

14.52 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1982-83—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will continue the General Discussion on the Budget. I call Shri Rajiv Gandhi to make his maiden speech.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I first compliment the Finance Minister on his very professional approach to the Budget? He could have made a gimmicky budget and got cheap popularity. But he has not taken that approach. He has reduced the deficit from Rs. 1,700 crores to Rs. 1,365 crores. Within this reduction he could very easily have made concessions of 100 or 80 crores and got himself cheers. But the aim was not for short term gains and short-sightedness but for long term gains and for a better Government management.

There were suggestions about expenditure taxes. One of the strongest economies in the world is trying to experiment with this and as everybody is aware, they are having very serious problems. I think it is wise that we have not paid much heed to such suggestions. I would like to quote from a former Finance Minister's speech, delivered in 1979 (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Charan Singh!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think it had been supported by a lot of our friends on my right. I quote:

"An expanding investment programme needs an increasing volume of resources. The resource mobilisation does not seem to match requirements. Government finds that there is a tendency on the part of various sectors of the economy to look upon tax concessions as the only way of improving their sagging fortunes. It must be realised that if the resources needed for development are to be raised without inflation, there will have to be a greater readiness

on the part of the people who can bear further taxation to shoulder additional burdens."

Now, this . . . (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The youngest man quoting the oldest!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Not the youngest. When our friends criticise the taxation they should remember what they stated a few years ago. Principles do not change with the change in the side of the House you are sitting on. When we look at a Budget, the thing to see is revenue and expenditure. It is not a balancing of accounts. It is the basis for social change. When critics look at Budgets the first thing they criticise is the Revenue side. It is very natural. That is what affects everybody. But what is much more important about Budget is the Expenditure side. We have to see where the money is going. In this year's Budget an additional amount of Rs. 500 crores has gone to Defence. Mr. Venkataraman was in charge of this portfolio till a few months ago and before he asked for this additional Rs. 500 crores he must have fully thought about it and only because he really needed that amount, he must have asked for it. This is approximately equal to the resources that the Finance Minister proposes to raise. We all know the international situation around us in the sub-continent, in the Indian Ocean and I think it would be wrong to grudge this amount for defence.

The other major outlay is for planning, increased by 27.6 per cent, which really reiterates the Government's faith in planning and the Government's policy that it will carry on following the ideologies and policies laid down by Pandit Nehru and in the earlier years of our independence, which have seen us through and made us a strong nation in a short time of 34 years. The Finance Minister has looked neither at temporary market disruptions, not at financial stringencies,

but has seen the long-term perspective and given direction to the economy. The plan will create capacity for growth in crucial sectors. It will be an instrument for achieving our goals. It will accelerate our growth. It will equalise distribution and provide benefits to the maximum number possible. The pressure to cut the allocations for the plan must have been very great, but I am very glad that the Finance Minister has not succumbed to this and has looked to the future of the development of the country and in fact increased the allocations for the plan.

Very close to the plan and in fact highlighting the core parts of the plan is the 20 point programme put forward by the Prime Minister. The 20 point programme is really balanced for socio-economic change and for the upliftment of the poor. The 20 points programme tries to achieve a balance growth in our country, to try and see that the poor are uplifted. And, with the guarantee from the Finance Minister that there will be no shortages for any of the schemes under the plan. I am sure we will be able to make fast progress. The important thing with something like the 20 points programme is that we must not get tied up with paper work and financial numbers and say that we have done so much work. The work has to be done at the grassroot level. The work has to be done at the physical level of the people.

We need a lot of work to be done in the energy sector. The Finance Minister has given Rs. 92.99 crores in the central plan for electricity generation. I am told that every rupee that you invest in energy repays itself six times in production. I am sure when this Rs. 92.99 crores starts paying back, it will give a very substantial boost to our economy. Unfortunately, the generation of the existing plants is not so good. If some more finances could be diverted to improving our existing plants, we might be able to

get faster returns on the same investment. The generation is at about 46 per cent these days. During the previous term of this Government, it was as high as 57 per cent. Unfortunately in between it dropped. It is coming back, but there is need for more work here. We have also to see that the transmission losses are cut down and we should try and establish a national grid, so that all the energy that is produced is better utilised.

Similarly for coal outlay we have an increase of 52 per cent. Mines must be modernised and the energy output from the mines must be measured. We are today measuring the tonnage that is coming out and with that, we are bringing out a lot of rubble and shale. We should try to have a scale which will measure the calorific value that is coming out, so that more coal comes up, and when it gets to our power plant we get more energy instead of damaged boilers.

15 hrs.

We are carrying coal by rail. We are carrying it by road. We are wasting a lot of petroleum fuel in carrying coal. The cheapest way of transporting coal over long distances, I am told, is through slurry pipelines. If we invest in these slurry pipelines, it will offload our railways and trucks substantially and give additional capacity for cargo. It would offload the road transport, so that more cargo space is available. It is required. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this.

We have had a 55 per cent increase in our crude output. Our scientists and engineers are to be congratulated for this and with a 90 per cent increase in the outlay for petroleum, I am sure they will make even more dramatic progress this year. Our import bill for petroleum has come down from Rs. 54.17 crores to an estimated Rs. 4500 crores. In a few years, I hope we will be in a position to export crude.

We have done a lot of work in existing types of energy, but a lot more

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work is required to be done in renewable and newer sources of energy. There are many type solar, wind tidal geothermal, etc. But although we have various organisations doing research, not enough has come down to the people; Not enough is available for general use. We have had some tax concessions in this sector, but I think many more incentives are needed, so that this department can really be vitalised.

Our strongest supporter is our farmer—not our party's but I mean the country's.

AN HON. MEMBER: Party's also.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Of course; that is why we are sitting on this side. In spite of difficulties and lot of troubles he has not let us down. When we become independent, all the major countries said that it was not possible for us to feed ourselves from small farms. The east and the west, both, said that large farms are required. But our farmer has shown them otherwise. Where he has a will, he can do it. We must thank him and we must also assist him with water, with energy and most of all, with fertilizers. Unfortunately the prices of fertilisers are rising. But with our own crude coming out. I hope we will be able to reduce the prices of fertilisers and help him to produce even more. One of his biggest requirement is irrigation. We have about 61.32 million hectares, but unfortunately due to non-availability of proper infrastructure, command areas, development of distributaries, of field canals, etc., only about 57.21 million hectares have been utilised. This is something we must look into with more seriousness. In the next three years, we may have approximately three million hectares per year coming. If the command area cannot be developed, this will be a complete waste of a developed asset. The technology required is not very critical. It is all available with us. What is required is better management and better field work.

The rural sector has 83 per cent of our population. We have had many programmes for them—rural development programme, national rural employment programme, rural water supply scheme, houses for the rural landless, and rural electrification. But again, like in the energy sector, it is a question of implementation. Implementation has to be done at the lowest level. It must get down to our people.

Statutory wages must be enforced. They must be enforced so that they can get into the hands of the workers and not into the hands of the contractors.

The public sector has taken a very central position in the Budget. It contributed 33.2 per cent this is more than last year's contribution which was only 26.8 per cent. It is an improvement. But there is scope for a lot of improvement. 88 units are making a profit of about Rs. 394 crores while 79 units are losing about Rs. 345 crores. We are only getting a net total of Rs. 48.5 crores on an investment of Rs. 19,652 crores. This is too little. We must try and improve on this 9.31 per cent profitability. We have had a substantial improvement over the last year—from 5 per cent to 9.31 per cent. But again, the utilisation is not adequate. The capacity utilisation in the heavy industry is about 40 per cent and in some fertiliser plants it is as low as 10 to 15 per cent. All these vast factories are made of public money. Public money is our money. It is not to be frittered away. It is not to be wasted. It is to be looked after as carefully as any other money. We must have more efficient management. And our managers must also be made accountable when they do not deliver the goods. If only our public sector gives a better performance and produce more, many of our budgetary problems would be solved.

Every year, we get a lot of complaints from the corporate sector.

They want education in taxes and all sorts of facilities. But this year the Finance Minister has given them a production bonus in excise on 38 items. But this will be available only if they produce. I think, it is a very good scheme. We must give more incentives on production. We must increase our output.

Import duty protection has been given to domestic production. This is a very positive step. It is the first step in changing over from quotas and controls to tariffs. I feel, this can be taken further and more industries can be covered in a similar manner. Imports can be liberalised, while protecting production, and earning more revenue.

Cement has posed a lot of problems in the last few days.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The understatement of the year.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: With the new tax system, the consumers might actually have to pay less for cement. Everybody knows that the market rate was very high. Under the new system, although there is some extra taxation, it should still come under the old market rate.

AN HON. MEMBER: How?

SHRI MADAVRAO SCINIDA (Guna): Don't interrupt maiden speeches.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let interrupt.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is only saying, in cement we trust.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Round his ankles. The selective excise duties will mop up the black money; it will correct the price distortion which were existing under the old system, and it is very unlikely to add to the inflationary pressures.

There has been no real increase in the corporate taxation. But substantial bonuses have been given higher production. I hope this will pay dividends in the years to come and help increase the productivity in this Year of Productivity.

The technical manpower at our disposal, in India and Indians outside India, is one of the largest in the world. We have made substantial progress in these 34 Years to achieve this. It is something for which I think our educational planners should be congratulated. But many of them are not in India. We must try to usher in conditions which will tempt them, which will induce them, to come back. We have to give more incentives for self-employment so that they can come back and help boost the economy of our country.

We have all given election promises to our constituencies. Our friends in the position and ourselves, we may be differentiating in ideologies, sometimes sharply differing in ideologies, but on the economic goals, on the economy upliftment of our constituents, I do not think we really differ. I would like the opposition and us to work together to uplift our economy and to take our country forward.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir... (Interruptions) Let the exodus be over, before I begin. It will not be out of place, though I belong to this side of the House, if I would like to congratulate Shri Gandhi. [Not that I agree with most of what he said, but much of what he said was non-controversial.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Even though you do not agree with him?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: At least I congratulate him for his manner of presentation, which was serious, which has not always been like that in the past with many people on that side.

Last year I had dubbed here Shri Venkatraman's budget as a gambler's

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budget, because he was gambling, particularly on his expectations from the Bearer Bonds, to see him tide over his difficulties. Ultimately, last year and this year together, those bearer bonds fetched him an amount of a little under Rs. 1000 crores. But as events show, this is not adequate by any means in today's inflationary conditions to tackle the enormous deficits which are growing all the time and we have seen this year that his young successor whose job is certainly not an enviable one, has also landed himself more or less in the same soup.

MR. SPEAKER: At least you have given him the status 'young'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, young, and I say I would not call him a gambler, I think I should describe his budget as a 'grass hopper's budget'. A grass hopper, as you know, Sir, does not sit at one spot for any long time. A grasshopper jumps about, hops about from place to place. Therefore, when this Budget was presented the other day, many people considered it to be rather a sort of a neutral budget, a conventional budget, a budget from which nothing very much stands out sharply, and so on. But I should say that it is not possible for any Finance Minister at this stage to chart a new path, to break out in a new direction different from the trends and the policies which we have been following or the Government has been following for the last so many years.

Some friends on this side of the House, as far as I could make out—I was not present here unfortunately, but from the reports I read—had suggested that this year's budget proposals have been dictated by the International Monetary Fund. I will not go that far because I think it is too early to come to such a conclusion because the conditionalities of the IMF are such that they require some more time to unfold themselves and we have read today in the *Economic Times* about which the Minister will tell us—he can confirm

it or deny it—that a delegation of the Finance Ministry is being sent to the USA so as to explain to the IMF authorities that the main provisions and outlines of this budget do not violate or transgress the conditionalities on the basis of which we have got these Special Drawing Rights, the loan of Rs. 5000 crores. So, obviously it has not been dictated in that crude sense, but on the other hand, there is no doubt that the Budget very much carries the imprint of the International Monetary Fund's philosophy and its conditionalities. This *Economic Survey* which was presented to this House by the Finance Minister himself only a few days ago, after describing the features of the Sixth Plan has this to say:

“At these features are central to the adjustment programme which forms the basis of the extended arrangement with the IMF.”

So, it is not necessary for me to say, it is admitted here at page 61 of the *Economic Survey* that 'all these features of the Plan are central to the adjustment programme which forms the basis of the extended arrangement with the IMF.' There is no escape from it now. You cannot help it. The moment you try to get out of this adjustment, well, that will be the end of the IMF's facilities without which apparently this Government thinks it is not possible to carry on.

Now, Sir, what is the new thing that we see in the budget this year—'new' in the sense that it is not basically carrying forward the same line, the same policy which was there last year, the previous year? But I should say that certain convulsions are operating. One is the massive proliferation of black money. In spite of it, Mr. Gandhi has spoken just now optimistically. He is a young man, so he is optimistic, but we do not see any effective measures being taken at all to curb what was described as a parallel economy. It is a serious matter indeed for any Government to be faced with a parallel economy. So, this black

money is proliferating all the time. Secondly, the big business houses, that is, those companies which come under the MRTP Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have become economically stronger and more self-confident. Their assets have grown. I need not put these figures again. There is tremendous growth in the assets of these big companies over the last ten years. Their profits have increased. Their dividend rates have gone up. These big business houses are also pressurising the Government. Just as parallel economy is operating, the big business houses are trying to get more out of economy for themselves. They are not operating out of any altruistic motives. And then there is pressure of the growing foreign collaboration. These things added up together have, I think, produced the state of affairs where any budget which is now brought forward is bound to reflect the new emphasis on these trends i.e. the trend of so-called liberalisation. Liberalisation, previously it used to be these gentlemen—Birlas and Tatas and so on—used to go on complaining and grouching about too many restrictions, too many controls, that this is the biggest obstacle to production. But now it seems, after so many years of persuasion and pressure they have succeeded in winning over the Government of India to their philosophy completely. Previously there was some attempt in the larger social interests, in the interest of self reliance, in the interest of building a strong infrastructure of domestic production. There was some attempt at least at developing the public sector, at planning at import substitution, at various types of controls which were meant to limit the unfettered activities of these private interests. But now liberalisation in the interests of production has become one slogan of the Government. Entry into the core sector has been opened up to the large houses. This was one restriction, very basic earlier, and so called high technology areas are being opened up and going apparently to be further opened in future to the foreign companies and mainly that means to the trans-

nationals or the multi-national companies. What I am trying to make out is, it would not be correct to say that under pressure of the International Monetary Fund some new departure or some new principles have been undertaken by the Government this year as reflected in this budget. I would remind the House that in the IMF Memorandum and in the letter of the Government of India to the IMF it became amply clear that policies and trends which were being pursued by the Government in this country for some time past and which have been adumbrated in the pages of the Sixth Five Year Plan, those were approved by the IMF. It was not necessary for the IMF to say that—no, you are following a wrong line, you must change this and do this and do that. What they have said in their own memorandum is by and large the assessment team which they sent have said “by and large the Government of India is pursuing a path which is exactly what we want.” Of course, they want certain things to be emphasised more. That is a different matter. So, it would be wrong to say that upto last year the Government was proceeding on some line which has been upset and diverted by the entry of the IMF. It is not so. The IMF have rubber stamped and approved what the Government was basically doing even before this Rs. 5000 crores loan came.

Mr. Gandhi himself has also mentioned that this year the budget, of course, has spared the corporate sector entirely from the tax net. So, there is going to be fall in the revenue from direct taxes. It has given them plenty of concessions. Mr. Gandhi approves of that. He thinks this is going to lead to greater production. Time will make us wiser whether bribes and jobs given to these people in the form of concession—wealth tax, capital gains tax, depreciation, allowance, income tax on dividends, tax holiday for exports plus another additional Rs. 500 crores given as export subsidy, whether

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these things are going to produce results! Time will say. But every year this question comes up and every year we have to point out that by placating and appeasing this section, this powerful section of the private sector, the results are not going to follow.

15.25 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

Has there been some growth in production? Well, I think, here and there, there has been and there is bound to be some growth when considering the size of the outlay and so on. But in the pages of the Economic Survey itself, Sir, I have no time to quote, though I am tempted to quote so many paragraphs the Government itself admits that increase in production which has taken place, particularly in 1980-81 and 1981-82 is mainly due to three factors. One, they say, is the great improvement in the infrastructure whose performance had become very miserable at one time and special attention was paid to see that infrastructure picked up. Mr. Mukherjee has also claimed that the infrastructure has now improved very much. That is one factor.

The second factor which I am surprised to find is they admitted so many times in the Economic Survey—the remarkable improvement in labour relations. That means, there have been less strikes, less interruptions of production, the workers are working hard etc. Of course, on other occasions, all of us this side had to point out the absurdity of the situation that when there is such a better labour relations, such a decline in the number of man-days lost, strikes and all that, that was the moment you selected to reward the labour of this country with the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance and now with the threats of wage freeze and impounding of dearness allowance. This is how you reconcile the remarkable improvement in the labour relations. This is not my language. This is the language which I am quoting from the Economic

Survey. What are you offering them as reward for that?

Thirdly, the virtual abandonment of the restrictions imposed by MRTP Act and FERA, it is these things which have rather to some extent stimulated production. Now, I must say one thing before I forget about this “infrastructure”. The House should not be misled because we have been told that in the industries in the core sector including steel, there has been remarkable pick up because of the improvement in the infrastructure. I have to point out, Sir, on the 24th February the Minister of State in the Ministries of Industry and Steel and Mines, Dr. Charanjit Chanana stated in Parliament publicly that this year, that is the year ending 31st March, 1982—only a few days are remaining—about the non-fulfilment of the revised target of steel production. He is certain about non-fulfilment and he has said it is due entirely to the failure of infrastructural support. He has said that last year the target of 5.7 million tonnes was revised upward to 6.3 million tonnes on the assumption that they would get better infrastructural support. That means supply of coal, supply of power, better movement of railway wagons and so on. But he admits that now because of the failure of the infrastructural support, even the original target of 5.73 million tonnes cannot be achieved by the end of this month. And in spite of admitting his failure, the Economic Survey has predicted:

“New peak levels of production of steel.”

How do you reconcile these things? The Minister in-charge of Steel is saying something different. After so many years of production of our five public sector steel plants, certainly you cannot say there have been lot of strikes and labour troubles and so on they have not been able to achieve the original target of 5.73 million tonnes. The Minister-in-charge has said that this is mainly due to the collapse of the infrastructure which they had anticipated would be there to support them. But the economic

Survey waxes eloquent about the great achievements of infrastructure that they have brought about.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): He is confusing the whole thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That will give you a chance to clear up the confusion. The original target of 5.7 million tonnes had to be adhered to.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That we are reaching.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not according to Mr. Chanana. He has said in these few days, 20 days left, it will be impossible to do it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Anyway, I will clarify it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: About the burdens, the new imposts that have been imposed on the people and all that, I think, that has been talked about enough here. There is nothing surprising. If you are not going to impose any tax on the corporate sector and direct taxes are going to be given a go by, where is the money going to come from? Obviously, all these things have happened. There are additional levies to the tune of an amount of Rs. 533 crores which incidentally is 70 per cent more than that of Mr. R. Venkataraman's budget last year. It is not a very small amount. But it is going to be realised almost entirely by way of customs duties and excise duties. There will be a decline in the revenue from direct taxes.

Now, it has become a regular exercise of the Government. Just before the budget, this year, from December, 1981 to February, 1982, in these 3 months, a burden of Rs. 1250 crores was heaped on the people of this country through the hikes in railway freight rates, passenger fares, tele-communication tariffs, increase in posts and telegraph rates and all that. The Government of India claimed to IMF that in the first 16 months of the Sixth Plan, they have already fulfilled 92

per cent of the resources target which was there for the whole Plan period. The cumulative budgetary deficit for the entire Plan period was fixed at Rs. 5000 crores; that it should not go above that. This deficit has already been exceeded in the first three years by 40 crores. Now I understand why we were never permitted to discuss even the draft of the Sixth Plan. It is something unprecedented. I do not know if IMF wants that Parliament of India should not discuss the Plan. This is the first time that it has happened, in my 20 years of being in this House, I regret to say—Mr. Rangoo, you should not be happy about it; you used to sit with me once in that corner—that even Plan at its draft stage was never discussed in this House; the time could not be found for it.

Further, there is a rise in loans from financial institutions—to whom? We know very well—and it has gone up in 1981-82 by 24.2 per cent, the expansion of bank credit has gone up by 34.3 per cent for industry, other than the small-scale sector, it has gone up by 23.8 per cent for wholesale trade. As he knows very well, for the portfolio he was holding a little while ago, an extra credit of a substantial amount was found for the jute mills. And today, in West Bengal, 13 jute mills are lying closed, closed down by the employers. What have they done with that extra credit which was given to them to purchase raw jute? Only the Government knows, nobody else knows. But while production is growing in some sectors, on the other side, the sickness of industry is growing. He does not tell us anything about that very much except to say, in future, if the units fall sick, they will not be taken over by the Government.

The Economic Survey says on p. 2:

“An indepth analysis carried out by the Reserve Bank of India to identify the reasons for industrial sickness of large industrial units

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revealed that in the majority of such Units, about 52 per cent, internal causes like management deficiencies, diversion of funds."

a polite name for theft and embezzlement.

"Lack of clear marketing strategy and infighting among different interests, were the major causes of sickness."

So, because of this, I think, a few hundreds, 300 or 400 of large Units in this country are closed at the moment and the loss of production which is caused thereby does not seem to cause any concern to the Government at all! No tears are shed for that.

If a worker threatens to go on strike, well, he would be shown the Danda of ESMA!

But 400 big industrialists can close down their factories saying that they are sick after having embezzled the money and done infighting among their family members, nobody threatens them either inside or outside the House. So, we know in what type of society we are living in!

(Interruptions)

Another point which the IMF Memorandum is very happy about is that the Government apparently assured them that special provisions which were made so far for safeguarding the interests of the small-scale sector would be relaxed and modified and made more realistic.

I think that the small-scale sector in this country is quite an important sector. But we tend to be confused and dazzled by the glamour of these Tatas and Birlas.

In this present Budget, what has Shri Pranab Mukherjee done? I will give two examples.

60 per cent customs duty has been imposed on the import of scrap, the stainless steel scrap, raising the price by Rs. 7 per kg. and this will mean, I am told, that the survival of about 800 small Units, small furnaces and of manufacturers of utensils who use this scrap for making utensils, their very survival, is likely to be threatened. I would like to know what is the logic behind this raising of Customs duty by 60 per cent.

Then there is another question which is even more remarkable. Long ago, in 1966, the manufacture of laundry soap, washing soap, was reserved exclusively for the small-scale sector. But even today, after so many years, about 16 years, questions are asked here and replies are given. The last reply given was on 2nd December in response to one of my questions:

"Although the manufacture of laundry soap has been exclusively reserved for the small-scale sector, no ceiling has been put on the capacity of Hindustan Lever Company,"

which is the king of soaps. Hindustan Lever, apart from being a branch of world-wide multi-national Unilevers, is the king of soaps of this country, flooding the market with soaps. There is no ceiling, no restriction, on their capacity for making laundry soap and it is said here hypocritically that:

"manufacture of laundry soap is reserved exclusively for the small-scale sector."

In fact, the small-scale sector threatens to be completely throttled and wiped out by this giant, this Hindustan Lever. What is the policy of the Government? Please explain.

Then, not content with the huge inflationary effect of raising railway freights, not only railway freights, even the exemption which used to be given previously by the railways for

these surcharges on essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oils, sugar and all these things, which were exempted from the special charges, even this exemption has been withdrawn this time which means that prices of all these commodities would shoot up.

Still not content with this, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has now put an Excise duty of 66 per cent ad va orem on tyres which are used by trucks also for transporting commodities to the market. Since 1977-78, I found out that these major tyre companies have increased their prices 14 times, they have been allowed 14 times, to increase the prices of tyres, and they have increased their profits by 400 per cent. There is an institution known as the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which, I am told, is supposed to go into these things and find out whether these companies are justified in claiming such frequent increases in the prices of their products. Has any report been received from the Bureau about the manufacture of tyres which is more or less, monopolised by five or six big tyre companies: every one knows, most of them are foreign collaboration companies like Dunlop, Good Year and all these people. Again this excise duty on tyre has led within these few days to another demand. If you read the newspapers, some of the tyre manufacturers have already started saying that there will have to be another hike in the prices of tyres which means that this will add to the inflationary cost of transport of commodities. I would not like to say, but I would suggest to the Minister that he should kindly probe into the fact, into the allegation—not fact—that some high officials of the Industry Ministry are in regular collusion with these big tyre manufacturers and it is due to their recommendations that these prices are hiked all the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Since you are ringing the bell, I am getting impatient what I should say.

There is a big increase in the outlay of the Central Plan which was applauded here very loudly when it was announced. In terms of money, it is a big increase in outlay, some 27.6 per cent. But that is not enough. You have to tell us what is the pattern of this outlay. Simply increasing the quantum of outlay is not necessarily going to help the common man at all. In fact, there are tables showing on which sectors plan outlays have been increased and on which sectors plan outlays have been reduced, and if you analyse those carefully, you will find that the common man is not going to benefit at all. He will hardly benefit from any of these things. The whole thing is geared, as the Government had been moving in that direction all the time—and now the IMF has put its rubberstamp on that—for the so-called priority sectors. How are these things distributed among the priority sectors, please tell us.

We find that there is a change, a tilt, in favour of exporters. Exporters are generally big exporters, these MRTP and FERA companies and the rural rich—the rich sections in the country. This plan outlay is not going to benefit the small farmers, the poor farmers, the marginal farmers or the landless people. It will benefit to some extent the rural rich who are able to purchase tractors and do that kind of thing.

I do not want to take up more time, but I would say that this Budget is really a grass hopper's budget, trying to conceal the reality, the truth, and the truth of the matter is that this IMF staff which came here to appraise the plan—and was followed later, as you know, by the team of inspectors who have been moving about here—has appraised the plan and the general direction of the Government's policy by saying that the focus of the adjustment programme is explicitly on the structural adjustment of the economy, they refer, in so many places, to the new pragmatic industrial policy—I am quoting all this from the IMF document—further progressive liberalisation of imports, a striking change

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

in the government's policy towards the private industrial sector—it may be striking to the IMF staff, I do not know, but it is not striking to us, we have seen it going on for a long time—a liberal attitude to foreign collaboration, mobilisation of resources by raising the administered prices, greater freedom to the forces of international competition—which means less protection for domestic industries—, a clear shift in favour of exports, they have said that this is a major change against the policy of import substitution which in due course, in the long term, would lead to a change in the structure of the economy.

I should say this Budget is one more nail in the coffin of self-reliance. It is bartering away self-reliance. If you give up the policies of import substitution and modify your policies in a direction which you have yourself to condemn—just now you held the South Conference in this country, which was a very important and useful conference, I should say and I congratulate the Government of India for holding that conference, but those countries which came there, of the so-called South were telling—this is the very malady which they are complaining about all the time—that it is the developed countries, the countries where the multi-nationals and transnationals operate, who want these developing countries of the Third World to attune their policies to this goal, to give up self-reliance, to give up import-substitution, to forget the domestic market, to concentrate on export market but the export market is also blocked by them due to their own protectionism. They would not allow our exports to go there and they would flood our market with their imports. Is this not that the whole South, South Conference was talking about? Is this not the warning which President Julius Nyerere gave you last week when he came here to take an award from the Prime Minister in the Vigyan Bhavan? He is one victim of IMF in his own country—a friend

who pointed out to you, 'Beware of this IMF. Once it gets at the throat of these developing countries, this is what they try to do.'

I would say that the Budget—I do not want to analyse every line of the Budget—is only an annual reflection of the general policies which the Government is following the general economic, financial and industrial policies and so on. But I would just tell my friend because he is a good friend of mine for many years—you have now put your foot on a thorny path. You should try to think twice, thrice and four times before proceeding headlong along this path because it will have the most deleterious effects for the Indian economy and whether you like it or not, it will mean that the goals of self-reliance, of an independent economic development of import substitution which we have set before ourselves from the days of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's grand-father in the plans which he had adumbrated, all those goals will have to be gradually given up. They will be eroded.

Mr. Venkataraman had said last time and he had assured us at the time of IMF discussion that if we find that these things are going against the country's long-term interests, if, instead of strengthening the economy, they begin to weaken the economy, then we are not under any compulsion to go on taking all the instalments of this loan. We can free ourselves from this incubus if we consider it necessary. So, I should say that the Government should think ten times before they proceed along the whole of this path. But even supposing the whole of the IMF thing is written off, where will we be? Because what is the line they have been following all these years? Therefore, we find that the biggest beneficiaries are particularly those very interests who are not interested in strengthening the economy and who are more interested in their own profits. That way, Sir, this economy will face suicide and I cannot, of course, support

the Budget because there is nothing there to support it. It is only a reflection of the economic survey and the philosophy. Therefore, I cannot support it in any case and I have to oppose it and I hope that he will not just give a little bit of 2 per cent excise duty reduction here and 1 per cent of something which is all irrelevant. You can do it or not do it, it does not matter anything to me at all. The main thing is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot expect more than that from Mr. Pranab Mukherjee—from a grass-hopper.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not want him next year to be a grass-hopper also. I want him to settle down somewhere. It is better that he settles down on a firm and strong tree of self-reliance and not hop about like this in an unstable manner.

BEGUM ABIDA AHMED (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir and hon. Members, each year, the month of February brings forth great expectations and horrifying fears. It is creditable, indeed that the Hon. Finance Minister, while slaying the apparition like fears of greatly enhanced taxes and prices has provided a glow of hope of success for the forthcoming year.

It is well known that in the last two years, the Government was pre-occupied with the task of arresting further deterioration in the overall economic situation and in stabilizing and readying the economy for rapid growth and development. As the figures given in the *Economic Survey* revealed, the Government has succeeded in coming to grips with inflation and in stabilizing the economy. The time is now ripe for the launching of a crusade against poverty and under-development. It is in this background that 1982-83 has been declared as the 'productivity year' and a new 20-Point Programme has been chalked out. The opening of the core sector to large industrial houses and

the welcoming of foreign investment in the high technology sector are indicative of the Government policy of achieving rapid economic progress through increased production and productivity.

Higher production and productivity necessitate the mobilisation of resources on a larger scale. The twin objectives of larger savings and productive investment reveal a number of schemes etc. whereunder savings and investments have been made attractive to the private investor. Notable amongst them are the social security certificates and the capital investment Bonds both of which are directed towards attracting private savings, mostly from the household sector, for the purpose of public investment. Among other proposals providing for enhanced production, the formulation of the scheme of excise duty concession for increased production of specified goods is noteworthy.

The hon. Finance Minister, while making communication through post, a dearer affair, has largely allowed the common man to have a sigh of relief. In fact, several articles of common consumption such as pencils, erasers, pens, thermos flasks, water coolers, tooth brushes, spectacles, water filter, hand pumps and helmets have been exempted from the levy of Central Excise duty.

The social welfare aspect has also been adequately dealt with in the budget. Under the Excise Act, braille typewriters and vehicles used by handicapped and invalid persons have been wholly exempted from the levy of excise duty. The National Children's Fund has been placed at par with other funds of national character in so far as income-tax concessions to donors to this Fund are concerned. This proposal will encourage the inflow of more and more donations into this fund. At this juncture, it may be pointed out that the National Children's Fund was established with a

[Begam Abida Ahmed]

view to implementing programme for the welfare of children, including rehabilitation of destitute children, particularly, pre-school age children and other programmes envisaged in the national plan of action for the International Year of the Child. I hope that people take the initiative and donate generously to build up the corpus of this Fund.

Remittances from abroad go a long way in augmenting the foreign exchange reserves. In the past two years, the balance of payments position has not been good and has led to a depletion of our foreign exchange reserves. It is refreshing to note that provisions have been proposed in the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act as well as the Gift Tax Act granting concessions to remittances from non-residents to their relatives in India. I hope these concessions will be taken advantage of and a larger flow of funds from this source would result.

In my Constituency, that is, Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh there are inter-alia two important and large industrial concerns. They are: (1) Synthetic Rubber Factory belonging to Synthetic and Chemicals Ltd. and a match factory belonging to WIMCO Ltd. I have received representations from them in respect of the effect of the budget proposals on their production, sale etc. Both these factories are important in that they provide employment to thousands of workers from neighbouring villages as well as the city of Bareilly.

I shall deal first with the rubber factory. Synthetic rubber has been realized by the hon. Finance Minister as being of great importance along with other chemicals such as carbon black. Synthetic rubber, carbon black and a few other chemicals have been given favoured treatment under the Income Tax Act in respect of concessions on dividends on inter-corporative investment in companies manufacturing

these items. Moreover, under the Excise Act also the scheme of input excise duty relief is sought to be extended to, inter-alia, synthetic rubber and carbon black going into the production of tyres. While both the above proposals have been welcomed as steps towards the raising of the level of production it is suggested that the 'input excise duty relief' scheme could have also been extended to cover synthetic rubber earmarked for the footwear industry. This would satisfy the twin objectives of giving a push to the domestic synthetic rubber industry as well as enable the production of cheaper footwear such as chappals which benefit would enure to the common man.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

The hon. Finance Minister is to be congratulated for formulating the Scheme of excise duty concession for increased production of goods covered by 38 Tariff items. However, while carbon black and other chemicals are included in these 38 items, synthetic rubber which is equally, if not more important, has been excluded. It might be in the interest of nation, as synthetic rubber is an important input, to not only include it in the list of goods eligible for the said scheme of excise duty concession for increased production but also to give the indigenous synthetic industry a shot in the arm by raising import duty on imported synthetic rubber which would also enable the saving of substantial amount of foreign exchange.

As regards matches, it is to be noted that the present budget has left the excise duty structure untouched and the excise duty differentials in respect of matches produced by the mechanised sector, the middle sector and the cottage or tiny sector introduced in 1979 are also still in operation. The mechanised sector are required to pay Rs. 7.20 per gross boxes whereas the

middle and cottage sectors pay only Rs. 4.50 and Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes respectively. This large differential in the products of the three sectors. As a result it has become increasingly difficult for the mechanised sector to market its higher priced products. I am told that for this reason WIMCO has already had to lay off 1000 workers and close down its factory at Madras. The match factory at Bareilly is also facing the same problem and if these wide differentials are allowed to persist then it may also have to be closed down leading to further unemployment in the region.

Bareilly is a large and historical city. The setting up of industries like the synthetic rubber factory, match factory the camphor factory and other factories have provided a boost to the economy, as well as, provided employment opportunities for thousands. With the Government being determined to enhance production and productivity, I am confident that while existing industries would be helped and maintained, more units such as fertilizer factories and sugar factories would be set up in Bareilly. The setting up of the latter two factories would have the twin advantage of industrialisation and greater employment in the region as well as providing boost to agriculture, particularly, in respect of sugarcane.

16 hrs.

During 1981-82 the economy has shown remarkable resilience. Despite the deterioration in the balance of payments front, it has still been possible to increase agricultural and industrial production and, at the same time, to reduce and keep a check on inflation. The task ahead is to consolidate these gains. Let us all join hands and relentlessly endeavour to increase productivity and achieve rapid but sustained and equitable growth in the economy.

SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tirupattur): On the Budget for 1982-83, which has been presented by our hon. Finance Minister, I rise to make a few suggestions. As compared to all the former Finance Ministers, our present Finance Minister is the youngest in age. But he has proved that he is matured in wisdom by the intelligent Budget he has presented. He has introduced the novel Social Security Scheme under which the people in the age-group of 18 to 45 years can invest Rs. 5000/- and the personal risk is covered even during the validity period of the scheme. This amount of Rs. 5,000 is very small. I suggest that it should be raised to Rs. 10,000/-. I need not dilate how the value of rupee is getting eroded day by day and that is why I suggest a minimum amount of Rs. 10,000/- under this scheme.

The hon. Finance Minister has offered abundant incentives for augmenting production in this Year of Productivity. He has also announced the dual price policy for the cement. For all these years the middlemen were exploiting the situation for their personal aggrandisement. Now under this scheme the consumer will be able to get cement at a fixed price. I suggest that cement should not be given to cement stockists; it should be directly sold to the consumers at a fixed price. I am sure that the manufacturers also would produce more cement now.

Another regrettable feature of this Budget is that the price of postal cover has been increased from 35 paise to 50 paise and the inland letter from 25 paise to 35 paise. These postal articles are used by common people and they cannot afford to pay such enormous price for these articles. The hon. Minister should be generous enough to reduce the cost of these postal articles to the existing level. This demand becomes relevant when we find that the 5-star Hotels' tax has been abolished. The Government would be los-

ing a revenue of Rs. 6 crores. Who is staying in these 5-star hotels? Only affluent sections of our society stay the comfort of 5-star hotels. They are all incometax payers and their hotel bill is deducted for incometax purposes. What is the meaning in giving further incentive to these rich people by abolishing the hotel tax? This tax should be re-imposed and the prices of cards, covers and inland letters should be brought to the existing level. The common people who are the victims of rising prices cannot afford to buy these articles at such exorbitant rates. I request the hon. Minister to look into and do the needful.

I am sorry to point that nothing concrete has been offered to the agriculturists in the form of reduction in excise duty of fertilisers nor in the price of fertilisers. When the prices of agricultural inputs are mounting, unfortunately the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The hon. Minister of Finance should see that the agriculturists are encouraged to produce more and whatever is necessary for that purpose should be done by him. You should see, Sir, how the administrative expenditure has mounted to astronomical figures. It was Rs. 1869 crores in 1960-61 and in 1980-81 it was Rs. 22,808 crores. In twenty years' time, the expenditure has gone up by 12 times. In these circumstances, I wonder why the Expenditure Commission was abolished abruptly. Unless there is discipline the tendency to spend will be on the increase for ever. The Expenditure Commission should be reconstituted so that ways and means could be found for curbing the ever-growing administrative expenditure. Only when the administrative expenditure is curtailed, the savings can be invested in developmental projects meant for the common good. For example, the vital rail project for the economic growth of Tamil Nadu, the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin BG line was included last year in the Railway Budget. Like offering sugarcandy to hungry elephant, a sum

of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided for this project this year. The argument adduced is that there are financial constraints. If we can reduce the administrative expenditure even by Rs. 5 crores, that sum could be allotted for the important railway project meant for the economic development of Tamil Nadu. I request the hon. Minister to do the needful in this matter.

Another important issue is the investment of about Rs. 9,200 crores we have made in the public sector industrial units. The concept of public sector is being implemented so as to capture the commanding heights of economy and not be at the mercy of private sector for the industrial needs of the country. Out of 168 industrial units, during 1980-81, 74 industrial units have incurred a loss of Rs. 752 crores. This is a substantial sum. Careful attention should be paid to such heavy losses in our public sector units and steps should be initiated immediately for averting such recurring losses. This is a drain on our economy. The Government of India should ensure these public sector units become profitable and contribute to the general revenues of the country.

Here this question assumes serious significance in view of the growing unemployment in the country. According to the Economic Survey, 70 crores of people have registered themselves in the Employment Exchanges. The problem of unemployment is growing by leaps and bounds. A Committee of Experts should be constituted to suggest immediate ways and means for solving the growing unemployment in the country. If this is not solved immediately, the volcano of frustration can erupt any day in the country. Alternative job opportunities must be generated in both public sector and in private sector.

It is also relevant to point out here that unnecessary expenditure in the States should be also curtailed. For example, the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation of Tamil Nadu has con-

tracted with a West German firm for the purchase of three ships at a cost of Rs. 100 crores. The D.G. Shipping and the Shipping Development Fund Committee have pointed that this cost is 50 per cent higher than the cost of vessels available elsewhere. They have pointed that the same vessels at 50 per cent cost is available in Japan and South Korea. The Central Government cannot allow Rs. 50 crores in foreign exchange to be frittered by this Poompuhar Shipping Corporation. Two, three days back, the English newspapers in Delhi have published a news item in which this Corporation is called as the School for Scandal. The Government of India should ensure that vessels at the cheapest price are purchased from wherever they are available.

Then, I would like to point out that the incometax arrears run to about Rs. 400 crores. If endeavours are made to collect these arrears, then there will be no need to levy additional imposts for one year. Similarly, energetic efforts should be made for eradicating the wide-spread evil of tax evasion.

Our people are hoping against hope that vigorous implementation of 20-point programme would rescue them from abysmal poverty. But, unfortunately, the sums allocated in this year's budget seem to be lesser than last year's allocation. Unless the 20-point programme is implemented earnestly, 40 crores of people living below the poverty line cannot get the essential commodities at a fair price. The distribution system, which is one of the 20-point programme, should be strengthened throughout the country.

Unfortunately, the present State Government in Tamil Nadu has not executed the irrigation schemes which were approved by the Planning Commission here. The reason advanced is that they had been started by the former State Government and so they should not be completed. In many dis-

tricts of Tamil Nadu, the drought is not only recurring but in fact has become a permanent phenomenon. The Government of India should initiate steps to find out what are the districts in Tamil Nadu which are perennially under drought conditions and which are the approved irrigation schemes that have not been implemented by the present State Government of Tamil Nadu. I make this appeal because there are no representative institutions like Panchayats, Panchayat Unions or Municipalities to reflect the problems of the people in Tamil Nadu for the past 5, 6 years. I suggest that elections to these democratic institutions should be held without further delay. The Government of India should come to the rescue of the people of Tamil Nadu in this matter. The Government of India should also ensure that unnecessarily huge sums are not frittered away, that too in foreign exchange, in buying ships at fancy prices. The savings in this can be utilised for the people's welfare programmes. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the budget presented by him. It has been described by an hon. Member as the grass-hopper's budget. However, on the contrary, I find that the budget shows a determination to grapple with the economic problems of this country. It has been so framed as to achieve the main objectives of our economic policy, namely, firstly to reduce the inflationary pressures in the economy, secondly to give a boost to production and raise savings, and thirdly to narrow the yawning gap in the balance of payments. All this he had to do under certain difficulties. One, he has to raise the defence expenditure by 11 per cent in view of the uncertain international situation; two, he had to provide Rs.600 crores or more by way of interest on debts both internal and external, and three, he had to grapple with a deficit of more than Rs.2000 crores on the income side during the next year.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

The economy has responded well to the policy incentives of our Government. The industrial production is likely to increase by 8 per cent, agricultural production by 3 per cent and the gross national product is likely to register an increase of more than 4.6 per cent. This is almost the target which has been laid down in the Five-Year Plan. There has been a considerable improvement in the working of the infrastructure. The working of the infrastructure began improving in the middle of 1980-81 and this progress has been sustained during the whole of 1981-82. In the case of coal, for instance, the production increased by 11.5 per cent, and the target of 121 million tonnes is likely to be achieved by the end of this financial year. Similarly, power generation has shown an increase of 11.6 per cent during the same period, and the total tonnage of revenue earning traffic by railways has increased by 16 per cent during the first nine months of this fiscal year. This has encouraged the Finance Minister to take steps to increase the production still further in 1982-83. With this objective in view, he has provided for a steep increase in the Plan outlays in the Sixth Five Year Plan, in critical sectors, such as Energy, steel, fertilisers, etc. The Central Plan next year represents an increase of 27.6 per cent over the Plan for 1981-82.

At the present juncture of our economic history, the most crucial sector is energy sector. As regards crude, petroleum, which has been the bottleneck in our economy, the outlay has been fixed at Rs. 2045 crores, which represents an increase of 90 per cent over the current year. The outlay on coal is being increased to Rs. 877 crores, which represents an increase of 52 per cent over the current year. And in the power sector the outlay in the Central Sector will be Rs. 929 crores as against Rs. 729 crores in 1981-82. On the whole, the outlay for energy sector will be 62 per cent higher than in 1981-82. This increase more than neutralises the increase in the

cost of inputs during the last two years and makes provision for greater increase than had been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

A provision of Rs. 2173 crores has been made for irrigation and Command Areas Development as against Rs. 1830 crores in 1981-82. Irrigation is the crucial factor which leads to the adoption of improved methods of cultivation and increase in production. It is the basis of our strategy for agricultural development.

I would like to make one suggestion at this point that though we have spent a stupendous amount on this in the last 30 to 35 years, yet our methods are extremely wasteful. Our water resources are not being used with economy, as they should have been used, since it is a very scarce resource. I therefore, suggest that we undertake research in technology and try to adopt the trickle or deep method of irrigation. With this method it will be possible for us to make use of our water resources optimally and cover almost the whole area in India. With 7 to 10 inches of rainfall in Israel they have brought all their land under irrigation. So this is an area where some part of the allocation should be used for research and development.

The 20-point programme calls for intensive efforts in some areas vital for development and for the welfare of our people. The Hon. Minister has done well and has rightly provided for an increased allocation for this item of nation building activity. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that these measures are calculated to boost production in a big way.

Secondly, savings are the sinews of capital formation; and capital is the basis of modern production. Modern production is capitalistic in this sense, and not in the sense that is usually

adopted by some Members on the other side. Therefore, the Budget has given encouragement to increased savings. The concessions proposed for this purpose will benefit not only the small man, but also the middle-income people. The fairly high rate of savings in our society, which is about 22 per cent, is a source of economic strength. But the larger investments, which are contemplated in the Sixth Five Year Plan, cannot be made, unless we increase our savings still further. Critics say that our proportion of savings to the Gross Product is already very high. It is higher than what it is in most of the countries. Therefore, it is not possible to raise savings. I say it is possible to raise savings and with the inducements provided by the Hon. Finance Minister, it will not be possible to raise savings still further. We must do that. Otherwise it will not be possible to carry out the larger programme of investment during the Sixth Five Year Plan in a non-inflationary manner.

Sir, Planning is not an easy process. It is a common to say that "Planning is as difficult as rising oneself by one's own bootstraps." Unless we realise that, we cannot succeed in our Planning. The Hon. Minister has held out inducements which are bound to have that effect. Among the many inducements he has proposed, particularly welcome are the two savings instruments viz. the Social Security Certificate and the Capital Investment Bond. The former, viz. the Social Security Certificate will benefit the small man, as nothing else has done so far in our economic history. The investment will be at a higher rate of interest, coupled with a form of insurance. It is an ingenious way of making the small man save and contribute to the development of our public sector.

Our friends on the other sides have complained that the Budget will lead to accelerated inflationary pressures. Even some economists like Prof. Lakdawala have expressed concern over the possible repercussions that would result from the enhancement of com-

modity taxation. Let us take their case.

The overall burden on the community would amount to over Rs. 1300 crores, if we take into account the effects of the Railway Budget, increases in the charges made by the Telephone and Telegraph department, along with Rs. 391 crores from increases in the basic and auxiliary duties of customs, and Rs. 196 crores from excise duties. While imposing this burden, the Minister has taken care to see that they have the minimum effect on the lower income groups of the community. Not only that; he has gone further and given some concessions on articles of special interest to the poorer sections. He has left uncovered a deficit of Rs. 1365 crores, which is substantially lower than the Rs. 1700 crores deficit of the current year.

These factors, viz. the total increases in taxation and payment for services of telegraph and telephone, and the Railways, and the leaving the deficit of Rs. 1365 crores uncovered, will, it is contended, trigger off inflationary pressures. May I point out that it is possible to meet these inflationary pressures, by rising productivity? This is the prime object of this Budget, and of our economic policy this year. Increases in production and productivity can neutralize these forces to a large extent. To say that they would not, argues your pessimism, and not optimism.

Secondly, our monetary and credit policy has shown its efficacy in restraining aggregate demand. This is a powerful factor, and will continue to operate during the coming year. Thirdly, a point which has not been made by Members on the other side is that we have been suffering from a large deficit in balance of payments. It is larger enough to make us uneasy. It will continue next year. Even if we meet it temporarily, there will be a loss of foreign exchange reserves; and this means there will be a reduction in the amount of money—which will have a

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deflationary effect. A fall in the foreign exchange reserves will mean a reduction in the amount of money in the country, and it is bound to have a highly deflationary effect on the price level. If you consider the factors on both the sides, it is reasonable to conclude that the fears of inflation are unfounded, and that the price level will remain steady, with a small fluctuation on either side.

There is another basic feature of this Budget, viz. that it makes a serious effort to meet the yawning gap in the balance of payments. This has been increasing during the last three years, and as a result, we are in a serious predicament. The import bill for oil and oil products alone eats up 80 per cent of the value of our exports. The deficit in the balance of payments last year was more than Rs. 5,000 crores. It is likely to be of the same order of magnitude during the next year.

The Budget contains a number of welcome measures to boost our exports such as tax relief to exporters whose export earnings for any year exceed those of the previous year by more than 10 per cent; exemption of 25 per cent on the income of construction contractors from foreign business. These and other provisions will certainly help in increasing our foreign exchange earnings. A number of measures have also been taken to attract larger remittances from non-resident Indians and foreign nationals of Indian origin. These remittances have been of great help to us during the recent years. It is natural for any country under the circumstances to take steps to bridge the gap in the balance of payment and that is what we have been doing—for instance, import substitution encouragement to exporters and expanding the production of commodities like steel and fertiliser, which we have to import on a large scale. We are taking those steps to bridge this gap, but when we do it, members on the

other side accuse us that our budget is framed under the influence of the I.M.F. This policy which we have been following has been there for the last not three or four years but five to six years. We want to make our trade balance viable; we want to set that there is an equilibrium in the balance of payment, that is between export and import. Whatever the suggestions of the I.M.F. are, the object of our policy will be to bridge the gap between exports and imports; that is to increase our export and reduce our import, as far as possible so that there is an equilibrium or balance between the two sides of the account; and that is what is called the structural change in the economy.

Mr. Gupta referred to some suggestions made by the I.M.F. Whatever they are, the object is to achieve this objective. We will continue to follow the policy which has been valid and which was helpful to us during the past years.

The hon. Finance Minister has made a small increase in the direct taxation leaving the whole basic structure intact. I am of the view that the rate of direct taxation could be lower but the enforcement should be strict. It is in this field that our performance has been poor, if not miserable; and as a result black money has increased by leaps and bounds and our Government is unable to control the economy and its functioning the Budget says that the pernicious growth of blackmoney in the economy has been a major source of concern to the Government and the Parliament; and that "our commitment to eradicate all economic offences is firm and uncompromising". These are brave words. I hope and pray that they will be matched with suitable action. With these words, I support the budget.

श्री जयपाल सिंह करम (झांझना) :
माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त

मंत्रों जो ने इस सरकार का इस साल का जो बजट पेश किया है, उसके बारे में चर्चा करते हुए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूँ नगर में एक जनवरी को रात के 12 बजे हो रहे एक विशाल राष्ट्रीय पैमाने के कवि-सम्मेलन का जिक्र करना चाहूँगा। वहाँ पर हमारे राज्य के कई मंत्री मौजूद थे। वहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर के कवियों ने देश की कुछ समस्याओं के बारे में भी कुछ बातें कहीं जो कि हमारे बजट से बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध रखती हैं।

श्री निर्भम हाथरसी हमारे देश के माने हुये जन-कवि हैं, उन्होंने एक कविता पढ़ी थी :-

इंदिरा मैया रोटी दे,
छोटी दे या मोटी दे।
भूखे नंगे पेटों को,
रोटी दे, रोटी दे।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर इसको वर्दाशत नहीं कर पाये और उन्होंने फौरन बहुत से लोगों के साथ जाकर उन कवियों की पिटाई की कि तुमने रोटी कैसे मांगी, और आज राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उसका विरोध हो रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह सही नहीं है।

श्री जयनारसिंह कश्यप: अगर कोई इसको गलत साबित कर दे, तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हूँ, और अगर मेरी बात सही साबित हो, तो माननीय सदस्य इस्तीफा दे दें।

वही बात इस बजट में है। यह सरकार देश को जनता को मार रही है। मन्त्री महोदय ने देश के जन-साधारण की समस्याओं की ओर आंख मीच कर इस बजट को तैयार किया

है। देश के 75 फीसदी लोगों से इस बजट का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस देश के मेहनत और मजदूरी करने वालों, करोड़ों पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों खेतहर मजदूरों, किसानों और दस्तकारों के लिये इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय ने सीमा शुल्क, उत्पादन-शुल्क और इनकम टैक्स की दरों में जो थोड़ी रियायत दी है, वह केवल चन्द लोगों का मुनाफा बनेगी, उनके पेट में जायेगी, उनकी तिजोरियों में जायेगी। जन-साधारण को इस बजट से कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है।

इस सरकार के तीन बजट पेश हो चुके हैं। इस सरकार ने जो अनुमान लगाये हैं, वे सारे के सारे झूठे साबित हुये हैं। इसका अन्दाजा था कि इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना में, पांच सालों में, बजट का घाटा 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का रहेगा, लेकिन अभी तीसरा बजट आया है और घाटा 5,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो गया है। यह कैसा अनुमान है? जिस अनुमान के आधार पर यह सरकार इस देश की योजनाएं बना रही है और जिस ढंग से वह देश की समस्याओं का, विशेषरूप से आर्थिक समस्याओं का, समाधान करना चाहती है, उसमें उसने मंहगाई के बारे में कुछ नहीं सोचा है। मंहगाई और बेरोजगारी इस देश के बहुत गंभीर सवाल बन गये हैं और यदि सरकार उन्हें हल नहीं कर पायी, तो देश के सामने एक बहुत बड़ा संकट आने वाला है।

हम इस सदन में इस चारदीवारी के बीच में, भले ही सोच लें कि देश में कोई संकट नहीं है, लेकिन जा कर लोगों की हालत को देखिये। जिन लोगों की तनख्वाह और वेतन निश्चित हैं, पिछले दो सालों में उनकी आमदनी केवल 45 फीसदी रह गई है। मूल्य इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं कि हर व्यक्ति का घर का बजट अस्त-व्यस्त

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

हो गया है। आप पुछिये सरकारी कर्मचारियों से, कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोगों से। कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है, जिसका मूल्य न बढ़ा हो। सुबह से शुरू कीजिये, तो अखबारों और पत्रिकाओं की कीमतों को देखिये। उसके बाद घी, तेल, अनाज, चीनी से ले कर स्टील, सीमेंट तक, स्कूल-कालेजों की पुस्तकें आदि सब चीजें महंगी होती जा रही हैं और सरकार इस महंगाई को नियंत्रित नहीं कर पा रही है।

इसका अंजाम यह हो रहा है कि किसान को मूल्य कम मिल रहे हैं और मिल-मालिक तथा बड़े व्यापारियों को ज्यादा पैसा मिल रहा है। इन मुद्रा-स्फोति का, इन बढ़ी हुई कीमतों का पूरा फायदा चन्द लोगों की जेबों में जा कर काले धन के रूप में बढ़ रहा है। काले धन को रोकने के लिये इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब तक सरकार काले धन पर अंकुश नहीं लगायेगी, उस समय तक इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था, आर्थिक और औद्योगिक नीतियों पर भी उसका अंकुश नहीं रह सकता। एक प्रभावशाली आर्थिक नीति, औद्योगिक नीति और बजट के अनुमानों में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि काले धन को रोकने के लिये मजबूती से कदम उठाये जायें। आप पता नहीं कौन सी बहक में जा रहे हैं? आप विदेशी ताकतों की वजह से आयात बढ़ायेंगे। निर्यात आप कितना भी करिये लेकिन जब तक उसकी कीमत कम नहीं होगी तब तक निर्यात में कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप जो चीजें विदेशों को निर्यात कर रहे हैं उसकी उत्पादन लागत आप घटा नहीं पा रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में जो

हमारा सामान बाहर जायेगा उस पर लागत ज्यादा लगेगी, उसका मूल्य कम मिलेगा। आप विदेश व्यापार के बैलेंस को ठीक करने के लिये भले ही ऐसा करें लेकिन उससे देश की आर्थिक हालत ठीक होने वाली नहीं है।

इस देश की आर्थिक हालत को ठीक करने के लिए हम लोग जो बातें कहते हैं वह आपको पसन्द नहीं आती हैं। आप देख रहे हैं कि देश में बराबर बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है लेकिन आपका उससे कोई ज्यादा वस्ता नहीं है। अंज इस देश में जिस गति से बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है उसके चलते अगले पांच सालों में भयंकर रूप पैदा होने वाला है और जिसके परिणाम को सहने के लिए आपको और हमको तैयार रहना चाहिए। इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। आज इस देश में दस करोड़ लोग किसी न किसी रूप में बेरोजगारी के शिकार हैं। क्या वे लोग इस देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं क्या इस देश में उनका हिस्सा नहीं है या उनमें काम करने की शक्ति नहीं है? आप अगर उनको काम करने का अवसर नहीं देंगे तो उसका क्या अंजाम होगा? परिणामस्वरूप इस देश में अराजकता बढ़ेगी, कानून का राज खत्म होगा और आप व्यवस्था को सम्हाल नहीं पायेंगे। इस लिये देश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए विशेष रूप से आपको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अगर आप 58, 60 और 62 साल की उम्र में नौकरी से लोगों को रिटायर करेंगे तो नयी पीढ़ी को काम नहीं मिल पायेगा। नयी पीढ़ी दरवाजे पर खड़ी रहेगी और बूढ़े जमे रहेंगे। अंजाम यह होगा कि नयी पीढ़ी

को काम नहीं मिलेगा। इसके कारण गम्भीर समस्या पैदा होगी।

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए बहुत सारे तरीके हैं जिन पर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोच सकते हैं। आज आपकी जो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं उनमें से कुछ तो कोआपरेटिव के आधार पर चल रही हैं और बाकी जो शाप्स हैं उनको बड़े-बड़े विजनेसमेन और पैसे वाले चलाते हैं। आप पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार लोगों की पार्टनरशिप में फेयर प्राइस शाप्स को चलवाने की व्यवस्था करें। जहां तक कोआपरेटिव का सवाल है, वह तो विल्कुल फेल्योर रही हैं, वहां पर तो केवल भ्रष्टाचार ही है। इसके अलावा आज आपकी जो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं उनकी संख्या दस गुनी कर दीजिए ताकि लोगों को आसानी से सुविधापूर्वक चीजें उपलब्ध हो सकें और दूसरी ओर बेरोजगारी में भी कुछ राहत मिले। इसके अलावा बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए आपको हर ब्लाक में कारखाने स्थापित करने होंगे। आज आपने हरिजनों को कहीं थोड़ा सा पैसा दे दिया, गाय-भैंस खरीदने के लिए थोड़ा सा पैसा दे दिया लेकिन उसमें भी इतना भ्रष्टाचार है कि नीचे पहुंचने तक उसको कुछ भी पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। बैंकों से लेकर, अधिकारियों से लेकर और ब्लाक से लेकर नीचे के स्तर तक के सारे कर्मचारी उसका शोषण करते हैं। इसलिए आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे हर ब्लाक कारखाने स्थापित किए जायें और उन लोगों को उनका मालिक बनाया जाए। इसके अलावा सरकारी डेरी फार्मों से उन लोगों को अच्छी नसल के गाय-भैंस दी जायें। ऐसी व्यवस्था आपकी करनी चाहिए। आज आपकी जितनी भी योजनाएं चल रही हैं वह सारी की सारी बेकार चली जाती हैं, उनका

कोई सदुपयोग नहीं होता है बल्कि उनका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। आपको ऐसी ठोस आर्थिक योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए जोकि गरीबों से वास्ता रखती हों। अगर ऐसी योजनायें बनाकर आप रोजगार मोहिया नहीं करते हैं तो देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ती जाएगी। अभी तो आप जो बजट पेश करते हैं उसमें यही तय नहीं हो रहा है कि आपकी नीति क्या है—पूँजीवादी या समाजवादी या दोनों के बीच की? इसका कोई पता ही नहीं चलता है।

आपकी नीति क्या है, कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि बजट को इतनी जल्दी में बनाया गया है कि न तो गरीबों का ध्यान रखा गया है और न ही किसानों का ध्यान रखा गया है। अगर कुछ करना ही था तो पैसे वालों के लिये खुले रूप में कर देते, ताकि गरीब आपकी नीति को समझ लेता। इस प्रकार का ढांचा बना दिया गया है कि गरीब समझता है कि हमारे हित में किया जा रहा है, लेकिन जो आप के बजट का ढांचा है उसका सारे का सारा लाभ पूँजीपतियों को, बड़े घरानों को जाता है। इस देश में जो सत्ता-सम्पन्न लोग हैं उन्हीं के हित में अर्थ की सत्ता इकट्ठी होती जा रही है, गरीबों का इससे कोई हित नहीं हो पा रहा है।

जहां तक सवाल है कि आप देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, बेरोजगारी दूर करना चाहते हैं, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं करता, लेकिन जिन मुद्दों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये, उन मुद्दों पर आप ध्यान नहीं देते। किसान की फसल और उद्योग की पैदावार दोनों चीजों के बीच में मूल्य का आधार होना चाहिये, एक ऐसा एडजस्टमेंट होना चाहिये कि उत्पादन की जो लागत

[श्री जयपाल सिंह काश्यप]

हो और जो बाजार में विक्री की कीमत हो, दोनों में 10 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा का अन्तर न हो, ताकि लोगों का शोषण न हो सके। आज किसानों के लिये बिजली की दर बढ़ गई है, खाद की कीमत बढ़ गई है, मजदूरी बढ़ गई है, हर चीज के पैसों बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन उसको उसके द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तु की सही कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है। आप औद्योगिक चीजों की कीमतों को देखिये—कपड़ा जो आज से तीन साल पहले खरीदने गये थे और आज खरीदने जाइये, उनकी कीमत तीन-चार गुना बढ़ी हुई मिलेगी: ट्रैक्टर की कीमत बढ़ गई है, लोहे के पैसों बढ़ गये हैं, सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन किसान की स्थिति वही-की-वही है। उसकी लागत बढ़ी है, लेकिन उसका मुनाफा, उसकी मेहनत का पैसा उसकी नहीं मिल पाता है। कृषि को आप उद्योग बनाइये।

फिशरीज को लीजिये—हमेशा आपने उसकी उपेक्षा की है। उनके लिये हमेशा आप की नीति बदलती रहती है। मछुवों के साथ आज आप का कैसा व्यवहार है? अभी तीन-चार दिन हुए वहाँ के एम० एल० सी० बन्दोदकर जी हजार-पाँच सौ मछुओं को इषट्टा काके वहाँ लाये थे। जो परम्परागत रूप में काम करने वाला है उसको डोजल की पूरी ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। जो बड़े-बड़े ट्राउलर्स वाले हैं आप ने उनके डोजल पर ड्यूटी माफ कर रखी है, आप जानते हैं ट्राउलर्स लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये में बनते हैं उनके डोजल की ड्यूटी माफ है, लेकिन जो परम्परागत रूप में नाव चलाते हैं, जो मोटर-बोट लेकर मछली पकड़ने जाते हैं, उनको पूरी ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है, वे कैसे इन ट्राउलर वालों से टकराव ले पायेंगे और इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि लाखों परिवार आज बेरोजगार होते चले जा रहे हैं।

मछली ऐसा उत्पादन है जिसमें देश की खाद्य समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है, साथ-ही-साथ लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र से लेकर समुद्र के किनारे-किनारे जो प्रदेश हैं वहाँ ये छोटे मछुवे बराबर बेरोजगार होते चले जा रहे हैं, लाखों-लाख मछुवे बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की यही हालत है, बिहार की यही हालत है, नदियों और तलाबों में काम करने वाले मछुओं की हालत खराब होती जा रही है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश में जो मल्लाह, केवट, धीवर इस क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं उनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गई है क्योंकि सरकार ने इतनी पाबन्दियाँ लगा दी हैं कि पानी का नोलाम होता है, उकेदारी और जमींदारी इन कामों के लिये पैदा कर दी गई है। घाटां का नोलाम करना शुरू कर दिया है और इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि करोड़ों धीवर, मल्लाह, केवट, निपात बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं। उनके साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है उसका समाधान आपको करना चाहिये।

हमारे जो दस्तकार हैं—उनके लिये भी इस बजट में कुछ नहीं है। जो लोग कुम्हार का काम करते हैं, मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाते हैं, लोहार हैं, बढ़ई हैं, जो ऊत का काम करते हैं, जो गडरिये हैं उनके लिये इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था के साथ जुड़ी हुई है और उस में यदि हम इन लोगों को उपेक्षित रखें, इन की तरफ ध्यान न दें तो क्या देश आगे बढ़ सकता है? देश के करोड़ों लोग कैसे समझेंगे कि संसद में बैठे हुए हम लोग जो अरबों और करोड़ों का बजट पास करते हैं, इसमें हमारे लिये क्या व्यवस्था है, हम को इसमें क्या मिलता है?

हरिजनों के लिए और आदिवासियों के लिए जो आप की योजनाएं हैं, आप उन क्षेत्रों में जा कर देखिये कि क्या हो रहा है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य यहां मौजूद हैं और वे इस बात को जानते हैं और मैंने भी जा कर देखा है कि उन योजनाओं के लिए जो बहुत सा पैसा यहां से जाता है, वह उन बेचारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को नहीं मिल पाता, उन के लाभ के कामों में वह खर्च नहीं होता। इस देश में जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं और जो करोड़ों-करोड़ों अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लोग हैं, उन की स्थिति क्या है क्या कभी आप ने इस बारे में कभी सोचा है? इस सदन में मंडल कमिशन की चर्चा हुई और यह कहा जाता है कि मंडल कमिशन की बार-बार चर्चा होती है। इस कि चर्चा इसलिए बार-बार होती है क्योंकि इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों से उस का सम्बन्ध है। आप मंडल कमिशन को रिपोर्ट को यहां पेश नहीं कर पाते हैं और न उस को लागू कर पाते हैं और न पिछड़े हुए लोगों के आरक्षण के बारे में कुछ सोच पाते हैं, तो फिर कैसे इस देश के करोड़ों लोग यह सोचें कि हमारा देश देश की नीतियों से, इस देश को सरकार से, इस देश के बजट से वास्ता है। जब तक इस देश के लोगों का बजट से सम्बन्ध नहीं जुड़ेगा, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में तरक्की नहीं हो सकती और न उन लोगों का कोई भला हो सकता है।

मैं खास तौर पर एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। शासन आप के हाथ में नहीं है। शासन आप की नौकरशाही के हाथ में आ गया है। आज नौकरशाही संसद से ज्यादा ऊंची हो गई है और आप के लिजिमलेचर्स के लोग हैं, जो आप के संसद हैं, जो आप भी विधान सभाओं

के लोग हैं और जो आप के मंत्री हैं, उन को वे किसी तरह का मान और सम्मान नहीं देते। आज यह स्थिति चल रही है और अगर यही स्थिति चलती रही, तो एक समय ऐसा आएगा कि आप को भी शरण लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी और फिर वह प्रोटेक्शन आप को नहीं मिल पाएगी, वह शरण आप को नहीं मिल पाएगी। आज यह सब जो हो रहा है, उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि जरूरत से ज्यादा हम हस्तक्षेप करते हैं उन के मामले में और जो सही काम है, उस को करने से रोकते हैं। जब नौकरशाही से हम गलत काम लेना चाहते हैं, तो वे समझ गये हैं कि जब गलत काम हम से लिया जाता है, तो हम इन के ऊपर रहें। इस को दूर करने के लिए कोई तरीका आप को सोचना पड़ेगा।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा सम्बन्ध जनता से रहता है लेकिन उस जनता के बीच में जाने के लिए आप ने कौन सा माध्यम बनाया हुआ है। चुनाव के बाद एक संसद को इस बात की जरूरत रहती है कि वे अपने सारे वोटर्स से और जो 15 लाख लोग उस के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रहते हैं उन से साल में कम से कम एक बार सम्पर्क कायम करे, लेकिन उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था आप ने अपने इस बजट में नहीं की है। हम यह देखते हैं कि एक अफसर, एक बी० डी० ओ० का बच्चा भी सरकारो जीप पर बैठ कर पढ़ने के लिए जाता है लेकिन हमारे लिए जीप की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारे लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें कि साल में एक बार अपने क्षेत्र में सरकारी गाड़ी में महीने में 15 दिन जा कर देखें कि हमारे क्षेत्र की स्थिति क्या है, उस की हालत क्या है। कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था

श्री जयपालसिंह

आप के इस बजट में हम को दिखाई नहीं देती है।

एक बात और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज के प्रजातंत्र में अखबार एक बहुत बड़ा स्तंभ होता है। वैसे तो आप के दल का सरकारी पक्ष का एक यह धंधा हो गया है कि अखबारों की आलोचना की जाए। हम यहां आप की आलोचना करते हैं और आप बाहर बठ कर अखबारों की आलोचना करते हैं और स्थिति यह है कि अखबार आप का ही सारा गुणगान करते हैं और विरोधी दलों की सही बात को वे नहीं छापते हैं। अखबारों की आप आलोचना करें, उस के लिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहता लेकिन कम से कम लोगों को सस्ते अखबार मिल सकें, इस के लिए कुछ आप को करना चाहिए। चाहे कागज पर से ड्यूटी खत्म कीजिए, चाहे उन को सब्सिडी दीजिए या चाहे और कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए जिस से लोगों को कम पैसे पर अखबार मिल सके।

अन्त में मैं यह कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा कि शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन आप लायें ताकि विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य अन्धकारमय न रहे क्योंकि आज अगर वे फर्स्ट डिवीजन भी ले कर आते हैं, तो भी उन को फिर से परीक्षा में बैठना पड़ता है। आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते कि उन को सीधे इन्टरम्यु के लिए बुलाया जाए। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि लोग अच्छी से अच्छी डिवीजन बनाने की कोशिश करें और समाज में जो अनुशासनहीनता और अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, उस पर भविष्य में कोई कदम पाया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर यह कहता हूँ कि यह जन-साधारण का बजट नहीं

है, गरीबों का बजट नहीं है, पिछड़े हुए लोगों का बजट नहीं है और न ही यह किसानों का, मजदूरी का बजट है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए नहीं है। कम आमदनी वाली के लिए नहीं है यह बजट बहुत जल्दबार्जी में बनाया गया है जिस का फायदा अगर जाएगा तो केवल बड़े लोगों को ही जायेगा और यहाँ का जो निर्धन वर्ग है, निर्धन लग है, उनको इसका फायदा नहीं जायेगा। यह कहते हुए मैं इस बजट की आलोचना करता हूँ।

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to participate in the discussion on the General Budget of the year 1982-83.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister who has presented and excellent Budget within six weeks of his taking over the office. The Budget shows maturity and comprehension of the economic problems in this country and it also shows a pragmatic approach in tackling them.

Under the leadership of our beloved Prime Minister, in 1980-81 we have achieved a rise in national income by 7.5 per cent and in 1981-82 our GNP has increased by 4.5 per cent. I am giving these figures because I would like to point out that during the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan we have achieved a growth rate which is ahead of the target laid down in the Sixth Plan. Our industrial production has also increased by 8 per cent. I would like to say that when this budget was being prepared there were a lot of constraints to be taken into account. On the non-development side we had an expenditure for defence which increased by Rs. 900 crores and the revenue from the bearer bonds which was available last year, i.e., Rs. 800 crores is not available this year. So, I would like to say that it is not a

mean achievement for the hon. Finance Minister to present a budget with only a taxation of about Rs. 470 crores and leaving an uncovered gap of 1350 crores. This deficit financing is hardly one per cent of the Gross National Product in the current year which is estimated at Rs. 1350 crores. This order of deficit cannot be called inflationary.

Sir, in this budget it is gratifying to see that certain schemes, certain innovative proposals for investment have been provided. The first is the Social Security Certificate which enables people between 18 and 45 to triple their investment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000, in a period of 10 years. This Certificate as an investment which provides social security for the investor's family would be very popular among the rural poor and people of small means.

Sir, I have a small suggestion in this regard. Instead of the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India dealing and issuing these certificates, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider whether he would allow commercial nationalised banks to deal with and issue these certificates. Also, why not implement this scheme like the DRI (the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme) where each region or each district has a lead bank? Similarly, for these Certificates also a lead bank could be identified and they could be dealt with these. I may go a little further and state that the post offices which have a large rural network could also be used to deal with and issue these Certificates. We are dealing with the rural people, people of small means who really do not know what investment is. So, by these Certificates, I am sure that these small people, the rural people, will push their savings and investments ahead.

I would like to say that the Capital Investment Bond which is the second bond, is a step in the right direction. My thinking is that this

helps a different type of society. The best entrepreneurs in this country can expect a rate of return of 20 per cent on their investment. If they belong to the higher income tax group, they will pay an income-tax at the rate of 66 per cent which would work out to about 13.2 per cent. This does not take into account the Compulsory Deposit Now, Sir, the rate of return on this higher income-tax is 6.8 per cent.

These capital investment bonds contemplate income tax free return of 7 per cent. It is in keeping with sound financial principles.

Capital investment bond has invoked a lot of criticism in most places and recently in a workshop organised to discuss the finance Bill by the Madras Chambers of Commerce, there was a lot of criticism—stating when this bond is issued, the private sector would be deprived of their working capital. I do not agree with this criticism. This criticism has come in the press—both in the Economic Times and the Financial Express. There would be no drain on the fixed deposits of companies because of these bonds. People who invest in fixed deposits in companies are different category of people. They are small people. They invest Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 as a maximum. They do not have any Wealth Tax or Gift Tax problems which this capital investment bond contemplates to help. This capital investment bond would probably get larger investors of larger sums so that they get some help in wealth tax and income tax.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he could think of increasing the ceiling of interest rate on company deposits from 15 to 17 per cent. The most noteworthy aspect of the Budget is the scientific and pragmatic approach to the economic problems involved rather than doctrinaire classical approach.

[Shri R. Prabhu]

One of the most welcoming features of the budget is the dual pricing policy of cement. We have a mixed economy and we have to live with this economy. This implies simultaneous existence and development of both public and private sectors. We have a mixed society—both rich and the poor. A scientific approach to the pricing policy should ensure that the commodities of mass consumption are available to the poor at fixed price and people who can pay for them should pay more price. This is real socialism. We have achieved a fair amount of success in the dual pricing policy of sugar. So, I welcome the dual pricing policy of cement.

This is also the justification for spending lot of money on food subsidy, fertiliser subsidy, because this is the commitment of our economy. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see whether this dual pricing policy could be extended to other items as well and whether the Ministry of Finance could at stages introduce this to other items also. It is my sincere recommendation that hon. Finance Minister may request his Ministry to spend some time to go through this.

In this connection I would like the Ministry also to make an extensive study of pricing of various commodities. At present there is a galaxy of laws by which production is controlled at every stage. There is very little law to control distribution. I would like to say that here is a considerable difference between what the manufacturer gets for any particular commodity and what the consumer pays for that particular product. In my constituency there is a large number of potato growers. They do not really get even the cost of production of their potatoes. But when you come to the city and try to buy potatoes, the price is five times.

The price differential between drugs at the manufacturing stage

and what the consumer pays for it is very large of the order of 115 and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that in 1981-82 while the wholesale price index has risen by 4 per cent only, the consumer price index has risen by 13.5 per cent.

It is very alarming to see that every two months D.A. instalment being due which costs the exchequer about Rs. 70 crores. This cannot be explained away just as the time lag between the manufacturers price and the retail price or the wholesale and the retail price.

The difference between the behaviour of the wholesale price index and the consumer price index is symptomatic of the distribution defects in our economy and unless the distribution prices are controlled, the consumer price index will not behave like the wholesale price index. It is not enough for us just to say that the wholesale price index is not rising by more than 4 per cent and we can be complacent. We cannot be complacent.

17 hrs.

As you know, the villain of the price of our economy is the trader and his speculative tendencies. That is there all the money goes and prices get jacked up at all levels. There is no control. For example, the Central Government have enacted a series of laws both at the licensing stage and at the stage of production. But there has been no equivalent legislation for distribution and the only control on the traders is the sales tax. In sales tax administration there is much left to be desired. I would request the hon. Minister to make a careful study of this aspect of wholesale price index vis-a-vis consumer price index and the Bureau of Industrial Cost Prices or some agency be asked to go into the details and try to find a scientific solution to the problem. This idea is in keeping with our hon. Prime Mi-

nister's statement when she replied to the debate on the President's Address. She said something to the effect that socialism does not consist only of putting restraints on production. In essence, what our economy needs is a substantial shift on control mechanism from production to distribution and we should ensure a scientific and equitable distribution.

I have something to say about concessions in excise duty. I am very glad that hon. Minister has linked productivity with concessions in excise duty and has identified 38 tariff items for this purpose. But it is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister has forgotten about the tea industry even though in his statement in the House, he said that our traditional export like textiles, jute and tea were facing unfavourable world market conditions. I would request him to reconsider and see that if he could include tea also along with these 38 other items.

As you know, the encouragement of the small scale sector is the basic tenet of our industrial policy and the small scale sector is always encouraged. In the tea industry also, there is some small scale sector and in my constituency, Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, there is a small scale sector in the tea industry existing for the last 40 years. There are about 20,000 small growers having areas ranging from half an acre to ten acres. The tea produced in this small scale sector is serviced by small factories called Bought Leaf Factories which cure and dry the tea leaves. The tea produced by such factories are also subject to the same excise duty as the produced by factories in the organised sector. I think, it is very unfair, and the small scale sector in tea should be properly identified and categorised separately for extra relief. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this case, as it is an important one.

There has been a lot of criticisms about the IMF from the Opposition side. In fact, the day when the Finance Minister presented the Budget, when I walked out into the Lobby, I heard Opposition Members saying in one voice that the IMF influenced the Budget and the Budget is influenced by the IMF. It is the only thing which they said, except for one or two Janata Members. I would like just to make one point. Here, none of them have really substantiated how the IMF has really affected this Budget. The IMF has laid down certain limits in the total domestic credit that should be made available and the net credit to the Government sector. In actual practice, we are well within these limits and the Finance Minister could have gone in for more deficit financing and more public borrowings and still would have been within the limits imposed by the IMF. So, I do not see how these people can say that the Budget was influenced by the IMF. Since he has not done this, if any proof is necessary at all that he has not been influenced by the IMF in preparing his budget.

He has also increased the auxiliary duty on imported items. One of the conditions of IMF is to liberalise imports. This would naturally add to the cost of imports. My only contention here is that there should be proper utilisation of foreign exchange reserves. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that our trade deficit is minimised by proper use of foreign exchange reserves for oil exploration, etc. and not for import of VC R's and colour TV sets and other such imports by so-called importers for seedling purposes with a view to manufacture these items.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister who is the youngest Finance Minister for presenting this budget and he has proved that given an opportunity, youth can do what age could.

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me say at the outset that I generally welcome the budget presented by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the youngest Finance Minister that free India has ever had. Although he has not ventured to bring about a revolutionary change in the Indian economy through his budget he has taken certain very important steps to strengthen the economy.

The most important feature of this budget is that he has not increased the burden on the common man in this country by imposing more taxes. He has sought to reduce the deficit of Rs. 1700 crores in the revised estimate to 1365 crores not by imposing more taxes on the intense of common man's consumption. He has done so mainly by making certain adjustments and increase in the customs duty on certain items. He raised an additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 533 crores; but at the same time he expected from excise duty certain items used by the common man such as chappals, cycles, candles, copies, pens and pencils used by school children, sewing machines etc. I congratulate him for these concessions. Similarly the decision to raise standard deduction for Government employees from 20 per cent to 25 per cent and the concession on tax on contributions to LIC and provident fund are welcome features of this budget.

In this context, I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to an important point. He should find a way to neutralise the erosion in the income of low wage earning workers and employees in the organised as well as unorganised sectors. Of course, I welcome the Government's assurance on the floor of the House that the instalments of D.A. payable to the Government employees will be paid to them. The provision of Rs. 360

crores in this year's budget indicates Government's sincerity in the matter. However, it is a well known fact that this is not enough to neutralise the real erosion in their income. The other day Parliament was told through an answer to a question that the real value of rupee is about 21 paise. According to an estimate, between 1979-80 and 1980-81 there has been an increase of 24.8 per cent in the cost of living index of agricultural workers. In the case of industrial labour there has been an increase of 21.1 per cent during this period and in the case of non-manual employees living in urban areas the increase has been of the order of 20.6 per cent. This increase has taken place just within an year. As the cost of living increases, the standard of living decreases and more people join the ranks of those living below poverty line. This is what is actually happening in India today. Therefore, considering the erosion in the real value of rupee and the erosion in this real income as a result of increase in the cost of living, the Government should take some effective measures to improve the living standards of three categories.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain pressing problems of my State of Kerala. Firstly, I would deal with the problem of coconut and coconut oil. Coconut cultivation is done in 10 lakh 67 thousand hectares of land in the entire country out of which Kerala accounts for 7 lakh hectares. 95 per cent of the growers own less than 2 hectares of land. Three million families depend upon coconut for their livelihood. Recently certain industrialists of Bombay imported coconut oil to the tune of 80000 tonnes by making use of certain loopholes in the import policy of the Government. The Government of Kerala and the representatives of people of Kerala had strongly demanded that coconut oil should not be imported. But the import continued. Finally, the Prime

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

Minister intervened and got the import duty raised from 50 per cent to 150 per cent. But even this measure has not yielded the desired result. Coconut oil was imported in the name of industrial oil and sold in the market as an edible oil. The result was that the prices of copra and coconut oil came down considerably. Coconut is the backbone of Kerala's economy. The policy of import has rendered the life of ordinary coconut growers in Kerala miserable. Therefore, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to give up totally the policy of import of copra and coconut oil.

The problem of about cocoa has been raised many times on the floor of the House. The Hon'ble Finance Minister is very well aware of these problems. He is aware of the loss the cocoa growers suffered as a result of import of cocoa. A situation has come about in Kerala where none is prepared to purchase cocoa even at the rate of Rs. 2 which was ruling at Rs. 15 a few years ago. I am happy to learn that the Government after a lot of representations is now prepared to study the various aspects of cocoa cultivation and even setting up a cocoa board for that purpose. There is need for finding a durable solution to this problem. The experts have said that the propaganda about the higher acidity of Indian cocoa is baseless. That being so, the Government should make some permanent arrangement for its processing and marketing.

Prices of almost all the spices that are being produced in Kerala such as ginger, cloves, nutmeg etc. have come down. The Government is importing cloves and nutmeg. It is this import which causes decline in the price of their spices. If it is ensured that the Kerala farmers get remunerative prices for their produce, then they will increase the production and then we will become self-sufficient. In the case of dried ginger some foreign countries

have captured the international market which was dominated by India once upon a time. It is relevant to ask as to what the Government is doing to recapture that lost market. The Government should pay some attention to it.

Lastly, I would deal with another important problem of Kerala. Kerala is industrially backward. According to the new policy adopted by the Government the price sector is being allowed to operate even in the core sector. The objective of this approach is to achieve quick industrial development. In this context I would request the Government that there should be more central investment in Kerala for starting new industries. The Kerala workers who are working in the gulf countries are contributing substantially to the foreign exchange earnings of the country. Therefore that Government should take a more sympathetic approach in the matter of investment in Kerala.

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) :
सभापति महोदय, शायद ही कोई ऐसा देश होगा जहाँ किसी वित्त मंत्री द्वारा बजट पेश करने के बाद उस की आलोचना या उस की सराहना ना होती हो। आज हम यह उसी संदर्भ में बोलने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं और बजट पर एक नजर डालने के बाद हम उस बात को मंजूर करते हैं कि बजट को बनाते समय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा है कि समाज का कोई तबका छूटने न पाये, और हमारे देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक पर, जो देश का सही नागरिक है, उस पर अधिक बोझ न पड़े।

सभापति महोदय, पिछले कई दिनों से हमारे विरोध पक्ष के साथी आंकड़ों का

[श्री तारिक अन्वर]

जाल फैलाकर इस बात को सिद्ध करने की कोशिश में लगे रहे हैं कि हम ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई प्रगति नहीं की है, हम आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं, हमारी तरक्की नहीं हुई है। मैं अपने विरोध पक्ष के साथियों से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो वे इस बात का बड़े जोर से नारा लगाते हैं कि हमारे देश में मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वे यह नहीं देख रहे हैं कि वे कौन सा रास्ता अपना रहे हैं, कौन से रास्ते पर वे इस देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं। पिछली तारीख 19 को सारे विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने, जो भिन्न विचारधारा के हैं, जो एक साथ बैठ नहीं सकते एक साथ मिल कर कोई नीति, कोई कानून या कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बना सकते, उन्होंने सारे भारत को बन्द करने का नारा दिया। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ—अगर एक दिन के भारत बन्द करने से देश की क गरीबी मिट सकती है, देश में बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई घट सकती है हमारे देश के नौजवानों को रोजगार मिल सकता है तो भारत को एक दिन के लिए नहीं, एक सप्ताह के लिए बन्द करना चाहिए और हम भी उन्हें इस काम में सहयोग देंगे। लेकिन ये बात कहीं भी जंचती नहीं है कल-कारखानों को बन्द करने से रेल के चक्के को जाम करने से, हमारे देश की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है। यहाँ पर खड़े हो कर ऊँची आवाज बुलन्द करने वाले ये भूल जाते हैं कि ये भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं और आज सारा देश उन की ओर इस सदन की ओर आशा भरी नजरों से देख रहा है कि वे कहां तक उस की समस्याओं का समाधान कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए हम किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन हकीकत है कि पिछले दिनों में जो सरकार थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार, उस ने जो हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना बन रही थी हम जो कार्यक्रम बना रहे थे ऐसा कार्यक्रम जिस में हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे थे कि गरीबी कम हो, उस को रोक कर "रोलिंग प्लान" का नया संसूबा बिधा और वह रोलिंग प्लान क्या था, उस के

पीछे कौन से लोग थे, इस पर जरा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। कोई भी प्लान जब तक टाइम काऊन्ट प्लान नहीं होगा, उस वक्त तक वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन हमारे साथियों ने एक ऐसी योजना बनाई, एक ऐसे रोलिंग प्लान का नारा दिया, जिस से हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था गिरती ही चली गई और उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1977 में जो हम ने एक मजबूत भारत बनाने के लिये एक नई दिशा अपनाई थी उस में रुकावट पैदा हो गई और फिर धीरे धीरे हम गलत दिशा में जाने लगे। 1980 में फिर हमारी सरकार बनी और 1979, 1980 में जो देश की गति रुक गई थी हर क्षेत्र में जो उत्पादन घटने लगा था 1980 और 1981 में हम ने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए जो कोशिश की और एक नई दिशा अपनाई, उस के परिणाम सामने आने लगे हैं। ऐसे तो कई बार ये आंकड़े बताए जा चुके हैं लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1981-82 में कोयले के क्षेत्र में हमने 11.5 परसेन्ट, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में 11.6 परसेन्ट और इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रडक्शन में 8.8 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और इस तरह से हमने हर क्षेत्र में कोशिश की है कि हम फिर से इस देश को मजबूत बनायें और फिर से इस देश को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर ले जायें।

इस बजह में कोयल और पावर की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया गया है। पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में यानी 1981-82 में जबकि इस क्षेत्र में 588 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए थे, इस बार 1982-83 में 877 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाने की योजना है। इस तरह से इस क्षेत्र में 52 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी की गई है और इसी प्रकार से पावर के सेक्टर में भी ध्यान दिया गया है इनजी सेक्टर में भी हमने 62 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी की है और इस से हमारे देश में एनर्जी का संकट है, जो उस की कमी है, उस को दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी और हम एनर्जी के मामले में ऊर्जा के मामले में, आत्मनिर्भर बन सकेंगे, ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है। इसी

तरह से कूड और पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का जहां तक प्रश्न है, उस में भी हमारे मंत्री जी ने इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की है कि हम उस में आत्म निर्भर बनें। इस बजट में उस के लिये काफी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है और 90 परसेन्ट की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। इस से यह बात भी सिद्ध होती है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की यह मंशा है कि इस ने जो बनी संख्या में विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है उस में कमी की जाये और उसी मुद्रा को हम देश के दूसरे कार्यक्रमों में लगाने की कोशिश करें।

हमारे सामने जो दूसरी समस्या है, वह सेविंग्स और इन्वेस्टमेंट की है। इसमें हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात की कोशिश की है कि सोशल सैक्यूरिटी सर्टीफिकेट्स और कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट्स बोर्ड्स से रुपया जमा कराया जाये। ये दो जो दो योजनाएं मंत्री जी ने रखी हैं, उनसे सेविंग्स को काफी प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और इस योजना से खास तौर पर जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो गांवों के छोटे किसान हैं, उनके लाभ पहुंचेगा और इस तरह से यह योजना वैसे लोगों के हित में होगी जो मध्यम वर्ग से आते हैं।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है वह परिवार नियोजन की है। हम कोई भी योजना क्यों न बना लें, बड़े-बड़े कल-कारखाने क्यों न लगा लें और देश का प्रोडक्शन कितना ही बढ़ा लें, उसका उस समय तक कोई लाभ आम लोगों को, गांवों के रहने वाले लोगों को, किसानों और मजदूरों को नहीं पहुंच सकता जब तक कि देश के अन्दर परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम सही रूप से न अपनाया जाये। इस बात की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है और इसके लिये 90 करोड़ रुपया अधिक रखा गया है। हमारे परिवार निर्भर-

जन का कार्यक्रम तेजी से और सुचारु रूप से चल सके, इस बात की कोशिश की गई है :

दूसरा है रूरल डेवलपमेंट जो इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का देश है और जब तक ग्रामीण विकास का काम नहीं होगा तब तक हमारे देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इसके लिये भी पिछले साल की अपेक्षा अधिक रकम, 74 करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी है, जिससे रूरल डेवलपमेंट के काम हो सकेंगे, इस से ग्रामीण बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा और वे दो वक्त की रोटी पा सकेंगे—इस बात की कोशिश इसमें की गई है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में शिक्षा की समस्या है। आज हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में इतनी कमियां हैं कि जब तक इनको सुधारा नहीं जायेगा, देश अंधकारमय रहेगा। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम देश की युवा पीढ़ी शक्ति को देश के निर्माण में लगायें, तभी देश की भलाई हो सकती है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये शिक्षा प्रणाली के पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता है। सारे देश में शिक्षा में एकरूपता होनी चाहिये। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हर प्रांत में अलग-अलग शिक्षा है और यही कारण है कि आज राष्ट्रीय भावना का अभाव है। कहीं प्रांतीय स्तर पर कहीं जातीय स्तर पर और कहीं दूसरे नारों के आधार पर शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है। इसमें सुधार की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। इस बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि देश में शिक्षा का एक यूनीफार्म होना चाहिये ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ी का भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो।

इसके अलावा जो एनकरूप की कीमतें में बढ़ोतरी की गई है, इसमें कमी की

[श्री तारिक अन्वर]

जाए, यह में वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा। इसी प्रकार समाचार पत्रों को भेजने के लिए जो राशि दो पैसे से बढ़ा कर पांच पैसे कर दी गई है, इसको बड़े समाचार पत्र तो सहन कर जाएंगे, लेकिन छोटे समाचार पत्र इस बोझ को सहन नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर भी विचार करें।

आखिर में सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कटिहार से आता हूँ। यह बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। चुनाव के दौरान या बाद में जब हम वहाँ लोगों से मिलने जाते हैं तो इस बात को देखकर बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि आजादी के 34 साल के बाद भी हमारे कटिहार क्षेत्र में एक पंचायत से दूसरी पंचायत तक पहुंचना बहुत कठिन होता है। लोग दिल्ली तो पहुंच सकते हैं, लेकिन एक पंचायत से दूसरी पंचायत पहुंचना उनके लिए कठिन होता है। कम्यूनिकेशन का एक बहुत गहरा गैप है और इस गैप को जब तक देश के सभी क्षेत्रों से दूर नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। जब तक एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जाएंगे तब तक हम उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि इसमें जो त्रुटियाँ रह गई हैं, उनको देश हित में दूर करने की कोशिश की जाएगी, ताकि जिस नए हिन्दूस्तान की हम कल्पना करते हैं, उसका निर्माण हो।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very unfortunate that when we are discussing General Budget many Members are not present. It shows lack of interest

on all sides. The bell is being rung... Now is quorum, Shri Sultan Puri

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) : वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने तथा उनके सहयोगी सिसोदिया जी ने तथा पुजारी जी ने बहुत ही सराहनीय बजट पेश किया है।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जब से हमने शासन सम्भाला है तब से चाहे रेलों में माल ढोने वाली बात हो चाहे खेती बाड़ी की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की बात हो सभी में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 1979-80 में घाटे का बजट पेश किया गया था और घाटे के बजट पेश करने की तरफ हम बढ़ते जा रहे थे। लेकिन जब से यह सरकार आई है इसने इस बात का ख्याल रखा है कि देश के पैसे का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग हो, ठीक ढंग से वह खर्च हो। आंकड़े बहुत से बताए गए हैं और टैक्सों में छूट भी दी गई है लेकिन मैं उन में न जा कर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की बात करना चाहता हूँ। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, वहाँ चालू योजनाओं के लिए 112 करोड़ रुपया और देने की बात आपने कही है। यह बहुत कम राशि है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तरफकी पर आप ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करेंगे तो मैदानी क्षेत्र भी महफूज होंगे। हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के मैदानी क्षेत्रों में दरियाओं की मिट्टी बह कर आती है और वहाँ फलड आते हैं। फलड कंट्रोल के लिए आपने बहुत कम पैसा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिल्ली एरियाज के लिए वृक्षारोपण के वास्ते अधिक पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ उद्योग भी ज्यादा लगाए जाने चाहिये। हिमाचल के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्डर एरियाज में उद्योग लगाना बन्द करके, उनको आप इंटोरियर में लगाएं ताकि हमारी आर्थिक दशा जो अभी तक सुधारी नहीं है, सुधर सके। वहाँ बिजली बहुतायत में है। उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां पहाड़ी दरिया हैं जिनमें पानी नीचे को बहता है। उस पानी को रोक कर डैम बनाये जायें जिससे बिजली पैदा हो और हमारे आर्थिक दश सुधार सके। इससे बाहर के लोग भी वहां पर आकर उद्योग लगा सकते हैं।

हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेल की लाइन अभी एक इंच भी नहीं बनी है। आजादी के बाद 34 साल हो गये लेकिन रेल लाइन के मामले में कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैंने श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी को, जब वह रेल मंत्री थे, एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि हमारे यहां एक बड़ी लाइन थी जो कि रोपड़ से नालागढ़ को जाती थी, उसे उखाड़ दिया गया था। उन्होंने अपने महकमें से इन्क्वायरी कराई और बताया कि वह जो रेल पटरी थी, वह 1928-29 में उखाड़ दी गई थी। मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि वहां पर बड़ी लाइन को एक रेल की पटरी बिछाई जाये ताकि वहां का जो इलाका है, जहां कि बड़े उद्योग लग रहे हैं, पहाड़ी इलाका है, उस सारे इलाके को फायदा हो।

इसके साथ साथ जो उद्योग वहां लगते हैं, उसमें ऐसा होता है कि जो आदमी यहां के डिफाल्टर हैं, दिल्ली, पंजाब, हरयाणा के वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में चले जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां वह सब्सीडी लेने का प्रोग्राम बनाते हैं। जब तक हम इन उद्योगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, कोई उन्नति नहीं कर सकेंगे। जब तक हम इसका टारगेट मुकर्रर नहीं करते उनमें फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

जिन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया हुआ है, उनमें करोड़ों के घाटे पड़ने की वजह यह है कि उसमें काम करने के लिये आई० ए० एस० और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को लगा दिया जाता है, वहां कोई टैक्नोक्रेट नहीं होता है। इसलिये वहां घाटा पड़ता है। जो कुछ थोड़ी-बहुत आमदनी का जरिया निकलता है, उसमें भी विपक्ष के लोग वहां पर एजीटेशन करवा देते हैं जिससे वहां का काम धरम-

भरम हो जाता है। वहां पर ये लोग मुर्दाबाद, जिन्दाबाद के नारे रोज लगवाते हैं और इन लोगों को वहां के आदमी की परवाह नहीं होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाना है, वहां पर एजीटेशन पर हम पाबन्दी लगाना चाहते हैं जिससे मजदूरों को मेहनत कर पूरा फायदा हो और उद्योगों में लाभ हो। ये लोग मजदूरों को एजीटेशन की तरफ ले जाते हैं और उनको बर्बाद कर देते हैं। वह नारे लगाते लगाते थक जाते हैं और उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता है। ये लोग बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

मेरी विपक्ष वालों से प्रार्थना है कि जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया है, वह उसमें सहयोग करें। गांवों में जाकर लोगों को समझायें। अगर इस प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक फायदा होता है तो हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, अगर हम लड़ाई ही करते रहे कि अखबार ने यह आर्टिकल लिख दिया, फलां ने यह आर्टिकल लिख दिया इसका क्या उद्देश्य है। इसमें ही अगर हम अपना समय जाया करेंगे तो यह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये सब को ईमानदारी से सोचना चाहिए।

यह संसद एक मंदिर है, इसमें ठीक उग से बैठकर लोगों को बताना चाहिये। अगर यही स्थिति रही कि 19 तारीख को भारत बन्द की आवाज उठाई, सारे देश में रेल बन्द करो, कारखाने में काम बन्द करो, काश्मीर की घाटी में एजीटेशन कर के यहां लुटवा रहे हैं तो इस तरह का काम करने वालों की हमको निन्दा करनी होगी। चाहे इस तरफ के लोग हों या उस तरफ के जो भी इस देश को प्यार करते हैं, उनको यूनाइटेड रखने की बात सोचनी चाहिये।

[श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

यह कहा जाता है कि वित्त मंत्री ने आई० एम० एफ० से उधार लिया है। मेरा कहना है कि आपने तो किसी ने काम कर के देना नहीं है। यह हमारी सरकार ही है, जो उधार लेती है और इस देश के लोगों पर खर्च करती है। आपने कहीं पर भी कुछ काम नहीं करना है।

जहां तक ला एण्ड आर्डर का मयाल है, हम जानते हैं कि कौन से लोग पंजाब हरयाणा में एजीटेशन करवाते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश के बार्डर के इलाके में और काश्मीर के इलाके में एजीटेशन करवाते हैं। ऐसे आन्दोलनों को बन्द कराना हम सब की इच्छा है। हम लोगों को यह समझाएँ कि हमारे देश का पैसा पुलिस पर खर्च नहीं होना चाहिए और इस लिए हमें अमन कायम करना चाहिए, तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

जानी जी तो हमेशा देश के लिए काम करते रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी देश की सेवा में अर्पण की है। जिस तरह इन्दिरा जी ने देश के लिए काम किया है, उसी तरह जानीजी ने भी देश की खिदमत की है। विदेशी शासन के दौरान उन्हें पांच साल की कैद हुई थी और उन्हें तांगे के साथ बांध कर घसीटा गया था। वह देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। वह ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति को ठीक कर रहे हैं। अगर कोई कमी होती है, हमारे दोस्त उनकी आलोचना एक तो करते हैं। जानीजी ने केवल एक प्रदेश के लिए नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश के लिए अच्छा काम किया है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें। आपकी पार्टी से काफी सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : हिमाचल प्रदेश से मैं अकेला सदस्य बोल रहा हूँ। मुझे थोड़ा समय और दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह बहुत कम है। जो लिफ्ट इरिगेशन स्कीम और दूसरी इरिगेशन स्कीमज बनाई गई हैं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए गांव की सतह पर लोगों का और गांव पंचायतों का सहयोग लेना चाहिए। अगर हम अफसरों के जरिये प्लानिंग का काम चलायेंगे, तो कामयाबी नहीं मिलेगी। अगर पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के मेम्बर और अधिकारीगण मौके पर जा कर लोगों की समस्याओं को समझें और उन्हें फायदा पहुंचायें, तभी हमारा उत्थान हो सकता है।

जहां तक हमारे प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, सारे देश को विमान सेवा से जोड़ दिया गया है, लेकिन श्री ए० पी० शर्मा ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए थोड़ा सा पैसा दिया है, हालांकि सब लोग हिमाचल प्रदेश जाना चाहते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी भी बीस बीस फीट बर्फ पड़ी हुई है और लोगों का मार्किट आना जाना मुश्किल हो गया है। शिमला में आग लगने से एक करोड़ रुपये का कनेडी हाउस जल गया। इसी तरह गवर्नरज हाउस जल गया। वहां पर बहुत आग लगने का सबब यह है कि वहां पर बहुत पुरानी बिजली की वायरिंग लगी हुई है, जिसकी वजह से आग लग जाती है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर के भागों में लोगों की उपज तबाह हो गई है।

सेब के सब दरखत नष्ट हो गए हैं। हमारी स्टेट में जो वृक्षारोपण हुआ है, वह भी समाप्त हो गया है। वहाँ पर इतनी भारी वर्षा गिरी है। मौसम इतना बदल गया है कि यहां दिल्ली में भी हमें कोट पहन कर पार्लियामेंट में आना पड़ना है। श्री मुब्रह्मण्यन स्वामी धोती लगा कर शिमला गए थे। सर्दी में उनकी इतनी बुरी हालत हो गई कि ध्यान नहीं कर सकते।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : सभापति महोदय, अगर आप थोड़ी सी उदारता दिखा कर मुझे कुछ और समय दें, तो मैं थोड़ी सी बात बताना सकूँ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री जय राम वर्मा (फैजाबाद) : श्री-मान, मैं 1981-82 के बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री को उनकी सूज-बूझ और सतर्कता के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जिससे आज की परिस्थिति में इस तरह का बजट लाना सम्भव हो सका है।

जनवरी, 1980 में जब हमारे सुयोग्य मृतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने वित्त मंत्रालय की बागडोर सम्भाली, उस समय हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था चरमरा चुकी थी, बुनियादी ढांचे की हालत बिल्कुल खराब हो गई थी और सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में 4.8 प्रतिशत की कमी हो गई थी, यद्यपि उधर के सभी

महारथी उस वक्त मौजूद थे, जो आज इस बजट की आलोचना कर रहे हैं। उस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए मृतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने जो कदम उठाए थे, वे बहुत हद तक सफल हुए हैं और उसका परिणाम यह निकला है कि आज उद्योग के उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। और खरीफ में अनाज के उत्पादन का अनुमान 800 लाख टन लगाया जा रहा है। आशा है कि रबी को फसल में भी, यद्यपि दैवी अपदायें आ रही हैं, फसल अच्छी होगी। गन्ने की पैदावार भी बहुत अच्छी होने की आशा है। जो चीनी को पैदावार उस जमाने में गिर कर 38 लाख टन रह गई थी, अब 67 लाख टन होने की आशा है। इसके अलावा जिस तेजी के साथ उस वक्त मंहगाई बढ़ रही थी यह स्थिति भी आज नहीं है। उस वक्त मुद्रास्फीति की दर 23.3 प्रतिशत थी वह जनवरी, 1981 में 15.9 प्रति पर आ गई थी और इस साल जनवरी के अन्त में उसकी दर 4.91 ही रह गई। थोक कीमतों पर इसका असर पड़ा है और आशा है कि जल्दी ही उपभोक्ता कीमतों के सूचकांक पर भी उसका असर दिखाई पड़ने लगेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारा बुनियादी ढांचा-भी काफी हद तक सुधर गया है। पैदावार भी अच्छी हुई है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में काफी मजबूती और स्थिरता आई है। इसको और आगे बढ़ाने तथा और शक्ति प्रदान करने के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बचत, निवेश और उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु अपना बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को इस प्रयास में सफलता मिलेगी जिससे हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था और अधिक मजबूत एवं स्वस्थ बन सकेगी।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात को अपने ध्यान में रखा है कि जब मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है तो उसका सबसे बड़ा असर गरीबों पर ही पड़ता है। गरीब लोग ही सबसे ज्यादा परेशान होते हैं। इसीलिए उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयास

[श्री जयराम वर्मा]

किया है कि मुद्रास्फीतिकारी स्थिति पैदा न हो। अधिकसाधन जुटाने के लिए उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, बचतों से साधन जुटाए जायें। बचतों से भी नयी क्षमताओं के लिए तभी अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाये जा सकते हैं जबकि मौजूदा क्षमताओं का पूरा उपयोग किया जाय। नयी क्षमताओं के लिए तभी और पैसा मिल सकेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अपने बजट का ढांचा तैयार किया है उसमें इस बात का ख्याल रखा है कि योजना के लिए अधिक रुपया रखा जाए। बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के द्वारा जिन तत्वों को ऊपर उठाने की बात कही गई है, उनसे सम्बन्धित जो सेक्टर हैं तथा जो अन्य सेक्टर हैं जिनसे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को शक्ति मिलेगी उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके लिए ज्यादा धन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

इसी तरह से सिंचाई के लिए भी पहले साल के मुकाबले में ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है। एग्रीकल्चर के लिए भी ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है। ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में 62 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है। इसका असर पैदावार को बढ़ाने और कृषि के ऊपर पड़ेगा, उससे खेती की तरक्की हो सकेगी, खेती के लिए सामान को जुटाने में भी सुधार हो सकेगा। इसके अलावा गांवों में जो छोटे किसान हैं, हरिजन और भूमिहीन किसान हैं, उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए भी विभिन्न प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं। यह कहना कि इस बजट में गरीबों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया है और बड़े लोगों का ख्याल किया गया है—बिल्कुल गलत है। बल्कि इस बजट को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि यह बजट गरीब औरिरियेन्टेड है, किसान औरिरियेन्टेड है और गांव औरिरियेन्टेड है। गांव के एकीकृत विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए पहले साल 145 करोड़ ६० की व्यवस्था थी, इस साल 190 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसी तरह से राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना में भी

190 करोड़ ६० की व्यवस्था की गई है। जितनी राशि की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गई है, उतनी ही राशि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी जाएगी। जिससे कि छोटे किसानों, भूमिहीन हरिजनों को रोजगार देने से उनको काफी लाभ होगा।

जहां विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत पिछले साल हर ब्लॉक के लिए 6 लाख ६० की व्यवस्था थी, इस साल इस बजट में 8 लाख ६० की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिससे कि हर ब्लॉक में 600 परिवारों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए प्रयास किया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार गांवों में हरिजनों के लिए स्पेशल कम्पानेंट प्लान में 120 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जबकि पिछले साल इससे कम व्यवस्था की गई थी। इसके साथ-साथ 27 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिलाकर दोनों करेंगी। जनजाति के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह कहना कि इस बजट में गरीबों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया है, या गांवों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया है, ठीक नहीं प्रतीत होती है। गांवों में उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिए पिछले साल से ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है। गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिए 354 करोड़ ६० की व्यवस्था है, जिससे 25 हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने और 4.25 लाख रम्प सैट के लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी बजट में 120 करोड़ ६० की व्यवस्था की गई है और समाज कल्याण योजना के लिए भी काफी रकम रखी गई है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जितनी भी चीजें गांवों से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन सब में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन सब का असर यह होगा कि गांव के करीब लोगों को ऊपर उठाने में और खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी और उनको रोजगार मिल सकेगा। जिसका एक अच्छा असर हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ेगा। इस तरह से व्यवस्था

करने के बाद और मौजूदा करों के आधार पर जो आमदनी का हिसाब लगाया गया है उस हिसाब से 2085 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रह गया है। यह घाटा यदि इसी तरह से छोड़ दिया जाये तो मुद्रास्फीति जरूर होगी और उस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। इस लिए एक विवेकपूर्ण सीमा में इस घाटे को रखा जाय तभी मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पाया जा सकता है। उस पर काबू पाने के लिए ही सरकार को टैक्स लगाना पड़ा है। अगर टैक्स न लगाये जाते तो जाहिर है बहुत नुकसान होता और गरीबों को उस से ज्यादा परेशानी होती।

विरोध पक्ष की ओर से जो यह कहा गया है कि बहुत टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, इस से मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुद्रास्फीति जरूर बढ़ती यदि पैदावार न बढ़ती। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए ही बजट में ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है और उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि जो टैक्स बढ़ाये गये हैं उन से मुद्रास्फीति नहीं बढ़ेगी। मुद्रास्फीति इस लिए रुक जायेगी, क्योंकि देश की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, जिस के लिए इस बजट में विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था की गई है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह हमारे गांवों के हित में है और गांवों का उससे लाभ होने वाला है।

यहां पर बार-बार कहा जाता है, विशेष कर उर्ध्वर के साथियों ने कहा है कि आई० एम० एफ० से जो कर्जा लिया जा रहा है उस से देश की प्रतिष्ठा को आंच आई है? हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में इस बात की स्पष्ट रूप से घोषणा की है कि उस कर्ज के लेने में कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं कही गई है जिस से इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा को कोई आंच आये। उन्होंने इस बात की भी घोषणा की है कि बाद में भी

कोई इस तरह की कार्यवाही उधर से होती है जिस से देश की प्रतिष्ठा को आंच आने वाली हो तो वे आगे भी उस कर्ज को लेने से इन्कार कर सकती हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा इस सदन में इस तरह की घोषणा कर देने के बाद लोगों के दिलों में इस तरह का संशय बना रहे कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसा काम किया है जिससे इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा या इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा पर आंच आयेगी, मैं समझता हूँ यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। इस तरह की घोषणा के बाद उस पर संशय करने की गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाती है।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक घटना का यहां पर उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि आप जानते होंगे, मेरा यह दुर्भाग्य या सौभाग्य रहा है कि मैं कुछ दिनों तक विरोधी पक्ष में भी रहा हूँ। उस जमाने में मुझे विदेश जाने के लिए अमेरिका सरकार की ओर से इन्वाइट किया गया था। मैं चूंकि विरोध पक्ष में था, तो मैंने यह मुनासिबत समझा कि मुझे इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री से एडवाइस ले कर विदेश जाना चाहिए। यह बात 1968 की है। मैंने बहुत कोशिश की कि उन से मुलाकात हो जाय, लेकिन मेरी मुलाकात एक दिन पहले ही हो सकी। जब मैं उन के पास गया तो मैं ने उन से कहा कि मैं विदेश जा रहा हूँ, आप की एडवाइस के लिए आया हूँ। उन्होंने मुझे से पूछा कि कब जा रहे हैं? मैंने कहा कि रात में जा रहा हूँ। तब उन्होंने कहा कि इतना वक्त नहीं है कि कुछ एडवाइस दे सकूँ, आप की यात्रा के लिए शुभकामना करती हूँ। लेकिन जैसे ही मैं जाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ तो उन्होंने मुझ को रो कर यह कहा कि एक बात का ख्याल रखियेगा कि देश की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ कोई बात

[श्री जयराम वर्मा]

न कहिएगा । यहां से बहुत से लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं और वहां जा कर अपने देश की हीनता की बात करते हैं, उस से लाभ तो कुछ नहीं होता, लेकिन देश की प्रतिष्ठा पर बहुत आंच आती है। मैंने कहा—ठीक है, मैं इस बात का खयाल रखूंगा । और मैंने बारबार खयाल रखा ।

18 hrs.

और मैंने खयाल रखा । तो जो प्रधान मंत्री एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से जो विरोध पक्ष में हो और विदेश जा रहा हो, उस वक्त कोई दूसरी एडवाइस न दे कर सिर्फ यह एडवाइज करें कि देश की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ कोई बात न की जाए, ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में यह सोचना कि वह देश की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ कोई बात बर्दाश्त कर सकता है, यह सोचना बिल्कुल गलत है और इस की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : बस, अब समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री जय राम वर्मा : इसी तरह से संशय की बात होती है लेकिन संशय करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है । मैं तो कहूंगा कि संशय नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह कहा गया है :

“संशयात्मा विनश्यति”

संशय से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, बल्कि नुकसान ही होता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arakal, you will start tomorrow.

अब आज की बैठक समाप्त होती है । कल 11 बजे पूर्वाह्न पुनः मिलेंगे ।

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the March 12, 1982, Phalguna 21, 1903 (SAKA).