

**GENERAL BUDGET 1981-82—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1981-82.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, because we are from the opposition, the Finance Minister has not considered it fit to be here while the debate on his budget goes on. Unfortunately, before presenting his budget, the Government of India took several steps to increase taxes on various commodities. Even before that, the leaders of the Government went on painting the nation red, by repeating the total untruth that the previous Government really put the nation on the rocks.

Mr. Chairman, you will be surprised to know how we, at that time, when on that side of the House, truly put the nation on the rocks. The Government previous to us, headed by Mrs. Gandhi, again headed by her, which incidentally, we handed to her on a silver platter by virtually liquidating ourselves—not on their merits, it is because of our demerits that they are there—how did we put the nation on the rocks? You will be surprised to learn that when Mrs. Indira Gandhi left the Government, and we took over, she left us with a foreign exchange balance of Rs. 2,700 crores. When we handed over the Government, the foreign exchange balance stood at Rs. 5,300 crores. Have we not put the nation on the rocks? Have we not really bled the nation white. But this is what she would have us believe, this is what the Finance Minister who is absent just now, will have the nation believe.

Then, when we left the Government, the nation faced one of the most severe droughts known in the history of India. Yet, to meet the needs of the common man in the rural areas, where 80 per cent of the people literally starved, we allotted nearly 2 million tonnes of food-grains to go to the country side on the Food for Work Programme for a minimum of at least 100 days work in a year. After meeting that demand and some urgent demands for export, we left this Government with a food stock of 14.5 million tonnes by December 1979. To be exact, because the Finance Minister is not here and he is an exacting person, the exact figure is 14.537 million tonnes. That is how we put the nation on the rocks. Yet, the present Prime Minister of India and the Finance Minister go on regaling the nation that the previous Janata Government, or the Janata Lok Dal Government, by whatever name you call them, put the nation on the rocks.

Mr. Venkataraman, your previous Government left us with a foreign exchange of Rs. 2,700 crores. We left you with Rs. 5,300 crores. In a severe drought year, we left a food stock of over 14.5 million tonnes. Because you had ruined the labour relations during the emergency, the pendulum had to be swung back to normalcy. Whether it is the industries at Bangalore or coal, steel LIC or banking, we left everywhere total peace, both of workers and staff. Yet, according to them, we put the nation on the rocks. And what have you done, Mr. Venkataraman, during this one year? You have a bumper crop. According to the figures given by the Reserve Bank, on the basis of All India consumer index of 1960—this base is not normally taken for all price indices—the rupee value in January 1980 was 26.95 paise and in one year after leaving you with so much abundance you brought down the rupee value in January 1981 to 24.33 paise, nearly 11

per cent drop in one year's performance of the Government that 'works'. This is the performance. This is the sum total of the balance of your performance and troubles everywhere galore—I am not talking about the law and order situation which just does not exist because this Government 'works'. But where have you got any peace? When we left you in peace, you go on abusing the Opposition on the one hand that 'we are creating the trouble, and on the other hand you say that the Opposition is negligible, it is irrelevant. All right, we accept your saying 'irrelevant'. We do not wish to take credit for the relevancy of keeping this Government at bay. We wish you success for nation's cause. But you say or your Prime Minister goes on saying that the Opposition does not support her. Support her for what? For bringing down the rupee value? For allowing disturbances to go on galore in different parts of this country because of the inexperienced administrators who have been promoted and installed in the States by the Central leadership? You want us to support you. Where and for what? Nobody knows about it excepting your occasional mention that 'we want the Opposition to support'.

Now, let us examine the performance of this Government and his Budget that reflects the thinking of this Government. They felt that by expanding the quantum of the Sixth Plan they will get lot of kudos. So, expand it, Mr. Venkataraman, by about Rs. 10,000 crores and this rate of drop per year of over 10 per cent in the value of the rupee merely on the All India consumer price index, not to talk of steel prices, not to talk of cement prices, not to talk of coal prices which incidentally may cause great rise in brick prices, not to talk of the freight rise both in trucking and in transporting by rail according to the Railway Minister's recent hallowed budget. How about that Rs. 10,000 crores lost, Mr. Venkataraman, in terms of real value? Instead of being plus Rs.

10,000 crores, simple arithmetic will establish that it will become minus Rs. 10,000 crores. So, Rs. 90,000 crores will not be Rs. 100,000 crores, but it will be simply Rs. 80,000 crores. (Interruptions). My little friend there need not interrupt because he is not very good at mathematics. This is a simple arithmetic at fixed rise in rates. Where then this nation is heading during the Sixth Plan? The Finance Minister made a quiet observation during his Budget speech that provision also has been made for the ASIAD games and the major part of the expenditure will be for permanent assets. Sure, if such be his laxity in increasing the permanent assets of Delhi, why not the Finance Minister promote ASIAD games in every State capital of India and spend Rs. 700 crores everywhere? I am very fond of athletics. In my time, I was an all-India champion...

AN HON. MEMBER: Of what?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: In athletics, if you go through the record of '36, 37'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In jail, he defeated all of them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: In jail, I defeated all of them.

I am also fond of all the things that are nice, like, colour television. This Government has the eyes for the beautiful. I compliment them because I also share the joys over beautiful things. But I had a misfortune, last month, of taking a *padyatra*, after 33 years of Independence. When I say, 33 years of Independence, I concede that I was also a part of in and out of Government, a part of Congress, in and out of it, and so on. I do not remove myself from the blame that was to come. For 10 days, I was in the villages. I really lived with them. I walked, on an average, 25 km, a day. Over, 200 km, I covered. I was also to cover 250 villages.

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

Normally, like all the so-called public leaders, we go for public meetings take our garlands, speak to them, get into a car and come back to an air-conditioned house. This has been the practice of all of us, the whole Parliament put together, whether it is a Communist or a Socialist or a Congressman or whatever it is...

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Don't protest to much. We know the leaders. This has been the character of public life in India. All this jamboree is only for 15 to 20 per cent of people. 80 per cent of people in the rural areas and in the slums of India do not get anything to eat, and, when I say that, I repeat, anything to eat for at least 100 days in a year; their wives, their children the whole lot of them. They live in hovels where I had the privilege to stay for 10 days. We had to bent to enter their huts...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Specially you.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Specially me. Even you would need to bend. Unfortunately, no water to drink, no electricity and so on. No work for them because an average worker in the village who works in the fields, what you call an agricultural labour, gets virtually work for four to five months in a year and for the rest of the period, he has to hunt for work. The same is the case with a marginal farmer. A marginal farmer is nothing but an agricultural labourer with a little piece of land attached to him. For the rest of 8 months, he has no work. For half the year, he finds work and for the other half the year, he goes hungry with his wife and children, the whole lot of them.

That is why we had introduced, the Janata Party, the Janata-Lok Dal Party, the Lok Dal-Congress Government, "food for work" programme.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): No, no. You are not the persons who introduced it. It is Shrimati Indira Gandhi who introduced it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You introduced it only in a small way. We expanded it. You only make good wishes but we implemented them and worked them. Now, you have not only not introduced it, you have stopped it, totally stopped it.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: We have changed it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You call it by some other name which does not work. Anyhow, let the people say. You go to the villages and find out how many people are getting work.

What I am coming to is this. The fact of the matter is the Shri R. Venkataraman's Budget has not taken care of even 1 per cent of the misery of 80 per cent people. This is the crux of the problem. You talk of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For 30 years, we have been parading them. How much have we looked after them? Their condition remains the same except for a few who have been privileged; their condition, by and large, remains the same and will continue to remain the same, if this be the method of our functioning. What then is our Annual Budget for? A few hundred crores for the Games, a few hundred crores for television and other things. Yes; we all need it; this is the age of sputniks, this is the age of missiles. But we are not even considering ways of finding work, just daily work, for 30 or 35 crores of people who are living under—what you call, Mr. Venkataraman—poverty line—that was the Planning Commission's term when you were there. On the national average, this is one of the poorest nations on the earth. It was the 87th poorest nation at one time, now it has become the 115th at the lowest level;

only eight countries—Nepal, Japan and a few are—below us. This is called India. Who takes pride of what? A great jamboree you had now for, what is called, farmer, kisans. Another amboree...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Charan Singh also had.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Mr. Charan Singh was not in power then; he had been sacked. Mr. Charan Singh was not in the Ministry. People came to see him when he was not in the Ministry. You must know the facts. Have the facts right...

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Lakkappa is not strong on facts.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I know, he is not at all that. The right of ignorance for him is guaranteed, a fundamental Right.

Another jamboree we will have, the Asiad, a jamboree for a few; surely, as a sportsman, it is a lovely thing to see. But to parade at Delhi, in a country where 35 crores of people live below the poverty line, where 80 per cent of the people do not get even one meal a day for at least 100 days in a year; Mr. Venkataraman, can you define in your reply what exactly you have provided. For a State like Orissa which was neglected of investment for the last 200 years of British rule? Only two—railway lines have been put there because Calcutta had to be connected with Madras and Calcutta had to be connected with Bombay; so, two lines have been put through bordering Orissa. If the British could have taken the railway line on the Bay of Bengal, they would not have touched Orissa also. Orissa was the last to surrender to the British. Nearly a hundred years after Madras surrendered, Orissa surrendered. So, Madras was built up, Bombay was built up, Calcutta was built up, Delhi was built up, but Orissa was neglected by the British; we were left high and dry; the Harijans and the Adivasis were thrown out of the Hills. In

33 years what investment has been made? When I was the Chief Minister, I fought with Panditji; I said, "If this be the fate of devolution of Central finance for backward States like Orissa, it is better for States like Orissa to be out of the Indian finance". I still hold that position, that view. I said that when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister, when Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister, when Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda was the Prime Minister; I said when I was the Chief Minister, "If this be your devolution for two crores of the people of my State, I could mortgage any one of my hills and raise Rs. 1,000 crores; why should I beg the Indian Government for a hundred crores?". I told the same thing when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister. But the pressure of the developed areas in a federal structure where finance is involved is so strong. How can you deny Maharashtra which has a capital budget of Rs. 3,000 crores when Orissa has a minus balance! How can you do that? If the Harijans feel, if the Adivasis feel that, in India, they are neglected, they have a right to say, "We want to determine our own future." If any part of India feels that it is being neglected by the Central authorities, it has to feel like determining its own future. Independence should not mean slavery for the crores, it should benefit them. Independence does not come from this august House alone, it has to emerge from the labour of the representatives of the people, but nothing is done to alleviate the misery of the people. Where does your Budget touch it? It has not even touched the fringe. I would like to be corrected. Even one per cent it has not touched. All that you have done in the exercise of your Budget is to take the line of least resistance. You have gone to the extent of ennobling the black-marketeers and the hoarders. The black money-makers you have ennobled. Why should anybody pay taxes honestly if the Government of India goes on aiding them every three or four years? They would be justified, in my opinion, to withhold

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

their tax and get total freedom of that money, as open money after a period of a few years. Yes, you say you have an argument. This is meant to mop up that money. Then abolish the income-tax system. Why do you have the income-tax system? Then all the money will go the bank anyhow. Then all income will go to the bank. What is this income-tax of a few hundred crores of rupees when you can get all the income into the Banks? Would that not be better? Where is the logic? Either you have a taxation system or you do not have it. If you have a taxation system, ensure that the taxation system works.

13 hrs.

You came or at least your leader brought all of you here, promising the people of India a government that works. Can't you see the failures all round? Mr. Venkataraman privately may be thinking that he is sitting on a volcano . . . (Interruptions) He knows what I am talking about. Don't you know that you are seeing the volcano erupting all around you? . . .

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): That is how you have been thrown out.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is not yet, but it is very nearly there. But is it not erupting all around you?

You want that in this country everything should be peace and quiet. There should be no opposition to whatever you say good, bad, evil or indifferent. The Energy Minister says that the DVC is producing, it is wonderful and its production is going up day by day while in reality it is going down day by day. What is the production to-day, Mr. Minister? He is sitting there. . .

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): About 700 or 800—something. . .

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You have chosen a wrong day.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You are so right, Mr. Venkataraman. . . You are so right. If that is true— I am sure he has not got to-day's figures because all the while he is sitting here. . . (Interruptions) Yeh, Baku, we know all that. . .

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: You can say whatever you like to say, but the fact is otherwise.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the result is that coal production has gone down steel production has gone down. Mr. Venkataraman, you know the balance-sheet of SAIL. I left with a profit of Rs. 54 crores. Now in the year 1980-81 you have landed with a loss of Rs. 130 crores and over. Principally, the responsibility is that of your colleagues sitting behind you there. He is the principal culprit behind this loss. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patnaik, you have used the word 'Baku'. Is it not unparliamentary?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No, Sir. Baku is his name, Sir. You ask him. Bakubabu—that is his colloquial name. . .

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, I do not need his certificate, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not his name, it is his PA's name—mistakenly told.

SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA (Saharsa): I will call him. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No, no. We all call him like that. Ask him, Sir. I am very sorry, Sir. I meant no offence to him. It is only his colloquial name.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I can call you as 'Biju'.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That is my name. If you call my full name nobody would recognise me. Mr. Venkataraman, is my old colleague, a very hardworking and conscientious person. But, I notice, to my great surprise, that he has sold a part of his conscience for what he thinks, on behalf of his party, as very temporary political gain. (*Interruptions*). You have encouraged your open door policy for multi-nationals. I am not one who is scared of multi-nationals. India is big enough to absorb them. In fact, Russia has got any number of multi-nationals working there. I am not scared of it.

Eut, I wonder if your concerned ministries have taken sufficient precautions to ensure that they are not purchased over by the multi-nationals as has happened in other parts of the world. Something has happened here and there also. I can quote for the last twentyfive years. I have been in this business of both sides of the House for a long time. Therefore, I wonder if the Finance Minister has slacked in his duty of briefing the Prime Minister properly on facts and figures. If he had briefed, how can she say that we made this nation bankrupt when we left with you Rs. 5,300 crores of foreign exchange as against a mere Rs. 2,700 crores which her Government left with us? How can she say that we made the nation bankrupt and foodless when we left them with more than 14.5 million tonnes of food-grains even after a year of the severest drought known in the history of India and even after a provision of 2 million tonnes for food for work programme for the poorest people in the villages. Can she say that with any honesty whatsoever, if the Finance Minister briefed her? If the Finance Minister has not briefed her, then he is guilty of gross negligence; if he has briefed her on the figures and if the Prime Minister still says

so, then, she is guilty of gross political dishonesty.

With these words, I wish the nations lucky but not with this budget with the misplacement it has shown ignoring the poorer masses of the people.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I sat and heard the opening speech from the Opposition made by a Marxist friend yesterday and to-day by my esteemed friend, Shri Biju Patnaik, I kept wondering as to what is there in the budget which invites so much of rhetories?

Mr. Patnaik, do not go away. I have to deal with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You both belong to the same profession.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We do not.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He does not know how to fly an aeroplane.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You did not teach this. Anyway, after being exposed to the hon. Member's long and twisted arguments, I am only doubly sure of my conviction that a man resorts to jargons only when he cannot get logic on his side. The point which I want to emphasise, Mr. Chairman, is this Yesterday Mr. Balanandan made his submissions and he must have felt somewhat disappointed at the Budget, because, I think, he expected the Budget to be quite tough so that his criticism could have found some justification. West Bengal is ruled by Shri Balanandan's party. I am sure the people there would have been greatly indebted if they had got a Budget like the one which the hon. Finance Minister has presented in the House last fortnight.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If that is what you are talking, then, I am going.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am coming to you. Today I have heard many things being quoted profusely, a lot

[Shri Kamal Nath]

of jargons. Shri Patnaik made submissions on the state of the economy left by them. What was the state of the economy left by them, Sir? He left our steel plants without power. Have we forgotten this? He left our power plants without coal. He left our coal mines without wagons. He left the wagon industry without orders. Sir, my aim is not to single out anybody.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When we were there, steel plants were in full production; they were making big profits. In the last one year they have made huge losses. You carry on; I am going. You excuse me.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You cannot listen to me!

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): That is not sportsmanship.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: All right; I am here; carry on.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As I said, my object is not to single out anybody. But I am glad he has changed sides once again...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I never changed sides.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will not go into history. My intention is not to single out arm-chair revolutionaries jet-set Communists or five-star Marxists. I know many Members will be speaking and they are all hon. Members including the erstwhile Finance Minister, Railway Minister and Steel and Mines Minister. I reckon that these hon. Members have all concern for the poor. I reckon that they have certain economic theories. I am sure all political parties and their members will have different economic therapies, different economic theories. But one thing that they should not forget is this. It is our party which has been elected to

run the Government. It is our party which has got to run the Government for its full tenure. It is our party which has to face the people till the end of its term. As such, it is our economic diagnosis and our economic therapy which must and which shall prevail.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: People must like it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Politics and Economics are near cousins; one often takes the place of the other. But, as I have stated in this House earlier also, we have to remember that economic problems cannot be solved by political solutions. Economic problems have to be solved by economic solutions. Political criticism of the Budget which is an economic exercise seems to me quite irrelevant in the present context. Sir, we have to look at the Budget from a nationalistic point of view and in the light of the country's recent economic history. It is an irony of fate that the same people who had wrecked the basic economy of the country are now sitting in judgment. Can we forget the organised effort—I repeat the word, organised effort—made to transfer the guilt of the Lok Dal-Janata Government to the Government of our party? Can we forget the double digit inflation which you brought about?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): You brought them to power.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We brought them to power but we also sent them out. Now, can we forget that we inherited a 22 per cent inflation rate with an average of 19 per cent? Can we forget the unprecedented phenomenon of negative rate of GNP growth? Can we forget the total economic and infrastructural break-down in the country? Can we forget the total mess on our agricultural front? The greatest drought of the century afflicted the country last year. It is

only due to the sound fiscal policies of this Government that the nation could get over one of the greatest crises of our times. My friend has mentioned about the drought which our country had to face two years ago. He said that it was due to their fiscal policies that the country could get over the greatest crisis. I would like to correct him on this. The drought started when they were on the last lap of their Government and the effect of the drought was felt only last year. The economic effect was felt last year and it is only because of the sound fiscal policies of our Government that we were able to meet the situation. But I am sure that this feat will leave my hon. friends in the Opposition as unimpressed as ever because the task before them is not to find solutions to the problems but to find fault with the Government. It is clear that they are engaged in mere politicking and have no real contribution to make to the country's progress. They have no constructive suggestions to offer. Unfortunately, this is what 29 years of parliamentary democracy has led us upto and I presume that many of them are now too old to change their habits.

Let us now move on to the specifics. This year's Budget is not only far-reaching but far-sweeping. The first thing that stands put in this year's Budget is its very large spectrum. It sweeps across many facets of the economy covering almost every stratum of society. It has a thing to say about the farmer as well as the industrial worker; the white-collar employee as well as the small artisan; the professional as well as the self-employed. It is lenient and helpful to the poor and the middle class; but not harsh towards the entrepreneur. It aids exports and discourages imports. It is unique in the sense that we have now got the first Budget in our history which promises to pay Paul without robbing Peter.

However, the most distinctive feature of the Budget, for which our

Government and particularly our Finance Minister deserves a big hand, is the heavy emphasis on the rural sector. I scanned the pages of the previous Budgets and also some of the State Government Budgets and I can emphatically state that none of these Budgets laid so much stress on the rural sector as this Budget has. I would welcome my friends in the Opposition to contradict me on this. In fact, I was hoping that many of our free-lance Kisan leaders here, who have been supposedly crusading for the cause of the rural areas, would applaud our Finance Minister for the massive concessions given to the rural front.

As the Budget envisages, the annual Plan outlay for Agriculture will rise from Rs. 925 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1,047 crores in 1981-82 in respect of Central and State Plans. In 1980-81, an additional 2.5 million hectares were planned to be brought under irrigation. In this year's Budget, while this figure remains the same, the Budget estimate is being raised to Rs. 1,408 crores from a figure of Rs. 1,230 crores in last year's Budget estimate. But what is more significant is an increase in major and minor irrigation allocation from Rs. 266 crores to Rs. 301 crores. In 1981-82, over 22,000 villages will be electrified and 4.25 lakh pump sets will be energised. For me there is a sense of personal pride in this, because my constituency, the district of Chhindwara, will be totally electrified by March, 1982. With the outlay on drinking water of Rs. 110 crores, an increase of over 10 per cent over the last year, 36,000 additional villages would have proper drinking water this year. The National Rural Employment Programme, about which Shri Patnaik was very emphatic, was started in right earnest only as late as last year and this year it will have an outlay of Rs. 360 crores against an outlay of Rs. 340 crores in the previous year to be matched evenly—Rs. 180 crores, in the Central sector and Rs. 180 crores in the State

[Shri Kamal Nath]

sector. This, together with the Integrated Rural Development Programme and other special programmes such as the Drought Prone Area Development Programme and the Desert Development Programme, will open new growth opportunities in our countryside.

I am happy to say that all these will add up to lift as many as 30 lakh families above the poverty line in 1981-82. I do not think, my hon. friend has read this. I do not see how a nationalist-minded Indian, and I presume, my friend here is — cannot but feel proud of this achievement and I do not see how my friends in the Opposition could grudge this. I do not see how my friends in the opposition could expect a Government to aim higher or better.

The other aspect of the Budget which has been lauded by a large majority of the people is that for the first time we have a coherent policy of direct taxes. By this I am referring to the dramatic reduction in income-tax burden on the lower and middle income classes. Persons with an income upto Rs. 15,000 have been totally exempted from income-tax and similarly relief has been given to those whose income ranges between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000. What does it mean in terms of management of direct tax? This will have a profound effect on the country's tax management, on the existing tax collection machinery. In other words, the tax collection machinery which was for the 40 lakh tax-payers will now assess and collect tax from 26 lakh tax-payers, that is the higher income group and the more affluent people. I think this is the first step towards evolving a fool-proof tax management formula. However, there is a rider to it which must be explained in fuller terms and that is the question of additional liquidity in the hands of about 15 lakh tax-payers; which will come into our

system. I shall deal with it a little later.

Once we have recognised that the private sector has to stay in the country in our policy of mixed economy, it is only natural that the Government stimulates the private sector, but at the same time prevents it from turning monopolistic. With this aim in view, the budget proposes reduction in surcharge on income-tax from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent and this will not lead to a loss of revenue to the Government. For this our Finance Minister has found a novel method. The surtax which was originally paid on assessment will now be paid in advance like all categories of tax payers and I think, these are adequate incentives to stimulate the supply situation.

In consonance with the policy for promotion of the small scale sector, the limit for recognition of a small scale unit based on the aggregate value of machinery and plant has been raised from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. This meets the long-felt need to take care of the inflationary effect of the last several years. At the same time, the excise duty exemption limit has been raised in terms of clearance value from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7.5 lakhs. It is here that I would like to suggest a small modification. I would like that in the light of our Party's commitment to promote small scale sector and to control the growth of monopoly, the Finance Ministry should consider raising the excise duty exemption limit from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in terms of clearance value. I am sure, this measure will enable a large number of entrepreneurs to meet the competition from the big industries. With a view to prevent the mechanised sector in other words the large sector from trespassing into the medium and small sector, excise duty pattern has been modified in the match-box industry with the excise mechanism so adjusted as to make it employment-oriented and provide relief to the small and cottage sector.

The Balance of Payments position has been deteriorating and I have no doubt that very shortly we shall have a deficit of Rs. 5,000 crores.

Earlier the free trade zones had extremely cumbersome tax concessions available to them. The Budget has rightly done away with all other tax concessions and given a total tax holiday for five years. One cannot ignore the fact that this industry in the free-trade zone will be catering to the sophisticated industries, and the high-technology industries. But, Sir, I would suggest a modification here also. I do not see any reason why this concession should only be extended to the free trade zone. This being extended only to the free trade zone is likely to affect the small scale entrepreneur. A small-scale industry, which is 100 per cent export oriented, and which may have its own land, its own buildings to avail of the tax concession will have to shift lock, stock and barrel to the free trade zone. So my submission, Sir, is this concession of tax holiday of 100 per cent for five years be extended to all 100 per cent export oriented industries, especially to the small-scale sector, because they would not be able to shift to free trade zones which are located near the ports. And if we were to have this concession only for the free trade zone, I visualise another problem occurring in the future. I foresee a rush towards the free trade zone to avail of these facilities. In the future it is likely that this will become clustered and heavily congested. As such, Sir, I feel that this concession should be extended to all 100 per cent export oriented industries in the small scale sector irrespective of location.

This Budget for the first time also has given encouragement and importance to renewable energy sources and to promote its utilisation. It has not only given encouragement for the utilisation, but also for the plant and machinery used to manufacture this energy.

Solar energy, energy from bio gas, energy from winds—these are the non-conventional and renewable energy sources which have been encouraged in concrete fiscal terms in this Budget. The depreciation allowance has been increased to 30 per cent and with these concessions, I feel, alternative sources of energy will be foreseeable in the near future.

The Budget has a thrust towards the non-conventional and labour intensive industries, and the electronics industry is one example. It is a happy thing to note that the Finance Minister has distinguished between a domestic company and a foreign company. Domestic units engaged exclusively in the manufacture of electronic components will now be able to declare dividends free of tax. I am sure this will go a long way in helping domestic companies in competing with the multi-nationals in this field. Excise duties have been increased by 5 per cent *ad valorem* on all categories of import. This would net an additional Rs. 250 crores to the Exchequer. However, this increase of 5 per cent thinly spread over a wide variety of items with a few exceptions which are well merited as otherwise it would affect the small-scale sector and the low income groups. I think the raising of Rs. 250 crores by a small increase would not have impact on prices. I think this would be absorbed by the manufacturers themselves, though I wish there were some methods by which this could have been made mandatory for the manufacturers to absorb in their price-structure.

The excise duty concessions in the Hand-loom sector are made towards export promotion and to benefit the small-scale sector and the poorer sections whereas the additional excise levies are towards rationalising the present structure and towards protecting the small-scale sector and the low-income groups. In other words, there are no excise levies for

[Shri Kama] Nath]

raising of general revenue. For example the subsidy for production of controlled cloth—for the *dhoti* and *saree* meant for the poor—will go up to Rs. 100 crores. And this will be met by increasing the excise duty on quality textiles and textile articles, from 10 to 15 per cent. I am citing this just as an example, which will leave no one in doubt about the Government's intentions.

In one area, I have a suggestion to make to the hon. Finance Minister and this relates to the Budget proposal of 15 per cent duty on newsprint. Although I feel that this duty on newsprint, of 15 per cent was long over-due. I would suggest a distinction in this, a modification in this, by making a distinction between English newspapers and vernacular newspapers. English newspapers largely serve the urban elite, whereas the vernacular newspapers trickle down to our villages. As such, it is the English-speaking urban elite which should bear the brunt of this customs duty; and it is with this in view, that I would suggest that the effective customs duty, in fact for English papers, be raised from 15 per cent to 30 per cent, whereas the vernacular papers be totally exempted from customs duty. There is also no doubt that there are much more advertisements in English newspapers, which consume a large quantity of imported newsprint. I think that this measure of imposing 30 per cent customs duty on imported newsprint for English newspapers would also curtail the utilization of imported newsprint, not at the cost of information, but at the cost of unnecessary advertisements.

In this connection, I would also suggest relief to the photographers who help make our newspapers and magazines more picturesque. Over a period of years, there has been a very

substantial increase in the net prices of films and other photographic equipment. This discourages free lance and budding photographers and also restricts the growth of those manufacturing albums and frames which are generally done in the very small sector. With 3 lakh box cameras manufactured in the country, I would suggest that the relief be provided to this section which has to keep our newspapers and magazines picturesque, by reducing the customs duty from 100 per cent to 50 per cent, the auxiliary duty from 20 per cent to 10 per cent and the excise duty from 8 per cent to 4 per cent. This would not have any effect on revenue, as the revenue loss would be met by increase in consumption.

In this Budget, the State Government have not gone unnoticed. With the modification of the Excise-sharing pattern, the State Governments will, in fact, gain. What the State Governments should really be concerned about is where they are getting it from, and not how they are getting it and whether their requirements are being met.

Now I come to the basic economics of the Budget. The Budget is a barometer of the Government's economic direction and planning. Let no one be mistaken that this Government stands for the revival of the weakest, rather than the survival of the fittest. The economy in any country has to be managed by the changes in demand and supply situations. Inflation has to be tackled by controlling demand or by increasing supply or by both. In the final analysis, it is the money supply position in the country which determines inflation. By virtue of income-tax concessions which I have referred to earlier, Rs. 148 crores shall be the additional liquidity available with 25 lakh persons. If this liquidity was to be directed towards savings, there would be no inflationary effect. With the introduction of a new National Savings

Certificate carrying an interest rate of 12 per cent and with the increase in the bank deposit rates, I am sure that part of this money would be directed towards savings. Of course, the new Savings Certificates and the higher interest on bank deposits would also invite deposits from other sections.

The key question is whether the additional liquidity created shall be mopped up by providing stimulants to investments and savings. In a country like ours, the right economic therapy, in my opinion, would be an increase in the supply situation with controlled increase in the demand situation, with adequate stimulus to savings. This is exactly what has been done in this year's budget. There has been chorus of protests from the Opposition Members on the Budgetary deficit. For some strange reasons, a balanced budget tends to have a lot of political appeal, but in purely economic terms, the relation between budget deficit and inflation is not that close. This year's Budget envisages a revenue deficit of Rs. 1,243 crores and a capital deficit of Rs. 567 crores, making a total deficit of Rs. 1,810 crores which is reduced by the effect of budgetary proposals to the extent of Rs. 271 crores, leaving an overall deficit of Rs. 1,539 crores. If spending is financed by creating money to meet these deficits, the link between the budgetary deficit and inflation would be direct. The main question and the main issue is whether the deficit of Rs. 1,539 crores would be met by monetary growth or by additional revenue yield arising out of increased GNP. That is the key question. So, let us not have any phobia about the budgetary deficit.

In a developing country, monetary growth has to be commensurate with growth has to be commensurate with 5.6 per cent increase in GNP, a budgetary deficit of roughly Rs. 1,500 crores is not and cannot be inflationary. The basic idea of the present Budget is to trigger growth in all sectors of the economy so that there is enough rise in the GNP.

(Interruptions) A budgetary deficit is and can only be inflationary if the deficit is met by non-commensurate increase in the money supply situation. This is exactly what had been done in the past. In the past, the Janata-Lok Dal Government sought to close the budgetary deficit by the protection of only one industry and that was the Printing Press at Nasik. That was the basic cause for an increase in the money supply position of Rs. 1710 crores in 1978-79 which led to the inflationary pressure on the country. Even it exists today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the percentage of money supply this year?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We had reduced it by Rs. 800 crores during the last financial year. This year's Budget proposes to bring about an overall rise in the level of production. It has adequate stimulants for increase in the supply position and consequent increase in the GNP. The increase in the level of production and the rise in supply position will, in its turn, satisfy the overall rise in the level of demand in the country. It is for this reason, this basic economic reason—that we have balanced our supply, our demand and our GNP growth—that I applaud the Budget and it is for this reason that I expect the nation to applaud the Budget.

Let me take this opportunity of reminding the hon. members that some of the features contained in the Budget this year are a redemption of our Party's Election pledges. A large number of them are contained in our election manifesto. For example, the reduction of tax burden for the low and middle income group, formed an important part of our Party's election manifesto. For example, stimulus to the small scale industry formed an important part of our Party's election manifesto.

Before I conclude, let me admit at least one thing that we have been rather harsh towards the Opposition on one count. As the Newspaper Cartoon said the other day, we have

[Shri Kamal Nath]

denied the Opposition Members a chance to run down the Budget in economic terms. If that amounts to suppression of the Opposition, I have no alternative but to plead guilty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri B. R. Bhagat.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): I thought some one else from that side will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak after that, then I will call somebody else. Shri V. S. Vijaraghvan.

*SHRI V. S. VIJYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, I support the budget. This budget which reduces the burden of the common man and at the same time makes to ensure the growth of the economy, is an important step in our onward march towards the golden age of socialism. This budget is as proof of the fact that the Government under the leadership of our national leader Indiraaji is trying to fulfil step by step the promises even to our people. Therefore, it is with a sense of gratification that I am supporting this budget. I offer the hon. Finance Minister bouques of compliment for having been able to formulate a budget like this.

This budget makes provision for increasing water supply electrification and lays emphasis on family planning and other essential things in the life of the community. The budget rightly gives importance to the well being of the people who are at the bottom of the society. At the same time the hon. Minister has been able to find resources to meet the plan expenses without resorting to taxation and thus ensures better growth of economy.

The annual plan for 1981-82 envisages an expenditure of 24871 cro-

res and an income of Rs. 23061 crores. It is a measure of competence and foresight of the Finance Minister that he has been able to limit the deficit to Rs. 1539 crores.

Sir, this budget can be rightly called a budget of concessions. While on the one hand the Finance Minister has given considerable concessions to the middle class, the fixed income groups, the small scale industrialists, on the other hand he has provided relief to the productive sector. He has thus paved the way for increased production and reduction in the prices.

Particularly important is the concession given to the income tax payers. The Minister has done the right thing in raising the exemption limit of income tax to Rs. 15,000. During the Janata Government although the limit was raised to Rs. 12,000 the nil slab was retained at Rs. 8,000. I am happy that the hon. Minister has raised the exemption limit to Rs. 15,000 uniformly. This will help the fixed income group. However he has been able to raise additional resources through additional levies on customs duty.

Having said this I will now come to certain problems of my State Kerala. Although railways do not technically come under this discussion, since the problem of lack of railway facilities is a part of the general problems, I would briefly mention some of them. The Railway budget has not given us anything. No developmental work in the railways has been undertaken in Kerala. Electrification of railway lines has been a long standing demand of the people of Kerala but the railway authorities have not cared to study this problem. Kuttippuram-Guruvayur railway line is an important line in Kerala. Guruvayur temple is a very famous pilgrim centre of South India. It is very sad that no

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

provision has been made in the budget for constructing this line. Similarly no provision has been made in the budget for the much talked about coastal railway line. I must say a word about Palghat area in this connection. The importance of Olavakkode railway division is being sought to be reduced. This will be detrimental to the interests of the people of Palghat. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to give more consideration to the problems of my State.

Sir, Kerala is being ruled by a United Front Government. But in fact it is the Marxist party which is ruling the State. I cannot help saying something about that Government as I represent that State. The Nayanar Government has not been able to do anything to solve unemployment or control prices. But they have been able to reduce the value of human life in Kerala. I would like to quote certain statistics which have been given by Shri P. K. Ramakrishnan, the Home Minister on the floor of Kerala Assembly (*interruptions*) I am quoting the figures given by the Home Minister of Kerala in the Assembly. (*interruptions*). If Mr. Balan is contesting it I am prepared to challenge him on this point. As many as 200 Hindu temples were attacked. The actual figure is 600. (*Interruptions*) If you have any doubt you can verify it. Similarly, 59 churches have been attacked. The actual figure is 75. According to the Government statistics 11 mosques were attacked but the actual figure is 16. 249 murders are taking place in the State in the past one year. 23 cases of rape have taken place. The number of cases of Harijans atrocities comes to 253 as per the Govt.'s statistics. But the actual figure is 400. 23 cases of Naxalite violence has been reported to have taken place. Upto 1-1-80, as many as 1128 political clashes have taken place. The number of political murders comes to 45. The police resorted to firing in 6 places. There were five cases of mur-

ders in lock up. At Malappuram, 4 people died in police firing. At Pallithura 7 women were raped by the police. It is such a shameless incidence that it has shocked the whole State. But the Chief Minister of Kerala said that it was a moderate rape. Sir, what is the meaning of this moderate rape. I want to ask my friend Mr. Balan as to what is meant by this. This is what has been said by the Kerala Chief Minister, but I do not want to enter into an argument with on this point. I would bring another shocking incident to your notice. A young man named Bhuvanendran was murdered in broad day light by the police in Trivandrum lock up. The police tried to put the dead body in dickey and thus sought to destroy the dead body but due to intervention of the people they could not do it. The postmortem report bears ample proof to this. But so far the police man responsible for the murder have not been arrested. I want to ask whether there is any Government in Kerala. I would quote another instance. A young man named Sarasan who belonged to a particular party in the ruling United Front has all of a sudden disappeared after he left that party. He went to his sister's house to invite them for marriage. Now there is no trace of him. Nobody knows where he is. Then you might be aware of the deaths that have taken place as a result of consumption of poisonous liquor. Many people died and about 400 people are in the death bed dying inch by inch. Widespread arson, looting and murder are taking place in many parts of Kerala. Can my Marxist friend say in how many places prohibitory orders are in force in Kerala. Today the people in Kerala cannot live in peace. There is no security of life and property of the people. I can quote figures and statistics to prove this point.

Another thing I want to draw your attention to is the notorious spiritit scandal which has rocked the Kerala Government. Never before has any Government given permit to private party to import spirit. But contrary

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

to the past practice the present Government gave permit to a private party. The Marxist Party has used this deal to collect party funds. The State Government has lost more than Rs. 25 crores in this deal. This money could have been utilised for the development of the State but it has gone to the private coffers. My friend Mr. M. K. Krishnan is the Minister incharge of excise. Sir he was found guilty of corruption by the Velupillai Commission. The State Government has ordered an inquiry into this scandal but the order remains only on paper because no sitting judge of the High Court is prepared to take up the inquiry. Two States of Kerala and Tamilnadu are involved in it. Therefore, the inquiry cannot be entrusted to these State Governments. I humbly request the Central Government to inquire into the scandal with the help of a Central agency so that the real culprits are identified and given exemplary punishment. If that is not done the people of Kerala will not forgive us.

The guilty police men who committed murder in the lock up are at large. The Marxist Home Minister is giving them protection. The people of Kerala should be liberated from a Government which is giving the protection to the murderers in the State. We must put an end to this situation. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): You have hidden the murders in your own house.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Then why don't you bring them out? After all you are running the Government there. The police is under you. You can send your police and find out whether they are being hidden in my house. Even if I am not there my doors are open and your police can come and find out. If you can't do it it is your own failure. (*Interruptions*). The Kerala Home Minister is giving protection to the guilty police men. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Balan when such nasty things

are happening in the State are you not ashamed of speaking like this in the House? Are you not ashamed of keeping in the Cabinet a man like Mr. M. K. Krishnan who has been found guilty of corruption. So don't challenge us. We can have it there in Kerala. But don't try to do it here in this House. (*Interruptions*). You will get enough opportunity to speak. You can then rebut my arguments if you so like. It is your leader who has initiated the discussion here. Your party will get chance again to speak. So there is no point in interrupting me. Let us not get into an argument. Allow me to speak about the problems of my area. As a matter of fact, Mr. Balan's party is too small for me to comment upon. Their party may be ruling in two small States in this vast country. It is below my dignity and that of my party to discuss his party here. It will be an insult to our party if I start discussing your party here. So I am not doing that.

Sir, poisonous liquor has been given to the people. About 40 people have died already. Many are in death bed with various afflictions. Many people who consumed this liquor who belong to Tamilnadu have also died and the real figures are not known. In the Neendakra large scale arson and looting have taken place. An important Minister is suspected to be involved in it. He belongs to a prominent political party in the United Front. Recently a youth named Sarasan belonging to the party of that Minister left that party and joined the Congress-I. It is widely believed that in order to divert the attention of the public from the disappearance of Sarasan the interested party has instigated arson and looting in this area. Today, prohibitory orders are in force in this area.

Sir, unemployment is a crucial problem faced by our State. The total number of unemployed people in the country is estimated to be 183.23 lakhs. In Kerala the number is estimated to be 18.42 lakhs. That is to say, that 10 per cent of the total unemployed people are found in Kerala.

Therefore, to solve this problem new industries should be set up there. Unfortunately, the present Government of Kerala has not been able to do anything in this respect. Public sector industries in Kerala have been paralysed. The news print factory at Vellur has not been allowed to go on stream because of labour trouble. I.T.I. in Palghat is not functioning properly as strike is going on there. My fervant plea with the Government of India is that they should take some steps to solve the problem of unemployment in Kerala. Educated, ablebodied energetic intelligent, and youthful men and women of Kerala, need jobs. But the State Government has miserably failed in providing them with jobs. I request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate more funds for Kerala so that we can start industries there. I congratulate him for providing for the expansion of electronic exchange in Palghat.

I will say a few words about agriculture. The farmers in Kerala particularly in my district of Palghat are in distress. The paddy growers are facing a lot of problems. The cost of input has gone up considerably. But the prices of their produce have declined. The paddy growers are not getting remunerative price with the result the production has come down. Because of the increase in the prices of fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements, the farmers are unable to make both ends meet. The United Front Government in Kerala is creating confrontation in the agrarian sector by adopting a policy of pitting the agricultural workers against the farmers. They are thus making political capital out of the situation. Sir, the agricultural workers and the farmers are two sides of the same coin and they should function in harmony in the best interest of the country. By pursuing a policy of creating confrontation in this sector it is the agricultural workers who will suffer most, apart from the loss of production that would result. This will affect both the ag-

ricultural workers and the farmers. This situation should end. The problems of agricultural workers should be solved and the farmers should get remunerative prices. I want to say a word about cash crops. Kerala is producing cash crops which earn us considerable amount of foreign exchange. In Kerala, the poor and the unsuspecting farmers were taken in by the dazzle of propaganda by the State Government and started cultivating cocoa on a large scale. Today, they are in acute distress as the prices of cocoa has almost crashed. The interests of cocoa growers of Kerala have been mortgaged to the cadbourys which is a multi-national monopoly company by the State Government. The Government of Kerala has entered into an agreement with them to the detriment of the growers and that is why the cocoa are not getting fair prices. The Central Government should find a solution to this problem.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Is it a discussion on Kerala budget or the national budget? Mr. Raghavan is discussing only the Kerala budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kerala is a part of India.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: I am proud of the fact that Kerala is a part of this great country. I am speaking as Indian. The party to which my friend belongs is one which has no loyalty towards this country. Your loyalty is towards some foreign country. (*Interruptions*) Is it your intention to convert Kerala and West Bengal as a colony outside the Indian Union. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Is it the Kerala Government which has entered into an agreement with the cadbourys?

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir the cadbourys were purchasing cocoa initially at the rate of Rs. 15 per kilo. But thanks to the intervention by the Kerala Government it has

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

been reduced to Rs. 5.50. Is it not what your Government has done? Has not your party been benefitted by that? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am not prolonging this. But I must tell my friends on the other side that I was elected to the Parliament from my own place. But Mr. Balan had to run away from his own place and go to some other constituency to seek elections. He knew that he would be thrashed soundly if he had contested from his own place. Similarly, what happened to the Chief Minister of Kerala who is his political mentor. He had to run away from his native district of Cannanore and seek election from Malampuzha which is in Palghat. Sir, they have quite often said that the hon. Shri C. M. Stephen who is a national leader had to leave his native State and seek election from a neighbouring State. What about your own Chief Minister? Did not he have to go to the Malampuzha constituency? So what I am telling Marxist friend is that they should not cast stones at other while sitting in a glass house. You must stop doing that.

Sir, the budget has given much needed relief to the people. However, there are certain problems which must be attended to. For example, the activities of black marketeers, smugglers and other anti-social elements should be fully curbed because their activities are a menace to the economy. More emphasis should be given to the development of the economy.

In conclusion I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider favourably the problems that I have raised. Something should be done for the development of railway facilities in Kerala particularly in Palghat. Palghat should be declared a backward district. When the price of paddy was quite high Palghat was termed as advanced district. But now the economy of Palghat has totally collapsed. I would request the hon. Minister

to declare it a backward district and start some industries there. Industrial development can change the complexion of this backward district. With these words once again I extend my wholehearted support to the budget. I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, Palghat is a beautiful area. You must visit and do something for it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has presented, according to me, one of the softest budgets in the history of Independent India, and naturally, because he has presented a Budget with a minimum amount of taxation and more of relief all around, he has received bouquets from many sections in the country including some of the Opposition leaders. But, Sir, there is one class of people, the economists of every variety, whether they are Government economists or whether they are university economists or whether they are business economists or industrial economists or agricultural economists, economists of all varieties have condemned this Budget. You must pause and think as to why they have described this Budget as economically unsound.

One expected a Budget like this in a pre-election year, when the party in power is going to the polls. I am surprised that the Finance Minister has chosen the softest options in the second year of the term of the Government when he should have asked the country to bear the burnt and with all the strength and energy, he should have brought out all the instruments to develop or level up the country's economy and meet the crisis, as he described, that the country is still facing. Last year, he said that the Budget was of a nature of a crisis-management.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mid-term poll might be coming.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: One does not know. But this year, he says that

there has been sufficient progress, there has been a bumper crop, an unprecedented crop of 132 million tonnes nearly 20 per cent rise in the agricultural production. This was a year in which maximum efforts, fiscal economic and other efforts could have been made. Surprisingly, the Finance Minister has chosen this type of a Budget, maybe for short-term gains to himself—he is popular today on all counts—and for his party.

Now, let us examine the Budget. Within the time at my disposal, I will try to point out the consequences of the Budget and, maybe at the end of the year, the Finance Minister—I hope, he comes again and presents the Budget—will be sorry for what he has done in this year's Budget. The strategy of the Budget is to develop industrial infra-structure and provide for, as he says, growth and stability. Let us examine this.

The Budget that he has presented is a Budget of deficit. I agree with the hon. young member who said that a deficit Budget is not undesirable. Actually, even in developed countries where it is demand-push inflation and, in an inflationary situation, this idea of a deficit Budget is not liked. But in a developing country, it is recognised on all counts that a deficit Budget is not at all undesirable. You take certain other defence mechanism while presenting a deficit Budget. What is the defence mechanism? What is the tolerance limit of a deficit Budget? I am sorry to say, for the last two to three years, the Government in power, the Finance Ministers, have thrown to the winds all the checks and tolerance limits. Let us examine the two Budgets that we have now and even the earlier Budget of 1978-79 which provided for a massive deficit of over Rs. 3000 crores. In the last Budget you see that the deficit comes to Rs. 2000 crores. In this year's Budget, the deficit is of the order of Rs. 1510 crores which will escalate by the end of this year.

Now, you see another exercise going on for which, again, the ingenuity of the Finance Minister is there. He raises the resources without taxation. Last year, the Budget was presented in June and, in May, just a month before, the petroleum prices were raised and other non-tax revenues to the extent of Rs. 3000 crores. This year, again, before the Budget is presented, in January, the resources to the extent of Rs. 2275 crores have been raised.

4.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU, *in the Chair*]

From petroleum, you will get Rs. 1,100 crores. By increasing the prices of steel and coal, you will get over Rs. 625 crores.

Our friend the Railway Minister has a levy of Rs. 356 crores (by way of increase in rail freights and passenger fares. The net burden on the people is much more something like Rs. 4000 crores—inclusion resources raised through price hike and escalatory budgetary deficits. This provides for the inflationary elements.

You have provided for raising Rs. 800 crores through the triple B Bonds. We have heard about the double B bearer bonds but in fact they are triple B—the black-money Bearer Bonds. I will come to this subject a little later. But, this amount may not be realised.

Nearly Rs. 2,300 crores is provided by way of resources from the public undertakings. You have seen that this year's loss of the public sector is Rs. 74 crores as against the last year's which was a little over Rs. 50 crores. Public sector undertakings are unhealthy. They are incurring losses. It is a different matter if you bring about a price hike as you have done in steel. You know one way of raising resources is to bring about a price rise in certain items. In Hindustan Steel alone prices of certain items of steel has gone up from Rs. 3100 per tonne to Rs. 5400 per tonne, that is, a rise of

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Rs. 2300 per tonne. If you adopt this method of escalation in prices, you can get Rs. 2,300 crores out of the public sector undertakings which are incurring net losses. There is almost 60 per cent or 70 per cent price increase in certain items of steel. Similarly, in cement and coal etc. If you want to raise public resources, the new philosophy is "Leave it to the market forces". You can do that and get Rs. 2,300 crores. My point is either you increase the prices as you have done in case of steel and add to the burden of the people or if you cannot realise Rs. 2,300 crores, you increase the deficit! What I am concerned today is not about the constitutional deficit or about the budgetary deficit which the Finance Minister has shown. This year's deficit of Rs. 1,500 crores may go up to Rs. 2,000 crores. It is very likely. Everybody knows that you cannot raise Rs. 800 crores through triple B Bonds. Therefore, the deficit is bound to go up to Rs. 2,000 crores. Last year the Finance Minister has put the deficit at Rs. 2,000 crores. I am very much concerned that the total burden on the people is more than what was last year. Last year, the burden was Rs. 5,000 crores. This year, the burden is Rs. 2,275 crores by way of increased price hikes. Add to this Rs. 2,000 crores. Total comes to Rs. 4,500 crores. Now, what is the tolerance limit in a developing society like India. What is the limit up to which a country can have deficit financing? There are various estimates. Mr. Kamalnath has said that if you have a rise in GNP of 5 per cent, you can indulge in deficit financing of Rs. 1,500 crores. I do not know from where he got this figure. But, we have the authentic document, the Sixth Plan. What does it say? It provides for raising resources. It provides for a deficit budget, raising resources through deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 5,000 crores, in five years. What is the record of the two years of the Plan? If you take the official deficit at Rs. 2,000 crores last year, it is very likely that it is going up to

Rs. 2,000 crores this year. The total deficit is Rs. 4,000 crores. How are we going to finance the Plan? What about the aspirations of the Sixth Plan in the two years? The outlay in two years is one-third of the total Rs. 97,000 crores. The outlay is one-third. The deficit financing is more than two-thirds or even higher—if the figure is Rs. 4,000 out of Rs. 5,000 crores.

My point is this. This is the new mechanism in which the Budget of the country has been prepared; it may appear very popular; no tax is levied, no tax resources are raised, effort is being made to raise resources through price mechanism or non-tax sources when the net burden on the people is going to be the same. Whether you increase the deficit by one way or the other, if the burden on the people is great, you cannot escape the economic consequences, the economic consequence, of this Budget. The economic consequence of this Budget is this: most of the economists who have no party leanings, analysing the structure of the Budget and the new innovations that the Finance Minister has made, have come to this conclusion that this Budget will be inflationary; one economist says that it will put tonnes of fuel into the inflationary furnace of the Budget...

AN HON. MEMBER: Dr. Brahma-
nanda.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, Dr. Brahma-
nanda has said it. I agree with him. Therefore, at the end, what will happen is that it will distort all the assumptions of the Finance Minister.

He has given relief to the middle class; it is a good thing; at one stroke, he has taken away 15 lakhs of people out of 40 lakhs from the income-tax net. He has levied no excise duty except on newsprint. Again it is rather surprising to see the psychology of the Finance Minister or for that matter, this Government. For the first time, the Finance Minister has levied tax on newsprint. No Finance Minister ever levied tax on newsprint. We are not

producing enough newsprint, and the newsprint that is produced in Nepa or elsewhere is costly. We claim that ours is a vibrant democracy, there is freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom to publish. But in a year when there is no excise levy on other things, there is levy on newsprint. You see the psychological factor. The only political conclusion is that you do not want that there should be free publicity, particularly by the small and medium newspapers. The big papers, the chain papers or the jute press will remain; they are very powerful, they can import at high cost. But what about the medium and small newspapers? They will die. Therefore, it is a sufferance to democracy.

You claim to have given relief. The exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 15,000. But what value has this amount of Rs. 15,000 today? Already there has been erosion money. We hear about it every day; even the Finance Minister says; the value of one rupee some time back was 30 paise, it came down to 27 paise, now the latest is 24.56 paise. This is the erosion in the value of money. If you take that aspect into consideration, the relief in income tax on Rs. 15000 only partially neutralises the burden.

Again, another very clever window dressing has been done—the introduction of point-to-point index numbers. The Finance Minister has said that on a point to point bases rise in the current year price has become 13.5 as against 20 last year. Even his *Economic Survey* which was presented a few days earlier than his budget does not take this point-to-point basis of calculation. It takes the average and if you take the averages of the last ten months, the months of 1980 after April 1980 and upto January 1981 the inflation in the country is not 13.5 per cent as was said by the Finance Minister, it is 18 per cent. Therefore, if you take it from any account either from the increasing deficits, the price-rise, raising resources, raising the prices of the public sector they all increase the burden of the

people there is no escape from a rising inflation at the end of the year. If you see this Rs. 15,000, what is that income worth? Not more than Rs. 10,000, if you see the rise in prices. If you see the structure and the philosophy of the budget, whom do you want to help? The agitating people, people who are vocal, the vocal element in the society, the middle-class, the white-collared people the businessmen and the industrialists. For the industrialists the surcharge on the corporation tax has been reduced from 7.5 to 2 per cent. Yet, they are not satisfied. The more you give them the more they want. They will never be satisfied from the Finance Minister's generosity.

There has been another class who has been singled out for his generosity—the middle-class people. What is the other class? The rich peasants. Not only there is no tax on them but whereas Sixth Plan called for a reduction in the subsidies to the extent of Rs. 200 crores on food, fertilisers and exports the subsidies are not only not reduced in fact they have been increased and they are likely to be increased further. Therefore, this is to benefit the rich farmers. So the prices of fertilisers or other inputs are not raised. Not only that, wealth-tax was removed last year from the agricultural sector so there has been no effort to tap the resources from this growing sector. These are the three classes which have been benefited. What about the vast multitudes of the poorer people? What about the rural poor? What about your election promises for the weaker sections, for the poorer people and for the removal of poverty? What have you done about them? You are bringing up 3 million people from below the poverty line. The Finance Minister has claimed that as a result of his rural programmes 3 million people will be brought above the poverty line. What is the 3 million people? The Planning Minister the other day said that the number of people below the poverty line are more than 300 million. So by this programme for this vast chunk

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

of the people of the countryside who constitute 80 per cent of our population you will bring up only 1 per cent of the 300 million people above the poverty line. No, you will not bring them up. 3 million may go up and more than 3 million, as a result of the policies of the Budget, will go down the poverty line. If the price index increases by 15 to 20 per cent or at least by 15 per cent next year, you calculate how many people will go down the poverty line and not a single man below the poverty line will be benefited. Therefore, this is the situation and we have done nothing.

Take the other programmes. The budgetary figures show that all the programmes which benefit the common people have been either maintained at the same level or curtailed. Take for example, rural employment programme it was Rs. 340 million last year—this year only Rs. 180 million has been provided and the State Governments will spend another Rs. 180 million. Even if you add the two it is only marginal increase from 340 million to 360 million rupees. But, there is no guarantee that the State Governments will have a programme like that. All the Centrally-sponsored programmes of the Government of India are being reduced. The budgetary resources of the State Governments have gone down. For the programmes like the special programmes for rural development the provision is only Rs. 192 crores as against Rs. 150 crores last year; for dairy development, it was Rs. 73 crores last year. Now it is Rs. 52 crores, for animal husbandry, it was raised from Rs. 19 crores to Rs. 22 crores. All the employment generating programmes, all the programmes for development in the rural sector for the poor people, for the common people have either been reduced or slashed. This is the real philosophy. The Finance Minister's strategy is not crisis management; nor is it growth-oriented; it is not even for stability. It is not even the crisis management which we claimed last

year. What is the crisis management and what is the growth in industry? It is only 4 per cent as a result of what? In energy, the growth is from 6 to 7 per cent on coal, it is only 113 million tonnes as against 107 million tonnes last year. These are marginal increases. These increases are not because anything was done by Government. Actually, if you take the public sectors like the railways etc. the Government have appointed a Committee to improve the management of the public sector undertakings. The first report was given on coal and energy. The report is yet to be implemented—three months have passed; they had recommended certain basic changes. The result is that there is a marginal increase from 6 to 7 per cent on coal production—107 million tonnes to 113 million tonnes. This is due to very good industrial relations situation last year, 60 million less man-hours were lost last year. Most of the increase in production is because of this. There is no crisis management. The Finance Minister claims growth. Can you have growth with this budget? There has not only been an erosion of value but there has been an erosion of moral standards; there is rampant corruption; there has been black-money. According to me the biggest damage is done by legalising the corruption. A man makes black money. Now you just permit him. When you compromise with the evil and when you compromise with the corruption and when you accept the low moral standards and when you legalise the parallel black money economy, what can you expect? I do not know what the Supreme Court is going to say on this. But the Finance Minister took credit for Rs. 200 crores last year and Rs. 800 crores this year. Is this a permanent scheme? Possibly this triple B. Scheme you have announced for three months. You are making a provision for this for the whole year. Next year and next to next year it will be a source of financing your budget. I ask: is it a permanent scheme? You have accepted or you have legalised the parallel

economy in this country by this scheme. Now, when you have such a situation, there cannot be any growth in the country. The public management lacks efficiency and moral character in this country. Not only money value is falling there is erosion in moral values with the prevalence of rampant corruption. Public undertakings are at a standstill. If you are to go item by item, you will see that they are going down; the public management is going down. There cannot be growth in this country. Therefore, I think the Finance Minister should have chosen the harder options and should have asked the nation to grid up its loins by taking the hard swift and effective steps. Following the line of least resistance, he would only face a more dangerous situation. He will repent it later on, at the end of the year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir I have listened very carefully to what my hon. friend Shri Bhagat has said. He was a Finance Minister also for some years. He was there in one or two Ministries. He has earned his share of the experience in framing and supporting the Budget of these days in this House. There was also the other friend Mr. Biju Patnaik.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: 13 Budgets I have defended.

SHRI N. G. RANGA: We are reminded of these days. We are reminded of that literary figure Rip Van Winkle. They have had their share in all these things. They have heard us from the opposition doling out the same kinds of arguments and yet they do not seem to have gone any the wiser. They repeat the same things again and again. Some of us are Economists. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You were sitting here in the opposition.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I was Leader of the Opposition. When I was hearing my friend Mr. Venkataraman making his speech I was just wondering, What else he could have done. What else I would have said if I sat there? I was there in the Opposition for two decades, I think I was on this side for as many decades, let me tell you. But all the time I was never a Minister. That is the difference between these friends and myself. One thing that I remember is this. The very first budget that Mr. C. D. Deshmukh presented in this House was a deficit budget. I hailed it. I am an economist. I have taught economics for quite a large number of people who happen now to be Ministers in various States. We are also economists. There was another economist from the London School of Economics, Dr. V. K. H. V. Rao. He was the one man who came to me, and congratulated me for having the courage to support a deficit budget. My hon. friend accuses Mr. Venkataraman for having ventured to introduce a Deficit budget. What else he could have done? If they had been on this side what else they could have done? They were in power also. How can you escape from deficit financing?

The next thing that I want to emphasise is that there is a virtue in deficit financing. I told you about it last time. For the satisfaction of my Communist friends, I tell you this again. They want to deal with the big barons. One of the best ways of doing it is this. My hon. friend now says that people are going to be burdened. Which people, Sir? There are 'people' and 'people'. Rich people certainly. Yes. They shall have to shell out the money. People very much above the middle class level will have to shell out the money. There is no doubt whatsoever. My friend Mr. Biju Patnaik was saying, that you have raised the prices of

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

coal, steel and so on, you have raised hundreds of crores thereby, is that not taxation.

14-29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

He said; Why have you not introduced it here? You could have introduced it here. Sir. What is wrong in the Government doing it that way? There is nothing wrong in it. If you take the total amount of production that is coming from these two spheres, coal and steel, you will find that the private enterprises' share is very small. It is of a very small percentage. The rest of it comes from the Government. So why should Government not do it? Do they mean to say that Government should not have any funds at all? In that case how would you have all these oils, kerosene, petrol and all the rest of them which have got to come from the Arabian deserts. You have had to pay for them. We cannot bargain for them. Can you escape from paying for them? No. All that huge bill has got to be paid whether you are in power or we are in power. If Finance Minister's job is that, it is his burden. We have said all that. People ought to be able to bear that burden. So he has raised these prices. Where is anything wrong in that? You said, the consumers are going to pay for it. Well, who are these consumers? Not those who are living in poverty line, not those living in palmyrah leaf huts. My hon. friend Mr. Patnaik was saying, he was going on a padyatra in Orissa. We have been doing it every day when we go to our villages. Most of these villagers in our country live today not in RC roofed houses but they live in Palmyrah-leaf huts and jhoddies. People living in small cottages do not have to pay any tax. People living in towns and cities have got to pay the tax.

The richer people have got to pay the tax. Let them pay it because they can afford to pay. How can they pay? Well, it would come in the way of further construction. So far as those people who are living in their own homes, multi-storeyed buildings, big bungalows and so on are concerned, they need not pay any more. But if they wish to expand their housing facilities, they will have to pay because they can afford to pay. Those who can afford to pay have got to be made to pay in order to finance any budget.

Now, from the Opposition speeches we have to take out the points. What is it that you can say against this Budget? Can we say that it is against the peasants? Is it not a fact that with this budget the same price has come to be paid, come to rule in the market also? In spite of the fact that there has been bumper crops, as my hon. friend has also acknowledged, the prices are higher than in last year, though not completely remunerative, but not less unremunerative to peasants than they were earlier. Are the peasants happy or satisfied? No, they are not happy. But they are not unhappy. Their dissatisfaction is not growing. On the other hand, they are satisfied with the Government because this Government has come forward with the declaration that it stands for payment of remunerative prices, stands for parity between the agricultural price and other prices as far as it is possible, as far as it can be achieved and it wants to try and give a fair deal to the farmers. What about the agricultural workers? Are not the agricultural workers the Harijans? Are they not backward classes and tribal people? Have we not been able to make provisions for all these people more than what we have done last year, much more than what our friends have done during the last 2 or 3 years when they were in power? Now, the population of these classes of people are growing year after year in cumulative effect and we are mak-

ing provisions for all these people. Have we not done it for the Harijans? Have we not done it for the Girijans? have we not done it for the agricultural labour also in several of the States? We have been trying to introduce a prescribed minimum wage, enforced minimum wage also.

Now, I will come to other class of people, the middle class. My friends have conceded the point that the middle class have been satisfied. They have been catered to. You say that concessions have been given to 15 lakhs of people. But those who are depending on them are many more than 15 lakhs of people. And on top of it there must have been at least as many as the number who might be afraid that they might be caught hold of by the Income-tax Officers or they might come within the mischief of the Income-tax Officers, and now those people are getting the satisfaction that they are free from this kind of nuisance hereafter. In that way, easily 50 lakhs of middle-class families are freed from the clutches or fears of the Income-tax net that you have. Is it not a big relief for all these people? All these people have been given, not tampered with but have been given insurance against the inflation. The limit has been raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. What does it mean? In between there has been inflation, price rise there has been. Therefore, up to that they have been given insurance. Similar insurance has been given also to other tax-payers at various stages. My hon. friend was afraid of wealth tax. For that, the exemption limit has been raised because of the raising prices also. Is that wrong? Estate duty exemption limit has also been raised. Is that wrong? Can they find fault with any of these concessions? Has he pampered these multi-millionaires? He has not done that. The only thing that he has done for them is the Export and Import Bank; he is going to create it in order to enable them to borrow and invest more and more, carry on

their enterprises in a bolder manner and earn more and more for our country and provide employment. That is an employment oriented move. And that is a move that has been called for for a very very long time. We have been asking for it and he has established it this time.

I personally feel that it is a people's budget. My friend, Shri Bhagat has conceded that it has played for the platform and he has tried to make it as popular as possible. I was just wondering how and what sort of magic there would be with Mr. Venkataraman, how he would be able to bring any kind of budget at all. But he has brought it and on top of it he has made it popular and he has shown how by reducing these limits in various directions in a discreet manner, he would not be sacrificing the tax revenue, on the other hand, he might be able to raise more. He did it last year and at that time, we thought that he was taking too big a risk. He himself must have been having many many fears also, but his optimism has been justified and he was able to raise more. And for this year also, let us hope for the same.

All these friends have been talking about black money. Have we not been having black money all these years during the post-independence days? I remember several times when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was wondering in the Congress Working Committee, as to what is it that we could do in order to catch hold of these people. After a time, a ministerial colleague of his, who is a greater moralist than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself, if he could be, that was Mr. Tyagi, introduced for the first time a kind of freedom to all these people to bring back their money and make it a white money. He did succeed, but not much. Later on, again a second effort was made during the Emergency. This is now a third effort. There would have to

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

be many more efforts. Even then where is the guarantee because those people are cleverer than our tax gatherers, than our Finance Ministers? That is why they are making millions and our Finance Ministers continue to be beggars, and yet we have to catch hold of them. Can we catch hold of all of them at one stretch and by one effort? Look at the dacoits. Day after day you are getting the news, here one gang of dacoits has struck and at another place another gang of dacoits, and yet the police do not give up their hunt. Similarly, the Finance Minister has to go on with this. You will be catching hold of some people, and some people would be escaping the net.

Then, they are talking about our morality. Less said about it the better. There were Ministers and Ministers, there were charges and charges, proved and unproved and yet they are carrying on on every side. You cannot very well refuse to shake hands with a man just merely because there were allegations against him. You have got to deal with him as an honourable man until it is proved and in the same way, we have to carry on with the public life. I do not want this kind of second hand sermons about morality, and also about poverty.

My hon. friend was talking about Orissa and the poor people suffering for hundred days in a year, not having a morsel of food to eat. We know how so many people who have

come into public life and who started with only a few lakhs as their capital have come to groan under the burden of crores and crores of rupees that they have made. Do we not know them? Is it not known to everybody? Why name them? Yet, they were able to be content while all these people were suffering all these years. They also found it possible to be on the side of Jawaharlal Nehru when I was fighting him from the opposition or on the side of Indira Gandhi when I was fighting from the opposition. They found it also more comfortable. Now, on the opposition, side suddenly they open their eyes; that is why I liken them to Rip Van Winkle. My friend Shri Bhagat mentioned about the people below the poverty line in this country and he said that by the end of this year more people would go down the poverty line. Then, we should stop the increase in the population. Yesterday, my friend, Shri Brahama-nanda Reddy was dealing with it. I cannot agree with him in saying that there should be only one child or none. That would be getting us into trouble; the same kind of trouble that had defeated us in 1977 elections. We cannot afford to do that. We cannot go against the maternal instincts of our mothers, sisters and daughters. Therefore, my slogan would be one or two children. It can never be one or none. But of the slogan is one or two it would be possible to enforce. We can do it with the cooperation of everybody. Would everybody be willing to cooperate?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The Chinese have gone to one only now.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: My hon. friend is quoting Chinese, Sir. There was that great leader, Mao-Tse-tung. He said, I do not believe in population control. If an atom bomb were to come down and destroy 200 or 300 millions, I want another 300 or 400 millions stalking our land and so on. The same Mao-Tse-tung was obliged to eat his own words and try to enforce population control. They have not succeeded with all their dictatorship. In a democratic society you cannot very well control population as well as we would like to. We can only do it through persuasion. We can do it by offering incentive also. For that Rs. 140 crore is being provided by my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, more than what they had done earlier. But while this population explosion is going on, it is not possible for any Finance Minister, any Government, any magician in a country like ours, burdened, as it is, with more than 600 million people, with all their fertility, thank God for it, to go on lifting people from above the poverty line in a progressive cumulative manner without the co-operation of everybody.

My hon. friend was talking about so many millions of man hours were lost during last year. Yesterday only some of our friends were saying, just because my hon. friend, the Finance Minister had the courage to introduce that Bill about LIC Employees, we are going to launch a huge campaign, never ending campaign over the whole of the country in order to fight
4230 L.S.—12

this Government at every stage. It is this kind of a thing which is responsible for all our troubles in our country. They are responsible, as my hon. friend Mr. Brahmanada Reddy said yesterday for keeping down the production rate in coal-fields, in many other places also. In other democratic countries, England, France and West German—not Italy—is not Opposition cooperating with the Government? Is Opposition going to the street for anything and everything? Is Opposition doing research work in order to find out what all different new methods of opposition that could offer from the streets in order to prevent any kind of progress on the production front? But all that is being done here. In spite of it this production front is being maintained in our country. Last year we had more production than earlier in spite of all this Sir. Now that only shows that democracy is working and this Government is able to make this democracy work also without any need for Emergency. My hon. friend have been going on saying one after another leader, "Oh! Emergency is going to come; we know it is going to come; Indiraji has got in her handkerchief because they want it." Last time they achieved some dividends and they seem to think in their desperation that they will be able to get dividends this time also. But Indiraji has been wiser. Our friends also have become wiser. We are not going to have Emergency. We would invoke the aid of the people, co-operation of the people. And we have done it. We have shown it the other day. More than 20 lakhs of people came over here. The other people were asking: "where did you get all

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

these crores of rupees from? Why did you waste it?" They call it a *jumboree*. If people have their own holiday, do you call it a *jumboree*? If people were to have a march in order to demonstrate their satisfaction, do you call it a *jumboree*? If people were to come over here in order to demonstrate their faith and support, continued support, and continuing support in Indira Ji's leadership, do you call it a *jumboree*?

I have also led peasants' marches long before many of these friends have come into public life. I made lakhs of people to come along with me. I marched also, even here in Lucknow in 1978-79 while these people were there in power running the Janata show, at the head of the sugar-cane growers. Why did we do it? We did it in order to demonstrate the strength, the organized strength of the kisans. Why have we welcomed this Kisan march this time? Did we have enough time? We gave only 15 days' time. They rushed like anything. Who paid for it? They themselves paid. I know. I vouch for it. Somebody came forward, he was good enough to offer Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 as advance; and then he made collections. Many of our people who came over here, began to abuse these people. They said: "You are Shylocks. You have collected every paisa from us."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Many of those who came on that day saw Parliament. At least I am happy that they would have seen Parliament for the first time. I am very happy about it. (*Interruptions*). If those people who are in the villages come to Delhi, what harm is there? The Opposition parties should have welcomed it. Should people always be there in the huts? should they continue to be there, and die there? I congratulate the Government for having brought, any party for having brought them to Delhi—whatever might be the expenditure. They have done their duty.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Thank you.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): They have been getting only their votes, but never shown them Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be anybody. I am very happy the peasants of our country who had not seen Delhi and Parliament, were forced to come, or somebody arranged for them to come. I congratulate those people.

Mr. Ranga, you carry on. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, inadvertently you have gone on record saying: "I am glad that the Government brought them here."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No whatever it is, I said 'anybody' Government or anybody. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi, one minute. There is a saying in Tamil. Mr. Ranga, please sit down. The Kural says:

"Uzhuthundu Vazhvaar Vazhvaar, Mattrellaam Thozhuthundu Pin Selpa-var."

That means, "whoever ploughs the land is the person equivalent to God. All people have to follow him as his followers, as we worship God." Those gods were brought to Delhi and every one of us saluted them. That is the achievement of the Kisan Rally.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It would have been better if you had said this from this side.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I am very glad, Sir, that my hon. friend Mr. Venkataraman is following the progressive policy that he had initiated in Tamil Nadu, in encouraging the educated young people who are unemploy-

ed, to take to self-employment, in starting small industries, medium scale industries and giving them every possible encouragement. If there is anything special about this Budget, it is that, Sir. I see now all over India a new hope being kindled in the hearts of these young people to start these small enterprises. From Rs. 10 lakhs, he has raised it to Rs. 20 lakhs, as the limit for the Capital of these enterprises. Let them raise that money. Where from would they get it? Therefore there are these rural banks, there are these nationalized banks and all the other various financial institutions that he is creating. I would like him to do one thing—to see that in every district, there is one special officer whose business it should be to go round the high schools and colleges, and let them tell what are the new opportunities that are being made available now. With the help of Budget policies and also with the help of State Governments' industrial policy, it is for them to start new enterprises and go ahead. He has given a sample so far as match industry is concerned, he has given a sample so far as handloom weavers are concerned, he has given a sample so far as powerlooms are concerned and so many other industries are concerned. It is in this direction that we have got to develop in our country.

If you go to Tamilnadu you will see how many people have taken to new enterprises. If you go to Jullundur, if you go to Ludhiana you will see how they are doing it. I want that every State should bubble with these new enterprises coming up. Who will organise them? If possible, a preference should be given to backward classes and the SC young educated people. They should be taken from schools and colleges and they should be encouraged and helped to start all these enterprises. But who would help them? Somebody has got to help them, That is why I want that some special officers should be appointed everywhere. Apart from that do we or do we not want self-help? We want self-employment on a large scale in our country. Why? We want that more enterprises should be started not by

Krorepatis but by lakhpatis. We want them to start all these things. Therefore I want my hon. friend the Finance Minister to explore ways and means by which he can possibly send some people there who have got the gift of the gab, who can go and reach the so-called blackmoney barons and persuade them to invest their money in the construction of houses for urban middle classes. Our towns are dying. Bombay is dying. Only day before yesterday, *Hindu* came out with an article how Bombay is dying. Calcutta is nearly dead. Other cities are also dying. Now these cities have got to be renovated. Hundreds of crores of rupees are needed for every city. Where from can we get the money in order to construct more and more houses? Will these people in possession of black money be encouraged to put their money over there instead of putting it in the retail trade and in the wholesale trade?

One of the ways by which the poor people can be safeguarded from the evil effect of inflation is through the civil supplies. All over India, at a State level, at the cooperative level, at the central level, these shops have got to be organised by the Government, and the essential commodities must be placed at a reasonable price, when possible at less than the cost price for the poor people. A sample is being given here by raising a special levy on textile production and using it for subsidising standard cloth. It is a very good innovation that is being started now, and I want it to be expanded so that more and more essential commodities can be brought within its ambit, and poor people can be protected from inflation while at the same time, richer people, well-to-do people and not so poorer people would have to pay more, that is the market price, for anything more than the minimum that would be allowed for every individual. Of course, there is scope for corruption in this direction, there can be a lot of inefficiency there can be lot of loss of materials also. But in spite of these things, we have got to face these dangers, we have got to face them bravely. In spite of all these things, there should

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

be an approach which should protect our people from the ravages of the inflation while all the time, the richer people, the people who can afford to pay can be made to pay in this manner for the benefit of the poorer people. Let us tell the masses about it, let us tell the rich people about our social objectives. They applaud our Ministers when they go abroad, then they say, "let there be a dialogue between the north and the south. The rich countries should finance the poor countries and so on." What about the rich people here in our own country performing their own duty towards the poor people in our country? This is one of the ways by which it can be done. This Government has got hold of it. Budget is an instrument for doing it. I wish all the good luck for the Government in this direction.

Finally, I congratulate Shri Venkataraman. I also congratulate Shri/mti Indira Gandhi, our leader, for having had the genius and good luck in choosing him as the Finance Minister.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, many points raised by Mr. Bhagat have been replied by our revered leader Mr. Ranga. His initial reaction to the Budget has been that it is the safest Budget, and he also considered that the middle income groups have been helped by this Budget. But he probably realised that he is sitting in the Opposition. He said that economists opposed this Budget. Well, economists are certainly dismayed, because they were thinking that Mr. Venkataraman had no choice but to raise the levies, he would increase taxation and this Budget would be a very big deficit Budget. But all their prophecies have been falsified and they are dismayed. Their reaction is being combated by Mr. Bhagat.

The second thing that I would like to point out is that this deficit Budget was a necessity, because of the circumstances in which this country is placed. The oil bill which used to be Rs. 800 crores has now exceeded Rs. 5,000 crores. There

has been a continuous drought in this country for two years and our exports have fallen because of the fact that the developed countries are putting impediments on our exports. In these circumstances we have no choice and at the same time we want that development should take place. All those friends sitting opposite have been critical of development, whether it is the rural employment or the Food for Work Programme or any other programme. Where is the money? The money has to come from the Budget. Our Finance Minister was very thoughtful. I congratulate him. All he could possibly do was to reduce the gap. Probably, this gap would have been further reduced if the bearer bonds were allowed to operate. But due to the Supreme Court's intervention, it was not possible. The desired effect of Rs. 1,000 crores if added to bridge that gap, would have been hardly Rs. 500 crores or so. Therefore, I say that this Budget provides a modicum to the low and fixed income groups as well as to the corporate sector. For this, I congratulate him. He has got the laurels of the Press which is usually critical and they have also congratulated him. They say that the housewife has been spared. They have also stated that middle income group has been benefited. This is a middle class budget, and it is also the best Budget ever since independence. Therefore, I congratulate the Finance Minister that he, with his dedication and sincere effort had tried to place the Budget in such a manner that all sections of the society have welcomed it.

Coming to the tax concessions, the income-tax exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 15,000. In this way 15 lakhs of people are out of the income-tax net. This is a big thing and the middle income and fixed income groups have been suffering all these years. It is for the first time that the Finance Minister has been able to take care of their problem and they deserve it most and I congratulate him for this. The standard deduction of Rs. 5,000 will also help them and they can also now go in for dividends and other facilities

that are available to them. I think the income group of Rs. 2,000 per month will be out of net of 10 lakh and all those people with an income of Rs. 2,000 per month will not have to pay income tax. Similarly, the surcharge of 5 per cent on the corporate sector has been reduced. This will help our industrial growth. The reduction of income tax on corporate sector to the extent of 2.7 per cent will also help in the production. Excise levies have not been levied. All our friends were expecting that there would be more levy on excise duty and the duty will be increased considerably. But all their hopes have been belied. The Finance Minister has taken care that without having any levy he has been able to manage his budget.

15 hrs.

I want to congratulate the Finance Minister because he has taken a very bold step with regard to the small-scale sector. All those companies in the small-scale sector who are engaged in producing ancillary goods or are working for the larger groups and producing goods for them—for them an 8 per cent cut in the levy has been done. Any large concern which will be giving raw materials to the small-scale sector who will be producing goods for them will be out of this levy. It is a big step forward and I am sure this single step will help the small-scale sector to increase production and boost the economy.

The exemption limit for wealth tax has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1.5 lakhs, which is another laudable measure for the people of this country.

For improving industrial production and checking inflation, there have been certain steps taken by him. The infrastructure committee formed under his chairmanship has done a commendable job. For increasing the production of coal, energy, cement etc., this committee has been formed and it has done well. We are seeing in the last three or four months, there has been a great increase in the production of

these things. There has been increase in coal production and the railways have been able to have more haulage. There have been changes in the Railway Board also. They have also taken into consideration the fact that coal is a very essential commodity and it has to be moved efficiently. As a result, 6 per cent more electricity has been produced. The other day the Deputy Railway Minister was making statement that all those thermal plants which were using coal used to have stocks for just 1 or 2 days—some were even closed for want of coal—now are having on an average 25 'days' coal stock, which is a very healthy development. With this increase every month I am sure conditions will improve and we will have more and more electricity. Nature also has been kind to us. There have been good rains and the agricultural sector will not be consuming that much as they have been doing in the past. This will help our economy.

We find that there has been 8.7 per cent increase in coal production. Some where it was reported in the press that some of the pitheads are full of coal, just awaiting transport. If this is the situation, I am sure the economy of this country is going to move very fast.

All these things are very well done, but apart from that, we must look into the Government expenditure also. If he could reduce that, it will further help our economy and reduce deficit financing. Government expenditure is very large and he must look into it. If any reform is done on that side, it will help our economy.

Secondly, you must build up buffer stocks of foodgrains. At one time, there was a buffer stock of 20 million tonnes. Now it has been reduced to about 10 million or so. It is very important that in this country where we have such a large population, we must have a very big buffer stock of foodgrains. Also, we must increase the number of fair-price shops and improve our distribution system. There is no doubt that we have an efficient distribution system, but it needs to be

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

extended. It has to be extended to the villages also where the people need essential commodities. At the same time, the State Governments must be warned that some fair-price shops are not working properly. People have a grouse that though the goods go to the fair-price shops, they are pilfered and blackmarketeers take advantage of it. The poor man for whom the scheme has been enunciated must be the beneficiary. This must be ensured and the State Governments must be warned about it. I must say some thing about the Bearer bonds. My hon. friend in the opposition was saying that it is something immoral and that we have compromised with immorality in introducing this scheme. Black money economy is a great problem in this country. It is not only a problem of today, it was a problems of the past also. Successive Governments have been trying to deal with this problem. When the Janata Government were in power, they tried to stop the generation of black money by de-controlling all essential goods. What was the result? The result was that all the rich people made money at the cost of the poor people. But the generation of black money continued even during their tenure. That is why I say that it is a national problem. Let us all think how we can stop it.

In the past, the Government brought forward three or four schemes. In some places they were successful but not in other places. The intention of the Government is to, somehow or other, lay their hands on the black money, unearth it and stop the further generation of it. It has been our experience that the business men are too clever. We conducted raids on them, we terrified them, but still it was not a success. Now the Government have come forward with this scheme to tap this source. Something has to be done to stop the parallel economy, which is playing havoc with the economy of this country.

Of course, there can possibly be different schemes. Some people may

say that Government should permit them to build houses and no questions should be asked as to where the money came from. Another suggestion was that they should be allowed to start new factories and no questions should be asked about the source. Our experience has shown that we must give them some allurements. That is why we have come forward with these bearer bonds. No income-tax officer will ask a question or know who is the purchaser. Since this safety value has been provided, it is bound to be a success. Let us hope that it will be cleared soon by the Supreme Court, where it is pending. It is a bold move which the Finance Minister has made and it is bound to be a success. When I went to Bombay, I talked to many businessmen. They all told me that they are waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court. I hope that the Finance Minister will be able to collect not only Rs. 1,000 crores but even more, which will help him to reduce the deficit financing and thus make the economy stronger.

Since I come from Punjab, if I do not say anything about my State, Finance Minister will think everything is well with Punjab and it has no problem. Most of the people think that the Punjabis are a happy lot, they have a good economy and they have no problems. I do concede that they are slightly better lot, compared to the people in the other States. But the important question I want to ask the Finance Minister is what the Central has done for Punjab. Do they want to reduce a developed State to a backward State? Take any figures you like, investment of LIC or nationalised banks you will find that the Centre has not helped Punjab at all.

Our first problem is the price of wheat. You have not declared the price of wheat. When the prices of all agricultural implements and inputs have gone up, you must give an adequate price for wheat. I would

request the Finance Minister, who is a very bold man, to have a comprehensive agricultural policy, which will have a relationship with the inputs of agriculture. Unless you have such a comprehensive policy, the agriculturists will go on demanding more and more prices, which will ultimately be harmful to the consumers in the towns. So, one day you will have to find a solution to this problem, by having a policy which will have some relationship with the other inputs of agriculture.

Secondly, the urban ceiling law has done much harm to the agriculturists in Punjab. People living around Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana, where the urban ceiling law applies are very angry with us, and rightfully so. They are the people who are growing vegetables for us. But now their land has been taken over. If they want to marry away their daughters, they cannot raise money over that land and if they want to sell it for any other requirement, they are unable to do it because of the urban ceiling law.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: (Kodarama) Why do they require money for the marriage of their daughters?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Do you come forward to help them? They have to help themselves.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Why should they raise money over the land?

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why should money how will they marry?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Without money how they will marry their daughters? Perhaps they have no problem of that kind there.

Since you are re-considering the urban ceiling law and an amendment is going to be made, I would strongly request you to leave the lands around the cities and this will be a big thing which we expect from you.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is urban ceiling.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Yes, urban ceiling.

Coming to the industrial sector, only 13 per cent of our income comes from the industrial sector as compared to 26 per cent in Maharashtra. So, give us some big industries—I have no grouse if Maharashtra is getting 26 per cent income because our Education Minister is looking or staring at me, but I request that we may also be given a chance of organising industries in Punjab. The Centre must invest there because ours is a border State and the private sector does not come forward because it is a border State. There have been three wars also previously there. So, the private industrialists are shying. So, I request that at least the Government should start some factories there.

We are producing 60 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and we have requested you to give us six sugar mills, but we have not been given the sugar mills. I do not know why. When we are producing that much cane, why are you permitting the Punjab agriculturists to prepare gur when we need sugar very badly? So, we request you strongly that Punjab must be given sugar mills so that Punjab may be able to utilise this cane properly.

Against the 36,000 wagons of steam coal last year, in 1980. Punjab got only 5,500 wagons. What is this treatment being given to Punjab? Is it because we happen to be slightly in a better position otherwise? Is this the impression in your mind? Why the industries in Punjab be starved for that? You yourself allocated 36,000 wagons per year and only 5,500 wagons are given to us. We strongly protest against this kind of attitude and we want the steam coal supplies to be enhanced.

The Punjab Government has also written to you about the container terminal at Pragati Maidan. The Punjab exporters are unable to change their goods and send them

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

onwards to other countries through Bombay. They need a place where this container system which is in vogue now be effected and this is a very small favour which you can do that in Pragati Maidan. Punjab exporters should be permitted to utilise the container service for this. There was a concessional freight rate for exports to the exporters from Punjab. The railways have withdrawn that concession. I do not know the rationale behind it. Formerly it was in vogue, but now it is again withdrawn. We are at the tail end of India and deserve consideration whatever the concession was given to us has been withdrawn. So, it must be restored again.

I would like to say a few words about the Thien dam. I spoke about it in the last Budget also and you were kind enough to promise to look into the matter. The Indian Government has paid Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan in the year 1969 through the intervention of the World Bank for use of the waters of the river Ravi. The water of the river Ravi is flowing to Pakistan and for 11 years no decision has been taken about it. Why?

Last time when we met you and requested you, you promised to help if the Centre has no funds and the Centre is unable to build this, we are going to beg and borrow from the World Bank and from Punjabis living abroad and we will produce all that money. Kindly permit us to construct that dam. This is a very big question before us. We are all very keen about it. Punjab is mostly an agricultural State and we are starving for energy. We are only getting 8 hours for our agriculture and 6 hours for our industry. This is a project which can help us. Therefore, the Centre must come forward and take a decision. Whenever we come to you, you say it is an inter-State project. Let the Centre

build it. Let the decision of the Prime Minister be final and we will abide by it. The dam must be constructed.

Lastly Punjab has contributed 4.25 million tonnes of foodgrains to the Central reserve out of our total reserve of 5.9 million tonnes. You see what Punjab is doing for the Centre. Out of 5.9 million tonnes of foodgrains, in the last rabi crop, Punjab gave you 4.25 million tonnes which is practically more than 70 per cent. Why is Punjab treated like this? Why is there no Central public industry in Punjab? Why are not six sugar mills coming to Punjab? Why is there not a good case for an atomic power station for Punjab? When we are starving for energy, why don't you give us an atomic power plant so that we solve our problems. We are the granary of India. We will give you more foodgrains if you give us more power.

With these words, I support the Budget.

*SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappalli): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am greatly honoured to participate in the discussion on the General Budget of 1981-82 that has been presented to the House by our hon. Minister of Finance. I happened to see a delightful cartoon in an English daily of the capital three, four days back, which denoted the happiness of the housewives of our country. In this cartoon a housewife was kissing on the cheek of our hon. Finance Minister, which in other words heralded the new era of budgeting in our country.

In one stroke 12 lakhs of people have been taken out of the incometax net. The incometax rate for incomes between Rs. 15001 and 30000 has been substantially reduced. Yesterday, my hon. senior colleague Shri Bramananda Reddy paid unreserved

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

encomium to our hon. Finance Minister for this manna from him so far as 12 lakhs families are concerned. Our Finance Minister expects to mop up about Rs. 800 crores of unaccounted money through his Bearer Bonds scheme. If his expectations are fulfilled, then I am sure that he will *suo motu* raise next year the income-tax exemption limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 I wholeheartedly wish for the resounding success of the scheme of bearer bonds.

This Budget will naturally create a conducive climate for generating savings which will consequently lead to greater industrial investments. The Budget should really be the potential instrument for ushering in an era of plenty and peace for the people of our country and our Finance Minister can take his rightful credit for this in his 1981-82 Budget. Here I would like to draw his attention to the fact that only 60 per cent of the installed productive capacity is being presently utilised. The ravaging inflation and the raging price spiral demand 100 per cent utilisation of installed productive capacity. But it is well-nigh impossible because of persistent paucity of power coupled with inadequacy of wagons for round the clock movement of coal to the centres of productive activity spread all over the country. The Thermal Stations in our country are producing power only to 40 per cent of the generating capacity. How can one expect to have full utilisation of installed productive capacity and also ensure that the power needs of potential industrial capacity being set up are also met? I am a born optimist, yet I get a creeping cold on my back when I see the fast enveloping power crisis in the country. The Tuticorin Super Thermal Station and Ennore Thermal Station in Tamil Nadu are often subjected to the vagaries of coal supply. If the power supply is reduced, then naturally the production will decline in both industrial and agricultural sectors. Consequently, there will be widespread scarcity of essential commodities. The hon. Fin-

ance Minister should formulate plans for averting such a catastrophe. The Central Planning Commission has admitted that 40 per cent of our population, that is to say, 25 crores of people are below the poverty line. The Central Planning Commission has also averred that in Tamil Nadu out of 5 crores of people 3 crores of people are below the poverty line. While unemployment is 8.5 per cent in the country, it is 16 per cent in Tamil Nadu. The alarming decline in industrial production will take more and more people below the poverty line and crores of young men will be thrown to the wolf of unemployment. The hon. Finance Minister should ensure that he contributes to the welfare of people through his effective financial management of the country.

He was forthright in declaring that the bank employees draw Rs. 30 crores annually as overtimes. He must also be knowing the squandering of valuable foreign exchange by the incessant foreign trips of Chairman of Export Promotion Councils, their Members and their staff. It is regrettable that the exports of our country are not keeping pace with the expenditure incurred by these people. The former Finance Minister Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's Expenditure Tax Act had been revoked. The Expenditure Commission has been unceremoniously dismantled. I wish to humbly suggest that uncontrolled expenditure adds fuel to the fire of inflation. The hon. Finance Minister should do something to control the public expenditure.

Out of 935 major and medium irrigation projects taken up since 1951, only 540 have been completed. This has enabled to enhance the acreage of cropped area from 133.2 million hectares to 174 million hectares in 1978-79. But we are irrigating only 30 per cent of the cropped area. If we complete the remaining 395 major and medium irrigation projects expeditiously, we will be able to irrigate additional 52 million hectares. We will not only achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains production but also will

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

have surplus for export and earn foreign exchange. We should take energetic steps for completing all major and medium irrigation projects.

Though we have been talking for decades about Ganga-Cauvery link-up, yet our financial constraints compel us to have this in our perspective plan. But in order to ensure effective use of available waters, which now go waste into the sea, we should link up Mahanadi with Godavari, Godavari with Krishna and Krishna with Cauvery. All these four massive rivers of southern States should be linked up so that the southern States of India become the granary for the world as a whole. I am sure that our Finance Minister with his visionary zeal will devote his energies towards the realisation of this laudable objective.

I was expecting that schemes of economic and industrial importance for Tamil Nadu will find a place in 1981-82 Budget. Though our Finance Minister may have his own compulsions, yet I demand that Sethusamudram Project should be included in 1981-82 Budget. When this scheme is implemented, the salt from Tuticorin can be carried to Eastern and North-Eastern States and the coal from Bihar fields can be brought to South, with considerably low shipping freight. The international shipping also will save in diesel and in time. Originally this scheme was to cost Rs. 25 crores and now the cost is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. If we further delay this, the cost of the project may reach astronomical figures. We have the Dredging Corporation of India and the dredging will cost only Rs. 60 crores. The Sathusamudram project is nothing but dredging. It should be taken up right now for the economic well being of Southern States.

The very name of Tamil Nadu evokes sweet memory of river Cauvery. It is not that Cauvery is benefiting only the people of Tamil Nadu. The State of Kerala depends upon the sup-

ply of foodgrains produced on the banks of Cauvery. Now the people of Tamil Nadu are dreading the day when Cauvery will become dry because of the intransigence of the neighbouring States of Karnataka and Kerala. If 5 crores of people of Tamil Nadu are made to become the denizens of the arid zone of Tamil Nadu because of drying up of Cauvery, it will definitely hurt the neighbouring States also. The Centre should impress upon the State of Karnataka the necessity for having negotiations on the basis of 1924 Agreement and this water dispute should be settled soon amicably. If the Centre fails in getting this done, the consequence will be beyond description.

Similarly, the drinking water supply to the City of Madras is becoming the serious concern of the people of Madras. During the Chief-ministership of our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the Veeranam drinking water scheme was started and it was being executed vigorously. But it was halted later due to some inexplicable reasons. In 1976 when Tamil Nadu was under the President's rule, our hon. Prime Minister in appreciation of the drinking water problem of the people of Madras announced the supply of water from Krishna river to Madras city. The preliminary works were started and this scheme is under consideration. Now, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M G R, has announced the scheme of Kattalai river water supply to Madras, which would cost Rs. 500 crores. Veeranam scheme was costing only Rs. 25 crores and at the most it would have gone up to Rs. 50 crores. But Kattalai scheme will ultimately cost Rs. 100 crores by the time it is completed, besides creating chaos in the matter of irrigation facilities for the farmers of this area. I demand that the Centre should not give its sanction for this scheme when the State of Tamil Nadu forwards it. We cannot afford to waste public money in fanciful schemes to be implemented by incompetent State Government.

Today in Tamil Nadu there is 60 per cent power out which is also due to the inefficiency of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The Karnataka Government should be made to realise how important it is that Hogenakal Thermal Scheme should be given concurrence quickly. Any delay in this will prove very harmful to Tamil Nadu. Similarly, the Madras sea coast has been proved to be the fittest place for implementing the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion scheme, which will be the permanent remedy for recurring power-crisis. This should not also be entrusted to the State Government. It must be taken up by the Centre forthwith if the State of Tamil Nadu is to be saved from certain decimation.

A few minutes back, our hon. Deputy Speaker reminded the House that the one who tills the land is the Lord of the world and all others are his supplicants. On February 16, 1981 the capital saw the unswerving devoting of more than 2 millions of farmers of our country in the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In spite of the fact that 80 per cent of our people is engaged in agriculture, the plight of agriculturists is pitiable and the standard of living of these people is the lowest in the country. They feed the nation and yet the nation is not meeting their needs. They are not getting remunerative prices for their products. The insecticides should be given free to them, if possible and if that is not feasible, the subsidy on insecticides should be increased. Similarly, the subsidy on fertiliser should also be raised for the benefit of farmers. The sugar is being sold at Rs. 8 a kilo and yet the sugarcane cultivators are getting throw-away price. They should be given a fair price for their sugarcane. Similarly, the paddy price should be equivalent to that of wheat. The Agricultural Prices Commission should look into this and do the needful.

When the foundation-stone of Salem Steel Plant was laid in 1970

by our respected Prime Minister and our Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the investment was about of the order of Rs. 350 crores. Today the Salem Steel plant has become a re-rolling mill. It should be restored to its original plan if it is to survive.

We have near Tiruchirappalli the BHEL Factory. In order to have ancillary units nearby, the Government should acquire 10000 acres of barren land available near Siruganam and establish an Industrial Estate. The Parambalur, Thuraiyur and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli district should be declared as industrially backward areas and all the allied incentives and concessions for setting up industries should be extended to these taluks. Lalgudi is 12 miles away from Tiruchirappalli. We have a Cement Factory and also a sugar factory on the way. There should be direct telephone connection between Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi. Here, I demand that the hike in the charges of telephone calls should be reduced to some extent.

I conclude my speech complimenting the laudable efforts of our hon. Finance Minister which go to the well being of the middle-class people who are the backbone of the nation.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): At the very outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a Budget which has been widely acclaimed by all sections of the people throughout the country.

It is perhaps for the first time that a Central Budget has been presented which does not seek to raise additional revenues by resorting to more direct taxes or excise levies. It is a pragmatic and forward-looking Budget which is designed to give relief to the middle classes and improve the lot of the poorer sections of the people.

The Finance Minister also deserves appreciation for a most forthright

[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

appraisal of the economic situation and for the pragmatic and practical approach to the economic problems. The Finance Minister has very rightly stated in his Budget speech that when the present government came to office in January, 1980 it inherited an economy which was in shambles and which was reeling under the impact of the economic mismanagement of the previous Janata and Lok Dal governments and the core sectors of economy such as coal, energy and railways were facing a crisis situation. As a result of all this, the GNP in 1979-80 fell by 4.5 per cent and the prices rose by 21 per cent. Therefore, it was very natural that the first task before the new government was to take immediate remedial measures to tone up the economy and put it back on the road to recovery and growth.

As a result of all this and also because of the fact that the food production in the year 1980-81 was a record production and is likely to exceed 131 million tonnes, definitely the economy is in a more robust condition that it was when this government came to power. As a result of this all, the G.N.P. is likely to increase by 6.5 per cent. This is by no means a mean achievement keeping in view the conditions from which we came.

It is gratifying to note that the Government has been able to check inflation though it has not been able to check it fully. The rise in prices is a matter which is causing a great concern not only to the Members of this august House but also to the country at large. This is a matter which the Government will have to face very squarely because it is affecting the poorest sections of the people more than anybody else.

I would urge upon the Government and the hon. Finance Minister to take stringent measures and all possible measures to arrest the price-rise. I may tell you and also the

hon. Finance Minister that if nothing is done in this direction immediately, we, as a ruling party, are likely to lose our face vis-a-vis the public who definitely expect very strong measures from us on this score.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight some of the problems of the Hills, particularly, Himachal Pradesh from where I come. The problems of the Hills, whether it is Himachal Pradesh, the hill districts of U.P. or any other hill area, are basically the same. Therefore, what I am going to say about Himachal Pradesh is also applicable to other hill areas. Let me first say, Sir, that we the people of Himachal Pradesh very much appreciate the efforts that have been made by the Government for our development so far. But, at the same time, there is an increasing feeling in Himachal Pradesh and in other hill areas also that there has not been a proper appreciation of our problems both by the Planning Commission as well as by the Government.

There has been a tendency on the part of our planners to formulate one plan and make it applicable to all parts of the country without seeing whether it is good for all the areas or not. It is a wellknown fact that due to geographical and other reasons, the problems of the hills are quite different from those of the plain areas. Also the problems of one part of the hills differ from that of the other. A plan which may be very good for the plains may not be so for the hills or vice versa. It is for this reason that we have been asking for many years that a separate cell should be created in the Planning Commission manned by people who are well acquainted with the problems of the Hills to study the problems of the hills and to formulate plans for them. Keeping in view their special problems be for the real advancement of the hill areas.

Sir, once again, I wish to reiterate this demand. I hope the Government will take some immediate action

about this matter. I am very glad to find from the budget proposals that this year the Government has provided Rs. 92 crores in the budget for the special hill development programme. I welcome this. It will go a long way to mitigate the hardships of the people. The main problems facing Himachal Pradesh and for that matter, other hill areas are lack of communications—road, rail and air, acute shortage of drinking water and problems caused by reckless felling of trees. These are the basic problem we are facing the hills today. So far as roads are concerned, I am glad that Himachal is somewhat in a better situation than other hill areas. Even in Himachal Pradesh there are still so many areas which do not have roads and where people have to walk miles in order to reach road-head. There are some areas even today where even mules cannot go and the people have to carry their goods either on their back or on the back of sheep and goats. Can any development be possible in such a condition? It is a wellknown fact that roads are a pre-requisite for the development of any poor or backward area. I am very sorry to notice that the funds have been allotted to Himachal Pradesh for construction of roads in the Fourth Plan are very specially keeping in view the fact that the road construction is a very costly affairs in the hills as it involves a lot of rock-cutting, etc. At this rate this basic facility cannot be provided even in the next Five Year Plans.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to provide more allocations for the construction of roads. Similarly, it is very essential that rail and air link should be provided in Himachal Pradesh as also in the other hill areas. I am very sorry to point out that perhaps Simla is one of the few State capitals in the country which even today does not have any airport and Himachal is the only State in India where not even a single inch of new railway line has been constructed since Independence. I do

not know why this border State has been ignored so much by the Government. The construction of roads and provision of railways is very important for industrial development of the State and also the air link is essential not only to provide facilities to the people of the State but also to promote tourism which has great potential in this area.

Sir, I must point out that Himachal Pradesh has vast potential for generation of hydro-electric power. Just now, Mr. Bhatia, from Punjab was saying that there was power crisis in Punjab and agriculturists were not getting power. Well, we are next door to Punjab. You develop our hydro-electric resources and we will provide electricity not only to Punjab but also to the entire northern India. Himachal has a proven capacity to generate 10,000 MW of electricity. Ours is a small State and is not able to generate this much power on its own. It is hightime that Centre should come forward and assist in generation of hydro-electric power which would meet the power needs of northern India. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will pay attention to this matter.

Sir, I welcome the raising of income tax limit from 8,000 to 15,000 thus freeing 15 lakh assesseees from paying income tax out of a total number of 4 million assesseees. The Finance Minister has also given some tax concession to the assesseees having income ranging from 15,000 to 30,000. By this another 1 million assesseees will benefit. In fact, each and every assessee has been benefited by the budget proposals because the nil slab has been raised from 8,000 to 15,000. I think this is a good measure and the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated for this. As a result of this, the Income Tax Department will be able to concentrate on the bigger assesseees thereby plug all the loopholes which are the source of generation of black-money in the country.

Sir, thanks to the vision of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and the foundation

[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

laid by him. The public sector is playing an important role in the economy of the country and it has to play even greater role in the years to come. However, it is very disappointing to find out that all is not well with the public sector. Whereas some units are doing well there are others which are lagging behind. As on 1st October, 1980 there were 189 Central public sector units in the country with a total investment of Rs. 17,000 crores. Now, instead of earning any profit and thereby augmenting the resources of the State all the units put together lost Rs. 32 crores in the year 1978-79. This is a very sorry state of affairs. Everybody supports the public sector. But at the same time we expect that the public sector enterprises should be able to stand on their own feet. They should be able to contribute substantially to the economic development of the country. I feel that the public sector enterprises should be first of all run as commercial ventures and not as Government departments. They should also be made to give a satisfactory return on the investments made on them. There should be a proper Management policy in these public sector units and for employing people to man them. I think that the time has come when we should think about constituting an All India Service on the lines of the other All India Services to man the public sector units. I would urge upon the Government that the Public Sector Enterprises Board, PSEB as it is called, should be upgraded and given the status of the Union Public Service Commission so that it can fulfil its role in a proper manner. Government should see that public sector enterprises are dispersed and located in the backward areas of the country and in all the regions of the country. They should not concentrate in one particular region. In this connection I would like to say that not a single major public sector unit has been set up in my State of Himachal Pradesh even though it has the necessary climate conditions and infrastructure for the setting up of many such industries.

If all the areas are not provided with public sector units I don't think we can hope to have a national commitment for the public sector, as is desirable. One very important point which I would make is that there is no doubt that the country has made tremendous progress since independence in all spheres but all our progress seems to have been nullified by the tremendous growth in population. It is one thing which is eating up very vitals of our country. No matter how much we progress in agriculture, in industry and in other fields, we always seem to be lagging behind. There are more mouths to be fed, there are more bodies to be covered, there are more houses to be provided. This is one important point which must be taken note of. This country and this Government should pay utmost importance to the family planning programmes in this country. A lot of good work was done in the 70s in the field of family planning programmes. During the emergency also much good work was done though some mistakes were also committed. But in spite of that, one can say that emergency period proved to be a watershed so far as the population control programme is concerned. But after 1977 the word 'family planning' became a dirty word in the vocabulary of the Janata and Lok Dal Governments. They gave a go by to this very important National programme. Though we have returned to power with massive majority we also seem to have been inhibited somewhat by our experience of 1977. Though we all talk about family planning I don't think there is the necessary zeal and enthusiasm on the part of the Central Government or the State Governments to implement this programme with vigour. The success of our development plans, the success of our efforts to eradicate poverty, the success of our programmes to give socio economic justice, all these things will depend to what extent we are able to control our population. This is a vital programme which requires the full attention and the support of the entire country.

Finally, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for his decision regarding the reorganisation of the LIC. It is a very good decision, a decision which should have been taken long ago. I hope by creating these 5 independent bodies in competition with each other we will be able to foster a spirit of competitiveness among the units and thus improve the functioning of the LIC and they will also be able to penetrate into our villages. It will also lead to better service to the policy holders. There is also one thing which I would like to say in this connection. In spite of the fact that life-expectancy has increased very much in this country—(people now live longer than what was the case some years back), the premium rates have not decreased. There must be a downward revision of the premium rates so that more and more people can take to life insurance.

There is one more thing which I would like to say in the end. A serious source of financial drain on the public exchequer to day is the cost of delay in the execution of projects in the country. Hardly any project is completed in time. It usually takes years before they are completed. It adds to the cost of the project and also it adds to the loss of production. All this happens because of the delay in the completion of various projects. According to one estimate, one days delay in the commissioning of a major power project cost the country Rs. 20 crores. One crore in electricity charges and rest in loss in industrial production.

I would therefore urge upon the Government to give serious consideration to all these points. With these words, I once again thank the Finance Minister for the balanced budget he has presented I may also point out that our party under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, are committed to take this country forward and to give the socio-economic justice to the people. I believe that the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is an important instrument to achieve this end.

श्री रामनाथ बुधे (बांदा) : मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपने योग्य वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इस कठिन परिस्थिति में उन्होंने इतना सुन्दर बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। इसके लिए वह प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं।

जो छूटें दी गई हैं उससे बहुत बड़ी राहत लोगों को मिली है। मैं एक सुझाव उनको प्रौर देना चाहता हूँ। अगर यह लाभ दे दिया जाएगा तो लोगों को प्रौर भी ज्यादा फायदा होगा। जो रुपया डिपॉजिट करवाया जाता है उससे तीन हजार रुपये तक जो इंटरैस्ट साल में मिलता है वह फ्री होता है, उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सीमा को तीन हजार से बढ़ा कर पांच हजार कर दिया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही जो पुराने डिपॉजिट हैं उनके इंटरैस्ट रेट्स को भी रिवाइज किया जाना चाहिए। इससे जमाकर्ताओं को इंटरेस्ट मिलेगा प्रौर आपकी काफी रुपया मिल सकेगा। उनके साथ-साथ इससे सरकार को भी सहायता मिल सकती है।

इस बजट में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों से जो अनुसूचन पैदा हो गया है उसको दूर करने का खयाल नहीं रखा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश है। वह पिछड़ा हुआ भी है। उसको जन संख्या के आधार पर बजट में हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए था। उस अनुपात से उसको हिस्सा नहीं मिला है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में बांदा जन पद का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। वह कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है। खेती पर वहाँ की जन संख्या मुख्यतया आधारित है। उस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में दो चीजों का सब से ज्यादा अभाव है। उनकी प्रौर बजट में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पीने के पानी

[श्री रामनाथ दुबे]

तथा सिंचाई के लिए पानी का वहां सब से ज्यादा अभाव है। पेट के लिए पानी और खेत के लिए पानी वहां आवश्यक करना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है। बहुत से इलाके वहां ऐसे हैं जहां पीने का एक गिलास पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है और तीन तीन और चार चार मील तक लोग जा कर पानी लाते हैं और अपना पेट पालते हैं, अपना गुजर बसर करते हैं। इसी तरह गुजर करते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र में एक पुराना लोक-गोत्र गाया जाता है जिसका चार लाइनों में सुनाना चाहूंगा। आज भी वहां वही स्थिति व्याप्त है। बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में रुकमाददरी नाम का एक गांव है और उससे तीन मील दूरी पर भौरा नदी बहती है। वहां यह गीत गाया जाता है :

पैसे सूप टके गगरी,

आग लग रुकमाददरी,

भौरा तोर पानी गजब कर जाय,

गगरी न फूटे चाहे पति मर जाय।

ऐसे ऐसे गांव हैं जहां तीन तीन मील से एक घड़ा पानी ला कर लोग गुजर करते हैं। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में लोगों को एक गिलास पानी मिल सके ऐसी व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है, और इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे इस क्षेत्र में चूनि गरीबी और पिछड़ापन है जिसके कारण शैक्षिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास नहीं हो सका उद्योग के क्षेत्र में बड़े उद्योग नाम की कोई चीज आज तक नहीं है। किसी ने सोचा भी नहीं कि वहां बड़े उद्योग लगाये जायें। और जो छोटे छोटे कुटीर उद्योग थे जिनको गांव के लोग करते थे वह भी प्रायः समाप्त होवे जा रहे हैं जिसके कारण गरीबी का दायरा और बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। कुटीर उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हमारे क्षेत्र में विशेष व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है।

कानून व्यवस्था जो गड़बड़ है उसका कारण यह है कि गरीबी है, लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती, जीवन यापन का कोई साधन नहीं है, और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र होने की वजह से हमारे क्षेत्र में गत तीन सालों के सूखे से, बाढ़ से, लोगों को खाने का अन्न नहीं मिलता। इसलिए कानून व्यवस्था पर असर पड़ता है। भुम्भिताम किम न करोति पापम। इसकी और भी आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज के समाज में भ्रष्टाचार है, और इसका सम्बन्ध महंगाई से है। आज जो महंगाई बढ़ी है आदमी को अपना जीवन बसर करने के लिए भी भ्रष्टाचार का माध्यम अपनाना पड़ता है। कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र होने की वजह से किसानों का अनाज मरता जाता है और उनके काम आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुएं महंगी मिलेंगी तो उसका कुप्रभाव अवश्य पड़ेगा। अतः इस महंगाई का कण्ट्रोल करने की जरूरत है जिससे कानून व्यवस्था ठीक हो सके और भ्रष्टाचार पर भी रोक लगाई जा सके।

बड़े दुख की बात है कि बुन्देलखण्ड के उत्थान के लिए अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, और इस क्षेत्र के उत्थान के लिए कोई ऐसी संस्था अभी तक नहीं बनाई है, जिससे बुन्देलखण्ड का सर्वोत्तम विकास किया जा सके। मैं मांग करूंगा कि बुन्देलखण्ड विकास बोर्ड का गठन किया जाय जिससे उसका विकास हो सके। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगर इस क्षेत्र के लिए पर्याप्त जल की व्यवस्था कर दी जायगी तो यह क्षेत्र पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश को अनाज दे सकता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में जहां कृषि का साधन है, लेकिन पानी का साधन नहीं है, वहां पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाय। केन्द्र तो सभी प्रदेशों के

ऊपर है और देश का मुखिया है। और
 मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ कि तुलसीदास
 जैसे महाकवि ने जन्म लिया था। मैं उनकी
 एक बीपाई सुनाऊंगा :—

मुखिया मुख सौं चाहिए, खान-पान में एक।
 पासे पोसे सत्तल भंग, तुलसी सहित विवेक ॥

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन
 करूंगा और धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आपने मुझे
 मौका दिया।

16.00 hrs.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Cen-
 tral): I rise to congratulate the Hon'ble
 Finance Minister on presenting his
 second Budget for the country.

At the outset, I wish to congratulate
 the Hon. Finance Minister on one or
 two aspects. First, the raising of the
 exemption limit for lower, middle class
 income tax payers will give them a
 sigh of relief. Perhaps, the Finance
 Minister has been actuated by the idea
 of sparing the Income-tax personnel
 for actively unearthing the hidden in-
 come among sources which are vulner-
 able. I would have been particularly
 happy if the exemption limit was rais-
 ed to Rs. 20,000 which, I hope he will
 do in the course of next year, with the
 inflationary spiral generated by this
 Budget will warrant him to do.

Second, I do really appreciate his
 axe descending on L.I.C., the mammoth
 organisation which has belied all ex-
 pectations. Its cost of working is out
 of all proportions to the services ren-
 dered by it. LIC should be regionalised
 to mop up regional savings and to re-
 direct them for regional development.

On the whole, the Budget has given
 some sops for the Direct tax payers.
 By indirect taxation, the Budget raises
 an additional resource of Rs. 271 crores.
 This additional taxation is no doubt
 tight and it has pacified quite a num-
 ber of interests which feared that the
 Budget will bleed them white. This
 Budget is merely a repetition of the

last year's Budget, in ideals and as-
 pirations. The forces for good or evil
 that were generated, during the last
 year will work with re-doubled vig-
 our in 1981-82.

On the whole, the hon. Finance
 Minister need not be complacent. He
 has given a wrong twist to the econo-
 my. He is under delusion that the
 production can be increased by appeal-
 ing to the sweet senses of the capitalist
 producers. He is also under the mis-
 guided impression that 6.5 per cent
 growth rate will be achieved by ferti-
 liser import and by higher farm pro-
 duction. In this, he is banking upon
 normal seasonal conditions. He has
 been extremely lucky in having the
 seasonal conditions very favourable
 last year. The Budget for a country
 like India should include provisions
 against failure of production in Agri-
 culture and Industry due to abnormal
 weather conditions. He could have
 easily done it by making thoughtful
 provisions for increasing production of
 oil seeds and cotton. For want of it,
 the seasonal conditions will play hide
 and seek. The Budget balanced on
 razors' edge will topple and produce
 disastrous consequences.

With regard to curb on literacy and
 information, imposing of 15 per cent
ad valorem on newsprint will be a
 check on information and publicity.
 It will handicap the spread mass lit-
 eracy and enlightenment. I hope the hon.
 Finance Minister will take note of the
 consequences of this imposition of new
 customs levy on Newsprint. After all,
 the revenue expectation is a meagre
 amount of 21 crores, which he can
 afford to forego for the purpose of
 spread of information in a democracy.

With regard to incentive to save, the
 Budget, I am sorry to say, does not
 promote incentive to save. What with
 the higher Income-Tax exemption,
 there is a possibility of generating lar-
 ger savings. The Hon'ble Finance
 Minister should see that the Bank
 rates of interest are in conformity with
 the prevailing market rates. The pal-
 try rise of half-a-per cent in the Bank

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

Rate for Time Deposits will not give the much needed incentive. Therefore higher rate of interest for Time Deposit may be prescribed. The nationalised banks have great powers with them. But, they have not learnt to use them for the benefit of the public, to enable them to save and invest in Time Deposits.

The dangers of Deficit Financing. The Hon. Finance Minister has left an uncovered gap of Rs. 1,539 crores.

The overall deficit last year was Rs. 1,975 crores while the budget estimate for 1980-81 was actually Rs. 1,455 crores. The increase of Rs. 520 crores was not expected then. The overall deficit for 1981-82 has been estimated at about 1,539 crores and what with international and internal situation this budget deficit is sure to mount up to Rs. 2,000—2,500 crores. The hon. Finance Minister is minimising the the importance of deficit financing by holding before us that production will increase, and that the deficit will not cause any inflationary consequences. In 1980-81 itself the price rise was to the tune of 17 per cent and with this massive deficit financing one can ultimately expect the price level to rise up to 25 per cent.

This is a repetition of 1970's. The hon. Finance Minister should have forestalled the inflationary effect of deficit financing by slicing the mounting unproductive expenditure, ranging from Defence to Asian Games.

Now about the reduced States' share from the taxes. The States' share of the taxes in 1981-82 was estimated at Rs. 42.06 crores compared to Rs. 37.92 crores in 1980-81. The Centre's share of the net tax revenue will be Rs. 10,266 crores as against Rs. 9,341 crores in the current year. In this, the States are the losers. More of the excise revenue should be re-directed to the States, so that they may meet rural development, water supply, rural roads and other developmental activities. In this, the

current budget is retaining all the features of last year's budget.

Now something about the lack of employment generation. There is in the budget a significant absence, provision of resource for employment generation. The Central plan outlay for the States is Rs. 8,860 crores for the current year. They promote capital-intensive industries. Their capability to generate employment is very meagre, taking into consideration the massive unemployment problem, especially among the urban educated and technically qualified persons. The budget could have been more welcome, if it had contained provision for employment generation, both for rural and urban areas. With the rising spiral of prices and massive unemployment problem staring in the face, the budget, I fear, will aggravate the economic problems for 1981-82. I wonder whether the hon. Finance Minister can afford to be complacent.

Having injected a massive dose of deficit financing and having magnified the inflationary situation, the hon. Finance Minister is fondly hugging Bearer Bonds. He hopes that the Bearer Bonds will mop up the black money and work in an anti-inflationary way. But practically the persons who would be expected to contribute to the Bearer Bonds do not touch it with a pair of tongs, because they are afraid that their anonymity will be finally revealed, if not to the party in power, but at least in course of time to the next party which comes to power. Then, perhaps the climate will not be so fine as it is now. Therefore, I would request the Minister to give complete protection to those people who are investing in Special Bearer Bonds. Just as in the post offices, they give stamps and other postal stationery to anybody who asks for them—and those persons remain anonymous for ever—the identity of the purchasers of the Bearer Bonds need not be revealed at all to any one. If this is ensured, we can get much more income from the sale of the Special Bearer Bonds. So, I welcome this scheme in principle.

I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to devise other means for mopping up black money. This black money is pressurising urban property. Where there was one calm dwelling place, there stands at present a multi-storied flat, a monument of speculation, an image of black money. Thus, black money perpetuates itself. I request the hon. Finance Minister to devise some methods to tackle the black money, not only when it appears overtly, but also in all the subterranean passages through which it runs.

The hon. Finance Minister is wearing a feather in his bonnet for significantly raising the income-tax limit for the salaried and the lower middle class. This is only a small grace. Perhaps by this act of the Finance Minister, pockets of certain sections may be happy. But the country is looking up to the Finance Minister for devising ways and methods for solving the inflationary problem, the unemployment problem, for narrowing the wage spreads and for better equity in income structure.

The proposal of producing electric typewriters in India was originally planned to be entrusted to the Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras, but some vested interests are trying to give it away to the 'Remington' firm. I hope and trust that Madam Prime Minister and Finance Minister will intervene in this deal and see that the project is entrusted to Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras—a public sector undertaking, which is fully capable of doing this job magnificently.

I must extend my thanks as well as the thanks of the people of Tamil Nadu for the funds allocated for the expansion of Madras Refineries Limited. But the need of the hour is to set up a petro-chemical complex near the Madras Refineries, to reap the fruits of this project fully. I request that suitable initiative be taken in

right earnest for setting up the petro-chemical complex at Madras.

A provision of Rs. 9.53 crores is made for setting up a new atomic power station in the current year. The power position in Tamil Nadu is very precarious; all hydel schemes have been fully utilized and Tamil Nadu is depending upon neighbouring States for power. River waters are not spared to Tamil Nadu. There is the bottleneck in transporting coal to the thermal power stations. The only way out for the industrial growth and for the steady progress of Tamil Nadu, is to rely only on the atomic power. In this context, and in view of the fact that the Central investment in Tamil Nadu has decreased from 8 per cent of the total investment during 1969 to 4 per cent in 1979, I hope and trust that the new atomic power station proposed, will be set up near Tuticorin which is very suitable for such a project.

Now about the rapid transit system at Madras. The Railway Ministry says that funds for this project are provided by Planning Commission outside the normal Railway plan. The Ministry of Planning says that the Railways in their proposal had suggested a provision of Rs. 255 crores for Calcutta and Delhi alone. If the Railways are willing to accommodate the cost of about Rs. 53 crores for the project within the total outlay by suitable readjustments, without affecting any other vital needs, the Planning Commission has no objection. It must be noted that if the need for the project has been felt by Railways, Planning Commission, Ministry for Works and Housing besides Shipping and Transport, then what prevented the inclusion of this project in the current year, which is very vital for the Madras city of which will save huge foreign exchange by lesser consumption of petroleum products must be spelled out. I request that some readjustments must be made to accommodate this project in the cur-

[Dr. A Kalanidhi]

rent year itself. I request the hon. Finance Minister who hails from South Madras to bestow his personal attention in this matter and see that the project is undertaken immediately.

The need for the rapid transport system has been accepted by one and all. It is only because of lack of decision that has led to this situation. Even now, it is not late for this to be included in the Sixth Plan. A sum of Rs. 1 crores may be allocated for this scheme and connected preliminary works taken up from now on. During the mid-plan review, further allocation could be made and this project completed at least by 1989 or 1990 and thus funds could be allotted not only in the Sixth Plan but also spread over in the Seventh Plan. In this connection, Railways are approaching the World Bank to the tune of Rs. 1200 crores just to save on diesel and coal. Does this not apply to the State Government who also have to conserve diesel and indirectly help the country in saving Foreign exchange?

I wish to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister the severe drought that has hit many districts in Tamil Nadu. The hon. Minister of Civil Supplies, Mr. V.C. Shukla has seen only 1/10th of the drought areas. The drought has affected North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichy, Thanjur, Ramnathapuram of Tamil Nadu. Hence I request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to allocate more funds for drought relief work. I request the Prime Minister to visit the area as she has done once when Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister and the Finance Minister should instruct the State Ministry to gear the official machinery which is very very lethargic till date in Tamil Nadu, and the relief measure

should be undertaken like the measures taken during the war time.

I request you, Mr. Deputy Speaker to judge whether the aspirations of the masses of the country are reflected in the Budget. The hon. Finance Minister says that "he has tried to present a Budget which gives maximum support to forces that can move us forward on the path of growth with stability and social justice."

I fear, Sir, growth and social justice will elude the Finance Minister, unless he makes radical changes in his approach to problems and policy. Unfortunately, Sir, this Budget does not mirror any such changes in his mind. I wish the hon. Finance Minister will see the need of the hour and make changes in the Budget so that the Budget will benefit the common man by making the goods demanded by him available to him in plenty.

The hon. Finance Minister has done well by taking into consideration the plight of lower middle class. A beginning has also been made for tackling the problems of the poor and the common man for instance, the handicapped and the invalid receive benefits from the Budget. I am very hopeful that what has begun in a small way, will assume bigger proportions within a short period and spread itself far and wide for the masses of the country.

I wish the hon. Finance Minister all success in his experiment for spreading benefits to the common man.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jaigaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his highly innovative Budget, a Budget which has created a feeling of satisfaction amongst different sections of the community and has created an atmosphere for solid economic progress during the next year. The Budget is a bold and imaginative attempt

to pull the economy out of distress in which it had found itself in the beginning of this year. The economy, as it were, had gone off the rail; now it has been brought back on the rail. He has further imparted to it a certain degree of speed and momentum. He has also sought to protect its further progress by measures in the Budget, especially by protecting it from the danger of inflation at home caused mostly by inflation abroad.

What are the tasks which he has set before himself? What are the objectives? These objectives have been spelt out in the 6th Five Year Plan; the aims the objects and priorities of which are the basis of this Budget. The plan puts before us the objective of 5.2 per cent economic growth every year. Secondly, it calls for an ambitious investment programme in the public sector to the tune of Rs. 97,500 crores. As in the previous plans, agriculture will continue to be the central piece of our economic development with special emphasis on weaker sections of the community. The energy transport system comprising such critical sectors as coal, food, oil, railways, requires massive investment if they are not to become a constraint on the economic progress in the future. The Budget not only sets before us its economic goals but creates the conditions favourable for their achievement. It is for the achievement of these objectives that the Finance Minister has proposed large increases in investment in crucial areas. The Plan outlay of the Centre is to be stepped up from Rs. 7,340 crores this year to Rs. 8,619 crores in 1981-82, i.e. an increase of 17.4 per cent, as set out in the Plan. Agriculture, of course, will be given the highest priority since 70 per cent of our people live in the villages or in the countryside and prosperity of agriculture is the basis of our economic and industrial development. In the Central and State Plans together the total investment next year will be Rs. 1,047 crores instead of Rs. 925

crores this year. This is necessary for the purpose of encouraging agricultural production. Emphasis is going to be laid on the development of special programmes for the benefit of weaker sections, such as landless labour, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Annual Plan lays great emphasis on coal and lignite. The investment in this sector will be Rs. 580 crores for expanding capacity and production. Power has been a crippling factor and therefore the total outlay for this sector has been increased to Rs. 3,226 crores compared to Rs. 2,745 crores this year. This is expected to generate additional capacity of 3,000 megawatts during 1981-82. Similarly, large provisions have been made for the exploration and development of oil and natural gas. This point has not been stressed in this debate. It is the inadequacy of local supplies in these crucial items, which has been responsible for turning the terms of trade seriously against us. It means that for a given amount of oil we have to send out more and more goods every year.

I remember when I joined this House ten years ago, we paid Rs. 134 crores for import of oil. Now we pay Rs. 5,600 crores. This means 80 per cent of our exports pay only for the import of oil. This has become a stranglehold on our economic development. This in my view is the villain of the piece in the economic scenario. It is the main cause of inflation in our country. This point has not been realised by the Members on the other side. They blame us for inflation. But the main cause of inflation is that it is imported due to the very critical situation in which we find ourselves in international trade. Realising the urgency of this problem; the Government has agreed to take the cooperation and help of multi-national corporations so that our resources may be developed as soon as possible and this crippling factor may be reduced in its

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

intensity. It is hoped that as a result of coming into operation of the four refineries in Assam and as a result of the increase in the production of oil from Bombay High, by the end of this year we will be able to reduce the imports to a certain extent and improve the balance of payments position to an appreciable extent.

I need not mention the facts of our oil situation. We are at present importing two-thirds of our oil requirements from outside every year. The demand is increasing by two million tonnes every year. Unless we increase our internal resources rapidly, we cannot get out of this critical situation. In a similar manner, large provisions have been made for steel production, mineral development, improvement of railways, port facilities, chemicals and fertilisers. Though high priority has been given to the development of infrastructure and heavy industry, the village and small-scale industries have not been neglected. Rs. 162 crores have been allotted to this area and an equal amount will be contributed by the State Government. How important this sector is can be realised if we understand that 51 per cent of the total production of all manufacturing industries is accounted for by the village and small-scale industries. The employment in this field increased from 39 lakhs in 1975 to 60 lakhs in 1978. So, this is an area in which we can increase our employment potential and it is an instrument which can be used for the balanced development of our country to a greater extent than large or infrastructure industries. I am glad the hon. Finance Minister has tried to encourage this sector of our industries.

What is the use of all these Herculean efforts if we do not pay attention to what the Minister has described as the all-important problem of population? Till 1975 our birth-rate was 35.2 per thousand. The programme

became a movement; it gathered great momentum under the leadership of the young leader of our party and the birth rate was reduced to 33 per thousand. But the Janata Government came and it wrecked the programme. In wrecking the programme, it wrecked the future prospects of our country. Even if its record in other fields had been bright—which it was not—on this one account alone, the party deserved to be thrown out by the people of this country. We have again to see that this programme gets the momentum that it had in 1976-77. We declared our population policy in 1976 when Dr. Karan Singh was the Health Minister. It embodied a scheme of strong incentives and disincentives in this regard. I hope that that policy will be followed again.

How are all these large programmes of investment to be financed? The Finance Minister has been very careful to encourage savings and investment. I will not repeat all those points which have been repeated by many members. In the inflationary situation of today, the Finance Minister has provided adequate incentives for savings. He has raised the interest rates on bank deposits for 1 to 5 years. There are different schemes. I would like to explain one point. Interest rates had to be raised at different levels because with inflation the position became such that if you lent Rs. 100 this year and got back Rs. 100 next year, the net purchasing power of what you got was less than Rs. 100. So, to see that interest rates became an inducement to saving, they had to be increased. Personally my view is that the rates could have been increased still further than what he has done.

He has also created scope for investment in, for instance, the electronics industry, which has a large employment potential. At this critical juncture in our country, it is very important because it is an export-oriented industry. It is the industry

of the future. It is going to revolutionise all other industries, because electronic devices and implements are used for regulating processes not only in engineering but other manufacturing industries also. In fact, America, England and Japan, you will find that all engineering is based on electronics. The Finance Minister has shown a proper perception of the industrial requirements of this country and has therefore given the industry a great impetus.

As regards reliefs, the budget is remarkable for the departure from the usual policy of raising taxes. A Finance Minister is defined as a person who puts his hand into your pockets. Our Finance Minister is a person who has not done that.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): He has put something in your pocket.

SHR Y. S. MAHAJAN: This budget may be described as a give away budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know Mr. Venkataraman; he will not put his hands in anybody's pocket.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: He has raised the exemption limit to Rs. 15,000. As a result of this proposal, 14 lakhs of tax-payers will get out of the net and another 8-1/2 lakhs of them will get substantial reliefs. This is a bonanza for the middle class and will have a great effect in raising resources for the Plan. While giving relief and adopting measures to promote saving and investment, he has not failed to pay due attention to certain matters of basic and urgent importance.

I have already referred to population. There are some others which have a significant impact on the international situation. Reliefs have been granted to accelerate the development and use of renewable sources of

energy, which have already been brought to the threshold of commercial use by our scientists and engineers. They include solar energy, bio-mess and wind energy. Fiscal incentives granted for this purpose are not all stated in the budget; but I hope when framed, they will be substantial.

He has also decided to allow a complete tax holiday to export-oriented industries, especially in free trade zones. But the concessions given to such industries in free trade zones in other countries are even greater. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider this.

With the same objective in view, he has raised the limit of development allowance, in computing income-tax.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, I want another five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Hon. Members on the other side have been saying that this budget does nothing for the poor man. May I submit that they have forgotten to look into the budget speech or that they have not cared to consider sympathetically what the hon. Minister has proposed?

For instance, the budget has laid great stress on special programmes to benefit the weaker sections of the society like landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I will not dilate on all the schemes, but I will deal with one of them, the most important of them, the National Rural Employment Scheme.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

This programme is on the lines of the Employment Guarantee Scheme first

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

adopted in Maharashtra. I had the privilege of recommending this to the Planning Commission as a member of the Consultative Committee. The Planning Commission appreciated the efforts made by the Government of Maharashtra and framed a scheme on the same lines.

We propose to spend this year Rs. 180 crores on this scheme and an equal amount will be spent by the States. The scheme we propose to give work to all able-bodied persons in the country side. May I submit that this is a revolutionary scheme, a frontal attack on poverty? People want to work. They want to earn with self-respect; they do not want doles. They want work so that they can earn. Now this scheme does just that. Can there be anything more revolutionary which the Finance Minister can do? But the hon. Members on the other side forget to look at the constructive proposals made by us.

Secondly, there is another equally important programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which incorporates some earlier programmes aimed at different sections of the society. Then Desert and Drought-Pron Area Programmes. The Special Component Programme for Scheduled Castes and Tribes sub-plans will be given a larger allocation of Rs. 110 crores and Rs. 85 crores respectively.

Sir, so far as the tax proposals are concerned, the only important point is that the Finance Minister has sought to raise Rs. 250 crores by auxiliary import duties. The justification for this is that we are, from the international point of view, in a critical situation. We must reduce the deficit in the balance of payments and under the present conditions the developed countries are raising their protective barriers. We have been arguing for lowering the barriers in international forums. They did not listen to us.

So we have no option but to raise our protective barriers. The auxiliary customs duties are raised so that they earn some revenue for the State and at the same time protect us from the competition of developed countries. This is justified under present conditions.

Then there is the important question of inflation. We have never stated, nor has the Minister of Finance that we shall do away with inflation. Last year when he was presenting the Budget, many of the people on the other side and perhaps some Members on this side also agreed that this year inflation would be at least 20 per cent. What has been the result? The inflation is still 13-1/2 per cent today. Perhaps it will not go beyond 15 per cent by the end of March. Mr. Venkataraman's prediction proved to be true. His understanding of the economic situation was correct. Now we are in a much better position than we were at the beginning of 1980-81. The economic situation is picking up we are getting out of the wood. Agricultural production has reached the peak level of 1977-78. Industrial production is rising, the infrastructure is giving a better performance. With these factors I am sure the supply response would be much better than it was last year. Similarly, we have not neglected the demand management. The hon. Minister of Finance has already cut down a lot of public expenditure. He is for a strict monetary and financial discipline. The deficit in this Budget is Rs. 1539 crores. This does not mean that there will be deficit financing of the same order. The deficit in the Budget is quite different from deficit financing. Deficit financing means increasing the currency which can be avoided or even if there is deficit financing it can be observed if there is a proportionate increase in the total production of agriculture and industry, and we hope that this will happen. We are confident that this will happen and therefore, I am not at all afraid, as some Members on the other

side are, that prices will continue to raise as at present.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance, Mr. Venkataraman, who is so gentle and persuasive, who is so frank and generous, so, generous that even as a Finance Minister he does not put his hand into your pocket. He has been described by an eminent and hostile critic Mr. Palkhiwala, as a first-rate man with unimpeachable integrity.

Sir, I congratulate him for putting before the House a Budget which has created the right atmosphere of encouragement, an atmosphere which will spur the nation to greater endeavour, an atmosphere to boosting investment and for mopping up of black money, and encouraging all of us to do our best to face the problems of development with justice.

श्री विजय सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सदन के सामने बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका स्वागत करने और धन्यवाद देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट को न केवल इस देश के गरीब लोगों, किसानों, आदिवासियों, हरिजनों ने ही स्वागत किया है बल्कि तमाम लोगों ने किया है और खास कर के महिलाओं ने इस बजट की बहुत सराहना की है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं हाउस में अपने विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों के इस बजट के बारे में हुए भाषणों को सुनता रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहीं कहीं आंकड़ों की भी बात की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के पहले इन लोगों ने इस देश की जनता में इस प्रकार से झूठा प्रचार किया था कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बहुत टैक्स लेंगे। इन लोगों के कहने से बजट के पहले जो महंगाई बढ़ गई थी, बजट से पहले बाजारों में जो चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये थे, उसके बाद इनके सारे सपने

घरे रह गये। आज देश के सभी गरीब लोग इस बजट का स्वागत कर रहे हैं।

हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्य कहते हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसका बुनियादी कारण क्या है? इसका बुनियादी कारण क्या है कि तीन सालों के अन्दर इस देश की धन्य व्यवस्था इतनी खराब की गई कि उसको ठीक करने में समय लगेगा। मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दुनिया में कहीं ऐसा हुआ है कि जो स्टोर किया हुआ सोना होता है उसको ओपन मार्केट में नीलाम कर दिया जाए? इस देश की बहनों और भाइयों ने लड़ाई के समय राष्ट्र को मजबूत करने के लिए जो सोना दिया था, घन दिया था, वह इन्होंने नीलाम कर दिया। इस देश की जनता इसके लिए इन्हें कभी माफी नहीं कर सकती। यह उदाहरण हिन्दुस्तान में ही मिल सकता है, दुनिया के किसी भी देश में शायद ही इतना अधिक सोना नीलाम किया गया हो। इस प्रकार की बातें इनके समय में हुईं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, 1977 में हम ने जो परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम चलाया था और लोगों को विश्वास में ले कर, भारत की जनता को विश्वास में ले कर के चलाया था; लेकिन इन लोगों ने उसके बारे में इतना गलत प्रचार किया कि वह कार्यक्रम चालू नहीं रह सका। इन्होंने लड़कों को, बहनों को ला कर के खड़ा किया और कहा कि आप लोग कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दे सकते। उन लोगों को इन्होंने गुमराह किया। यहां तक किया कि परिवार नियोजन डिपार्टमेंट का नाम तक बदल दिया। इसी कारण आज भारत की जनता पिसी हुई है। इन लोगों ने उस कार्यक्रम के बारे में कैसे कैसे नारे लगाए। क्या उस कार्यक्रम को खत्म करके हम इस देश को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं, क्या यहां की गरीब जनता को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं?

[श्री दिलीप सिंह धूरिया]

मैं तो इस हाऊस का नया मेंबर हूँ, मेरे जैसे लोगों को डर लग सकता है। लेकिन जो पुराने लोग हैं वे तो सोचते होंगे कि अगर हमें राष्ट्र का विकास करना है तो हमें इस पार्लियामेंट द्वारा बनाए हुए कार्यक्रम को चालू रखना चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, गुजरात और असम के बाद रिजर्वेशन के बारे में शंका उठाई जाने लगी है। जहाँ महात्मा गांधी पैदा हुए, जिन्होंने गरीब हरिजनों के लिए सब से पहले आवाज उठाई, जो हरिजनों के यहाँ जा कर ठहरे, जो हरिजनों के यहाँ जा कर खाना खाये, उसी महात्मा गांधी के प्रदेश में आज हमें राष्ट्र को नीचा दिखाने का आन्दोलन किया जा रहा है। जो शक्तियाँ 1977-80 के बीच में पैदा हुई थीं, वही शक्तियाँ आज इन सब के पीछे हैं। ऐसी शक्तियों को ताकत से दबा देना चाहिए। अगर इनको दबाने के लिए कानून भी बनाना पड़े तो वे भी बनाने चाहिए।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि सोने की नीलामी के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक ने जो प्राइमरी जांच कराई और उस जांच की रिपोर्ट पेपर में आई है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट इस हाऊस के सामने पेश की जाए जिससे कि उस पर यहाँ डिस्कशन हो सके। उस सोने की नीलामी से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट यहाँ अवश्य रखी जानी चाहिए जिससे कि हाऊस को पता चल सके कि उस रिपोर्ट में क्या है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मध्य-प्रदेश से आता हूँ और खास कर के पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए जिले से आता हूँ जो कि आदिवासियों का जिला है। आदिवासी वहाँ पहाड़ों पर रहते हैं, जंगलों

में रहते हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए 85 करोड़ रुपये की सब ट्राइबल योजना के लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान किया है। अगर आप उनको बर्बर, की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं तो आपको इसके लिए और अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, इसकी स्थिति अन्य प्रदेशों से भिन्न है। जैसे दूसरे प्रदेश हैं, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान और जितने भी प्रदेश हैं, उनका अपना कल्चर है, अपनी भाषा है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रदेश बना है जैसे कोई टेलर कपड़े सीता है, पैट शर्ट सीता है और कतरनें बच जाती हैं, उन कतरनों को मिला कर जैसे कोई कपड़ा बनता है, वही स्थिति मध्य प्रदेश की है। उसकी न कोई एक भाषा है, न एक कल्चर है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ है, अलग-अलग कल्चर हैं जो कभी एक नहीं हो सकते। ऐसी स्थिति में यह प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, यह प्रदेश खनिज संपदा से भरा हुआ है। लोहा, कोयला आदि तमाम चीजें मध्य प्रदेश में मिलती हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस प्रदेश का भला चाहते हैं तो इसके विकास के लिए ज्यादा धन रखने की आवश्यकता है। उद्योग, रेलवे-लाइन आदि का विकास करने की आवश्यकता है। रोड्स की यह हालत है उस पर ठीक तरह से गाड़ी नहीं चला सकते, सारे देश का लोड यहाँ की सड़कों पर पड़ता है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन सड़कों की हालत खराब है वहाँ उन्हें स्टेट और नेशनल हाईवे घोषित किया जाना चाहिए और उनका विकास किया

जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार नई रेलवे-लाइन् डाली जानी चाहिए। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि अगर रेलवे के विकास के बारे में कोई प्लान बना सकते हैं तो 25 साल का प्लान इसके लिए बनाया जाना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि किन-किन प्रदेशों में और किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कमजोर वर्गों को उन्नत इलाकों के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है। सभापति महोदय, आज भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने आज तक रेल का डिब्बा या रेल की पटरी नहीं देखी है। आज उन लोगों का विकास करने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में आर्थिक उन्नति और वायु-प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए जंगलों का विशेष स्थान है। जंगलों के विकास के लिए हमें तेजी के साथ काम करना पड़ेगा। बहुत सी पार्टियों ने पहाड़ी इलाकों में जंगल नष्ट करवा दिए हैं। जंगल नष्ट होने से वहां के गरीब आदिवासियों के रोजगार खत्म हो गए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और बिहार इत्यादि प्रदेशों में पहाड़ी इलाके पर जंगलों का सफाया कर दिया गया है, जिसकी वजह से आप देखते हैं कि दिल्ली के आसपास, कोटा के आसपास तमाम आदिवासी पड़े हुए हैं। उनकी मेन इकानामी जंगल थे, जंगल समाप्त होने से उनका रोजगार समाप्त हो गया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन गरीब आदिवासी लोगों के लिए वहां की सरकार को रोजगार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अगर आप उनको रोजगार नहीं दे पाए तो एक दिन हमारा आदिवासी कल्चर जो कि बहुत पुराना है वह समाप्त हो जाएगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप कल्चर के बारे में कहते हैं, मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि अगर

वन-संपदा नष्ट कर दी गई तो एग्रिकल्चर भी समाप्त हो जाएगा, कल्चर को तो छोड़िए।

श्री रामधारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : सभापति महोदय, इनका कहने का मतलब है कि जब तक आदिवासियों को वन सुविधाएं थीं, जंगल सुरक्षित थे, क्योंकि आदिवासियों को जंगलों से लगाव था। अब वे जंगल नष्ट किए जा रहे हैं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : मैदानों में आ गए हैं, अच्छी बात है। घास पत्ती खा कर जिन्दगी बिताना भी कोई जिन्दगी बिताना है ?

सभापति महोदय : एग्रिकल्चर पर वनों से जो चोट पहुंच रही है, उसके बारे में मैं कह रहा था।

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्लाइमेट को ठीक रखने के लिए वनों की आवश्यकता निर्विवाद है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ।

दुनिया में भारत सब से बड़ा प्रजातन्त्रीय देश है। यहां पर पार्लियामेंट और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव समय पर हो जाते हैं। दुनिया हमारी इसके लिए और जो निष्पक्षता बरती जाती है उसके लिए तारीफ करती है। लेकिन पंचायतों की हालत को आप देख। कई बरसों से वे सुपरसीडिड पड़ी रहती हैं। उनके चुनाव ही नहीं होते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज को क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं ?

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : वहां भी पंद्रह-पंद्रह और बीस-बीस साल तक चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। यही हालत कोमोन्वेन्टिव सोसाइटीज की है सहकारी समिति का

[श्री दिलीप सिंह मुरिया]

भी बहुत सी हैं जो सुपरसीडिड हैं और बर्क नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के द्वारा एक इलैक्शन कमिशन बनाया जाना चाहिए जो इन सब के समय पर चुनाव कराया करे। सुपरसेशन की पावर नहीं होनी चाहिए। प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत करना है तो जो प्राइमरी इकाइयाँ हैं उनके समय पर चुनाव कराए जाने चाहिए। अथवा वहाँ पर समय पर चुनाव नहीं कराए जाते हैं तो खतरा है कि एक दिन ऐसा भी आ सकता है जब चुनाव ही न हों।

फेयर प्राइस शाप्स को भी देखें। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। बहुत सी दुकानें आपने खोल रखी हैं और लोगों को दे रखी हैं। बहुत सी शिकायतें भी आती रहती हैं। कि चीजों का ब्लैक होता है, हाथ और पांव का ग्रंथूठा लगा दिया जाता है और माल को ब्लैक में बेच दिया जाता है। काला बाजारी को समाप्त करने के लिए आपको सहकारी आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाना होगा। विल्लेज लेवेल तक इन सोसाइटीज को आगे लाना होगा। इन के द्वारा सभी वस्तुएं, मोटा कपड़ा, शक्कर आदि जो हैं उनका बटवारा आपको करवाना होगा। तभी यह ब्लैकमार्किटिंग जो होता है, यह रुक सकेगा। हम जो इस हाउस के मੈम्बर हैं हम को भी चाहिए कि हम सोसाइटीज बना करके खुद इन वस्तुओं का वितरण करें। विल्लेज लेवेल तक की जो सोसाइटीज हैं उन में आम लोगों का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। तभी इन वस्तुओं का ठीक प्रकार से वितरण हो सकेगा।

आपने रूल बैंक खोलने की बात कही है। वे भी कोमोप्रेटिव के आधार पर खुलने चाहिए। उन में जन प्रतिनिधियों का पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि उन में रहने चाहिए।

अथवा उनको वहाँ रखा जाएगा तो वे सही ढंग से और पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ काम को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद दे सकते हैं।

यह जो बजट पेश किया गया है यह बहुत अच्छा है और देश के सभी वर्गों ने इसका स्वागत किया है। देश में जो कालाबाजारी और जमाखोरी करने वाले लोग हैं उन के साथ शासन को सख्ती से निपटना चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। काला धन जो देश में है वह गरीब लोगों को परेशान कर रहा है। शासन के लिए भी वह एक सिरदर्द है। वह हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ रहा है। जिनके पास यह काला धन है उनके साथ आपको सख्ती से डील करना चाहिए, सख्त कानून उसके लिए बनाना चाहिए और उन से इस पैसे को निकाल कर गरीबों की भलाई के कामों में लगाना चाहिए।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ, कि इतना अच्छा बजट उन्होंने पेश किया। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ है और उनके नेतृत्व में यह देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

बौधरी मुलतान सिंह (जलेश्वर) : जो बजट पेश हुआ है इसका विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध का कारण यह है कि इस बजट में अमीर लोगों को राहत दी गई है, गरीबों को इस में पीसा गया है। उसका कारण यह है कि रुपये 25 हजार तक इनकम टैक्स में छूट दे दी गई है। पंद्रह हजार पर तो वैसे ही छूट दे दी गई है और पांच हजार स्टैंडर्ड डिडक्शन के हैं और

दूसरी जो बचत की जाती है उनको भी खोड़ दिया जाए तो यह राशि पच्चीस हजार हो जाती है जो एग्जेंसिपिटड है। देश की औसत आय ढाई तीन सौ रुपये है प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति है। उन लोगों को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है। लेकिन गाँवों के किसानों पर 4 अरब पहले भी खाद पर बढ़ा दिया था और 2400 करोड़ तेल पर बढ़ा दिया था। उसके बाद भी तेल पर और बढ़ा चुके हैं। आशा थी कि खेतों को उद्योग माना जायेगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। क्या कारण है कि कारखानों में जो भी चीज बनती है उसमें सब खर्चा जोड़ कर उसकी कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है? लेकिन किसान की पैदावार की लागत नहीं जोड़ी जाती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो यह देश कुछ ही दिन का है क्योंकि किसान की हालत भूखों मरने की हो रही है। यह सरकार बूझने वालों की पूजा करती है और पूजने वालों को फांसी। जो आदमी स्ट्राइक करे, चाहे डाक्टर हो, इंजीनियर हो, बैंक के हों, एल० आई० सी० के हों या टीचर हों, रेलवे के हों उन सब की तनख्वाह, महंगाई भत्ता सहूलियतें बढ़ा दी जाती हैं, लेकिन किसान अभागा इस देश में ऐसा है जो कभी स्ट्राइक पर नहीं जाता, अपना काम बन्द नहीं करता। अगर बन्द करता है तो भूखों मरता है। इसलिये वह मवेशी को तरह जीवन व्यतीत करता है। उसको न खाने को रोटी है, न पहनने को कपड़ा, न नहाने के लिये गुसलखाना और न बैठने को कमरा। जितनी सहूलियतें दी गयीं वह शहरों में दी गयीं। गाँवों में न बिजली है, न पानी है, न स्कूल और न अस्पताल न सड़कें बहुत शोर मचा रखा है कि इतने गाँवों को पानी देने। पानी की टंकियाँ बनाते हैं, 12 और 10 फुट गहरा पानी जो सड़क

के पास है, लेकिन जहाँ खारा पानी है, जिसे पी नहीं सकते और 250, 300 फुट गहरा है वहाँ कोई पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। किसानों को बिजली 27 और 30 पैसे प्रति यूनिट पर दी जाती है जब कि मिर्जापुर में हिडालको को 11 पैसे प्रति यूनिट दी जाती है। 13 इ० प्रति हासं पावर प्रति माह किसान से बिजली का पैसा लेते हैं, लेकिन बिजली देने की कोई गारन्टी नहीं। चाहे साल भर में एक घंटा भी बिजली न मिले, लेकिन बिजली का बिल ले ही लेंगे। क्या कारण है कि सौदा आप देंगे नहीं और पैसा ले लेंगे? यह कोई न्याय है? लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। हर साल बजट पर औपचारिक बहस हो जाती है, पर सुनने वाला कोई नहीं।

एक ही मिसाल दूँ सरकार के विभाग में यह भी है कि जहाँ-जहाँ से अपोजीशन के लोग चुन कर आये हैं वहाँ कोई काम न हो। हमारे बुलन्दशहर से लेकर कालपी तक सिरसा नदी पड़ती है जिसका हमारी पिछली सरकार के टाइम में सर्वे हो चुका है। लेकिन अब वह सर्वे बन्द कर दिया गया। इसमें लाखों बीघा जमीन आती है सिंचाई के लिये। लेकिन बंद-किस्मती से चूँकि अपोजीशन के एम० पी० चुन कर आ गये इसलिये वहाँ का काम बन्द कर दिया गया।

एक दोहरी नीति और बताता हूँ। बैंक कर्ज देते हैं और मंत्री महोदय उसके मालिक हैं, जैसे मीटिंग में भी कहा उस पर भी दोहरी नीति है। अगर कोई 1:

[चौधरी मुस्तान सिंह]

करोड़ का उद्योग लगाता है या 5 लाख का लगाता है तो उससे 15 परसेंट पैसा लगवा लिया जाता है बिल्डिंग में और बाकी रुपया सरकार देती है। और बाकी रुपया गवर्नमेंट देती है और जब वह दिवाला पीटता है, तो उसकी वही बिल्डिंग नीलाम होती है, दूसरी प्रापर्टी नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि उसकी जमानत वहीं है, जमीन जायदाद गिरवी नहीं है। लेकिन किसान को जो रुपया दिया जाता है, खासकर ट्रैक्टर और ट्रालियों पर तो उससे 25 परसेंट रुपया बैंक से जमा करवाया जाता है और 60 बीघा जमीन गिरवी रखवाई जाती है और ट्रैक्टर बैंक अपने नाम करवाता है और 2 जमानती और लेता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह दोहरी नीति क्यों है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि सब जगह उधम मचा दिया कि बैंक खोल दिये, बैंक खोल दिये। ठीक है बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन कर के आपने इलैक्शन जीत लिया लेकिन इसका क्या फायदा हुआ ? मेरे एटा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 8 स्टेट बैंक हैं। जब सारे बैंक नेशनलाइज्ड हैं और हमारे यहां 4 तहसील हैं उसमें आपने 8 बैंक खोल दिये। एक एक कस्बे में जहां एक बैंक की जरूरत है, वहां इलाहाबाद बैंक भी है, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक भी है और दूसरे भी हैं। एक एक जगह 5, 5 और 6, 6 बैंक हैं, क्या जरूरत है इतने बैंकों की ? जब सब नेशनलाइज्ड हैं तो एक कस्बे में एक ही रखिये इसी तरह एल० आई० सी० के बीमा एजेंट की बात है। क्या जरूरत है इतने एजेंटों को तनकवाह देने की। लेकिन 2,000 वाला भी स्ट्राइक करता है तो उसकी तनकवाह बढ़ गई, 4 वालों

की भी बढ़ गई, लेकिन किसान की तरफ कतई सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इतनी बड़ी रैली हुई, इतने किसान आये ?

श्री चौधरी मुस्तान सिंह : जहां तक रैली का सवाल है उसको सुनिये। सारे देश की गाड़ियां, ट्रैक्टर, रेलें भी चलीं सब को परमिट मिल गये। हां, इतनी राहत हमको जरूर मिल गई कि 4 दिन गांवों में चोरी डकैती नहीं हुई।

6 मार्च को हमने भी रली निकाली।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई नहीं आया इसमें।

श्री चौधरी मुस्तान सिंह : जो भी आये, वह भी आपको भारी पड़ गये। हम उनको यहां लोक सभा दिखाना चाहते थे, लेकर आ रहे थे, लेकिन हमारे तीनों एम० पी० व 22000 किसान गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये। देश के इतिहास में पैदावार की मांगों के लिए रैली में इतने किसान कभी जेल नहीं गये। कहा गया कि दफा 144 लगी है, हम पर भी दफा 144 लग गई। कहा जेल चलो। 2200 किसान जेल में बन्द कर दिये। कौनसा कानून है यह ? आपके इतने किसान आये आप सब को लोक सभा दिखा दी, हमारे 10, 15, 20 हजार आये उनको आपने लोक सभा भी नहीं देखने दी, बल्कि हमें और बंचित कर दिया यहां आने से, हमें भी जेल भेज दिया। इस तरह की आपकी रैली है। क्या क्या आपने रैली में किया ? चारों तरफ से देश से लोगों को लाये ?

जिस तरह से उद्योग में सारी लागत लगाई जाती है उस तरह से अगर किसान

की लाकड़ को जोड़ा जाये तो 1 हजार रुपये क्विंटल किसान को घनाज का दाम पकता है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। 2980 रुपये किसान का एक एकड़ पर खर्च आता है और 700 रुपये उसे सिर्फ मिलता है। कहां तक रहेंगे और कब तक रहेंगे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : तकदीर में यही लिखा है।

बौधरी मुलतान सिंह : तकदीर में लिखा है ? बोट लेने के लिये बड़े अच्छे नारे लगाते हैं। हर आदमी इन्दिरा गांधी का नाम लेता है, हम कब कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा बुरी है, लेकिन हरेक को टिकट लेने के लिये नाम लेकर सफाई जरूर देनी पड़ती है।

सभी जानते हैं कि अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम जो चलाया वह था तो अन्त का उदय, लेकिन हो गया उदय का अन्त जिसे आप कर रहे हैं। आप 3 हजार रुपये भ्रष्ट के लिये देते हैं लेकिन 15 सौ रुपये रिश्वत के ले लेते हैं, कुछ बक बाला, कुछ डाक्टर लेता है, उसको सिर्फ 15 सौ रुपये पल्ले पड़ता है। एक बड़ी बात लगा रखी है कि गांव में उद्योग खोलेंगे क्या खोलेंगे ? गांव का उद्योग आपने से लिया, कुम्हार बर्तन बनाते थे, उसको आपने खत्म कर दिया, वहां बढ़ई और लोहार काम करते थे, उन्हें भी खत्म कर दिया। सब पैसा और सब सहूलियतें बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को दी जा रही हैं, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को नहीं। गांवों में उद्योग अभी चल सकते हैं, जब उन्हें कच्चा माल दिया जाये और जो माल बं तयार करें, उसकी बिक्री का इन्तजाम किया जाये। बे-सामान बताने तो सकते हैं, लेकिन बेच नहीं सकते हैं।

17 hrs.

गांवों में सुरक्षा नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। चोर डाकुओं को डर या भय कतई नहीं है। गांव लुट रहे हैं। देश की 15 फीसदी आबादी शहरों में रहती है और 85 फीसदी देहात में। लेकिन जहां तक पुलिस का सम्बन्ध है, तीन चौथाई शहरों में है और सिर्फ एक-चौथाई गांवों में। गांवों में दस दस, बीस बीस आदमी एक साथ मार दिये जाते हैं, तब भी कोई नहीं पूछना है। लेकिन दिल्ली में कुतिया भी मर जाती है, तो जांच की जाती है। गांवों में न सुरक्षा है, न पानी है, न बिजली है, न सड़क व स्कूल। आखिर उन्होंने क्या कुसूर किया है ? आखिर ये लोग उन्हीं के बल-बूते पर चुन कर आये हैं।

25,000 रुपये तक की आमदनी को इनकम टैक्स से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। उसमें टीचर, डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, क्लर्क और अफसर आ जायेंगे और इन्हें वोट मिल जायेंगे। आखिर सरकार बोटों की राजनीति कब तक चलायेगी ? जितनी भी सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, वह सिर्फ 15 फीसदी आदमियों को दी गई हैं।

सभापति महोदय : 12 मिनट हो गये हैं। अब आप समाप्त करें।

बौधरी मुलतान सिंह : देश के 85 फीसदी आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं। सही बात तो यह है कि 90 आदमियों की कमाई दस आदमी खा रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसानों की क्या हालत हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिसाल देता हूँ कि मबुरा में रिवाज है कि तीजों के त्यौहार पर लोग बुरा खाने के लिए समुराल आ जाते हैं। गांव क

[श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह]

एक किसान लड़का भी मथुरा महर में पढ़ा। सावन का महीना था। सालियों ने कहा कि जीजा, जमुना में नहाने चलें। जीजा जब डुबकी मार के पानी से ऊपर आने लगता, तो सालियां उसके ऊपर बैठ जातीं। जीजा के पेट में पानी भर गया और वह मर गया और उसके दांत निकल आये। तब सालियों ने कहा कि जीजा हंसता तो बहुत खूब है, लेकिन बोलता नहीं है।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान मर चुका है। वह यह न समझ कि उसके पास कुछ है। उसकी हालत तो जीजा वाली हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आपके पास कोई संजीवनी बूटी है ?

श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह : है, तभी तो जिन्दा हूँ।

यह सरकार काला कौआ हो गई है कि किसान के खेत में खाती है, मगर बीट करती है सरमायादारों के घर में। उन लोगों को सहुलियत देना और किसानों को पीसना ही उसकी नीति हो गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह गांवों की तरफ भी देखें।

भाज रेलों की हालत क्या है। विपाठी जी बैठे हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह : 3500 आदमी भर्ती किये गये हैं न मांग की गई। वे किसने किये हैं? मंत्री महोदय ने, चेयरमैन ने या जी एम ने। न कोई इन्तहान लिया, न रिटन टैस्ट लिया गया और न इन्टरव्यू लिया गया। यह कौन सा कानून बना है ?

सभापति महोदय : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीधरी मुलतान सिंह : मंत्री महोदय जबाब दें कि यह कौन सा नियम है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें—श्री धी के गधावी।

श्री भेराबहन के० गधावी (बनासकांठा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले पूरे देश को और हम सब लोगों को यह चिन्ता थी कि जो अर्थ-नीति का माहौल बन गया है उसमें वित्त मंत्री किस तरह से सफल होते हैं और बहुत बड़े अन्देशे लगाये जा रहे थे कि बजट बड़ा घाटे वाला आने वाला है, लोगों के ऊपर बड़े टैक्स लगेंगे। मगर मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा गौरव होता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़ी सफलता से और बड़ी गंभीरता से देश की अर्थ-नीति को जो पटरी से उतर गई थी उस को दोबारा ठीक करने का बड़ा अच्छा प्रयत्न किया है और उस में काफी सफल भी रहे हैं। यह बात तो है कि हमारे देश की जो हालत है वह शोचनीय है। यह कोई एक दल की बात नहीं है या किसी एक सेक्शन की बात नहीं है, मगर ऐसा कहें कि कुछ स्वार्थी राज-नीतिज्ञ और दूसरे लोग नैतिकता की पटरी से ही दूर हो गए हैं, देश के हित को सोचना, प्रामाणिकता की बात करना, अपने एसीने की कमाई से अपना जीवन चलाना, चाहे वह व्यापारी हों, कारखानेदार हों या और कोई लोग हों, इस से वह बहुत दूर हो गए हैं। कैरेक्टर का जो क्राइसिस है और वह भी पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में जो पैदा हो गया उससे हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बड़ा गंभीर असर होने लगा था। हर आदमी यह सोचने लगा था कि कालाबाजारी करे, मुनाफ़ाखोरी, होडिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग से ही उस का काम काज चले, उस से ही उस की प्रतिष्ठा समाज में बढ़ेगी और बढ़ती जा रही है। आज इस बजट से और इस के पहले जो कदम उठाए गए उस से मुझे आशा

है कि जरूर हमारी व्यवस्था को सुधारने का मौका मिलेगा। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बेयरर बांड की जो बात यहां हाउस में की थी, स्वर्ण बांड के कम्पेरिजन में उसके बारे में उन्होंने बताया था और उसको बंध ठहराया था। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो लोग वहां बैठे हैं बेयरर बांड के मामले से उनके भावनाओं खुश हुए। खुश नहीं होना चाहिए था। मगर उसका कोई चारा ही नहीं था। इसलिए बेयरर बांड के जरिए से ही उस ब्लैक मनी को कुछ कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की है। मगर मैं एक चीज जरूर कहूंगा कि हमको यह ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि कोई हमारी तीसरे तरह की करेंसी न बन जाय।

We have to be careful that it does not operate as a third currency in our country.

क्योंकि जो धनपति लोग यह काम करते हैं वे बहुत चालाक लोग हैं।

जहां तक उत्पादन की बात है, उसमें बढ़ोतरी के लिए बजट में काफी गुंजायण रखी गई है और काफी काम किया गया है। मगर एक बात यह भी मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, उन लोगों को जो नये नये एण्टरप्रेन्योर्स हैं, नये नये साहसकर्ता लोग हैं उन को हम कुछ मदद भी करना चाहते हैं मगर उस में माफ कीजिएगा, आप के जो बैंक्स हैं खासकर के ग्रामीण इलाकों में जो बैंक की शाखाएं काम कर रही हैं वहां जो उत्पाद हम आप के पास पाते हैं वह नहीं देखने को मिलता है। उसे कम से कम निम्न स्तर तक जो जाना चाहिए वह नहीं जाता है। यह आप को सोचना है। मैं तो यह सुझाव दूंगा कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं उन की जो ऋण देने की नीति है उस के लिए एक कमेटी उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट की बनाए, उस में हर एक बैंक के जो

मैनेजर हैं वह प्रतिनिधि हों और जन-प्रतिनिधि भी उ। में बैठें। दूसरे जो प्लानिंग के हैं, कलक्टर वगैरह हों, वह भी बैठें और जितनी भी मांग आती है, जायज मांगें आती हैं जो कि पूरा नहीं होती हैं, रेडटेपिज्म की बजह से या दूसरी बजह से, उनको जल्दी से पूरा करके लोगों को सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से आपका यह कार्यक्रम पूरा हो सकता है।

किसी भी डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री के लिए घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था अनिवार्य हो जाती है विशेषकर ऐसी हालत में जब कि हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था बहुत कुछ तेल की कीमतों पर निर्भर करती हो और देश का प्रोडक्शन भी उस पर निर्भर करता हो। इस तेल की बागडोर हमारे हाथ में नहीं, दूसरे देशों के हाथ में है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब एकाएक तेल के भाव बढ़ जाते हैं तो हमारे जैसे डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री के लिए सिवाय डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के और कोई दूसरा चारा रह नहीं जाता है। डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग से बहुत सारे लोग घबड़ाते हैं लेकिन इसमें घबड़ाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसके जरिए जो भाव में बढ़ोतरी होती है वह अगर सबसे ज्यादा किसी को सहन करनी पड़ती है तो वह गरीब आदमी है जो कि सुबह से शाम तक हर रोख रोटी कमाता है और बाजार से खरीद कर खाता है। ऐसी हालत में जो हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है उसका महत्व बहुत बढ़ जाता है। जैसा कि रंगा साहब ने बताया, टैक्सटाइल में कास्ट प्राइस या सब्सिडाइज्ड प्राइस पर कपड़ा और दूसरी एसेशियल कमाडिटीज के वितरण का काम फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के द्वारा मजबूती और स्थाई रूप से करना पड़ेगा।

जब हम देहातों में लोगों के पास जाते हैं तो हमारे सामने कई बातें आती हैं। लोग अपनी कई तकलीफें हमारे सामने रखते

[श्री भैरावहन को० गधवाणी]

हैं। जैसे कि पशुओं के लिए, भैंसों के लिए लोन देने की बात है इसमें पशुओं का जो बीमा होता है उसको बहुत कुशल बनाने की जरूरत है। इसके बारे में जो जांच होती है और लोन का जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसमें भी तेजी लाने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लोग हमारी तरफ बड़ी अपेक्षा से देख रहे हैं और हम जानते हैं कि लोगों की अपेक्षाएं पूरी करने की क्षमता और हिम्मत आपमें है लेकिन इसके लिए आपको पूरी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। आप जो कुछ भी करना चाहते हैं वह नीचे डिस्ट्रिक्ट और ताल्लुका लेवल तक कैसे पहुंचे, इसका प्रबन्ध आपको करना पड़ेगा। मैं यहां पर कोई शिकायत नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट व्यक्तिगत तौर पर अपसरों की शिकायत करने की जगह नहीं होती है, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आपके एक दो बैंकों के चेयरमैन ऐसे हैं, जिनको हमने पत्र लिखे, फरियाद की—आपके कुछ रीजनल मैनेजर्स भी ऐसे हैं या कुछ दूसरे मैनेजर्स हैं—जो कि एम०पीज० के पत्रों को एकनालेज भी नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए हमें देखना होगा कि कहीं दीपक तले अंधेरा तो नहीं है और वहां भी रौशनी करनी होगी।

आपने इस बजट में बहुत कम घाटे की व्यवस्था रखी है। जहां तक प्रोडक्शन की बात है, जहां तक हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज का सवाल है, जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं उनको अगर गवर्नमेंट मदद नहीं देगी तो वे खुद अपनी मदद कर सकते हैं।

They are capable of getting assistance several ways, but so far as small scale industries and cottage industries are concerned, as they do not get enough information as to the knowhow and the assistance available then,

plenty of young people are just getting pessimistic. They are not coming forward and entering the small scale field. I would very much wish that the industrial centres that have been set up at the district levels should be reorganised. The officers who are posted here either by the State Government or the Central Government should be officers with a sense of dedication; they could be quite efficient so that they can deal with the subject properly and encourage the young people to go in for all and cottage industries.

उसको आपको देखना है। अर्थ-व्यवस्था में यह फिर से ट्रेड शुरू हो गया है। सोने की स्मॉलिंग जो खत्म हो चुकी थी, बाहर ज्यादा दाम होने की वजह से यह फिर शुरू हो रहा है। स्मॉलिंग अब देश में होती जा रही है, क्योंकि हमारा दाम कम है। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह द्रो गुजारोश करूंगा कि आप इस बात पर भी ज्यादा तवज्जह दें। क्योंकि घंटी बज चुकी है, लेकिन एक-दो मिनट और लेना चाहता हूँ।

By and large although in the present situation no Finance Minister could have given the hundred per cent result but you have passed with distinction. That is all that I can say.

श्री चक्रवर्ती सिंह (सरगुजा) : सभापति महोदय, देश की प्रगति और विकास तथा उन्नति के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बजट पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आशा है, उम्मीद है कि इस बजट से जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनको इस बजट से फायदा मिलेगा और विकास के पथ की ओर आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। परन्तु इसके साथ-साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जो भी बजट लाया गया है, उसको देखते हुए बजट में जन-सामान्य लोगों को, अधिकतर जो गरीब तबके के सामान्य लोग हैं, उनको निश्चित रूप से फायदा मिलना

बसलिए। इसलिए कि वे इस देश के अंग हैं और विकास में उन का एक योगदान रहा है।

हम देखते हैं कि आज भी जो देश में बजट योजना बनती है, उसका सही ढंग से, सभी क्षेत्रों में, उपयोग नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए कि उसका फायदा बहुत कम क्षेत्रों में ही हो पाता है। मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि इस बजट में जो उसको उचित हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाया है और बहुत से जो प्रोजेक्ट हैं, वे इसमें शामिल नहीं किए गए हैं। इस तरीके से जो जन-भावना है, जो विकास के कार्य वहाँ पर होने चाहिए थे, वे सही और सुचारु ढंग से अभी तक नहीं हो पाये हैं तथा अन्य प्रदेशों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश अभी तक पिछड़ा हुआ है, जब कि इस प्रदेश में अथाह वन-सम्पत्ति है, बहुत ज्यादा खदानें हैं, जिन का उपयोग कई किस्म के उद्योग-धन्धों में किया जा सकता है। बिजली उत्पादन के लिए वहाँ कई सख्त नदियाँ हैं जिन के पानी का उपयोग कर के बहुत बड़े-बड़े ताप-विद्युतगृह बनाये जा सकते हैं, परन्तु इस तरह का कोई भी प्रावधान इस बजट में नहीं है।

इस प्रदेश में हम लोगों का जिला "सरगुजा" है जो मुख्यतः आदिवासी तथा पहाड़ी इलाका है। मैं आप के द्वारा यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी वहाँ के लोग गरीबी-रेखा से बहुत नीचे हैं, बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं तथा उन के लाभ के लिए कोई भी विकास का कार्य वहाँ नहीं किया गया है, जिस से कि वे भी अपने आप को प्रगतिशील कह सकें। मैं आप को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में करीब 27-28 कोयले की खदानें हैं और उस से लम्बा हुआ सहडोल जिला है; उस में भी 20-25

कोयले की खदानें हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हमारे क्षेत्र में कोयले का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा होता है, परन्तु वहाँ पर कोई भी इस किस्म की इण्डस्ट्री या पावर-जनरेशन प्लांट नहीं बनाया गया है जिस से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का भी विकास हो सके, वे लोग भी अपने कोयले से फायदा उठा सकें। हमारे जिले से लगा हुआ—कोरबा का एल्यूमीनिया प्लांट है जो अरबों रुपये की लागत से बनाया जा रहा है लेकिन वहाँ भी इस समय चौथाई काम हो रहा है, तीन-चौथाई काम बिजली न मिलने के कारण रुका हुआ है। हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिया था कि हमारे यहाँ जो विपुल-मात्रा में कोयला उपलब्ध है उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विशालपुर में एक थर्मल-पावर स्टेशन कायम किया जाय। आज उस जगह का कोयला दूसरे स्थानों पर जा रहा है जहाँ विद्युत् तापगृहों में उसका उपयोग हो रहा है। हम चाहते थे कि हमारे यहाँ ही यह विद्युत् तापगृह स्थापित किया जाय, जिस की बिजली से उस एल्यूमीनिया-प्लांट को चलाया जा सके तथा प्रदेश के अन्य भागों को भी बिजली मिल सके। लेकिन अभी तक हमारे सुझाव पर विचार नहीं किया गया है।

इसी तरह से हमारे क्षेत्र में बाक्ससाइट बहुत अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और एक सर्वे के अनुसार देश के बाक्ससाइट भण्डारों का 6वाँ हिस्सा हमारे यहाँ है। उस बाक्ससाइट के उपयोग से देश को बहुत आर्थिक मदद मिल सकती है, परन्तु अभी तक कोई भी ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री कायम नहीं की जा सकी है कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का विकास हो सके, उस क्षेत्र के लोग भी उस बाक्ससाइट का फायदा उठा सकें।

आज सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहाँ लघु-उद्योग

[श्री चक्रधारी सिंह]

कायम किये जायें। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आजादी के 33 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी इस दृष्टि से उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो सका है। हमारे यहां उपलब्ध वस्तुओं के माध्यम से अनेक प्रकार के उद्योग-धन्धे स्थापित किये जा सकते थे, परन्तु आज तक इस मामले में उस क्षेत्र की भवहेलना हुई है और अभी तक कोई भी ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री वहां कायम नहीं हो पाई है।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं वहां की जो क्षेत्रीय समस्याएँ हैं, उन के बारे में भी थोड़ी सी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। पहाड़ी प्रदेश होने के नाते वहां का जो जंगल है और वहां पर जो इमारती लकड़ी होती है, उस को काट कर, उस का डीफोरेस्टेशन करके, उस की जगह पर एल्पाइन और दूसरी किस्म के पेड़ लगाए जा रहे हैं, जिन से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का नुकसान होता जा रहा है। वहां पर लोग सरई के बीज खाते हैं और अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। लकड़ी के माध्यम से वे अपनी जीविकोपार्जन करते हैं लेकिन अब उस लकड़ी को जंगलों से निकाला जा रहा है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां की धरती के अन्दर जो खदानें हैं, उन की सम्पत्ति भी दूसरी जगह ले जाई जा रही है और उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को कोई भी सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है और ऐसा पता नहीं लग रहा है कि वहां के लोगों में जागृति आ गई है या उनकी उन्नति हो गई है। अतः मेरा सुझाव है कि इन क्षेत्रों में, जो कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं और खास तौर से मध्य प्रदेश में, जो इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, रेलों की लाइनें दूसरे प्रदेशों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम हैं और इस बजट में भी सिर्फ एक ब्रोड गेज लाइन धनतरि से बलोवा तक दी गई है। बड़ी लाइन का उस में कोई

जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है और यहां पर और अधिक रेलों की लाइनें बिछाई जाएं ताकि वहां के लोगों को नव-जागरण का संदेश मिल सके। इसी तरीके से जो इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, वे कायम नहीं की गई हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए। दो मिनट हो गये हैं, जिन के लिए आप ने कहा था।

श्री चक्रधारी सिंह : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। वहां पर रेलवे वॉगनों की शार्टेज के कारण कोयले की दुलाई न होने के कारण, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले के ढेर लग गये हैं और उन में आग लगी हुई है। इस से देश को बहुत बड़ी आर्थिक क्षति पहुंच रही है। मैंने पहले भी कई बार सुझाव दिया था कि वहां के लिए वॉगन दिये जाएं ताकि वहां का कोयला दूसरी जगह पहुंचाया जा सके और वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक मदद हो सके लेकिन वॉगन न सप्लाई होने के कारण वहां पर कोयले में आग लगी हुई है। इस का विशेष ख्याल रखा जाए ताकि वह प्रदेश, जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ है, प्रगति और आर्थिक विकास कर सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को उन के बजट के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण बल सुस्तानपुरी (शिमला) : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जी ने जो बजट इस माननीय सदन में पेश किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के हालत के मुताबिक जिस तरह की स्थिति हमको मिली थी पिछली सरकार से और जिस

को हम पिछले एक साल से दुस्त करने में लगे हुए हैं, इस से अच्छा बजट पैसा नहीं किया जा सकता था। हमारे बहुत से विपक्ष के साथियों ने इस बजट को गरीबों का विरोधी बजट कहा है और कहा है कि गरीबों के लिए यह कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा। मैं अपने उन साथियों को, जो इस बजट के विरोध में बातें करते हैं मुखालिफ पार्टियों की ओर से, यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इस से अच्छा बजट नहीं बन सकता था। आप ने विरोध तो किया है, प्रोटेस्ट तो किया है लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर कोई भी सजेशन नहीं दिया है कि इस तरह का बजट होना चाहिए। विरोध करना ही आपका लक्ष्य रहता है। मैं इस माननीय सदन के उन सदस्यों से आशा करता था, जो अपोजीशन में हैं, कि इस हाऊस में तो वे कम से कम ठीक बात कहेंगे लेकिन आप का यह रोजाना का काम है कि चाहे वह जनरल बजट हो और चाहे रेलवे का बजट हो, आप सब से पहले यह बात कहते हैं कि सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। हमारी सरकार को यह इल्जाम लगाना बिल्कुल दुस्त नहीं है? आप। लोग सारे देश की को आर्थिक स्थिति को पीछे ले गये और आप इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते। मैं आप को यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सरकार संभाली, उसके पहले आप की सरकार जो चली थी, तो वह क्या काम करती थी। यह सब को मालूम है कि इस सदन में ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री बने, जिन्होंने इस माननीय सदन का कोई कांफिडेंस नहीं लिया और प्रधान मंत्री बने रहे और कहते रहे कि हम किसानों को ऊपर उठा रहे हैं लेकिन किसानों को मालूम है कि जब हमारी रैली हुई, तो वह कितनी मानदार रैली हुई और ये लोग सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यही बावला करते रहे और लोगों को बताने की कोशिश करते रहे कि हमारी सरकार के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, हमारी पार्टी के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं, वे सब इसमें

लगे हुए हैं और सरकार ने अपना खजाना खोल दिया। यहाँ रैली का काम किया जाता हो, यह बात नहीं है। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपकी सरकार थी, लोक दल की सरकार थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तो उस समय रैली हुई थी। उस समय लाखों की नहीं करोड़ों रुपयों की बैली भेंट की गई थी। उसका हिसाब लोक दल की कार्यकारिणी में नहीं आया। आज देश का किसान श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की रहनुमाई में विश्वास करता है। वह इसलिए करता है कि वह जाता है कि हमारी पार्टी, हमारे मंत्री, हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर काबिल हैं, वे जानते हैं कि किस तरह से इस सरकार को चलाना है, वे समझते हैं इस देश को कैसे आगे ले जायेंगे।

अभी एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि एक आदमी अपनी ससुराल में मेहमानी के लिए गया। वहाँ पर उसने अपनी साली से कहा कि उसे बुरा-शक्कर से खाना खिलाओ। लेकिन वहाँ बुरा नहीं थी। उसको पानी में डुबकी लगाने के लिए कहा गया तो वह डुबकी लगा बैठा और मर गया। उसके दांत बाहर निकल आये। इस तरह की बातें आपके अपोजीशन की तरफ से की जाती हैं। इस तरह के लोग आपके अपोजीशन में बैठे हुए हैं। अगर हमें हिन्दुस्तान को, इस मुल्क को आगे ले जाना है तो हम को एक बात करनी होगी। देश की जो मुखालिफ पार्टियाँ हैं उनको कम से कम हमारी उन नीतियों और प्रोग्रामों में तो साथ देना चाहिए जिनसे कि मुल्क आगे जा सकता है। हमारी सरकार जो भी बिल इस माननीय सदन में लाती है वे कोई भी उसको पास कराने के लिए खड़े नहीं होते, वे सभी का विरोध करते हैं। जो बिल हमारे अच्छे हों उनका तो उनको विरोध नहीं करना चाहिए।

माननीय चैयरमैन साहब, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े भाग्यवान

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतान पुरी]

आइए हैं। आप उस क्षेत्र से आते हैं जो कि हरिजनों का इलाका है, ट्राइबल इलाका है। उनको आज कल कहा जा रहा है कि उनकी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हमारी पार्टी उनकी उन्नति नहीं कर सकती तो दल-बदलुओं की ये पार्टियां भी उनकी उन्नति नहीं कर सकती है। हमारी पार्टी कांग्रेस (भाई) ही देश के हरिजनों और वीकर सेक्स को ऊपर उठा सकती है और हम भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की रहनुमाई में ही आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और कोई पार्टी ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वहाँ के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश को ऊपर उठाना है तो वहाँ पर जहाँ छोटे छोटे उद्योग हो सकते हैं वे लगाए जाएँ ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधर सके। इस के साथ साथ बेरोजगारी का सवाल भी है। इस सवाल को भी कोई दूसरी सरकार हल नहीं कर सकती है। इस देश से बेरोजगारी तभी खत्म हो सकती है जब विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हमारे भाई हमारी हों में हों मिलायें और स्कूल, कालेजों के बच्चों को एक्सप्लैट न करें। किसानों को भी कहा जाए कि वे भी खेतों में तरक्की करें। एजीटेशन करके हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे।

एक बात मैं फारेस्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर हमें इस देश को मधुखूज रखना है, देश की आर्थिक हालत को बेहतर बनाना है तो हमें पहाड़ों के जंगलों को बचाना होगा। वे जंगल चाहे वायलैण्ड में हों, चाहे मिजोरम में हों, चाहे कश्मीर में हों, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश में हों। आपको यह सोचना होगा कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में दरख्तों में छाठ-भाठ, दस-दस कट लगाये गये और बरोज

निकालने के लिए लगाये गये। उसके जमाने में ठेकेदारों ने दरख्तों के साथ बहुत अन्याय किया। आज वे पेड़ आखिरी सांस ले रहे हैं। आप हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर चले जाइये। अगर इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो यह चिपको आन्दोलन जोर पकड़ेगा। अगर हमारी सरकार यह सोच कर चले कि वनों का शोषण किया जा रहा है और इसको एकदम बंद कर सकें तो इस देश की बहुत बड़ी दीलत को बचाया जा सकता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जब शांताकुमार की सरकार भाई तो उसने जंगलातों के इतने ठेके दिये कि आज शिमला की दशा शोचनीय है। शिमला के अन्दर आज सारे मकान नजर आते हैं। शिमला के अन्दर जो पहले सुन्दरता थी वह नष्ट कर दी गई है। शिमला एक ऐसा सुन्दर केन्द्र था जहाँ पर सारी दुनिया जाती थी। वहाँ पर कितने ही जंगल खड़े थे लेकिन अब बहुत कम जंगल नजर आते हैं। यह सिर्फ इसलिए किया गया कि जनता पार्टी के मंत्रियों के वहाँ पर मकान बन सकें, इसलिए कानून में संशोधन किया गया, इससे और लोगों को भी वहाँ पर मकान बनाने का मौका मिल गया। सभापति महोदय, मैं वताना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्री राम लाल जी की सरकार बनी तब रामलाल जी ने बड़े ठोस कदम उठाए, जिससे हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों की तरक्की हो। जो आदमी जनता पार्टी से टूट कर आए थे उनका जनता पार्टी, जनसंघ या आर० एस० एस० वालों के साथ कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, विरस द्वारा एन० जी० ओ० कर्मचारियों का आन्दोलन चलवाया गया। हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के आन्दोलन नहीं होने चाहिए, कर्मचारियों को इनमें भाग नहीं लेना चाहिए। हमारा प्रदेश आइना के बाईर के साथ लगा हुआ है। हमें देश की हिकाजत करनी है।

विपक्ष के लोगों द्वारा यह प्रावधान करवाया गया। मेरा घेराव करा कर पथराव करवाया गया, जिससे मैं एक महीने तक हास्पिटल में पड़ा रहा। घेराव करने वालों ने मेरी घड़ी और पैसे भी खोस लिए। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि ये लोग जो देश की उन्नति में रुकावट डालते हैं, उनके प्रति सरकार को खबरदार होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से एल० आई० सी० कर्मचारियों को एक्सप्लाइट करने की कोशिश की गई। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। समापति महोदय आप देखें कि एक एल० आई० सी० कर्मचारी और एक गरीब गांव के निवासी के बीच कितनी आर्थिक असमानता है। आपको स्थिति का अंदाजा स्वयं ही लग जाएगा कि आज हमारा विपक्ष किन लोगों की नुमाइंदगी कर रहा है।

समापति महोदय, आज जिस तरह से हमारी सरकार देश से गरीबी समाप्त करने के लिए कदम बढ़ा रहा है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और यहाँ पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो फिनांस बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसकी पुरजोर तारीफ़ करता हूँ और यह सही है कि इससे अच्छा बिल हो नहीं सकता।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : आदरणीय चैयरमैन साहब, आज जिस बजट पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं यह बजट गरीबों का बजट है। यह बजट गरीबों के लिए बहुत अच्छा है। चैयरमैन साहब, हिन्दुस्तान कोई टुकड़ा नहीं है, बल्कि 65 करोड़ आबादी का नाम है और इस में 90 प्रतिशत लोग गरीब हैं। सिर्फ़ हरिजन ही गरीब नहीं हैं, बाकी लोग भी गरीब हैं। हमारा बजट ऐसा होना चाहिए कि वे जो 90 फीसदी गरीब लोग हैं, जिस में शोड्यूल कास्ट और शीड्यूल ट्राइव्स भी शामिल हैं, उन सब की बेहतरी मिल सके। बजट का यह आदर्श होना चाहिए।

देश में एजीटेशन चल रहे हैं। किसानों का एजीटेशन चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एजीटेशन पिछली सरकार की देन है। पिछली सरकार ने रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करने के लिए एजीटेशन शुरू करवाया था। उस का नतीजा यह है कि सारे देश में ये शुरू हो गये हैं। जब देश का बटवारा हुआ था तो हमारी आबादी, सारे देश की आबादी 34 करोड़ थी जिस में से नौ करोड़ मुसलमान और 6 करोड़ हरिजन थे अगर डा० ब्रम्बेडकर की बात को तब मान लिया गया होता तो इसका मकलब यह होता कि पंद्रह करोड़ यानी आधे पर लाइन लग सकती थी। अब हालत यह है कि लैंड रिफार्म भी नहीं हुए हैं जैसे होने चाहिये थे। नतीजा यह है गरीब हरिजनों को जमीन भी नहीं मिल सकी है। जो थोड़ी बहुत जमीन मिली भी है वह पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की वजह से ही मिली है और हम लोगों ने कोशिश कर के ली है। राज्यों में कोई देने वाला नहीं था। पांच एकड़ कहा जाता है कि उनके पास रहनी चाहिये। देहात में जिस के पास जमीन नहीं है उसकी कुछ इज्जत नहीं। गरीब आदमी को वहाँ पर, हरिजन को वहाँ पर वोट भी डालने नहीं दिया जाता है। देवी लाल जी ने वोट डालने नहीं दिया, चौ० चरण सिंह ने डालने नहीं दिया। 35 साल से कांग्रेस की वोट डाल रहे हैं। ढाई साल हकूमत उनके हाथ में आ गई। अब आगे तो आने वाली नहीं है। वहाँ पर गरीब आदमी में इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वह इंडिपेंडेंटली वोट डाल सके। ढाई साल भी गलती से इनके हाथ में हकूमत आ गई। अब इनकी हकूमत होने वाली नहीं है। जनता जान गई है कि कांग्रेस आई के सिवा कोई उसका भला नहीं कर सकता है। पहले वे समझते थे कि सी पी आई और सी पी एम वाले बड़े तकड़े आदमी है। उन को हरा करके मैं आया हूँ लेकिन अब उन में भी जान नहीं है। जब उनको ताकत मिल गई थी तब लोगों को पता लग गया कि वे

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

सोम प्राप्रेसिब नहीं है। सब ने मिल कर बेड़ा डुबो दिया था। सी पी आई और सी पी एम वाले भी कहते थे कि हम सब को जमीन देवे। बहुत जोरदार बातें करते थे, सुन्दर बातें करते थे। लोगों को आशा थी कि वे इनके राज में जमीन पाएंगे लेकिन उनको निराशा ही हाथ लगी। उनको पता लग गया कि इन में भी बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं और जमीन कोई छोड़ता नहीं है। गरीब जो जमीन पर काम करता है उसको कुछ नहीं मिलता है।

भापको बुरा न लगे तो में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस आई में भी क्या हो रहा है। फुल फ्लैज्ड हमारे दो तीन मिनिस्टर हुआ करते थे और कोई काम होता तो हम उनके पास चले जाते थे। अब एक भी नहीं है। हमारे दो तीन आदमी होने चाहिये। गरीब हरिजनों से मिल कर यह सरकार बनी है गरीब लोगों के बल पर चाहे वे राजपूत हों, ब्राह्मण हो, क्षत्रिय, हों उनके बोटों से यह सरकार बनी है। जब सरकार बन जाती है तो बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हकूमत करने के लिए भागे आ जाते हैं। यह क्या तमाशा है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चलने वाला है सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी कैसे आएगी? जो कुछ आप कर रहे हैं उनके लिए मैं आपकी तारीफ करता हूँ मुझे कोई शक नहीं है और कोई और सत्ता में कांग्रेस आई के सिवाय आ भी नहीं सकता है। सी पी आई और सी पी एम तक के साथ जनता नहीं है। जमींदार जो उसको बोट डालने नहीं देता है उसके साथ गरीब आदमी नहीं जाएगा। लेकिन अपने घर को हमें ठीक करना चाहिये। घर ठीक है तो बाहर भी ठीक रहेगा। घर में कुछ नहीं तो बाहर भी कुछ नहीं।

गुजरात में क्या हो रहा है। मार मार कर इन लोगों को हलाक किया जा रहा है। हरियाणा में भी रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ एजीटेशन की तैयारियां हो रही हैं। अगर

ये एजीटेशन कर सकते हैं तो क्या हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर पार्टिशन के वक्त हम अलग हो जाते तो ये कहाँ जाते। बा० भन्बेदकर ने कहा था :

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

तब हमने उनको कहा था कि जाओ, हम तुम्हारे साथ नहीं है, कांग्रेस के साथ, महात्मा गांधी के साथ है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि भापको हिन्दुस्तान मिला और हम भापके साथ आए। अब क्या दो-दो मरले हम मांगते फिरेंगे? भापको सोचना होगा इसके बारे में। मैं तो इस में विश्वास करता हूँ

I prefer to be cheated by others than to cheat others.

जो धोखा देता है वह खुद धोखा खाएगा

Evil takes its natural course

आज गरीबों का एक्सप्लायटेशन दूर नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिये यह निहायत जरूरी है कि यहाँ तीन फुल फ्लैज्ड हरिजन मिनिस्टर होने चाहिये क्योंकि हम सेफ नहीं है।

बजट की हम भी तारीफ करते हैं, बड़ा शानदार है। लेकिन इससे हमें क्या फायदा? गरीब का तो काम होना चाहिये। थोड़ी बहुत जमीन हमें पंडित नेहरू के समय मिली थी, बरना कोई देता नहीं था। आज फिर वही हालत है। जो बड़े जमींदार हैं वह कभी बोट नहीं डालते, लेकिन वही सरकार में बैठे हैं। कहीं देखा है आपने बड़े जमींदार को बोट डालते? कभी नहीं। जब लैंड रिफार्म करना नहीं था तो क्यों नाम लिया। आज हमें काश्त करने के लिये जमीन नहीं मिलती है। क्योंकि जमीन के भूताल्लिक जो कानून बना है उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा। इसलिये गरीब आदमी आपकी तारीफ ही करेगा। हमें अपोजीशन का कोई डर नहीं है। क्योंकि मैं हमेशा जीतता रहा हूँ शान से। 1945 से मैं कभी नहीं हारा। हमको जनसंघ का

नाम ही नहीं लेना है, इसके नजदीक ही नहीं जाना है। सारे गरीब हरिजन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ हैं। जनसंघ को हमने देख लिया, सी०पी०आई० और सी०पी०एम० को भी देख लिया। ऐसा अपोजीशन हो जैसा कि इस समय है तो सुखाड़िया साहब मजे लेते रहो। फिर भी आपको हमारे लिये कुछ डट कर करना चाहिये आप घर को तगड़ा करें, गरीब भ्रादमी को आगे लायें, आपका कोई कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकता। अभी हरिजनों के पास न जमीन, न मकान, न दुकान, न सामान परन्तु खाली भारत माता जिन्दाबाद। क्या ऐसे काम चलेगा? आपको सब मालूम है किस तरह से हमें चलना है। और सजेचन क्या दूँ। आपकी रेलवे ज्यादा मजबूत होनी चाहिये ताकि पेट्रोल भी बच जाय। आपको डिफेंस को मजबूत करना चाहिये, और गरीबों को मजबूत करना चाहिये। क्योंकि बाकी पार्टी वाले जुबानी जमा खर्च करते हैं, कोई गरीबों का हामी नहीं है।

रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ बड़ा उधम मचाया हुआ है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर दे क्या। जब आपने सूबे बनाये हुए हैं तो किसलिये बनाये हुए हैं। इसलिये कि इंडिपेंडेंटली लोगों की तरक्की करें। हमें भी दो, 4, 5 सूबे अलग हम लिखकर देते हैं कि हमेशा इन्दिरा जी के साथ रहेंगे। हमें भी मोका दो तो हम भी कुछ कर के दिखा सकें।

उनकी बात यह है कि यह गन्ना किस का है? यह गन्ना हमारे साथियों का है। गन्ना तोड़ दो, तो जाट मारता है। इनको चाहिये कि जो भी आपके पास है, मसलन गैस है, उसकी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशनशिय क्यो नहीं देते? यह जो कुछ इनके हाथ में है वह देना चाहिये। जहाँ जहाँ भी जो कुछ बन सके, डटकर इनके हाथ में देना चाहिये क्योंकि ये लोग शुरु से इन्दिरा जी के साथ रहे हैं। मैं भी कहूँ कि इन्दिरा जी को छोड़ दो तो नहीं छोड़ सकते। यह साथ

रहेंगे उन्हीं के साथ। जवाहरलाल जी, महात्मा गांधी के साथ रहे हैं। हरिजनों ने डा० अम्बेडकर की नहीं मानी तो किसी की नहीं मान सकते।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूँगा कि जो बजट है, यह बड़ा शानदार है और मैं बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी (मुरैना) :
सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने 1981-82 का जो बजट सदन में पेश किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारी इन्दिरा जी की सरकार को बने हुए 15 महीने होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं इस सदन में बार बार और प्रतिदिन यह सुनता रहा हूँ विरोधियों की ओर से कि हरिजनों पर आये दिन अत्याचार होते जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय विरोधियों से और खासकर हमारे जो हरिजनों के लीडर बा० जगजीवन राम जी बनते हैं, उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप की जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, आप उस में उप-प्रधान मंत्री थे, बेलछी में जब 14 हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाया गया, तो क्या आप देखने गये?

इस में दो राय नहीं हैं, विरोधी रोजाना इस बात को चिल्लाते रहें, चाहे वह कुछ भी करते रहें, लेकिन आज इंदिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जो कुछ किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कोई भी दूसरी पार्टी और देश का दूसरा नेता नहीं कर सकता है।

जब बेलछी में 14 हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाया गया, तो इंदिरा जी वहाँ गईं और उन्होंने ने वहाँ हरिजनों के आंसुओं को पूँछा। हमारे विरोधी यह कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी हाथी पर बैठ कर गईं। तुम्हारे पास हैलीकोप्टर थे, हवाई जहाज थे, आप क्यो नहीं गये?

[श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी]

मैं बड़े दृढ़ विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्भाग्य से जो जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी और सदन में आ कर जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने यहां कसम खाई कि हम इंदिरा जी को नहीं रहने देंगे, इंदिरा जी को निकाल देंगे इसके अलावा उन्होंने देश के हित के लिये और गरीबों व हरिजनों आदिवासियों के लिये कोई कार्य नहीं किया। हमारे देश की नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, दोबारा जीत कर यहां आईं। विरोधी दलों को शर्म करनी चाहिए कि उन्होंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को पालियामेंट से निष्कासित किया। विरोधी सदस्य सदन में रोजाना ऐसी बातें कह कर जनता को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते। मामनीय चौधरी चरण सिंह कहते हैं कि मैं किसानों का नेता हूँ। पंद्रह दिन पहले देश के किसानों ने दिल्ली में आ कर यह बता दिया है कि हम इन्दिरा जी के साथ हैं। इस के बावजूद विरोधी लोग यह आरोप लगाते हैं कि कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों, चीफ मिनिस्ट्रों और संसद-सदस्यों ने गाड़ियां भर भर कर श्रीमती गांधी के समर्थन में लोगों को दिल्ली पहुंचाया।

मैं मुरैना भिंड से चुन कर आया हूँ, जहां हमेशा डाकू समस्या रही है। मैं ने एक पब्लिक मीटिंग में किसान भाइयों से कहा कि हमारे पास उन्हें देने के लिये किराया नहीं है, हमारे पास उन के लिए खाना नहीं है, उन्हें दिल्ली में ठहरने के लिये जगह नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन इस के बावजूद मेरे क्षेत्र से किसानों की 64 बसें भर कर आईं, जब कि मैं ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहा था कि हम किराये के लिए पैसा नहीं देंगे, हमारे पास खाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, दिल्ली में इतनी भीड़ होगी कि उन लोगों को पानी तक नहीं मिलेगा। मुझे बस में जगह नहीं मिली, इसलिए मैं ट्रेन में आया।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने देश में बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू किया है। मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं हरिजन हूँ और मैं

गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं राजस्व कमेटी का सदस्य भी रहा हूँ। चूक मैंने ज्यादा नजदीक से देखा है, इसलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हरिजन-आदिवासियों को बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से जितना लाभ हो सकता है, उतना कोई दूसरी सरकार या नेता नहीं दे सकते हैं।

मैं रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो गाड़ियां चल रही हैं चाहे वह झेलम एक्सप्रेस हो, पंजाब मेल हो, या छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस हो, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में उनमें से एक भी गाड़ी टाइम पर नहीं चल रही है। गाड़ियों के लेट चलने का क्या कारण है? उदाहरण के लिए मैं सुबह 5 बजे मुरैना से गाड़ी में चला और दिल्ली में 3 बजे पहुंचा, जबकि दिल्ली से मुरैना और मुरैना से दिल्ली ट्रेन चार घंटों में आ जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि संबंधित अधिकारियों को निदेश दिया जाये कि गाड़ियां टाइम पर चलें।

मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय श्री अर्जुन सिंह, ने घोषणा की थी कि मुरैना भिंड में किसानों को पूरा पानी दिया जायेगा। मैं चार दिन पूर्व मुरैना से आया था। वहां लाखों एकड़ जमीन बिना पानी के नष्ट हो रही है। हमारे विरोधी इस बात को तूल दे कर आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं।

18 hrs.

मैं सिंचाई मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि मुरैना, भिंड क अन्दर जो फसल पकने जा रही है उस को कम से कम एक बार पानी दिया जाय जिस से किसानों को राहत मिल सके।

एक मांग मैं गृह मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है जो जाता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, उस जनता सरकार में जो पुलिस यूनियन बनी है वह सारे

देश में खतरनाक सिद्ध हुई है। कई डी बाई एस पी, एस पी और आई जी से मेरी बात हुई, उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो पुलिस की यूनियन बनी है इस से बहुत नुकसान प्रशासन को हो रहा है। अगर कांस्टेबल हमारा सम्मान नहीं करेगा तो प्रशासन कैसे चलेगा। इस के लिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक ही निवेदन करूंगा कि सारे देश में जो पुलिस यूनियन है इस को समाप्त किया जाये जिस से प्रशासन सुचारु रूप से चल सके।

मुरैना भिड़ में सब से ज्यादा डाकू समस्या रही है, लेकिन हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी बघाई की पात्र हैं कि एमजेंसी के समय में जब सेठी जी मुख्य मंत्री थे,

उस समय उन्होंने मेरे क्षेत्र में 500 डाकूओं को सरेंडर कराया था। लेकिन आज फिर से पुलिस की अकर्मण्यता से वहां डाकू पैदा हो रहे हैं। आप से भी मेरा यह निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्री जी को आप यह कहें कि पुलिस पर नजर रखें और पुलिस हमारे देश में सही ढंग से काम करे। तभी हमारे देश का प्रशासन सही रूप से चल पाएगा।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 11, 1981/Phalguna 20, 1902 (Saka).