-known smugglers—I would not like to mention the name but all of you will agree with me and there will be no two opinions on it—the entire property which the Department attached, has been released. They have the capability of utilising the best talents, they can get the services of the best expertise available in the legal or other fields. Once I had a discussion with certain professional bodies and they said : "So What? This is our professional obligation". We do understand this is their professional obligation but is there no obligation to the society and can we not create that?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara) : This question should be

addressed also to one of your eminent colleagues.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It should be addressed to each one of us. Here I am not talking of any party. Each one of us should be addressed. I am not taking any individual name here. This is a matter on which we should address ourselves. If you simply think that tax administration or the Income-tax Officers or the Customs Officers can tackle the problem you may have this feeling but unfortunately it is not correct. After all the bank people or income-tax people or customers people are not coming from heaven, they are the products of the same society, they share the same values, they are the outcome of the same milieu. Therefore, we have to create that type of atmosphere—and unfortunately it is not here—or that type of hatred or social disapproval for economic offenders which we have for other types of social offenders. If somebody manages to get some money, he will get a place in the society and if the society does not reject it and if the society does not stand behind it, merely because we have many laws we cannot tackle them. Here I would like to say that as social leaders, as political leaders, we have a responsibility and unfortunately we have failed to discharge that responsibility (*Interruptions*). Don't bring that thing. There are many things that can be brought. I can also say that we could understand when you came to power you could release political prisoners but by one stroke you released all the smugglers. So, do not bring these things. I am not talking at all on a party lines. One can understand if a mebody has said he has reservations about preventive detention against political parties or against other type of activities but would you like to extend the same logic to the smugglers? In this judicial, system can you try a real smuggler who is the real kingpin, in the ordinary course of law, in the ordinary process of judicial system? Simply it is not possible and that is why we introduced preventive system, we introduced COFEPOSA, we introduced SAFEMFOPA but these are instruments which can help. Unless we create some

sort of atmosphere. I am afraid, it would not be possible to tackle the problem totally. But one should not come to the conclusion that I am just leaving the responsibility to social awareness. I do feel that the Department should come heavily on the tax-dedgers, tax evaders and we are continuing to do so and we shall continue to do so..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You should also bring about certain amendments and tighten the law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And also prevent certain amendments.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You are trying to politicalise it... (*Interruptions*) I am not sitting in your Chair. Tightening the law is not the only thing .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am totally convinced. But, will you please take a step that all the Ministers and MPs would declare their assets and sources of income? Let us try. Let us be honest and try... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here I would like to say from my own experience...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhurbarri) : I cannot understand the helplessness of the Minister in saying what he has said. Does he mean to say that our contitution is impotent, that our Parliament is impotent against smugglers and others? Has Parliament over denied him any powers for dealing them? I want the Minister to clarify it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid, I have not said anybody is impotent or anybody else is more potent. What I tried to point out was that we do feel, apart from the normal administrative machinery, enforcement machinery, fiscal rules, side by side we should do something from the other side also. Politicians of all shades, they are much more honest, compared to many others

in the society, because they themselves have a system of self-criticism. Do not abuse politicians and just do not have one brush to point each and everyone of them with. We become the victims this campaign. I would not like to take the names, but you know what you used, to talk of two noted Bengali politicians in the early 'fifties' and 'sixties, and none of you new share the views you held in those days, because you have yourself seen that, after having held a very prolonged ministerial career, after two decades, these two men had to men had to depend on the charity of friends to purchase one litre of milk. Would you come to the conclusion that these politicians are dishonest? But if you go through the Bengali papers of the 'sixties fifties of Calcutta, you will find that almost all the papers said that they were the most corrupt men. Therefore, do not try to make such general criticisms.

We have a system under which every Minister in the Centre has to furnish a statement of his assets and liabilities to the Prime Minister. Every State Minister—if you do not know it, please ascertain it from your Chief Minister—every State Minister is obliged to give an annual statement to the Chief Minister, and the Chief Minister has to furnish a statement to the Prime Minister. Find it from Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Satish Agarwal or Shri Ravindra Varma.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Even afterwards I am submitting them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
To whom ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
To the Prime Minister and to the President of India.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN :
As well as to Mrs Danjavate !

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
I have seen it, because I am here for quite some time, when the members expire, in what state of affairs they leave. Therefore, it is not correct to say that MPs or Ministers are corrupt and, therefore, there should be some .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I said that we should make a start with it, which can be followed by others (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA : So many of us have made this suggestion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why are you angry? It is not a new suggestion. Pandit Nehru suggested it. I do not know why they are angry. It is a simple thing. Pandit Nehru wanted it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not disagreeing with the suggestion. But we shall have to admit that, in our system there is an in built arrangement whereby we criticise each other. If I commit something wrong, sitting there you are not going to spare me. If you commit something wrong, sitting here I am not going to spare you. You tell me, excepting these persons, who else is more exposed in this county? Still, they are being branded. Whatever we do here is before the eyes of thousands of people. Therefore, let us not denigrate ourselves to that extent.

I think I have covered some of the points which the hon. Members referred to. If I have not been able to cover all the points, you will excuse me, because it is not possible to cover in one hour or 65 minutes the points made over 14 hours. Once again I express my gratitude to all the members, particularly to my a senior colleague, Shri Brahmananjan Reddy and many others, who made out very substantial points and effectively replied to some of the points made by friends sitting opposite, from whom many constructive suggestion have come. I express my gratitude to them for taking part in the discussion and making very valuable suggestions.

17.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL) FOR 1984-85

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st Day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 109."

The motion was adopted.