

Sir, I propose to move this amendment. I do not intend to make a speech but I've already spoken in my speech that it is necessary to provide this for housing, fishing, aquaculture and civic amenities alongwith industry and processing house. It may be looked into.

Mr. Minister, the amendment moved by me is for seeking a clarification. So, I think you'll accept my amendment keeping this fact in your mind.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I would request Shri Naik to withdraw his amendment because aquaculture is an agricultural related activity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendment No. 1 to Clause 11 moved by Shri Ram Naik to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 12 to 23 stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 23 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Long Title Stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we will have to take up discussion on general Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Mumbai-North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are not taking up the remaining three Bills and ordinances. I've no objection on that but the discussion on General Budget should be completed. It should be completed by tomorrow even if the house will have to sit late at night so that all the members may have

opportunity to speak. The debate on the General Budget should not be discontinued.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Suggestions given by you would be referred to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI RAM NAIK : We are leaving three Bills, therefore, my submission is that the minister should look into this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your suggestions would be referred to the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum) : Sir, this Revised List of Business is the property of the House. If you skip certain items in the Revised List of Business, then it should be sanctioned by the House. So, kindly get that sanction and then we shall take up the discussion on the General Budget. This Revised List of Business has mentioned many other Bills ... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we will reschedule the Business for tomorrow and day after tomorrow. And today we can start the discussion on the General Budget. We will have a discussion with the Speaker and also with the Leaders of different parties and reschedule the Business accordingly and then fix up the Business for tomorrow and day after tomorrow... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is what I have suggested also.

I think, the House is now agreeing with this.

17.41 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1997-98 —
GENERAL DISCUSSION - *Contd.*
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
(GENERAL), 1997-98
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS - 1996-97
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS -
(GENERAL) 1994-95

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up item nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23 together.

Motions moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the

Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1998 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 26, 28, 29, 31 to 60, 62 to 92, 94, 95 to 102."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1997 in respect of the following demands entered in the second

column thereof - Demand Nos. 3 to 9, 12 to 20, 22 to 24, 26, 28, 32 to 37, 39 to 50, 52 to 58, 62, 65 to 68, 70 to 72, 75, 77 to 83, 85, 87, 88, 91, 93, 96 to 101."

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1995 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof - Demand Nos. 14, 17, 19, 24, 64, 77, 90 and 98."

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now request Shri Sharad Yadav to continue his speech.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1997-98 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demands	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Agriculture	490,80,00,000	3,26,00,000
2.	Other Services of Dept. of Agri. and Cooperation	45,95,00,000	39,18,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	99,88,00,000	—
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	43,06,00,000	31,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers			
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	38,32,00,000	6,76,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilizers	1848,82,00,000	107,64,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism			
7.	Department of Civil Aviation	43,08,00,000	6,86,00,000
8.	Department of Tourism	17,96,00,000	3,31,00,000
Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution			
9.	Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	13,05,00,000	8,00,000
Ministry of Coal			
10.	Ministry of Coal	28,46,00,000	54,14,00,000
Ministry of Commerce			
11.	Department of Commerce	133,71,00,000	17,83,00,000
12.	Department of Supply	6,28,00,000	—

317	<i>General Budget Demands for Grants on Account (General) Supplementary</i>	PHALGUNA 26, 1918 (Saka)	<i>Demands for Grants (General) Demands for Excess Grants (General)</i>	318
1	2		3	
Ministry of Communications				
13.	Department of Posts	523,11,00,000	12,39,00,000	
14.	Department of Telecommunication	2504,82,00,000	1831,50,00,000	
Ministry of Defence				
15.	Ministry of Defence	397,09,00,000	4,13,00,000	
16.	Defence Pensions	619,10,00,000	—	
17.	Defence Services-Army	3250,69,00,000	—	
18.	Defence Services-Navy	483,09,00,000	—	
19.	Defence Services-Air Force	829,72,00,000	—	
20.	Defence Ordinance Factories	620,37,00,000	—	
21.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	—	1673,44,00,000	
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
22.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	92,13,00,000	1,21,00,000	
Ministry of External Affairs				
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	234,23,00,000	30,00,00,000	
Ministry of Finance				
24.	Department of Economic Affairs	696,25,00,000	20,89,00,000	
25.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	130,21,00,000	94,22,00,000	
26.	Payments to Financial Institutions	93,41,00,000	694,43,00,000	
28.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Govts.	1830,51,00,000	170,83,00,000	
29.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	—	49,78,00,000	
31.	Department of Expenditure	786,38,00,000	—	
32.	Pensions.	257,79,00,000	—	
33.	Audit	85,12,00,000	58,00,000	
34.	Department of Revenue	31,01,00,000	21,00,000	
35.	Direct Taxes	84,50,00,000	21,00,00,000	
36.	Indirect Taxes	132,68,00,000	44,20,00,000	
37.	Department of Company Affairs	3,00,00,000	1,00,000	
Ministry of Food				
38.	Ministry of Food	1288,93,00,000	18,71,00,000	
Ministry of Food Processing Industries				
39.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	8,12,00,000	2,95,00,000	
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
40.	Department of Health	239,43,00,000	84,07,00,000	
41.	Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy	9,47,00,000	1,00,000	
42.	Department of Family Welfare	368,00,00,000	27,00,000	

1	2	3
Ministry of Home Affairs		
43.	Ministry of Home Affairs	51,96,00,000
		3,68,00,000
44.	Cabinet	16,26,00,000
		5,00,00,000
45.	Police	668,37,00,000
		77,68,00,000
46.	Other Expenditure of the Min. of Home Affairs	58,46,00,000
		30,68,00,000
47.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	41,80,00,000
		43,14,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development		
48.	Department of Education	871,80,00,000
		14,00,000
49.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	26,25,00,000
		31,00,000
50.	Department of Culture	36,70,00,000
		—
51.	Department of Women and Child Development	158,02,00,000
		—
Ministry of Industry		
52.	Deptt. of Ind. Dev. and Ind. Policy and Promotion	114,73,00,000
		6,00,000
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	85,00,000
		—
54.	Department of Heavy Industry	3,73,00,000
		36,52,00,000
55.	Department of Small Scale Ind. and Agro and Rural Industries	118,46,00,000
		48,46,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
56.	Information, Films and Publicity	27,17,00,000
		2,99,00,000
57.	Broadcasting Services	266,31,00,000
		72,37,00,000
Ministry of Labour		
58.	Ministry of Labour	123,91,00,000
		20,00,000
Ministry of Law and Justice		
59.	Law and Justice	61,37,00,000
		—
60.	Election Commission	97,00,000
		—
Ministry of Mines		
62.	Ministry of Mines	40,16,00,000
		6,83,00,000
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources		
63.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	37,86,00,000
		19,12,00,000
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs		
64.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	57,00,000
		—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		
65.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	20,95,00,000
		43,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
66.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	64,00,000
		—

321	<i>General Budget Demands for Grants on Account (General) Supplementary</i>	PHALGUNA 26, 1918 (Saka)	<i>Demands for Grants (General) Demands for Excess Grants (General)</i>	322
1	2		3	
Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation				
67.	Planning	17,14,00,000	7,67,00,000	
68.	Department of Statistics	24,90,00,000	86,00,000	
69.	Department of Programme Implementation	131,95,00,000	—	
Ministry of Power				
70.	Ministry of Power	88,30,00,000	452,59,00,000	
Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment				
71.	Department of Rural Development	744,36,00,000	—	
72.	Department of Rural Emp. and Poverty Alleviation	2101,18,00,000	—	
73.	Department of Wastelands Development	15,87,00,000	—	
Ministry of Science and Technology				
74.	Department of Science and Technology	85,47,00,000	8,17,00,000	
75.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	76,33,00,000	92,00,000	
76.	Department of Bio-technology	17,26,00,000	88,00,000	
Ministry of Steel				
77.	Ministry of Steel	1,18,00,000	4,28,00,000	
Ministry of Surface Transport				
78.	Surface Transport	12,34,00,000	3,61,00,000	
79.	Roads	142,20,00,000	350,98,00,000	
80.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	38,87,00,000	71,92,00,000	
Ministry of Textiles				
81.	Ministry of Textiles	73,38,00,000	50,96,00,000	
Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment				
82.	Urban Development	58,74,00,000	66,43,00,000	
83.	Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	36,57,00,000	6,67,00,000	
84.	Public Works	77,42,00,000	35,66,00,000	
85.	Stationery and Printing	23,90,00,000	75,00,000	
Ministry of Water Resources				
86.	Ministry of Water Resources	74,84,00,000	5,68,00,000	
Ministry of Welfare				
87.	Ministry of Welfare	249,04,00,000	48,90,00,000	
Department of Atomic Energy				
88.	Atomic Energy	127,86,00,000	108,40,00,000	
89.	Nuclear Power Schemes	128,65,00,000	58,53,00,000	
Department of Electronics				
90.	Department of Electronics	17,49,00,000	5,24,00,000	

1	2	3
Department of Ocean Development		
91.	Department of Ocean Development	15,34,00,000 79,00,000
Department of Space		
92.	Department of Space	171,04,00,000 24,09,00,000
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President.		
94.	Rajya Sabha	3,82,00,000 —
95.	Lok Sabha	8,87,00,000 —
97.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	8,00,000 —
Union Territories without Legislature		
98.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	61,72,00,000 31,18,00,000
99.	Chandigarh	64,37,00,000 10,71,00,000
100.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19,01,00,000 3,92,00,000
101.	Daman and Diu	14,30,00,000 2,74,00,000
102.	Lakshadweep	21,23,00,000 2,85,00,000
<i>Total Revenue/Capital</i>		<i>25901,85,00,000 6707,19,00,000</i>

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1996-97 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demands	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture			
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	32,42,00,000	—
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	7,39,00,000	—
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers			
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	—	9,90,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilizers	2,00,000	—
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism			
7.	Department of Civil Aviation	—	1,00,000
8.	Department of Tourism	—	3,00,00,000
Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution			
9.	Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution	31,30,00,000	—
Ministry of Commerce			
12.	Department of Supply	3,85,00,000	—

325	General Budget Demands for Grants on Account (General) Supplementary	PHALGUNA 26, 1918 (Saka)	Demands for Grants (General) Demands for Excess Grants (General)	326
1	2		3	
Ministry of Communications				
13.	Department of Posts	409,98,00,000		—
14.	Department of Telecommunication	2,00,000	474,00,00,000	
Ministry of Defence				
15.	Ministry of Defence	81,78,00,000		—
16.	Defence Pensions	383,00,00,000		—
17.	Defence Services-Army	367,10,00,000		—
18.	Defence Services-Navy	136,46,00,000		—
19.	Defence Services-Air Force	312,35,00,000		—
20.	Defence Ordnance Factories	52,69,00,000		—
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
22.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	1,00,000		—
Ministry of External Affairs				
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	83,82,00,000		—
Ministry of Finance				
24.	Department of Economic Affairs	—	1,00,000	
26.	Payments to Financial Institutions	18,94,00,000	669,27,00,000	
28.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	148,55,00,000		—
32.	Pensions.	205,37,00,000		—
33.	Audit	48,87,00,000	1,50,00,000	
34.	Department of Revenue	11,36,00,000		—
35.	Direct Taxes	24,50,00,000		—
36.	Indirect Taxes	44,82,00,000	1,00,000	
Ministry of Food				
37.	Ministry of Food	175,69,00,000		—
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
39.	Department of Health	31,00,00,000	2,00,000	
40.	Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy	1,00,000		—
41.	Department of Family Welfare	71,10,00,000		—
Ministry of Home Affairs				
42.	Ministry of Home Affairs	18,88,00,000		—
43.	Cabinet	2,19,00,000		—
44.	Police	260,93,00,000	1,00,000	
45.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	68,12,00,000	35,79,00,000	
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	113,19,00,000	15,36,00,000	
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
47.	Department of Education	5,00,000		—

327	<i>General Budget Demands for Grants on Account (General) Supplementary</i>	MARCH 17, 1997	<i>Demands for Grants (General) Demands for Excess Grants (General)</i>	328
1	2		3	
48.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	6,50,00,000		—
49.	Department of Culture	3,02,00,000		—
50.	Department of Women and Child Development	1,00,000		—
Ministry of Industry				
52.	Department of Public Enterprises	2,26,00,000		—
53.	Department of Heavy Industry	867,68,00,000	101,36,00,000	
54.	Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro. & Rural Industries	2,00,000		—
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
55.	Information, Films and Publicity	11,30,00,000		—
56.	Broadcasting Services	22,50,00,000	11,73,00,000	
Ministry of Labour				
57.	Ministry of Labour	1,00,000		
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs				
58.	Law and Justice	1,00,000		—
Ministry of Mines				
62.	Ministry of Mines	8,73,00,000		—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
65.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	9,10,00,000	23,00,000	
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
66.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	17,00,000	174,40,00,000	
Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation				
67.	Planning	1,00,000		—
68.	Department of Statistics	6,19,00,000		—
Ministry of Power				
70.	Ministry of Power	69,09,00,000	2,00,000	
Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment				
71.	Department of Rural Development	1,00,000		—
72.	Department of Wastelands Development	1,00,000		—
75.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	30,35,00,000		—
Ministry of Steel				
77.	Ministry of Steel	64,70,00,000	1,00,000	
Ministry of Surface Transport				
78.	Surface Transport	2,22,00,000		—
79.	Roads	61,93,00,000	58,56,00,000	
80.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,70,00,000	2,00,000	
Ministry of Textiles				
81.	Ministry of Textiles	2,00,000	97,68,00,000	

329	<i>General Budget Demands for Grants on Account (General) Supplementary</i>	PHALGUNA 26, 1918 (Saka)	<i>Demands for Grants (General) Demands for Excess Grants (General)</i>	330
1	2		3	
Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment				
82.	Urban Development, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	—	4,00,000	
83.	Public Works	15,96,00,000	1,00,000	
Ministry of Water Resources				
85.	Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	5,00,000	
Department of Atomic Energy				
87.	Atomic Energy	53,21,00,000	—	
88.	Nuclear Power Schemes	130,05,00,000	—	
Department of Space				
91.	Department of Space	6,74,00,000	—	
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President.				
93.	Rajya Sabha	1,44,00,000	—	
96.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	8,00,000	—	
Ministry of Home Affairs Union Territories (Without Legislature)				
97.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	26,65,00,000	—	
98.	Chandigarh	33,61,00,000	1,00,000	
99.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	2,49,00,000	
100.	Daman and Diu	4,94,00,000	35,00,000	
101.	Lakshadweep	22,00,000	8,00,000	
<i>Grant Total</i>		<i>4587,21,00,000</i>	<i>1655,92,00,000</i>	

Demands for excess Grants (General) for 1994-95 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha.

No. of Demands	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the vote of the House
1. Expenditure met from Revenue		
14.	Postal Services	33,59,03,379
17.	Defence Pensions	9,94,02,120
19.	Defence Services-Navy	6,30,17,484
24.	Ministry of External Affairs	35,50,79,760
64.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,87,386
77.	Ports, Lighthouses, and Shipping	1,13,87,819
90.	Rajya Sabha	1,25,759
2. Expenditure met from Capital		
14.	Postal Services	2,07,82,817
98.	Daman and Diu	3,49,410

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhopura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that was being discussed right now, it's quater to six, the members of the House have surely passed it but I don't think that they've been satisfied. Sir, before speaking my point, I want to express my pain and agony, through you. This House has been functioning for the past fifty years. There's no better place of discussion in the country, I can't say about the rest of the world. The way all the Bills and debates are being processed hurriedly, I think since the standing committees came into existence, the time of the house has become limited. In the last budget, there were jokes during the President's address. In this budget also every thing is being done hurriedly. At this moment, when I've risen to speak, it is obvious that the people of the country would be going to bed after having their dinner and we are discussing here things concerning ninety-crore people of the country.

I've been waiting since twelve O'clock that when my turn will come. I would like to appeal, I'm not telling on behalf of a Party, Dasmunshiji is my friend, that this Bill may be kept aside. I don't mean that the Bill has no merits. However, it is important that the House should be satisfied on the debate. Due to inceptions of Standing Committees, the time of the House has been reduced thereby weakening the healthy traditions of the House. This is not the only instance when you are discussing the Bill hurriedly. Let it be any Government, the matter discussed in the House has importance. Outside discussions have no such importance. Sittings of the Standing Committees are held outside of the House. They discuss things but nothing is known about their conclusion. Therefore, I would like to request all the leaders of the House and members of all the parties that I had opposed the formation of Standing Committees at the time when they were being formed. People have done it with great difficulty...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sharad, you may pass your remarks but I would like to say that these committees are part of the House.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : I'm not passing remarks against these committees. I am just saying that this House is a part of political parties. I'm just making a request to look into it. The discussion would be better if it is held according to the traditions established during the laast fifty years. I do not want to say any more on this...*(Interruptions)*

I would start my point which was left. Honourable leader of the opposition, Atalji had started this discussion and he had criticized some points. He had raised a very important point that this budget have not covered the poor people, the labour class of the country and it has favoured only affluent people, industrialists,

businessmen and corporate houses. So, I was trying to place figures in regard to that.

The United Front Government has made this budget keeping in view the plot of poor people and this is what I am telling that when we've made in our mind the target for the poor, what we have achieved to fulfil that target. Our honourable Prime Minister and the Finance Minister Mr. Chidambaram and the United Front itself have a Common Minimum Programme. In that Programme, the labour class, the workers and the villages of the country have been covered. but I would like to know that what provision has been made for them. On that day during I was highlighting this point while giving some figures. In the last budget, the Government had allocated Rs. 11,785 crores for social services, whereas in the budget of 1997-98 Rs. 15,707 crores have been allocated for this. It has an increase of rupees 4000 crores. Similarly, Rs. 22,000 crore were provided for rural loan which has now been increased to Rs. 38,600 crore. In the budget of 1996-97 the subsidy on food was Rs. 13,833 crore which has been increased to Rs. 16,990 crore in the present budget. In respect of basic minimum services programme, provision of Rs. 2466 crore was made in 1996-97 which has been increased to Rs. 3300 crore. Similarly, in the field of rural development, provision of Rs. 7,825 crore was made in the previous year whereas our United Front Government has increased this amount to Rs. 9096 crore in the year 1997-98. Last year a sum of Rs. 900 crore was provided for irrigation but this time Rs. 1300 crore have been provided for this purpose and this amount of Rs. 1300 crore is not lying with the Central Government. This amount has been given to the states which is known to the Irrigation Minister and the Finance Minister, who are sitting here. We have also made available Rs. 25,000 crore to the states for basic services and infrastructures.

Sir, Ganga Welfare Scheme is not a scheme belonging to the adjoining area of Ganga. Under this scheme, provision has been made to provide water and all the facilities by the Government to the poor people who have one-two or three acres of land or even two-four Bigha of land. For this purpose Rs. 200 crore have been provided. I would like to say to the Finance Minister that this amount is not adequate. This scheme is a good one, so it should be extended to enable the poor people of this country to get direct benefit under this scheme.

Our north-eastern region Jammu-Kashmir has been cut-off from all the facilities. This state is a sympl of unity and integrity of India. It is also the symbol of the division of this country. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that India can not be divided at any cost. The situation of Kashmir has been worsened today. It is integral part of our nation. The youth of that state commit a mistake

when he takes gun in his hand. But, at the same time, we should think over the circumstances under which he has to take gun in his hand. The Government of India and the people of this country should think over it seriously. Recently, the elections were held there and the democracy re-instated. Everybody knows that the people of that area raised a number of questions when elections in the Pak-occupied Kashmir were held. But, the people of that state succeeded in forming a popular and a democratic Government there amidst bullets and guns.

When we make a speech, we talk about the unity and integrity of the country. India is one from Kutch to Bengal and from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. We know that United Front Government is not strong. The majority is not strong. Thirteen political parties have formed this Government together. We have the support of congress party. We are not claiming that our Government is strong but I would like to tell the members of B.J.P. sitting here that Dr. Joshi has to go to Srinagar on foot for hoisting the flag, whereas the way of national unity exists there between Kashmir and India. Kashmir is linked by railline and also its culture. The Government has made provision to allocate separate funds in this budget, in addition to rail budget, for laying rail line upto Baramula, considering it as a national project. Now Dr. Joshi may have his visit to Baramula and not upto Kashmir, by train for hoisting the flag.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar) : Hoist the flag at the Red Fort, why go there?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : He will go there also.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur) : Perhaps, Sharadji is making arrangements for himself.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Joshiji may certainly blow the flute (Murl) there because his name is Murl Manohar. He may go there by train. We have followed the language and culture right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. The secular people, the people of congress party...*(Interruptions)* have more power. I'm telling a fact. We are 45 and they are 145. It can not be refused that we have worked with the support of their strength.

SHRI SATYAPAL JAIN (Chandigarh) : Do you consider those as secular...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : We also consider you as secular. We want to correct the error committed by you. If the condition of muslims is improved and they secure employment here then the aim behind establishing Pakistan is defeated. Mahatmaji used to say that he would go to Pakistan to die. His wish was not fulfilled because he was assassinated. He wished to go and establish in Pakistan. This fact was behind this wish. This was what he wanted to make us believe and he has expressed in his speeches that this division is a

custom. Dr. Lohia had said that Pakistan and Bangladesh formed after 25 years would be divided. Mahatmaji was far elder than Lohiaji. He had told that the earth has been created by the God. So, it could not be divided into religion based countries. If the condition of the muslims of this area would be better than that of Pakistan then the aim behind establishing Pakistan would be defeated...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK : It will give us pleasure, if the Older India is rebuilt. Let us rebuild the older India ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : The youth of Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi as well should also share our feelings. They should feel that we are working in a right direction and we are going to do something for them. Only then it will do.

You may say anything against us of this sort that 13-14 parties have joined hands to form this Government of ours. But I think that in that formation really something strange has happened. It could not happen in any other country of the world but only in this country of ours where we have a constitution that provides for federal structure and our United Front Government have tried to give it perfection under the leadership of Shri Deve Gowda. As regards the general Budget prepared by Shri Chidambaram, it can be a matter of debate as to how the money has been proposed to be spent. However it has been for the first time that in respect of all the fields of activities, be it electricity or provision of money under various plan heads, our Government has made through this Budget the concept of economic and political decentralisation an effective and real proposition. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Deve Gowda Government and its supporting parties have strengthened.

18.00 hrs.

The federal structure of the country and have thereby taken care of the problems of different sections of the society. Infact, for the first in the history of this country, an account of Rs. 800 Crores has been provided under this plan for...

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Sir, I will request you to kindly extend the House by another hour so that this can be completed.

SHRI P. UPENDRA (Vijayawada) : No, Sir.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, we can do one thing. We can extend till he completes his speech. Thereafter we can adjourn the House.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Do not create chaos in my Party. Sir, I have got an important meeting at 6 o'clock. I do not mind if you want to extend

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

the House. But kindly make it the last point that in one hour he will complete the speech...*(Interruptions)* He is still referring to 'Independence'. He is yet to come to the Budget...*(Interruptions)* I will postpone my meeting to 7 p.m. and come back. I hope he will complete in one hour...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the House till Shri Sharad Yadav completes his speech?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sharad Yadav may continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : I will try to conclude in a shortwhile. It has been for the first time that the recommendation of tenth Finance Commission stressing the need of allocation of 29 percent of revenue receipts to the State Governments has been accepted. Not going into the details of all that for want of time I would like to emphasize that a lot of care of the poor has been taken in this Budget. While broadly specifying those areas, I would like to mention that for public health a provision of Rs. 615 crore has been made under this Budget. For the operation Black board programme which is exclusively meant for the education of poor, a budget allocation of Rs. 384 crore has been made. Rs. 960 crore have been provided for Mid day Meal Scheme.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Yadav, mid day meal is not being given.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : I agree that it is not being given.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You may ask the hon. Minister to start the practice of providing cooked meal to the schools instead of the present practice of giving raw material to them.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : You will also speak on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you start giving replies, you will take more time to conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : For Mid day meal Scheme, a provision of Rs. 960 crore has been made in the Budget. For various programmes of that sort, money has been allocated for the benefit of the poor. In view of the scarcity of time at the tag end of the day, I won't take any more time of the House. I wanted to make only a broad mention of the areas of such allocations.

Amount of allocation for rural employment and Poverty alleviation programme is Rs. 6805 crore. It is Rs. 700 crore for old age pension scheme. For handloom subsidy we have provided Rs. 84 Crore. For artisans who constitute 11 percent of our population some thing substantial should have been done in view of their

poverty and daily wage earnings which are quite insufficient to meet their two square meal requirements and bad them to the stage of premature death at the age 50 who would have otherwise lived even up to 70. We should do something significant for the people living below the poverty line. By keeping them starving we can ensure the allround development of this country. The Government has therefore, taken steps to mahia provision of Rs.7500 crore with a view to implement the scheme of supply of foodgrains to the poor at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg.

Here I can say it with a sense of confidence that for all such programmes as are going to benefit the poor, our Government has provided so much amount as no other Government has hitherto allocated on that head. That is why the members of the opposition did not find themselves in position to criticise the Government on that account. In fact that had thrown them into staper and it is now after 16 days of the presentation of budget that they have come out of that State and have started criticising the Government. Our leader of the apposition has observed that this budget has totally ignored the poor. Some others have observed that this budget is going to benefit only the rich. In fact we have inherited the economy in such a state that Shri P. Chidambaram alone can not do anything to set it on rails. No magic hand can do that. Even the faith of our people in God has not helped us in it. However, with our present limitations, we have done our best for the welfare of the poor...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Who has given your the training?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : You have given that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : You were given that training by Shri Lohiaji...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : I agree. Even you had received that training from Shri Lohiaji. I am also pursuing his guidelines...*(Interruptions)*

For the benefit of the poor, the Government has made allocations for the agriculture, agriculturist, fertilisers, foodgrains etc. In this context I agree with these observations of my friends Shri Nitish ji and Naik ji that during the last nine months, the name of any of our ministers of the pronic minister has not figured in any team. Coming again to my point should say that our late pronic minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had rightly observed that only 15 percent of the total amount allocated for rural development reaches the poor. But I hope that the total amount of Rs. 8000 crore that we have allocated for food subsidy will reach the poor and on behalf of the United Front I would like to urge upon the Government to constitute a committee to monitor the disbursement of this hard earned money of our

people in such areas where the PDS has not been hitherto strengthened and see that this allocation is not swindled. In case the Government is unable to do that, this amount may be wasted on the supply of mineral water to the rich. I am sure that the United Front Government will take care of it and the hon. Food Minister, Shri Janeshwarji and Shri Jena ji who are sitting there will look to it that it is utilised for the purpose for which it has been provided. Sharing the concern of Shri Atalji I will like to ask the Government as to what steps they have taken to ensure that the amount meant for the benefit of the poor reaches them. The administrative machinery should be geared up to achieve that end.

Though there is a perennial law of change in Nature but all providing corruption and cases of benching and underhand dealings in all parts of the country, be it Delhi or a small village in a remote area, are not coming to an end. There should be some check on it. This House should also take a decision in this regard. Many more steps have been taken for the benefit of the poor but for want of availability of time I won't dwell on that. As regards these comments of the opposition appearing in the press that this budget would give rise to inflation and price rise, I would say that it is six months back that our hon'ble Finance Minister had given a word to keep the budget deficit at a level of 4.5 percent of the GDP. It is for the first time that it stands at a level of 5 percent of the GDP and we aim at achieving the target of 4.5 percent. That will check the budget deficit which is primarily responsible for inflation and price rise.

In this budget, the Government have concentrated on reducing the non-plan expenditure and thereby they have stood upto their promises. I would like to congratulate Mr. Chidambaram and the entire Government for that achievement of bringing down the budget deficit to a level of 5 percent against the target of 4.5 percent. As regards the raising of income tax exemption limit, it has been increased and those having a net income of Rs. 75000 have brought out of the income tax net. Also the rate of income tax has been brought down from 40 to 10 percent. In a number of countries of this world they have done it but this country of ours is leading in the matter of poverty, illiteracy and starvation. In this context I share the views of Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee when he observes that 60 percent of the total 1 crore 22 lakh tax payers of this country are those who earn their wages from the Government and pay back the amount of tax on it. How is it going to help us increase our finances? Process of reducing the tax rates has not started now but it had set in during the regiment earlier United Front and Left Front Government. Since then the percentage of tax payers has come down from 54 to 30 percent. Reduction in tax rates has not affected revenue receipts. Presently our saving rate is 26 percent of the GDP and 16 percent of that pertains

to the household sector whereas the rate of such savings in the corporate and Public Sector is 6 and 3 percent respectively, the latter's being the lowest. The people of this irrespective of their social and financial status have developed the habit of saving money. That has become the basic tenet of our culture. Even our great leaders like Mahatama Gandhi and Dr. Lohia professed and practised it in their lives. It is because of this inherent attitude of saving money, the highest percent of savings comes from the household. There is nothing if this Government of ours is going to give them incentives for the same. In all my modesty I would like to stress that this United Front Government of ours has given all possible incentives to the household sector to enable them to going for the highest savings. They deserve such incentives. They should be given more relief so that they may save more. We should try to change their habit of spending money on gold. Since the political parties and the people of this country are in need of more money, the political parties should propagate it that the amount of their 26% saving could be spent on the development of this weak country and with that money we can go in for the construction of roads, provision of water for power and irrigation and also for poverty alleviation and to solve our problem of unemployment.

Besides the reduction of tax rate and increase of exemption limit, the Government has given relief in respect of Customs and excise with a view to pull down the earlier barriers that we have had for about last twenty five years and at the time of prescution of budget in this House a large number of people used to throng the corridors of this House. Industrialists used to look into the budget find out as to what steps, of the Government could provide them an opportunity of hoarding things and thereby earn huge profits by their disposal at a later stage. But this budget of the United Front Government has not invited criticism from any section of the society just because of the reduction of tax rates and increase of exemption limit. It has not led to the increase of prices of any of our commodities. People do not fed like resorting to market manipulations. Even the share market and forward trading has not shown any upward trend and errafic fluctuations to give a shock to our people.

This budget has also taken care of the problem of black money which has created almost a parrellel economy in this country. Efforts to contain the menace have not been made for the first time but even earlier the steps had been taken by then without any success. Constant efforts are needed in that direction and with the single aim of finding out a solution of problem, we have put in our efforts. I can not say at this stage whether we will achieve complete success. Without taking care of this aspect of the problem, we will not be

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

able to build up this nation. Some opposition members have argued that it is a way no punish the honest people. I would like to ask them whether these tax payers are not having black money. I think that they do have it. It does not make a difference if some of them have more of it and others have a lesser amount of black money. Particularly the people of Bhartiya Janta Party should not raise that point because on page of 19 of their election manifesto they had observed :

"It is since the days of Jan Sangh tht Bhartiya Janta Party has been constantly waging a war against the menace of corruption and black money. We in the BJP Stand Committed to elimination of corruption and in turn to complete wiping out of black money."

How committed they are can be seen from the following lines :

"We shall promote capital formation from the amount of this parrellel economy and on the wealth so generated the Government shall have every right to impose some tax."

That is what they have written in their election manifesto. On the point of present state of increasing domestic savings, they have said :

"By taking appropriate fiscal measures, we shall try to promote domestic savings so as to ensure rapid developmental activities through required amount of investments."

From where they will mobilise those funds? Infact the highest amount of savings we have from our household.. That investment will be made out of black money or from the amount of domestic savings. Because the position of savings in corporate as well as in public sector stands at too low a level of 6 percent and 3 percent respectively. During my tenure as a Minister I have myself seen the miraculous ways of performing things in the public sector particularly the NTC. I felt that common man of this country does not get a Government job but toils hard on agricultural forms. White abusing the capitalists they will stand for total revolution and for the unity of entire international labour community. I have seen in Kanpur as well as in Madras that large number of workers were working on each of the handlooms. Even with position the corporate sector is giving a saving of 3 percent...*(Interruptions)* In their closure the Government does not have a role to play. Infact that will be the result of wrong doings of the masters of corporate sector who have nither to cared for their own interests. For public or national property they have bothered least. That has now taken the shape of a menace. We have not lost sight of it. It is coming

down to us. Like all others even the people of BJP were thinking in the same direction of making optimum utilisation of domestic savings of the country. We do not propose a different time of action in this regard because this cultured heritage of ours that exists in the form of huge domestic savings should be utilised that way.

Here a lot of discussion has taken place on free market and free trading of goods. Had Mahatama Gandhi been alive today he also would have asked the third world countries to allow free trade of goods across the borders of different countries. But he would have been for a check on free migration of our human power. I would like the United Front Government to raise this matter with other countries and tell them that if they employ a driver of their own country at the rate of 500 dollors, they shall have to give only 100 dollars to an Indian for the same job. Infact a large number of our poor labourers from east U.P. and Bihar have migrated to other countries. With the never support of return fare they can make themselves rich by serving in those countries. Why do not you open your borders for them? If you are for open market of goods, why there should be a check on those who produce them? But you want to continue with check on free migration of manpower and free trade of consumer goods like Pepsi and Coca cola. With that approach our poor people who want to go to other countries to get a menial job of manual labour to earn their livelihood will not be allowed. In fact they should not go there. That is a way out. But we are not a strong country to have our say. However this Government has taken steps to strengthen this country.

On the question of power, Shri Atal ji has asked as to what the Government has done in that regard. As regards the NTPC, it has collapsed just because of the non payment of dues by the States. It is for this reason that the United Front Government has now decided to pursue the policy of give and take. In case this is implemented from today itself, we can find a way out and promote the work of power generation the rough NTPC inspite of the fact that power sector in facing a serious crisis because of present diversification in the field of power generation with the use of multiple resources like Gas, Coal and Petrol. In case none of these works effectively, we won't be able to survive.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At least you give the fullest assurances.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Late sitting is more effective.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, As I have already said that had the session of the House continued for a few days more, it would have been better. I wanted to speak in the morning. At this time entire nation has gone to sleep. However I shall have to speak and to get all that I say recorded.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Newspapers will carry it tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Shri Chidambaram is saying like this!

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say that this problem of power cannot be solved by the Government of United Front alone. That is why whatever and wherever we could do, we have done all that. Before the matter could be raised in the meeting of Development Council, the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Deve Gowda had already announced that no permission was required for the project of power generation up to the level of 250 MW. Such projects could be initiated at the State level itself and no clearance like the environmental clearance was required to be taken for that. That could be taken up instantly. In this way we have cleared all the legal bottlenecks that were within our legal competence. With our limited power whatever allocations we could make we have made for the benefit of the poor to provide fertilisers, water, power and anything else of that sort. I have already highlighted the amount of budget allocations meant for that. With a view to meet their aspirants our Government has given certain directions and reliefs to the poor. That will strengthen this country of ours. We have asked the people having black money to declare that amount. I would like to make it clear that like the Chambal dacoits who had come forward to surrender at the call of Jai Prakash Narayan, they should also come out. But they are not doing that. In case they do not make a declaration to that effect, the entire House should take a decision as to what treatment should be meted out to them and the House should also take a decision about the remedial measures cure the menace of black money in case these people do not make their declarations even upto end of December this year. A weakness in this regard on the part of this House shall only weaker the structure of democracy in this country and as a result we won't be able to improve the lot of our poor.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sharad ji, you are making a very good speech.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : A Government formed on the basis of voting is the Government of the poor. Otherwise the poor people like us would not have been elected to this House to have an opportunity to speak as a representative of the poor. I would like to emphasize that this House should not be turned into a weak entity. For all other weaknesses we can allow excuses but not for a weak democratic institution like Parliament. We should think over that in tranquility.

Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a fact that oil pool deficit is affecting us most seriously. Even from the earlier ministers of petroleum we had not asked for the allotment of a petrol pump or any other thing of that sort but we always insisted on them to do something to take care of the problem of oil pool deficit. In the present situation we have even less than half of our oil requirements. Even in respect of water resources we have not hitherto done anything to improve the situation. It is now only this Government of ours that has signed the Mahanadi Treaty. Even during the tenure of VP Singh's Government they had signed Kosi agreement. In fact whenever we came to power we did something or the other of that sort because we belong that poor sections of the society who have always languished sometimes on account of shortage of water and scanty rainfall or for in foundation. Shri Atalji had rightly said that since last six years we are having a good monsoon. Otherwise we would have faced different sorts of crisis. In fact we here in this country have to depend exclusively on the mercy of God. But now we want that we should do away with that exclusive dependence on Him. We should do something in that direction.

Mr. Chairman Sir, this heavy deficit of Rs. 19000 crore on account of oil pool is not the creation of this budget but that they have inhabited from their predecessors. It has been a perennial and well known problem of which Shri Man Mohan Singh and all others had spoken earlier. Our Government is also worried on that account. This matter has been repeatedly raised and discussed in the steering committee to find out a solution of this serious crisis. We should think over this problem of oil shortage. As regards the United Front Government, they have done and said all that they could do to solve it. They have also thrown an open invitation to the entire world that whatsoever wants to come here for oil exploration, he may come here for that on the basis of sharing of 50 percent of their total production with us. We are prepared to share even to the extent of 40 to 60 percent. We don't have money. What should we do. We wish some foreign companies come here and explore oil so as to save our lives. But nobody turned up till date to explore it. Thus, this point should be considered seriously in the House because leaving this matter at the disposal of the Government won't help. Ours is not a strong Government. Then what should we do?

Chairman, Sir, we were having discussion on pollution. I was listening. Its a big problem. There was no such problem of environment in the past but it was created. It can be tackled easily. The discussion on it was not concluded. Now the problem of oil is causing serious concern to us. What is the number of persons who use oil in their cars etc. Government is having a biggest pool of it. The next one are those who use

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

mineral water. They are having three four cars. Now about pollution I think there is no such problem of pollution in the country except the rivers. The factories set up at the banks of rivers are causing pollution and this problem exists only in five-six cities only. There are three causes of this problem. The first one is the migration of the people from villages to cities to earn their livelihood. There are no jobs in the villages and due to poverty people are forced to leave their places. This trend is not new, it is continuing for hundreds of years. They were then called "Durmatia". Now they have settled in the banks of rivers so as to work in the factories. Circumstances forced them to leave their home and settle here and now we are here to consider their plight. Chairman, Sir, one reason is that the employment opportunities in the villages are on the decrease thereby forcing the people to migration from villages to cities. The second reason is that the increasing population is heavy pollution. We have not made any proper arrangement of seepage. The root cause of the pollution is the section of these people possessing vehicles and causing vehicular pollution in Delhi. Our courts are giving verdicts against pollution. They are making major contribution in the spread of pollution. We should think how to get rid of pollution and how to save petrol. In this context I would like to suggest that the people having private cars should not use their vehicles on Saturdays and Sundays. If it is so necessary they should travel by train or bus. Only two wheelers or cycles should be allowed. Even if you go for picnic take Hero Honda, Rajdoot or bicycle. A nation wide survey should be conducted to find out the number of persons having more than one car etc. and some heavy amount in the form of tax should be imposed on such persons. Those who are having huge amount of money should contribute more for the welfare of the country. It is not going to cause any harm. There should be some sort of tax on expenditure and this point should be discussed in the House.

Hon'ble Shri Atalji was saying that with the remaining amount they will go to five star hotels. It is true that they will enjoy themselves and celebrate in a carnival like situation. There should be some check on it. They should pay some heed on it. We are having minimum tax payers. We should consider this fact seriously. Merely taking or giving speeches on it won't help. If I say we should make our a great country it would not make any point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken more than one hour.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : I am just concluding. Now take the issue of tax on telephone. I don't say that no inquiry should be conducted. Can't be afford Rs. 2200 or 200. Can't a person having scooter-Hero Honda who

spent Rs. 40/- daily on petrol pay Rs. 100/- or 200/- to the nation? Who will pay? If you want to recover tax from the telephone subscribers, the T.V. owners then fix the amount of tax. They are paying bills of even more amount. They will pay it easily. A habit of paying the tax should be developed among them. Initially the rate of tax should be less. Say 30 rupees, 50 rupees or 100 rupees. A tendency of paying tax should be there. So as far as the scope of tax is concerned there is not such country as you are saying which to having no tax payers.

It we go on saying that the House is not good, MPs are not good and the country is great but all these are co-related. "As the King so are the subjects" but for the first time in the country the regional parties are dominating. The regional parties are in trouble. We are also in trouble. You are also going to be in trouble.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At present I am in trouble.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Baghela, Khajuria and Hajooria, all this have been started here also because you can't change the country. It is going to hurt you also. Please find out the remedy of the problem of caste, creed, language and region. Bring some legislation so as to solve this problem. We all are in favour of getting rid of this problem. You should bring some legislation.

A person married with a girl of other caste should only be given job in public sector, private sector and in Government departments also. The married life gets shattered at the age of 50. Please think over seriously the problem of getting votes in the name of caste. I want to say something on Petrol. It is the crisis of the day. The Finance Minister please tell me his plan about petrol. We should try to find out how to effect economy in its consumption. The poor have nothing to do with petrol. 90 percent population has nothing to do with cars etc. Our submission is that the concern of the Government in this regard is genuine, we all should share it, ease it. If we don't do it we would have been left with no alternative. The issue of Petrol is related with the issue of price rise. Had it been raised earlier or at the time when you might be governing the country the issue would have been there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are getting very much annoyed. I know that you are getting exhausted. So I am...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that this budget is justified, reasonable, practical and daring with the cooperation from all corners it would lead the nation towards prosperity. Without the cooperation from your side its shortcoming can not be removed. There should be some consensus. We are having shortage of oil and some other problems too which require due alternation. The problem of growing population is there. Our country has not been permitted by the Almighty to bear the burden of more than 22 Crores people...*(Interruptions)*

You are nearest to the Almighty. Please persuade him. He is beyond our reach. If we happen to meet him we will feed him one quintal of milk and tell him that his motherland is ruined. We have 56 crores gods and goddesses. He is born straight in our country. Nobody like Bajrangbali, Ganapati Baba born in America. He is within your access, Bhargvaji please let us meet him. We will do our best in his hospitality and request him to take birth at least once in America as this country to take proper care of their over prosperity because the country where you take birth stands doomed ...*(Interruptions)*

Population, Oil and Water - these three require consensus for the formulation of a policy in this regard. The area where water is made available becomes, prosperous. The persons referred as 'the people at grassroot level' by Mahatma Gandhi can't be made a victim of cruelty. The last Punjab elections were made a success by the Ramdasis. Nobody can stop them because water itself rejuvenate its beneficiaries. The Bhakhara Nangal is providing meal to the whole America. It should be given proper attention. Today Bihar, Orissa, Chhattishgarh, Bundelkhand, BaghelKhand etc. are those areas which are being deserted by poverty and starvation. How these areas could be saved and some wayout should be devised in this regard.

For this budget and for the approach adopted and efforts made in favour of the poor, I not only congratulate the Prime Minister and Finance Minister for this historical move, but also extend a hand of support and wish to keep up their move. Our nation should march ahead. We may be get exhausted but we would strengthen our nation. We have to choose right path and stick on it. If our nation do not strengthen we can not live with dignity and honour. This move has been initiated to keep up the dignity and honour of the country. I have narrated some of problems which should be solved with mutual cooperation so as to built a new nation-Bharat, strong and poverful.

With these words I congratulate the Government for this budget and Mr. Chairman, Sir I thank you for a patient hearing.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 18th March, 1997 at 11 A.M.

18.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Tuesday, March 18, 1997/Phalguna 27,
1918 (Saka).*

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