

due to it the progress and development of this area has come to a stand still so much so that it has adversely affected the development of trade and industries in this area.

Some time back, there were some flights for Kanpur, from Delhi and few flights for other major cities of the country were via Kanpur but these have been fully withdrawn due to some unknown reasons. Recently, a survey was conducted to upgrade Kanpur airport as international airport and Kanpur was found suitable for it but instead of Kanpur emphasis is being given on giving this status to Lucknow airport.

Therefore, my submission to the Central Government is that for the welfare of the 30 lakh population of Kanpur city and for the progress of the industry and business there, regular flights should be started for this metropolitan city. This city should be linked with the other major cities of the country by air and the Kanpur airport should be developed as an international airport so that this major city of Uttar Pradesh could regain its pride.

*[English]*

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM (Tindivanam) : Sir, my name is not called. One Member was absent and I am the first standby.

MR. SPEAKER: You know a particular number of submissions under rule 377 are allowed and the number is over.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Sir, one Member is absent and I am the first standby.

MR. SPEAKER: That Particular number is over the number of Members who are allowed for 377.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE

TINDIVANAM: I am sorry, the number is not over. One Member is absent and I am the first standby.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called two other names please. I have called two other names from the other list. You do not have the full information and you go on arguing. please take your seat.

Now I call Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to start today.

**11.44 hrs**

GENERAL BUDGET, 1994-95-GENERAL DISCUSSIONS Contd.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir I do not know whether you intimate Dr. Singh that I would be the first speaker.

I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak in broad day light.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not only broad day but 12 O'clock

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will make some comments, unfortunately Dr. Singh is not present I naturally wish that the Minister of State will communicate these things to him.

The first thing I want to say is that this budget is - there will be some elements of summing up in my speech, but mostly there will be new points as I have assured you, Sir - needlessly superficial superficial. Why is it needlessly superficial Because I continue to believe that Shri Manmohan Singh has got a profound understanding but the problem is

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that he has fallen among the congressmen. This Budget is full of figures which are suspect and it is terribly so. I will illustrate how in the course of my existence all these days in Parliament such a kind of factually suspect figures were never presented. I will try to indicate that the whole approach in the budget is surprisingly irresponsible. It is anti-people and it avoids the strategy of growth except by of prayers either to the rain-god or to the multinationals.

I prefer to begin with facts. My suspicion arose from some strange figures. I am looking at "The Budget at a Glance". We seldom see such correspondence between the revenue receipts as in the Budget Estimates and as in the Revised Estimates. I will just give the figures.

For Corporate tax the Budget Estimates were Rs. 10,500 crore; the Revised Estimates also were Rs. 10,500 crores! The Budget Estimates for Income-tax were Rs. 9,500 crore and the Revised Estimates were Rs. 9,500 crore! This is not only in terms of revenue. I will later show that this holds true for some figures of expenditure also. This led to me to doubt and in the Supplementary Demands, if it is remembered, a Supplementary Demand has been postulated which involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 10,000 crore, all expected to be voted and some Rs. 40,00 crore, to be charge. I tried to reconcile the figures. I raised a question. Are these figures part of the Revised Estimates? The answer was, out of Rs. 10,000 crore, Rs. 1,000 crore was outside the Revised Estimates. About Rs. 40,000 he kept mum. He did not respond at all. I must thank all the leaders on the Treasury Benches who also agree that he evaded the answer. I tried to find out if this figure of Rs. 49,000 crores was anywhere mentioned

in the Budget. I am sad to say that such a figure was not there.

All these things raised doubts in my mind. Normally we start our discussions on the basis of the earlier year's Revised Estimates and the Budget proposals for the coming year. This led me to go back on time, one year earlier. I will give you these figures and see what kind of correspondence these figures have in the course of these three Budgets.

The Budget for the year 1993-94 has given certain estimates, as usual, in regard to Budget estimates and revised estimates. And quietly, as is the normal practice, they had presented the figures of actuals in these year's books. Kindly look at the nature of correspondence. Also look at each of the figures of the budget estimates. The revenue receipts figure in 1992-93 Budget estimate was Rs. 78,279 crore and the actuals was Rs. 74,128 crore. The figure of tax revenue in the revised estimate for 1992-93 was Rs. 58,179 crore and the actuals was Rs. 54,044 crore. I can go on giving the figures. Each and every figure of revenue receipts is lower than revised Budget estimates which had been provided and correspondingly, almost every single item expenditure is more than the revised estimates. Let us combine these. The Supplementary Budget mentions that a sum of Rs. 1,000 crore has been voted outside the revised estimate. And nobody is aware as to whether the interest payment of about Rs. 40,000 crore has been included or not. The interest payment in 1993-94 Budget was Rs. 37,000 crore. So, all these factual basis, facts as can be glanced from the figures, are terrible. Sir, I had gone through Shri Pranab Mukherjee's Budget, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Budget and Shri V.P. Singh's Budget. Such as this has never happened in the figures of this kind.

Sir, I will mention one or two things in terms of this aspect. We are all aware about the loss of revenue, in the sense, tax proposals are assuming and then the projection of tax collections for the year. That is another terrible one. I do not know which kind of the adjective that can be used. The figures are given here.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): The figures have been liberalised.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:  
The have been privatised.

If we assume that corporate tax of Rs.1,300 crore has been sacrificed and if we assume that a sum, of Rs.1,000 crore has been sacrificed in terms of income tax as is given in the Budget proposal, then to arrive at 1994-95 figures, do you know how much growth is required? In the case of corporate tax, no less than 39 percent growth rate has to be assumed for the figures produced for 1994-95 corporate tax and not less than 30 percent growth rate has to be assumed from the figure of the revised estimates, which are the same as the Budget estimate, in order to arrive at the figure for 1994-95 income tax receipts.

Sir, let me add just one other point and then I will move away to other things.

It has been assumed that at the level of Rs.55,000 crore of fiscal deficit, my finest proposition could be that when these figures are added, for the last year it comes Rs.1 lakh. But he has assumed a sum of Rs.55,000 crore of fiscal deficit for the coming year.

The claim is that this is only six percent

of the GDP. The latest figure of the GDP that you have got is for 1992-93. It is Rs.6,270 crores. It I assume a growth rate in prices, that is, inflation rate of eight per cent then on Rs.6,27,000 crores, a twelve per cent rise will take place in GDP in 1993-94. That will take it to a sum of Rs.7,00,000 crores. In order to have a deficit at the level of six percent of GDP, you have to have a GDP crossing Rs.9,00,000 crores. Can you imagine what the growth rate is being assumed? The growth rate has to be twenty five to thirty percent in the economy. This can be achieved certainly. I do not deny that. (*Interruptions*) I do not think that it is impossible to achieve because you have made an assumption that you will be assuming a growth rate of let us say six per cent, the maximum that you can achieve and the rest of it also come from an inflation rate of twenty four per cent. If we have to have in terms of current prices a jump from Rs.7,00,000 crores to Rs.9,17,000 crores and even if you assume a six per cent real growth then you have to assume an inflation rate of twenty four per cent. I think, you are indulging in errors, you are day dreaming and you are simply trying to take the people of the country for a ride. This is the situation. I will not mention about employment. They took credit for employment figures. I will come to that later when I talk about the conditions of the people.

This is factual basis which is terribly suspect and on the basis of which you are trying to build castles not for yourself but for the people to whom you want to show them these castles. Why do I consider this to be superficial? For me this is a very simple issue. The claims of the success by the Finance Minister, among other things, are based on tremendous acquiescence to the foreign exchange resources which come to 23 billion dollars. Second is the huge food stock. Apart from other claims, on these two claims he wants to go on. Why do I consider

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this to be superficial?

Now, I will come to Dr. Manmohan Singh. To begin with food stocks, I would like to say that the per capital availability of foodgrains over the last three years is declining. That is what is meant by going beneath the carpet and trying to understand the underlying situation. We had reached the peak in 1984-85.

### 12.00 Hrs

With a declining per capital availability, when the food stocks are built up, does some questioning not follow? This also meant that with a declining per capital availability, the people are not able to buy and consume even as much as before. The agricultural production was good but not so good as to have a higher per capital availability. The build of the stocks reflects the increasing misery and poverty of our people. This is going from surface to what is happening beneath it. Let us think about this 13 billion dollars. This 13 billion dollars is excellent. But beneath that, one has to find out what the constitution of this 13 billion dollars is. We know what are the relevant break-up of the composition of this 13 billion dollars. One would be foreign direct investment in productive activity. One would be portfolio transfers or portfolio investment. TOMCO is being bought up. Coca Cola is buying up something. Not only these, there are many others also. But I shall not consume the time of the House on that. So that is one kind of thing. The third one is the in-flight of another kind of debt which is known as NRI debt.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: (Bombay South):  
As China.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:  
As China. He also understands.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Because he belongs to Bombay club.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: And, Sir, the flow is not really for portfolio management but for sheer speculations in the stock market. This is known as financial institutional investment. No less than 1.5 billion dollars has flown into the stock market and others are waiting. I mentioned in another context that the international situation is precisely characterised, on the one hand, by tremendous industrial recession and correspondingly a surplus of funds which are seeking for profit and moving all over the world in search of that.

They do not want to generate productive efficiency in this country. This is simple economics that if productive enterprises are strengthened here with more power technologies, then that will be competing with their own production facilities which are lying unutilised. This is an old theory and one need not be a Marxist to understand that. The godfather of the economists, John Maynard Keynes suggests that one of the ways of stimulating the economy would be to find out routes whereby you can invest without producing. He has suggested two routes. One is very simple that there should be no output. Therefore, dig holes and refill them. Then there is output. You spend on both the rounds and the income is generated without producing any output.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): What sort of generation is there?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Income generation is there. Mr. Charles, if you are engaged in digging up the hole, you will have an income, because you will be paid a salary which would be more than the minimum wages.

If he is engaged again to refill it, he will double his income. That was the line of defence experts, that is, you do not require consumer for the output. It was John Maynard Keynes' genius to discover on the basis of which several economists during those years did get some stimulation. So, we have to understand this accumulation in our foreign exchange reserves of 13 billion dollars not in terms of surplus funds, but in terms of this. I wanted to just indicate that a person of Dr. Singh's eminence should have enlightened the economy on these issues. He has refused to give this break-up of the accretion of the foreign exchange even during the Question Hour. Now, I move on to something else.

Sir, it has been pointed out by several other hon. Members also including an admission by Dr. Singh that there have been errors in calculation terms of levying of excise duties etc. He says he is poor in arithmetic and he agrees that statistics is not one of his forte. That could be one of the wrong kind of excise duties and there could be wrong kind of concessions also. He agrees this also. The point is not really a question of errors. The systematic nature of errors indicate a few things. Firstly, the small scale sector would be hurt. It is systematic. When you talk about transforming specific excise duty into Ad Valorem care has been taken to see that the small scale sector is hurt. I have here a bundle of representations which have been sent to you. I, therefore, do not want to consume time on that point. (Interruptions) In fact, as we all know there cannot be, under the Sun, a person who is hundred per cent bad nor is Murlu.

Sir, why do I say that this anti-India and anti-poor? Let us look at the direction. Look at the direction of the levy. As we know as the House knows, we are always insisting that there should be in the total tax savings a lower percentage from indirect taxes and a

higher percentage from direct taxes. It is a strange route that they discovered to do this. That route is reducing of customs duty and reducing of excise duty for certain other types of products and increasing of excise duty for certain other types of products. As we all know there is a net reduction on customs duty of about Rs. 2,000 crore or more. For excise duties the next position is positive. It is a small one, but that small one hides the fact that excise duties have been reduced on goods which are loved by some of the MPs also but primarily by the richer section of the population the so-called 'white goods'. Excise duty on umbrella slippers etc., in the name of appearing to be scientific and transforming the duty structure from being specific to Ad Valorem, this is the kind of thing that has happened.

This is not a matter of errors at all. This is a matter of the direction that some other people outside our country want us to take. What is that direction? Just imagine. As I was saying earlier, there is a tremendous industrial recession outside. They need a market for their goods to be sold. What better method do we have but to open our doors to those goods? That simply is the name of lowering of the customs duties of our country. This lowering we have promised we have initialled in the name of G.A.T.T. too and we need not now go there for another signature. We have done all that they wanted us to do even without our signature. We have opened our doors for their goods. We have opened the doors for their capital which is non-productive and it is this that we are trying to specify in terms of goods in terms of flow of capital.

Sir, as we all know, just in passing I want to mention that physical output is not their concern. Their concern is the United States of America. In fact, the composition of the USA's national income is such today that

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almost 75 per cent of their G.D.P. comes from their services. It is for that they are insisting. It is not only GATT, but also GATS on the service sector. The service sector has to be opened. We know that. Not only that we also know that in terms of their export content in the U.S. economy, previously agriculture took a large portion. It has come down from 60 per cent to 24 per cent now. The service sector and the export sector also have increased tremendously. That is why they put pressure and despite some stiff opposition from the European countries they succeeded as smoothly as a glider in India because we have opened our private sector banks as we discovered in our discussion on the Banking (Regulation) Act to foreign capital. We are permitting our public sector banks to have private sector participation which is not limited to individuals of this country only. and despite the recommendations of the J.P.C. that there should be penalties bordering on withdrawal of licences on the four foreign banks, they are trying to enlarge their operations. This is the kind of consequences which the customs duty and our new economic policies are generating in our country. We know Sir this is not being liked even by the Nariman Point hon. friend.

Apart from the very famous spokesman that is Mr. Murlidhar Deora the other very famous spokesman is Mr. Nani Palkhivala. He has also, while speaking in Calcutta objected to permitting 24 per cent of equity holding by foreign institutional investors. Murmurings have been heard and developed. Therefore if you sum it up in this fashion this is one indicator of how this approach is irresponsible and anti-country and dictated by masters abroad. I do not say, it is only the World Bank because they are also instruments of the multinationals.

I will come back to just one aspect of the figures. In the Budget and in the Economic Survey assumption has been made that the growth rate in GDP this year will be four per cent. This growth rate is assumed on a growth rate in agriculture of 3.8 per cent. Anyone concerned with the figures and economy in the country will tell you that if the growth rate in agriculture is even 3.8 per cent obviously there is very little chance if the input costs are included, if the inputs costs rise the income generated would be less. I do not deny any defect in your perception either that the growth rate in agriculture in terms of national income or GDP cannot therefore generate a GDP growth rate of four per cent. I do want to use the word "trickery" because perhaps you are deluding yourself also in some of these assumptions.

But on this we have a duty to unmask and go to the people telling them, this is not how the reality looks.

I will tell you one or two other things. Why is this anti-people? Number one is the price question. You are all wondering how is it that the inflation rate which came down at a certain point of time is growing. I have indicated that the 1992-93 actuals were far far different from the revised estimates or 1992-93 actuals. It meant that the deficit in the year of 1992-93 reduced revenue collection in terms of actuals which was increased has built up pressure in 1993-94 in the economy. This is happening. I am questioning your statement about revised estimate this year. You say it is Rs. 58,000 crores. You could answer that question whether it is another Rs. 40,000 crores which you have mentioned in the supplementary demands is due to the pressure as we know what kind of pressure in the economy in favour of inflation you have contributed to.

So, there is nothing astonishing in the

fact that despite good wishes there is absolutely no doubt in my mind and I want you to accept that the inflation rate this year is bound to take a two digit figure. You all know despite the fact of changes in Customs duties and Excise duties and despite the fact that the change in administered prices just before the Budget took a toll of Rs. 4,100 crores and another Rs.1,000 crores from railways Rs.5,300 crores, all these have generated a price structure where cosmetic prices are coming down and food prices are going up. Cosmetics I know is a must even in the Budget.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a cosmetic Budget!

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Elections are also coming.

SHRI A. CHARLES: The price of wheat and rice has come down in the open market.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Even then people cannot purchase.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This must be a wonderful economy that when administered prices are rising the foodgrain prices are coming down.

SHRI A. CHARLES: In Kerala the price of rice and wheat have come down for the first time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The anti-people measures are also indicated in the structure of changes in Excise duty. We wanted excise duties to be eliminated excepting for the fact that 45 per cent of that comes to the States. We wanted that instead of receiving from the Excise duties, not reducing Customs duties, let us get that amount from Income tax, add to Corporation tax. Eighty five per cent from income-tax is

there, add 85 per cent corporation tax also and if you put much more there we have been favoured in reducing the Excise duties because ultimately Excise duties impinge on the poor. Even the poorest of the poor cannot escape from the tax burden. Why the Excise duty? Not so in the case of Direct Taxes. You can hit the top people if you intend to. You could get as I am fond of mentioning -Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar certainly knows—imagine that huge amount. I think it bears repetition. The stock-market turn-over during those days was Rs. 13 lakh crores. You have made an assumption this time. I was surprised. I was not calculating on that basis. In the presumptive tax, you made an assumption that it should be below Rs. 5 lakhs, a return of 7 per cent. That was earlier year's Budget. That was this year's Budget also. I was trying to calculate, if it is 7 per cent on the turn-over let me make an assumption 3 to 4 per cent on Rs. 13 lakh crores also. But in this year's Budget they have made a fantastic declaration. Up to a turn-over of Rs.50 lakhs, you are making an assumption of a return of 8 per cent. I was privately trying to calculate 3 to 4 per cent. Now imagine an income generation of Rs. 13 lakh crores of turn of 8 per cent. That is Rs.1,04,000 crores. Having multiplied by 8, very simple it. Even at the reduced rate of taxation at 40 per cent, how much could you have got? Rs. 40,000 crores as the evidence in JPC shows. When Shri Harshad Mehta used to come, he used to say 'hae' to some of the Ministers. Just casually.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR(Mayilduturai): They used to say 'high'.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You do not want me to mention the name. That is all in the evidence.

Then, I would like to mention about the

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collection of excise duties. I have already indicated that the imposition of excise duty is more on the small scale sector. It is not that it has not been taken away. The whole thing is obvious in the allocation of resources. I will come to the point how it is anti-people. It is not only the small-scale sector but also the steel sector people are also complaining about this. I have got all the papers. Perhaps, my Bengali comrades will certainly want me to say what you are doing to the jute industries. A law has been passed that jute bags should be utilised for all kinds of purposes. There is a violation exactly as there was a violation in terms of the Air Corporation Act. Nobody looks into it. They are using plastic bags. You have given concessions in this Budget to the plastic bag manufacturers. You have created a problem for the jute manufacturers also. But you have not increased the specific duty on jute products. The simple trick is that you have made it ad valorem. The specific duty was abolished. The duty on Jute products was made ad valorem. The net result is there is a hundred percent increase in the tax incidence on jute things or more than that even. This simple trick is appearing to be very scientific. But this is what you have done to the jute industry. I will not go further into that.

Now, I would like to mention the treatment that you have meted out to the States. What is that? Do you want to get the figures? Apart from the fact that there is a reduction, even here itself on this page, it is said that as far as the net resources transferred to the States and the Union Territories is concerned, the Revised Estimate was Rs. 54,127 crores and the proposal in the Budget is Rs. 53,000 crores and one need not tell you that the figure Rs. 53,000 is less than Rs. 54,000/- I am trying to teach somebody who is not even lettered in the Budget. There is

another part of the story. This does not take into account the addition to the net transfer from the states to the Centre in terms of interest payments. Regarding interest payments, in 1994-95 you have postulated over the Revised Estimate an additional Rs.1431.69 crores which you will get from the States. Shri Murli Deora will admit that the states have been deprived as never before not even firstly in real terms. Please try to appreciate the significance of the point. Had the figures been the same because of the inflation rate in real terms it would have been less. It is not only that. But even in monetary terms there is an absolute decrease in the Revised Estimate in respect of your transfer to the States.

Kerala is one such State. This is the second thing.

The Finance Minister is very fond of referring to the Cheliah Commission Report. He is trying to implement it. I consider the Cheliah Committee Report to be much less negative than the Narasimhan Committee Report. He has at least mentioned for instance about the consignment tax. He is not happy about that. But he did mention that a two percent consignment tax should be imposed. Why? What is the justification of a consignment tax? He said that that is another obstacle. The argument is very simple unless you are in love with the tax evaders. We all know that instead of showing this as a sale, goods are sent in transit from one place to another as a consignment. They say that this is not the sale. No sales tax need be there. It is a transfer from one area to another. And we had been saying almost everyday here in the Consultative Committee meetings, in the private friendly discussions also to Dr. Sigh about this year's Budget. The Finance Minister had to say that we could have done much more because if the consignment tax is there it would have



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given them more than Rs. 100 crore every year. This is true of West Bengal; this is true of Kerala and much more for Maharashtra. In the Consultative Committee one of your not so favourite friends from Rajya Sabha, Shri Jagesh Desai has been pointing out year after year that even in Maharashtra the Maharashtra Government wants that such a thing be there. This is the second aspect to show how this Budget is anti-States.

I will be completing before you break for lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have enough time. But you are not going to refer to what you discussed in the Standing Committee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is a Consultative Committee. Then there is another item that we quite frequently mention. I do not exactly remember whether it was during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time, when he was the Finance Minister or later on that collection of provident fund from LICs, GICs and all such institutions which were previously deposited in the provident fund account and from which the States were having a share were neatly taken away from the provident fund account and a new special deposit account was created and the annual attrition is about Rs. 8000 crores. Despite our repeated urgings, it has not gone back. When we say that this Budget is anti-people, despite that aim that so much more has been given to rural development is it not worth remembering that such areas of rural development and agriculture primarily rest with the States? If you denude the States from these resources, despite that figure - God knows the authenticity of it - in fact, the flow of funds to the rural areas will be much less.

There is another aspect. This year partly

for us because of our urgings about the stock markets and partly because we are close to the United States and learning from them a new type of tax on services has been imposed.

What proportion of that are you going to give as excise to the States? You have made an assumption of Rs. 600 crore. Or is it your intention that the entire amount will flow to the States? It is excise of all Government Undertakings because Harshad Meta is the Central Government man. Will a part be given as in the case of the Excise Duty of 45 per cent? You are already nodding your head! So you are trying to discover ways and methods by which the States are denied and any fresh collections from the market, from the country or from the economy will not go to the States.

I will now come to growth orientation. Look at the speech. You have assumed that all the shortfalls that are generated because of the tax proposals - I have already mentioned - would be absorbed and the growth of 30 to 35 per cent would follow. That you have assumed. You have assumed a growth rate for GDP which is impossible of achievement unless there is inflation. I know every single individual, however poor, who would like to save. For the people below the poverty line what they try to save is their wives, their children and perhaps themselves for the next day so that they find some job in order to save their wives and the children. But in terms of monetary savings it is upper rich, the "U", sector the richer sections which can afford it. You are tempting them through multinational offerings of goods, cheapening them a little bit. The Finance Minister has received thanks from the washing machine manufacturers and all cosmetics white goods. You try to absorb whatever income they are generating in this kind of consumption expenditure. Is the contradiction there? You

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have learnt from Thacher, you have learnt from the US Economist like Freidman to emphasize the supply side economics, giving concessions, trying to lure them into production or what not? On the other hand you are luring them away from savings by offering them cheaper white goods. Is there a growth strategy? Is there any word here, is there any step taken by which the declining saving rates over the last four or five years would be reversed? Show me a single step you are taking - as I come back, it appears to be a repetition - by which investment will be taken care of by the flow of foreign capital? In fact the net result of the whole approach would be, as has been recognised by even the Economic Survey and grudgingly accepted by Dr. Singh also, the development of industrial structure whatever that has taken place in the course of last year, if the facts and figures are accepted, most crucial structure of capital goods industries is declining.

I was telling just five minutes before the sitting started a friend of mine that a great debate took place in formulating the draft of the Second Five Year Plan. I was in the Statistial Institute; I worked for that. The debate was, not only in financial terms you should assess the performance of our economy, but in physical term also.

That is the classic theory of economics. It is to the credit of Professor Mahalanobis, assisted certainly but some of the economists in Soviet Union and elsewhere also, that he brought in the physical approach to planning. Shri Chandra Shekharji will certainly remember. We were insisting that for the sake of economic independence of the country, for the sake of political independence of the country after 1947, what is necessary is the growth in the basic sector.

Can you, Sir, permit me to elaborate what is meant by the basic sector? We criticise Professor Mahalanobis there. In the draft of the draft, initially, there was a provision for high growth of steel industry. There was also a provision for machine making industry. But, when the draft of the draft became a draft, the emphasis on the machine building industry was taken away. Unless you can produce machines which produce machine as a machine tool which produces steel or other machineries, you are basically economically not independent.

I will not mention the name of Deora because we do not like it. (Interruptions) What has happened in the course of the last year was that it was this sector which had been hurt the most. [Interruptions] I have told you that we criticise even Professor Mahalanobis when the draft of the draft was amended in that fashion. In fact our age at that time permitted us to be cheeky. [Interruptions] That is a different matter. But the point that I am making is that the course of the economy that you have witnessed in the last year indicates that you are moving on the path of de-industrialisation of the economy in this sense. all the proposals of this Budget, if at all, reinforces, it reinforces by not raising duties on capital goods. Please do not talk to me about countervailing duties. Last year, they have reduced the duties on capital goods while keeping the rates of components, parts, raw materials for the machines at a higher level. That was too much to be digested by the owners of the real economy of the country, that is, 'the Bombay class'. Therefore, some modifications were made. But, even then, in the course of the last three years, we have been weakened to such an extent that even they- we were found of saying that it is they who control the economy; we can no longer say that even with any pride at all - are no longer the controllers. The controllers of the economy

do not reside in India. Even they are not hurt. They are for the capital goods industry which could be giving us the economic independence; it cannot be developed despite the heroic assumptions about growth in 1994-95. For that growth - I come back, Sir - you are dependent on a prayer to the rain God. Let there be rains; let the agriculture prosper. But, you are dependent on foreign direct investment which you believe will bring in technology. Failing that you want to take pride in their investment in the stock markets and portfolio equity.

I will just mention one or two important points and conclude. Or do you want me to conclude now?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you should conclude now because you have taken one hour.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: In the morning, Sir, I wanted you also to be present so that you can help me.

MR. SPEAKER : You have made very good points; they would be considered.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Thank you very much, Sir. Now, I conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, your listening to him carefully show your commitment to this system. But the Finance Minister has not chosen to be here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): Sir, he is attending a Cabinet Meeting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If there is a Cabinet meeting for liquidation, we can object to that.

SHRI CHNDRA SHEKHAR (BALLIA): Mr. Speaker, all the time, it happens. Now when the budget is being discussed, there is a Cabinet meeting. What emergency is there for the Cabinet? It happens every day, Mr. Speaker. I do not know what has happened to this Government.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I wanted to say about the nature of allocation and some other things in terms of this Finance Bill. But I will take up that at the appropriate time [*Interruptions*]

12.47 hrs.

#### OBSERVATION BY SPEAKER

#### Suspension of Rule 331G (a)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Rule 331-G(a) provides that the Demands for Grants shall be referred to the Standing Committees after the general discussion on the budget is over. It was expected that the general discussion would be over today. However, in view of the wishes of the Members, the general discussion would be continued after the recess also to give more time to the Members to express their views on the general principles involved in the budget. Hence, it has become necessary to suspend Rule 331-G(a) and allow the reference of the Demands for Grants to the Standing Committee even before the general discussion is concluded so as to facilitate the examination of the Demands for Grants by the Standing Committees and to give the report on the same to the House to facilitate the Members discussing the Demands of Ministers separately.

. I hope the House agrees to this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

12.48 hrs

GENERAL BUDGET, 1994-95 -  
GENERAL DISCUSSIONS Contd..

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, just one point additionally I want to make. Please see how much funds from the Centre are going to the States for plan and how much plan funds are being given in the sector of public sector enterprises.

You will discover that the investments in public sector enterprises are coming down from the budget. This is one feature. Your non-plan expenditure is increasing. The revenue expenditure is increasing. This point has been made by others. [Interruptions] So, I also thought of making it.

I do not want to quote this figure. I now conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have some time. I would have called the Members from the Congress Party to speak. But I have received a letter from Prof. Rita Verma. She wants to speak as she has some other things to do after this. So, I think, you will agree that she will be given the time and then the Congress Party and then Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and then other Members will get the time.

[Translation]

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has presented the 1993-94 budget in a very poetic mood. I too would like to read out a couplet in his honour but he is not present in the House. I request the hon. Minister of State to convey this couplet to the hon..

Finance Minister.

"Bhul Kar bhi na Rijhe aap uper ki safai par,  
Work sone ka chipaya hai gobariki mithai par."

This is the fourth budget of the hon. finance Minister and we feel like that in the "Alice in Wonder Land". It seems that we are running very fast but in reality there is no change in the speed, everything remains as it is. Despite the jugglery of data, fascinating words and the poetic mood of the hon. Finance Minister there is no real change in the picture.

For the last three years, the hon. Finance Minister has been presenting almost the same budget and everytime it is claimed that this budget will boost the speed of development. But the fiscal position is worse than that of 1990-91. At that time this logic was given that due to inflation and B. O. P. the fiscal position is in doldrums. Who will be blamed this time? Even after six good monsoons continuously the prices have increased at an average of ten per cent during the last three years. The price of foodgrains have been much affected. The hon. Member should point out the market where the prices have not gone up and I will go for shopping to that market. The price of goods in public distribution system has gone up so much that now hardly there is any difference between open market and the public distribution system. Prices of wheat, sugar, cooking gas, petrol, diesel, soap, iron, allopathy and homeopathy medicines and black and white TV sets have gone up and even then it is being said that the budget is consumer friendly, my country is great that way.

Instead of being an answer to several questions, the fourth budget of the hon. Finance Minister raised several ques-

tions, some questions are such that there can be no answer to those. The fiscal deficit has been doubled, from Rs.17 thousand crore to Rs.34 thousand crore and the budget deficit has gone up more double, from Rs. 4300 crore to Rs.9 thousand crore and the fiscal deficit has gone up to Rs.59 thousand crore from Rs.37 thousand crore. It was expected from the hon. Finance Minister that he would bring the budget deficit under control to improve the economy of the country. It seems after three years that all of his estimates have shattered and we are standing at the point from where we had started. Every year the custom and excise duty is reduced. Last time, rebate was given in income tax and this time corporation tax has been reduced but the share market is still calm. People had expected that the market will spurt after the budget but they are all astonished at it. All the four budgets after 1990 were framed to expand the scope of private sector and to limit the scope of public sector but things have gone wrong. The public sector's contribution in the G.D.P. has gone up from 26.2 per cent to 27.2 per cent. It means that it is not compulsory that the appearance of the budget should be like that of the reality. A lot of things have been said about our development but the more has been said the more downfall can be seen in our industrial development. After completion of two years and nine months of the new economic policy, our economy has reached the phase of stagflation. indigenous items are comparatively costlier than the foreign items and the import is increasing. Even now it seems that the B.O.P. is under control. The country has a good reserve of foreign exchange. But this is not the result of your hard work but it is the amount of loan. This amount has been collected after selling shares, taking back the security and by promoting foreign investment. If someone is concerned about the foreign

loans then, it includes the money of foreign financial investors, the money deposited by NRI's, global depository receipts, uro-convertible bonds etc, which is more than 9500 crore dollars. Much of this money is hot money which will take away something even from us in case of any emergency. This glitter is for a short-while but attractive. But the most strange thing is that in this Budget the Finance Minister has tried his best to drift away from the policy which he was stating his specialty earlier. For the last three months, the Government is praising itself that the position regarding balance of trade has improved and the import has decreased, which means that economy has been benefited by it but even then the Finance Minister is encouraging the policy of boosting import and that too at the cost of domestic industries. The Government has given several excuses to hide its shortcomings. Earlier there was slump in the stock exchanges and your second patent excuse is of Ayodhya incident for which you held others responsible to save yourself from all your faults. There will be no other bigger deceit or falsehood than this. In fact your wrong policies are responsible for it. Industries in the country are being ruined because of Government's policy of encouraging foreign capital and import.

The development of Indian Industries has not remained a priority for the Government now. The anomalies in the structure of customs duty have not been removed and these goes against the indigenous industries. Even now more duty has to be paid on the import of raw material whereas it is less on assembled machines. As a result thereof import of machines is cheaper than their manufacturing in the country.

At least, the responsibility of core sector should be on Government and service sector could be privatised. Keeping in view the

[Prof. Rita Verma]

importance of core sector. Government should pay attention towards it. My area of Dhanbad including Bokaro is facing consequences of these new economic policies. These problems are yet to increase many folds. Steel industry was benefited through freight equalisation but now due to new economic policies in comparison to Indian Steel, foreign steel has become cheaper. Railway fare has been increased in Railway budget and excise duty has been hiked in general budget. But import duty has been reduced and as a result of all this SAIL incurred a loss of Rs.350 crore. Now that day is not very far away when the production of Indian Steel will decline and domestic requirement will be fulfilled with imported steel. The same situation prevails in coal industry. Imported washed coal will be cheaper than the Indian Washed Coal. With great efforts Coal India has recently started earning profit but your eyes fell on it also and it has become a victim of your new economic policies. This is the plight of core sector in the country. Fertilizer industry was the first victim of new economic policy of the Government. It is black history that how your policies have spoiled P.D.I.L. for giving benefits to two foreign companies 'Snam Progetti' and 'Haldar Topso'. P.D.I.L. is known for its quality and after spending a big amount technology was transferred to it from 'Snam Progetti'. But ultimately in 'Thal' project consultancy was given to 'Snam Progetti' only and Rs.150 crores were paid extra to 'Snam Progetti' for it. Even today, all the works are being done by P.D.I.L. but on petty contract basis only though its quotations are lowest and its work quality is equivalent to foreign companies. In view of P.D.I.L.'s participation in the competition the foreign companies have lowered their rates upto 70 per cent in their tender notices. It was done by 'Haldar Topso' in the case of 'Nagarjuna Project'. But these companies will exploit the

country when P.D.I.L. will not be in competition. The Government has an excuse that it does not have money. But I would like to know the account of money which has been saved by the Government by bringing P.D.I.L. in competition of foreign companies. This money should be given to P.D.I.L. as it is the rightful claimant. But by doing this how the Government will be able to please foreign companies. Even now 1200 tone catalyser is imported every year but on the other hand P.D.I.L. manufactures 600 tonne catalyser which is not sold and it is not any way inferior in quality. What is this going on.

**13.00 hrs.**

Apart from this PDIL is the only agency for making Heavy Water Plants. If it is closed the country will face the danger of becoming crippled in the field of Atomic technology. So, I request the Finance Minister to provide it the amount of money saved by it, because this is its right. In the same way enough funds should be allocated for modernisation of fertiliser factory at Sindari which is utilising its full production capacity. You talk about resource crunch for closing the Industries under Public sector, but what is reality in this regard. I would like to cite an example in which a property worth Rs.1500 crore is being sold for just Rs.135 crore upto when this amount will reach to you, it will not remain more than Rs.92 crore. We are not opposed to privatisation but I would like to ask as to whether the property of the nation can be sold at such low price? At least the minimum price should be covered and there should not be such misappropriation of money. The Government often talks about austerity measures but these are not the ways to curtail expenditures. It cannot be done without removing corruption.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How much more time

do you need because we shall have to decide whether we should continue now or after Lunch.

PROF. RITA VERMA: Sir I will take 7-8 minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You may continue.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RITA VERMA: Sir, Bokaro Steel Plant is situated in my area. Since long, thefts worth billions of Rupees are being taking place under the protection and with the convenience of people holding high position. But so far no one has paid any attention towards looting of this national property. So, through you I demand that investigation should be conducted by CBI into these thefts and persons found guilty should be punished howsoever high position they may be holding. It is very strange that large part of boundary wall of Bokaro Plant has been left open and it has not been constructed even after providing security by the district administration. So I would like to state that you will not be able to curtail expenditure without removing corruption. Kumardhubi Fire Bricks Ltd is also on the verge of closure due to corruption, whereas private companies at the same place are earning profit in this field.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to say something about projects launched with the help of foreign loans of which, the Government have been propagating so much. Rajmahal project was started with the help of Canada Government. As per the agreement this Project would have been completed within 5 1/2 years and it had to prove itself successful in the next six months but it has not been so. Canada Government has given a loan of Rs.966 crore, out of which Rs.550 crore were in the form of equipment transfer

for machines. Rs.105 crore were given for consultancy and Rs.175 crore for development of mines. It is evident that all this has been done by the Canadian company and Matcalm company has even supplied the spare parts for it. The target for coal production was fixed at 10.5 million tonne daily but even after five years, the production of coal could not be achieved more than 6 million tonne daily. Although, after the demonstration for six long month the daily target for coal production was fixed to 69 thousand tonnes but it could also not be achieved. When they failed to do so even the target was lowered. Then you also reduced it to 56 thousand tonnes daily. But this target also could not be achieved. The Matcalm company had to pay penalty of Rs.25 crore, it could not achieve the target. But the Government curtailed the target to save the company on the other hand the company started framing some new excuses and now the position is that the cost of production has become higher than the selling price. The selling prices is between Rs.218 to 239 but cost of production per tonne is Rs.315 and thus the loss per tonne is Rs.76. I would like to cite an example in this regard that if I prepare inferior food and for avoiding it I send for a hotel cook, who prepare more inferior food than me then what is the use of this investment? When engineers of Rajmahal project raised objection, they were sent on foreign trips for training. In this way the Government at once has pleased the engineers, Coal India, Matcolm and Canada Government but no one has cared about the loss suffered by the country on this account. Rajmahal project has turned to be a showpiece. There are no whereabouts of the machineries worth crores of rupees which gives way to doubts whether it was really imported or it vanished from the Rajmahal itself. The picture is same in the case of most of the foreign aided project.

Your own performance report has

[Prof. Rita Verma]

yielded the same results of foreign aid in Bokaro Steel Plant. I have got with me the necessary testimony in this connection that will show you the outcome of foreign aid. According to your own estimate 'Bokaro Steel Plant' has to face serious problems in achieving its installed capacity of 40 lakh tonnes due to poor performance of various equipments obtained from foreign sources which are obsolete and due to non-supply of their spare-parts.

I cannot understand as to why are we running blindly after such foreign aid and still we are not able to achieve our targets. Would our engineers be rendered worthless without this aid? The path of 'Swaadeshi', though difficult, is the only path that can lead this country ahead. Foreign aid is a farce, a mirage. Due to this mirage, we blindly go in for power sector. How do we guarantee 16 per cent return on foreign exchange to the foreign companies and on what rates shall we provide electricity to our consumers. In America too, electricity is under strict Government control but here we are giving them an open opportunity to plunder our wealth. Now, it is learnt that you have resolved to give them 27 per cent return which means that electricity will now be a luxurious commodity meant for affluent class alone.

The window dressing does not end here. The Economic Survey of the Government speaks of 'labour intensive' economic development but actually, it is heading towards blind mechanisation and large scale retrenchment. The Government may announce its exit policy in the current session but contradictory claims are being made thereto. What is the truth behind these shallow promises—it is being pronounced that work for the benefit of poor people will be undertaken under rural development pro-

gramme and for this budget provisions have been increased from Rs.5603 crores to Rs.7010 crores so that employment opportunities for 115 crores man-days can be generated. This dream looks alluring but we cannot ignore the realities. Out of total Government expenditure of Rs.150 crores the share of the poor people is mere 7 thousand crore, i.e. 4.6 per cent and 115 crore man days means 5 days' work per annum for 25 crore rural people. What relief 5 days' work can bring to them while as our hon. Finance Minister turns a blind eye on their real occupation the agriculture. The data shows that allocation for irrigation sector was reduced by 6 per cent in the budget of 1994-95. The people of my constituency will have to suffer for want of water this year too. The rest of the problems stand unattended to. The Government talks about removing the regional imbalances but our Dhanbad has yet to be linked with air service. Same is true of Jamshepur and Ranchi is too neglected to be connected to Delhi with a fast train. How can you remove regional imbalance without providing infrastructure? You are playing with the fire. The height of it is that the Government has set a precedent of hiking the prices of essential commodities prior to the budget session so that budget may look innocuous. The prices can again be increased by the end of this year or so if need be. "No taxation without representation" is the basic principle of our democracy but it seems that this Government is bent upon ignoring democracy and Parliament. The confusing data provided by the Government put a big question mark on its credibility.

I missed an important point. I am a working lady and, as such, the onus of protecting the interests of other working ladies lies on me. Last year, the hon Finance Minister had announced a standard deduction of Rs.18 thousand for working women but this year, I am surprised to see that it has been



reduced by Rs. one thousand. This is not expected of a person of poetic nature and gallant man like you. You must have slipped it. My demand is that standard deduction for working women should be increased to Rs.25 thousand as a measure of rectification of your lapse because their number is very less. You may claim that you have reduced tax on cosmetics but we have nothing to do with that. This may benefit you.

Under these circumstances the Government's new budget is adequate one lacs in facts and is merely flashy. I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister of quotation of Lincoln that you can fool all the people for sometime; you can fool some people all the times but you cannot fool all the people all the times. I regret that this time too you did not pay adequate attention to the welfare of woman. I express my full opposition to this anti-poor and anti-people budget.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now should we skip the lunch or the Lunch Hour? There are many hon. Members who want to speak. It is better if we continue our discussion during the Lunch Hour also because some Members will have more time to speak. I suppose. O.K. Those of you who want to take lunch can go and come back after taking your lunch. We continue our discussion on the General Budget.

Prof. P.J.Kurien - not here. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. After you, Prof.P.J. Kurien will speak.

SHRI MATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Yesterday, I wanted to raise a special point on the conditions of the jute industry in West Bengal, but you were kind enough to tell me that I can take it up while participating in the discussion on the General

Budget. So, I shall try not only to confine myself to that point but also one more point. Before I go into that, I would like to tell you one thing about the attitude of the present Government towards the nationalized industry as a whole and also our national industries which are privately owned. Many non-Members have said something about the attitude of the present Government. So, I do not want to repeat it. I would just give an example.

Last year, 20,000 tonnes of urea was imported at a cost of Rs.700 crores. At this very time, the Hindustan Fertilizer corporation was kept closed.

13.14 hrs.

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

The Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation went on appealing to the Government that if the Government gave them Rs.140 crores, then they would produce urea at a much lesser cost and release it at a much lesser cost than the imported cost. This is concern of the Government. But the Government did not give that money. You could not spare Rs.130 crores for them, but you could very well spend Rs.700 crores for importing urea. This is your attitude. They are dealing with the nationalized jute mills also. I will particularly confine myself to the jute industry, because that is one of the biggest problems of lakhs of people of West Bengal, because their destiny is involved in it.

There are lots of jute growers and workers As you may know, Sir, already lot of suicides are taking place in West Bengal over the crisis in jute industry.

A Committee of Members of Parliament was formed to deal with nationalised jute mills on the device of the Minister for Textiles. I

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

was one of the unfortunate Members of that Committee. We were told that we would be helping the Government in every way for reviving the nationalised Jute Mills. There were meetings with all unions in Calcutta. They gave umpteen suggestions as to how to rationalise and how to bring down the expenditure. We thought that something would be heard of but nothing was heard of.

In answer to one of my questions today, I find that the Minister of Textile said that an outlay of Rs.4 crores has been provided in the Budget for 1993-94 to meet the modernisation requirements of NJMC. What a fat sum and what a double dealing, Sir? I would like to particularly raise this. While this answer is being given on the floor of the House, at the same time in the Business Standard of 28th February, Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India put up an advertisement in which they have asked private entrepreneurs to take over, that means to buy, these very mills. Here is the advertisement. There are six mills; five of them are in West Bengal and one is in Bihar. What does the Government mean by this?

On the one hand they are issuing advertisement that let the private entrepreneurs take these up and on the other hand they are telling us in answer to the question that Government is doing this and that and Rs.4 crores have been given.

Actually, why are they inviting private entrepreneurs? Who are the people who made these mills sick; who are the people, today, who are making other mills, which they own, sick? They are not only the people who are Indians. What a terrible thing? In fact, R.J. Brairely, a UK citizen took over the Chairmanship of Titagarh Tagore Jute Factory which is employing about 28,000 workers

in its 4 units, after having received necessary clearance from the RBI. Brairley's four British officers had the effrontery to kick the workers and put his foot up while talking with our Government representatives on the table. This is how Brairley's behaved. so far as the workers are concerned, the behaviour cannot be described - so bad it is! Therefore, this is how private entrepreneurs are dealing with this question of jute industry as a whole. Many private units are run by the broviers. The amount of resentment can be understood in the developments in Kanoria Jute Mills.

What is the Government doing with the nationalised units? All the unions together had come here to discuss this question. There was tripartite meeting also. They have been asking the Government that — for Heaven's sake the government should come out with jute policy and decide what they would do. But the Government has not yet come out with the jute policy and in the meanwhile all these things are happening. One after another they are being closed. Why? All this is being done in the name of shortage of funds!

As I said, I shall be very brief. I will not go in for many other things. I would like ask why there is shortage of funds. I will not go into all those things which have already been pointed out by my friends. The question of succumbing to multinationals also is there. I do not want to quote any figures.

I want to know one thing. Was there no alternative to this shortage of funds? What are you spending the money on in this Budget? In this Budget there are three main areas of expenditure.

One is giving back or paying the interest on foreign loans, to which I will come later. The second is Defence; that is understand-

able. The third is VIP security. Now, in our country, VIP security is the third most important item of expenditure in our Budget. What is this? Can our country afford this? Earlier when I spoke in the first Budget, I asked the Finance Minister, what he meant by it. They can go on motor cycles. Why do we need all these things? If security could save anybody there, Shri Rajiv Gandhi would not have been put to death like that. Also, Shrimati Indira Gandhi! But instead of decreasing the provision the Government has made it the third most important item.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Proper security was not provided to Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: If not, that was your business. That shows that expenditure on security is really not the answer. They are just wasting money. (*Interruptions*) In any case our country cannot afford to have a third priority for expenditure on VIP security however important they may be. Let me make it very clear about that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon. Speaker was kind enough to announce on the floor of the House that we shall have to skip lunch hour and that continuous sitting will be there. He had taken the consent of the House to continue sitting.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. S. P. YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung ....

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, may continue.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Members are saying that I am speaking very well. I do not know. Whatever it may be, I am speaking from my heart. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Madam, you carry on your speech.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Their objection was that there was no quorum at that time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): It is unfortunate that they raised quorum during Lunch Hour.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Chair is there. Do not forget that.

Sir, I started with jute. I wanted to concentrate particularly on jute. I have said certain things. Since very few were there at that time, I just repeat one or two observations about jute. I have said that the national jute mills are being denationalized. On the one hand, you have said that sum of Rs. 4 crore has been provided in the Budget. On the other hand, there was an advertisement for selling these mills. So, duplicity is being played with the workers. You want to sell these mills to the same owners, who actually destroyed the entire jute industry and today the situation has come to a stage that unless serious intervention is made by the Government of India, crores of people, both farmers and jute workers, will be effected. That will be calamity for West Bengal. I understand that you do not want West Bengal to live peacefully. If you want, then you have to take some steps. I am telling you straightaway. Unless you take steps, there will be terrible situation in the jute industry and the workers will not listen to all these lying down and they have already hown that. In that context, I was

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

telling this. What is the difficulty in taking the required steps? Is there any difficulty in finding money?

Firstly I have said that your third priority in expenditure, unfortunately after paying off the interest on foreign loans and meeting the defence expenditure is, VIP security. That is where, I have particularly objected to. I do believe that this is a wasteful expenditure so far as a poor country like ours is concerned.

When the new Government came, during the debate on the first Budget, I had called upon Shri Manmohan Singh to come alone sitting at the back of motor cycle. I had also told him that I can come sitting behind in bicycle to Parliament at this age and I had asked him as to why he cannot come sitting behind motor cycle to Parliament. Why do you come with 13 cars. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Do they have only 13 cars?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Each big gentleman is coming with 13 cars. When suicides of hundreds and hundreds of workers are taking place in the country, you have this kind of profligacy with public money. You cannot do that. You must not.

Everybody has referred to the point as to how you are destroying the weavers of the NTC mills and other mills, the jute workers, the jute cultivators, and various other industries through your budgetary politics. I need not again refer to that.

As you my know, in Uzbekistan, after the unfortunate fall of Soviet Union, Mr. Karimov, who is communst till now, is the President. He came here. We were invited to meet him in President's house. I asked Mr.

Karimov now that he is going to take IMF loan what he is going to do regarding the subsidies. Will he do away with all the subsidies, like food subsidy, subsidy for women, subsidy for health, subsidy for education etc? Is he going to do away with these because these are the conditionalities of IMF? Mr. Karimov told me that something once given can not be withdrawn. Then there would be rebellion. So, they are going to tighten their belt and face the IMF by reducing their own unproductive expenditure from the budget. Can we not do the same thing? We have crores of people who are in very bad situation. Can we not tighten our belt for them? Can our Government not tighten its belt on the question of expenditure? They can tighten their belt. They did not tighten their belt despite concrete suggestions given by us.

Lastly, I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister one thing because three years have gone by. You decided to go in for a, loan from the IMF because of the foreign exchange crunch. I had suggested at that time that aviation fuel is one of the most costly imports. So, for some time you suspend some of the planes which are not needed. There are fast trains and more comprtments can be added to it. Now, please see what happened? You have not only added to the fleet but also you are spending costly foreign exchange for bringing that fuell. Despite fall of prices in international market now the quantum of oil compensates the siutation. Yesterday, when I was travelling by the Indian irlines. I found that even Calcutta-Delhi route was half empty. Who gave you the right to flitter away with our foreign exchange?

Many of my colleagues have already said that you hve relieved the rich and that too the foreign rich. It is an abominable thing to do in the budget. I stand by all those

things. But there are 101 ways to cut the unproductive expenditure. Since I have to conclude now, I will not repeat them. But there was, and there is still a way to really have a budget which is people oriented, which would take care of our economic sovereignty. Unfortunately, the Congress Government has decided not to do so and they are bringing us to this very unenviable situation.

Therefore, Sir, I oppose the Budget for the reasons mentioned by many of our colleagues and also the way the Government is dealing with the jute workers and raw jute farmers in our State because that is special subject in which our State is very interested. I hope that the hon. Minister will take note of these things. I would like to know what they are going to do with the nationalised jute industries and what they are going to do with jute growers. Will they release enough fund to help the nationalised jute industries to survive? And will they also release enough funds to help JCI to buy jute at remunerative prices from the jute growers?

With these words, I oppose the Budget.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, we are aware that the hon. Members have got to speaking on a number of points while speak on the Budget. But as a large number of Members want to participate in this discussion. I think it would be proper that a limited time is given to them so that the Members who are present, get a chance to make their contributions in this debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Right. How

much time do you propose? Can we have something between 10 to 12 minutes? is that O.K. ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Another thing which is also important is that we have started the debate since yesterday. About 16-17 Members have already spoken. But from the Congress, only three or four Members could participate. So, if some balance is there, that will help us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, may I submit that in the morning when the hon. Speaker was in the chair, the chance of the Congress Members was also given to others on an understanding? When such understanding is there... [Interruptions] Please listen to me. I am only saying that when such understanding is there, then the Members should not raise the point of quorum and waste the time of the House. That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K. Thank you very much. So, by and large, everybody is agreed that the time should be restricted to something between 10 and 12 minutes because the frequent ringing of the bell may probably disturb your thinking and may annoy you.

Now, Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma.

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (KARNAL): I welcome this budget. There is a saying in Persian, "Waqf pota kissa tulani", i.e., the time is less and the story is long; and you have put a time limit." I will comply with your orders and confine myself to two items only due to shortage of time.

[Smt. Chiranji Lal Sharma]

Sir, yesterday, the hon. Member of the opposition, conspicuous by his absence in the House at the moment, Shri Sharad Yadav delivered a very eloquent, absorbing and attractive speech. He referred to Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru and compared the times of 50 years back with the contemporary situation. Sir, one who has not tasted poverty cannot value affluence, one who has not experienced the prickling of thorns can not value the flowers in real terms. One cannot value independence unless one has experienced slavery. "Na ho raat to din ki pahchan kya, uthae maja din ka insaan kya." Had the Indians not experienced the Janata Party and Janata Dal rule during 1977-79 and 1990-91. For a period of quarter to three years they could not have known the value of 40 years Congress rule. Sharad ji was comparing things. He forgot that the country's credibility, honour and dignity were lost when their Government was in power. Even Imports should not be made, the foreign exchange had come to zero-level....[*Interruptions*]. 461/2 tonnes of gold was air-lifted to London and mortgaged in Banks there....[*Interruptions*]...Chandra Shekhar belonged to your party that had split....[*Interruptions*].

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless the hon. Speaker yields nobody can interfere.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Shri Chandra Shekhar, Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Devi Lal all belonged to your party but 'is dilke tukde hazaar hue, koi yahan gira, koi vahan gira.' Is Congress responsible for the split in your party? Will you impose its culpability on Congress. Acquaint yourself with

your own shortcomings.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANJHARPUR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. I have to say that the former Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh is not present in the House at this time and, hence he cannot give reply of his allegations. His name should, therefore, not be taken in the House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no personal allegation against anybody. It is a

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have spoken nothing derogatory to the dignity of any former Prime Minister.....[*Interruptions*]

[*English*]

I am attacking the office and you should be open to conviction.

[*Translation*]

I was stating that during the Janata Dal regime the credibility of this country had eroded and forty-six and half tonnes of gold was pledged in a Bank in London. We got that gold released?.....[*Interruptions*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I remember a couplet:

"Hakeekat Ashna Hoon, Wakfe Israre Hasti Hoon, Samjhata Hoon Magar Duniya Ko Samjhana Naheen Aata".

I would like to urge upon those of my colleagues sitting on that side to listen to me silently. They have every right to reply and

contradict. In a democratic set up everybody has a right to assert himself in this august House. Nobody can snatch this right.....[*Interruptions*].... Should I hear the allegations levelled against my party and Government silently? Should I not reply to them? You cannot deprive me of my rights.....[*Interruptions*]..... Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this time of five minutes could not be deducted from the time allotted to me.

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:**

You do not chair the House. You have no right to give this ruling that this 5 minute-time will not be deducted from the time allotted to you.

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** I am not giving any ruling. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been record production of food grains. The level of cure in production is outstanding. There is no paucity of the stock of good grains. The rate of inflation has been lowered. There has been improvement in the foreign exchange reserve. The foreign exchange inflow is also increasing. Fortunately, the hon. Minister of Finance has also come to the House.

Dr. Manmohan Singh has arrived.

[*English*]

He is always open to conviction.

[*Translation*]

If I do not speak about the interest of the people of my constituency, it will be the dereliction of duty on my part. I have stated at the very outset that there is no difference in our basic approach. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some points. There is shortage of cotton yarn, but the Government wanted to export cotton whereas the price of the cotton yarn

has increased. No step has been taken to fix the price of cotton yarn. I would like to suggest that the Government should ban the export of cotton and its yarn. The handloom weavers have to compete with the cloths manufactured in mills and powerlooms. Paanipat exports forty per cent of the handloom fabrics produced in the country. In other words Paanipat exports handloom fabrics worth Rs. 1400 crore and it is Paanipat alone that has achieved such success during the period of 20 years. Two lakh weavers are working there. But the present Budget has critically brought that handloom industry to a stand still. Excise duty has been imposed on woollen yarn and crossed real yarn. Thus, this step is likely to render the two lakh workers jobless there. It has further deteriorated the condition of the industry. The imposition of six per cent excise duty on yarn and its dyeing is totally an injustice. Hank yarn is mostly used in handlooms. Therefore, it is not proper to impose excise duty on its spinning and dyeing. 15 per cent excise duty has been imposed on the woollen yarn and carpet industry is being surrendered to China, Paakistan and Nepal. Earlier no excise duty was imposed on cotton yarn. Now this industry has to compete with the industries of these foreign countries. The example of carpet industry may be taken for instance 70 per cent blankets are supplied to our defence forces. From this you can imagine the extent of loss. Small scale industries and tiny industries have also been brought into the net of excise duty. On the one hand budgetary provision has been made under the Jawahar Rozgar Yona and on the other hand the Government is creating unemployment in large scale and 40 per cent excise duty has been reduced on woollen cloth garments and hosiery just to benefit large scale sector industries. But excise duty has been imposed on carpets manufactured in small scale and medium scale sector and thread used for blankets. With the utmost hum-

[Smt. Chiranjil Lal Sharma]

bleness I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to think over it. The factories have been closed down. Thousands of workers have been rendered jobless in Panipat. This was their only means of livelihood. Four days back a 2.5kms. long procession of 25 thousand persons had marched there. This was done as a protest to the imposition of excise duty. They met the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance Shri Chandra Shekhar Murthy and hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles Shri G. Venkat Swamy.

The second issue to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is regarding water. Which was referred to by Shri Sharadji also in his speech. Water is the basic necessity for crops. The land which produced 3 maunds of crops per bigha is producing ten maunds. The requirement of water, seeds and fertilizers had been increased therefor. It is the farmers who toil in the field but it is the Government that have to provide the requisite. I would like to mention the injustice being meted out to Haryana in this regard. According to agreement reached between Punjab and Haryana in 1955 for the distribution of available surplus water of that time was made on the basis of series of 1921 and 1945. 0.65 MAF Water supplied to Jammu and Kashmir, erstwhile Punjab before the formation of Haryana) and Rajasthan was 54.20 M.A.F. and 8 M.A.F. respectively. On 1.11.66 Haryana was created out of erstwhile Punjab. Out of 7.2 M.A.F. Haryana claimed 4.8 M.A.F. water and Punjab claimed the entire 7.2 M.A.F. of water. Since the issue of distribution of water between Haryana and Punjab could not be settled, the Government of Haryana asked the Government of India in 1979 to settle this issue under section 78. On 24.3.76 the Government of India decided for equal distri-

bution of water i.e 3.5 M.A.F. to Punjab and Haryana and issued a notification in this regard. The remaining 0.2 M.A.F. of water was provided to Delhi.

In the year 1979 the Government of Haryana claimed in the Supreme Court under suit No.1 that the Central government should implement their decision. At the same time the Government of Punjab challenged the decision of the Government of India under suit No.2. An agreement was reached on September 31, 1981 between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Union Minister of Water Resources. A new agreement was reached on the basis of Ravi-Beas water series between 1921 to 1960. Accordingly it was decided to supply 4.22 M.A.F. to Punjab, 3.5 M.A.F. to Haryana, 8.60 M.A.F. to Rajasthan, 0.65 M.A.A.F. to Jammu and Kashmir and 0.2 M.A.F. to Delhi. Thus it was decided to parcel out the 17.17 M.A.F. of water in total. The Governments of Haryana and Punjab withdrew their claims from the Supreme Court. On February 12, 1982 the Supreme Court allowed their withdrawal. Thereafter, political development started in Punjab consequently the Rajiv Longowal accord was reached on July 24, 1985. By adopting a resolution on November 5, 1985, Punjab termed the 1981 agreement redundant.

On the basis of this settlement the Government of India set up a 3-member Ravi-Beas water tribunal.

[English]

Hon. Justice V. Baal Krishna Eradi, sitting Judge of the Supreme Court; Hon. Justice A.M. Ahmadi, sitting judge of a High Court; Hon. Justice P.C. Balakrishna Menon, a sitting judge. The Tribunal was consisting of three judges headed by a sitting Supreme Court Judge.



[Translation]

This tribunal submitted its report on 30.1.87 according to which water to be supplied to Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi was 5 M.A.F., 3.83 M.A.F., 8.60 M.A.F., 0.65 M.A.F. and 0.2 M.A.F. respectively. Thereafter, under Inter-State Disputes Act, 1956 Punjab and Haryana applied for guidance. The last hearing of the Tribunal was made on 1.4.79 and thereafter it was adjourned following the request from the Government of India. And then it was discontinued.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to State that-

[English]

"The matter cannot be referred to the Supreme Court on the following grounds:

- (i) Exercising the powers under article 262 of the Constitution of India, the Parliament has passed the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.
- (ii) Under Section 4 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, the Central Government can constitute a Tribunal consisting of Supreme Court or High Court Judges.
- (iii) Under Section 11 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other Court in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to the Tribunal under this Act is barred.

Section 11 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act reads as under:-

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, neither the Supreme Court nor any other Court shall have or exercise jurisdiction

in respect of any water dispute which may be referred to a Tribunal under this Act."

[Translation]

It has been a long time since Haryana was separated from Punjab. Punjab is our brother. The two States are the two branches of the same tree. We have now completed 85 per cent of the Satluj-Yamuna-Link and due to its remaining 15 per cent.

[English]

We are suffering immeasurably. Our rights are being ruthlessly.

[Translation]

Although it is our right, yet we do not get water. Through you, I would like to request hon. Minister of Finance not to play with our sentiments. While giving respect to our feelings, you should get us our rights. A Tribunal was set up but its decision was not honoured. We cannot approach the Supreme Court and thus the whole issue is closed. The Canals are in a dilapidated condition. You must help us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am full of ideas and feelings and can speak on each and every subject but I have to obey your orders. With these words, I support the budget and request the Minister of Finance to withdraw duty from Cottage and small scale industries, and yarn and woollen and not let them starve.

1400 hrs.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on budget. The budget

[Smt. Rajesh Kumar]

presented by the Minister of Finance in the House for 1994-95 seems like a spiders web to me. I would like to tell you that you may go to any corner of the country, everywhere you will find that poor is becoming poorer. Situation has worsened to such an extent that in many Adivasis areas people are selling their children out of hunger. It is shameful for us. Harijan women are compelled to give birth to their babies by the road sides and to sell them. Our Minister of Finance claims that he has presented a very good budget. If he had presented a good budget then why people would have died due to hunger. The people are compelled to lead their lives without having any shelter. I do not want to go into data but if the budget presented here had been a good one then people would have been able to get good food, clothing and a good living, but you can see that everywhere people are in distress. Our minister of Finance might be talking about the wholesale traders, the mill owners but if he pays a visit to rural areas he will find that Rice, Sugar, cloth, wheat, oil, L.P.G. all such commodities have become dearer for the poor, then how can we label this budget as a good budget.

Having a look on the budget, it seems that the budget has not been prepared by the Minister himself but has been prepared under the pressure from I.M.F. and the World Bank. Both IMF and the World Bank are gazing at our Minister of Finance. Foreign investors have been given more attention in this budget and a number of provisions have been made in it for the benefits of the investors that is why I say that the Minister of Finance has not presented a good budget in favour of poor. Our Leader, Sharad ji has rightly said that the poor will die of starvation after this budget as this budget will cause famine like conditions in the country. We

have a population of more than ninety crores. If the Government do not do needful in this regard then it should be ready to face its consequences

Our Leader Shri Sharad ji had rightly commented that this Government has totally deviated from the policies of Gandhiji, who had asked us to go for swadeshi and promote cottage industries but on the contrary, this Government is promoting foreign products in the country. I would like to submit that when the hon. Minister of Finance had presented the budget for 1991-92, it was labelled as a hard budget, in the same way, the budget presented for 1992-93 was labelled as sensitive budget and budget for 1993-94 was said to be a liberal one, now what should we call to the present budget of 1994-95. There is no exaggeration, if this budget is labelled as strangling budget for poor.

You can see for yourself that our Minister of Finance has shown an earning of Rs. 1,45,699 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 1,51,699 crores in the fourth budget, which also has two new things. One of them is that the Central Government is going to stop the practice of taking loans from R B.I. by 1997-98 and so far is the point of a deficit of Rs. 6000 crores in the budget of 1994-95 is concerned, I feel that the hon. Minister has concealed the facts in this regard and the actual deficit is 2-3 times higher. I would like to put two questions to the hon. Minister. A number of benefits of new economic policy were mentioned in the last budget and by reciting couplets we were promised of a rich and prosperous India. An hon. Member from Bombay Shri Datta Meghe is sitting here and he will support me that even drinking water is not available in the poor states like Bihar.....[Interruptions] There is not much distance between Nagpur and Bombay. Through you, I would like to put my first question about inflation to the hon. Minister

of Finance and hope that while replying to the debate he will also discuss this issue. In 1991, when inflation was 17 per cent, you had promised in your speech that it would be reduced. In 1993 it reduced to 6.9 per cent but at present it again rose to 8.5 per cent. A copy of annual economic Survey, made available to us, states it as 8.8 per cent. You claimed that your policy would bring down the rate of inflation gradually then why it is increasing? You must reply it, while replying to the debate on the budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, My another question is about the fiscal deficit. You had promised to reduce it gradually but on the contrary it is increasing every year. I am not an economist but I had been a student of mathematics and on the basis of addition and subtraction I can tell you that fiscal deficit was 6 per cent in 1992 and it reduced to 5.3 per cent in 1993 and at that time it was promised that it would further reduce to 4.7 per cent and if all goes well it would come to 3 per cent by March, 1994, but in fact it happened the other way. First it rose to 5.2 per cent then in March, 1992 it crossed the figure of 6.6 per cent and rose to 7.3 per cent. We concerted our effort in this direction from 1991 but with a dismal result. Is it the budget meant to provide relief to the poor? I want to put an allegation that this budget is simply meant for big businessman like Tata and Birla as you have provided relief to them only and not to the poor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to inform the House that the fact that we have received revenue of Rs. 58000 crores from custom duty and our revenue receipt we to the tune of Rs. 32000 crores are not true. These data no way are going to help the already burdened people. You do not have any concern for the villagers, labourers engaged in road construction and in farms and other petty jobs, how they are

going to earn their living. You have even ignored the policies of your Prime Minister. The Prime Minister had given an assurance for providing employment to 10 lakh persons on 15th August from the ramparts of the Red Fort but no relief has been provided to the unemployed persons. A provision of Rs. 145 crores only has been made for this purpose. If you calculate, with this amount you will be able to provide Rs. 1450 only to an unemployed person annually. You can imagine yourself that it is nothing except deception. Minister of Finance, Sir, the country does not wait for anybody. It also does not make any difference to the country if we are in power and you are in opposition but if you make the poor starve then the countrymen are not going to pardon you anyway. A Finance Minister can only be successful, if he gives due consideration to the employment and towards improving the lot of the poor. You have done just opposite to it. You have discussed about loans in your budget. But I would like to congratulate you that during your time the revenue deficit rose from 2.7 per cent to 4.3 per cent and you are not satisfied with it rather you want to sell the country off. This is very dangerous situation. You also discussed the point of Custom duty. I have one suggestion to make. If you accept it, it will be beneficial for everybody. You have given special consideration to the big industries. But have you ever thought about farmers? If you think about their welfare then it will certainly benefit the country as well as the countrymen.

Some people from Agra had come to me to discuss the increase in the rates of Diesel pumpset. If you heavily tax these pumps, used for agricultural purposes then it will burden the farmers. You have even increased the prices of tractors.

Now I come to small scale sector. The relief which you have given to corporate

[Smt. Rajesh Kumar]

sector will benefit the big industries but the small industries will be in troubled waters.

The Late Prime Minister Shri Charan Singh favoured the idea of promoting small scale industries in his first budget. We can tax lipsticks and some other cosmetics without any hitch. You have increased the prices of L.P.G. and stove. It will make the food at the hotels cheaper than the food at homes. So it is another burden on the people as most of them prepare their food at home only. You have also given a blow to the cottage industries.

Some days ago, I had asked the Minister of Industry in the House that why he had raised custom duty on leather items from 50 percent to 70 percent? Today, I ask you that why you have increased custom duty on it? As most of the Harijans and people of minorities in rural areas are engaged in Shoe making, they are suffering a loss on this account. Today, the imported shoes are much cheaper in comparison to our indigenous shoes. This is the reason, that everybody goes for imported shoes. Naturally it is going to adversely effect the persons engage in this work in the rural areas. You are not doing anything good by increasing the prices of indigenous shoes and selling imported shoes at cheaper rates.

While assuming power, the Government had made big promises to remove poverty but it did not do anything in this direction. You have directly hit the poor by increasing the prices of Locks, clothes, rice, wheat, oil, sugar L.P.G. stove and other house hold items, helmet umbrella and mosquitos nets. Where you are leading the nation to? This is not good, do not ruin the country.

Today, imported T.V. V.C.R. Radios and watches are available at cheaper rates. That is why everybody is running after them. The indigenous T.Vs and VCRs are costlier you should reduce their prices.

Two types of policies are being followed in this country. Some people like to follow the path shown by Gandhiji and some other are following another policy which I donot want to mention. They are promoting big industries only. Gandhiji wanted to promote Swadeshi goods and wanted them to develop, but the follower of the second policy invest 80 percent on big industries and only 20 per cent on small scale industries. I, as well as Leaders of my party and leading economist of the country believe that unless you promote and develop small scale and cottage industries, the unemployment and poverty cannot be removed.

You must give due consideration to the suggestions, I have made. It is 1994 and countries. No efforts are being made to check this inflation. You are learning towards IMF and the World Bank. Instead of consulting IMF and the World Bank, you should consult our economist. You can even consult us for exploring the ways and means for the progress of the country. Unless you help and promote small scale industries and indigenous industries the country cannot make progress.

I strongly oppose this Budget as it is meant for affluent ones and has been prepared under the directives from IMF and the World Bank. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD (Kohlapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget. I also congratulate our

Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, for the extraordinary talent shown in presenting the Central Budget for the year 1994-95. In 1991, he presented his final Budget under a grave economic crisis which was facing our country. But under the bold leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, he took many bold steps and introduced basic structural changes in industrial licensing, trade policy, finance and banking policy. He has literally pulled our country from a deep economic crisis. So, in the year 1991, during his speech, he had said: "If I am allowed to present the three budgets, I will bring our country on a right path and out of crisis." The words may be different, but the meaning is the same.

I do remember that there is a saying in Mrathi "Bole taise, Chola Tachi, Vandwe Powal" which means, a man who keeps his words, deserves to be saluted. He has kept his words. So, he deserves to be saluted. These two names will go in the economic history of our country as persons who have changed the course of economy of our country.

This year's Budget has been welcomed even by senior tax experts, like Shri N.A. Palkhivala, leaders of the industry, leading economists and social thinkers. It is regarded as a path-breaking bold budget. Therefore, I congratulate once again our Finance Minister for this laudable task.

Another significant contribution of this Budget to the common man is that the exemption limit for income-tax has been increased to Rs. 35,000. An individual with an annual income of Rs. 50,000 will now pay no tax. Similarly, all-round cut in excise duty would stimulate demand and ensure the gainful investment in consumer goods sector.

The task of the Finance Minister in this is noteworthy. The drastic simplification of excise and custom duties, simplified tax administration and minimisation of innovated loopholes and a manageable tax system are the revolutionary steps taken by the Finance Minister.

The part pre-payment of IMF loan case-hardened the Government's confidence in balance of payment and foreign exchange reserve situation and as an assertion that confidence among the common man has been re-acted by the submission of this Budget. For the interest of the common man, once again the subsidies on food and fertilisers have been continued. In order to give relief for house construction, the deduction on account of interest on borrowed capital has been doubled from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 for the purposes of income tax. This, in fact, gives relief to the middle class population. Similarly, exemption of excise duty on schedule on drugs, cosmetics and washing machines, and other basic necessities have directly benefited the common man.

Finance Minister stressed the need to have the second industrial revolution which is expected to be more efficient and more employment oriented. This can be had by way of extending MODVAT to capital goods and petroleum products and spun yarns. The classification of small scale industries into registered and non-registered units under the exemption given has been done away. The exemption given under ad valorem are more beneficial to large industries. New amendments will result in the turnover of SSI units and tax burden on the SSI units. Due to the withdrawal of exemptions, the turnover and prices of raw material will go up. So, there is a need to increase the slab clearance value in respect of duty free exemption limits of SSIs. Moreover, there is need to develop

[Smt. Udaysigrao Gaikwad]

a simplified but systemic measurement of value added to it. Simultaneously, the SSIs need to update their technologies. Reduction on the expenditure tax on hotels would give fillip to the tourism industry. The import duty concessions to textile garment sector should be extended because the garment sector has a great potential to boost exports. The cut interest rate by one per cent will boost investment in the industrial sphere.

Another special feature of this Budget is that the outlay for rural development has been increased by 40 per cent over the previous year. Under this employment opportunities are proposed to be given to rural people. The dream of late Rajiv Gandhi in providing rural employment, drinking water supply, horticulture development and more effective public distribution system has been fulfilled by this Budget. Number of significant steps are being taken to lay the basis for long-term improvement in rural credit. The Finance Minister wants to strengthen the cooperative credit structure through memorandum of understanding to be entered into NABARD, SCB and DCCBs. But what is required is cooperative credit institutions should be able to mobilise the local potential savings. The grass root level financial institutions in the framework of financial liberalisation be strengthened and reorganised. Finance Minister has reiterated to restructure the cooperative credit organisation for the long term benefit. For the development of backward regions, the concessions of five years tax holiday is announced. This will help to minimise the regional imbalance.

Sir, I would like to suggest some measures which I feel are essential in dealing with this Budget or corresponding further budgets.

First is broadening the tax base of direct taxes and reducing the rates further is essential. Secondly, restructurisation of cooperative credit system should concentrate in mobilising the rural potential savings and such institutions be made self-sufficient to fulfil the need of rural finance. Thirdly, all types of subsidies should reach the grass-root level beneficiaries as they are not today. Fourthly, it is also essential to look that the tax exemption should reach the common consumers. Fifthly, I would request the Finance Minister to take further pains to submit systematically the detailed plan of how fiscal deficit is to be covered.

There are a few more points to make. I would like to say something about brand name provisions. The SSI suppliers who put the code number of the product, as per the order of the original equipment manufacturer are now required to pay full excise duty. Mere putting the number of drawing, design, code need not be required to pay the full rate of duty. The present provision of extending brand name, trade name provisions to such jobs should be done away with immediately. The usual SSI concessions for such activity should be restored.

As regards excise on services, this new levy is controversial. Will it be possible to reconsider the same as the service sector has stated growing only recently and this levy may cripple its growth?

The Association of Hospitals have given representation regarding central excise duty at 20 per cent ad valorem on medical, steel furniture and parts of steel furniture covered by heading No 94-02. Looking into charitable hospitals, cooperative hospitals and others, I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole thing.

As far as health insurance excise is

concerned, the tax on services has also resulted in health insurance service even for senior citizens. I'd hope that this is not the intention. So, please reconsider to withdraw this levy.

While concluding my speech, I would say that this Budget is no doubt a pragmatic one realising the confidence among all the people of the Indian territory and abroad. The only task is to keep the inflation within control and introduce the tax administration effectively and these are some of the macro-priorities which deserve more concentration.

With these words, Sir, I support the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not supporting the fourth budget presented by Shri Manmohan Singh. I am not supporting this budget because it will increase the price-hike, unemployment and inflation and economic disparity will not be mitigated by this budget. This budget is anti-people and would escalate inflation. It is apparently a political budget. The problems of the people are not going to be solved only by sugarcoated words. Hon. Finance Minister has tried his level best to give it a good shape.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government earned Rs. 910 crores by increasing the prices of Ration items like Rice, Sugar, Gas and Petrol, Diesel etc. even before presenting the budget. Thereafter it was expected that no new tax will be imposed in the coming budget and limit for Income Tax will be raised to Rs. 50 thousands. But all the hopes have been dashed to the grounds. You can yourself see the increase in deficit to the exchequer. In 1991, which was offi-

cially the worst year, the revenue deficit was to the tune of Rs. 18 thousand crores but today it has reached to Rs. 34 thousand crores. Is this the criterion for success of your Government? The Finance Minister had said in his last speech that the deficit to the State Exchequer will be kept 4.7% less than Gross National Product. This budget has been prepared to help the foreign companies. Previously, in our budget, the contribution of customs duty was 26.75 per cent only, but due to the policies of the hon. Finance Minister, it has now come down to 15 per cent. This concession has been directly given to the foreign companies. The attack is only on poor artisans of this country. The British Government used to chop off the hands of muslim weavers so that the cloth manufactured in England could be sold here. Today our Government is also doing the same thing. This budget would adversely affect our small scale industries who are engaged in producing 30 to 35 percent of the total cloth exported. Previously the tax of 16 paise was imposed on 1kg. of cotton yarn, now it has been increased to Rs. 3.60.

Carpet industry is already facing a crisis. The woollen carpet industry of Rajasthan is facing grave crisis because its demand in International market has come down. The Finance Minister has imposed 17.25 per cent excise duty on woollen yarn. Nearly 10 lakh workers are employed in this industry. They export goods worth nearly Rs. 1100 crores. Ten lakh workers will become unemployed if this industry is closed down.

You have not even spared the poor shoemakers. What made you to put the manual shoemaker to par with those who make shoes with the help of machine. Excise duty has also been imposed on shoes made manually. Whether it is just to appease the multi-national shoes companies. Small Scale Shoe Industry is exporting 40 to 80 per cent

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

of the total shoes and shoe materials. The responsibility to save the lakhs of workers of this Industry from starvation lies on this House. This Government is annoyed with Rajasthan. The carpet, shoe and marble industries of Rajasthan have also been your victims. You have imposed excise duty on the marble industry which is the only industry of the industrially backward areas of Rajasthan. 20 lakh workers are working in this industry. But you are hampering their progress. When you are going to earn the profit of Rs. 6 crores from the marble industry of Rajasthan, then why are you handing over this industry to the multi-national ceramic tiles industry? You have given 15% rebate in excise on multi-national ceramic tiles and have increased the excise duty on the marbles of Rajasthan cent percent. Why such discrimination? You punish your own people and love aliens. This has been done on the directions of the World Bank? I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether unemployment has increased or has decreased? Small Industries are being hit at a time when the unemployment is increasing rapidly in this country. In Eighth Plan two crore and thirty lakh persons were unemployed out of which 70 lakh were educated unemployed. 4 crore more people will come under the category of unemployed during this plan. It was assured that one crore employment opportunities would be created but the Government has failed to achieve the target of 5.8 percent rate of development as was proposed. In the first year of this Plan, it was proposed to provide employment to 60 lakh unemployed persons. It means that 10 lakh more unemployed persons have been added to the figure of 2 crores. This price hike is not likely to come down and it is increasing day by day. Unemployment is also increasing. Then why are you holding the portfolio of the Finance Minister? People had very high hopes

from you. Please tell us as to how would you deal with the problem of unemployment? Small industries have been closed with the imposition of excise duties. Public undertakings still continue to suffer for the same. You have shown jugglery in the figures in this budget and have said that expenditure has been curtailed. Of course, expenditure has been curtailed but on medicines Education, Public Enterprises and on Public Security.

6% of the amount allocated for irrigation in the budget of 1994-95 has been curtailed, which would affect the progress of water resources development. I hail from Rajasthan, where 5% of the total population of India is putting up. Many rivers are there but we are getting only 1% of water. 11 districts of our State which are deserts, are facing problems due to inappropriate sources for irrigation and shortage of water. No relief has been given to Agro based Paper industry. Similarly, the prices of tractors have been increased and the allocation on sports has been decreased. You have abolished the concession in excise duties given to all the 580 items with a single stroke. You have imposed the duty on Umbrellas, Plastic items, papads and woollen sweaters. You have put the duty on cottage industry. Now the inspector asks them to show the account and levies excise duty on them.

An excise duty of 10% has also been imposed on Ayurvedic medicines which are exported to the extent of Rs. 76 crores. Excise duty on all these items should be withdrawn.

After all, expenditure is increasing day by day. The expenditure on Ministers has not been curtailed. In 1990-91 Rs. 6.38 lakh used to be spent on Ministers and now it has been increased to Rs. 16.93 lakhs. Their T.A. and D.A. expenditure was Rs. 433.58 lakh during that year, which is now Rs.



3486.06 lakhs. It means that it has increased by nine times. It should be reduced. Apart from this, the expenditure on their tours and hospitality is also there. That too is very high. Instead of any reduction in their expenditure you have hit hard the small scale industries and the poor. It is not fair.

Nothing is clear about the Security scam. Means of resource mobilisation and mode of payment should also be made clear. This should also be clarified. If you conceal all these facts, then it seems to me that the budgetary deficit will increase all the more. I oppose your budget which is political, and which will increase the unemployment, price-hike inflation and economic disparity. I had the hope that like your name the budget would prove attractive, but it didn't happen. Your sugar coated words, while presenting the budget, are deceptive but when we see the budget in depth we find that it is going to increase the hardships of the people.

With these words, I conclude my speech opposing the budget.

[English]

PROF. P.J.KURIEN (Mavelikara): Thank you very much for calling me to speak. May I first of all say that I support this Budget? Before coming to the main points I would like to read on one of the points mentioned by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. She was criticising very much on the amount spent for VIP security. I am sorry, the hon. Member should not have said when we know what had happened to our national leaders like Indiraji and Rajivji and the risk that they were exposed to. So, I would like to request the finance Minister that everything should be done to ensure security of our leaders. We have the bitter experience of the death of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. The SPG protection given to

him was withdrawn. Mr. Bhatia, who is here, was also shot at in Punjab. Thank God, he is back with us. So, the matter of security of our leaders is not something to be left to chance. I am sorry to say that an hon. Member had objected to spending on security.

I heard some of the hon. Members speaking about East India Company. It is very disappointing that East India Company syndrome is still haunting them.

Sir, this country is not a banana republic to be taken over by any multinational. We are denigrating ourselves when we even now it East India Company's example. This is a strong country. No multinational or for that matter any other country in the world can take over us. Structural changes or economic policy changes are calculated decision for the betterment of the people. You may disagree but to the East India Company again and again is certainly denigrating ourselves. Those who criticise the reforms do not give an alternate model or an alternate method.

In 1991, we were in a very serious crisis when our credit worthiness had plummeted to the lowest and when the inflation had gone up to 17 per cent. If this Government, under the leadership of Mr. Nrasimha Rao and the Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh had not taken certain steps, well, I do not know what would have happened. Even, we could have gone the way the Soviet Union had gone. So, I would say that this Government had saved this country. Those who criticise, why don't they see what is happening in other countries around us? Of course, even China had liberalised their economy much before us and they are reaping the fruits. I have had an occasion to visit China two years ago I saw with my own eyes the difference. I spoke to the communists, the local leaders and others there

[Sh. P.J. Kurien]

So, please let us not close our eyes to these realities.

Sir, it is unfortunate that our friends on the other side are pooh-poohing the achievements we have had in the last three years. I do not want to narrate them. Everybody knows it. The foreign exchange reserve which was one million dollar in 90-91 had risen to 13 million dollars. There is a wilful reluctance on the part of the Opposition to accept this reality. Therefore, they are asking the question of break-up. Whatever may be the break-up, the 13 million dollars foreign exchange reserve is a creditable thing; that has imparted stability to our economy and our economy has become more sound because of that. If all 13 million dollars of foreign exchange comprised of direct investment, I will be happy; but part of that may be portfolio investment, part of that may be NRIs deposits. If the economy of the country moves in the reverse direction, all these reserves will disappear.

The foreign exchange reserve of 13 million dollars is an indicator of the economic stability that this country has achieved within three years; this, you should not underestimate. Coupled with this please see that the export has risen by 21 per cent; whereas in 1990-91, it was 3 per cent; it was negative. Everybody speaks of import, indiscriminate import. But look at the figures of import.

I would have conceded if import was also correspondingly increasing. Import is not correspondingly increasing. In fact, import in the current year will be more or less equal to the import of 1990-1. Before deregulation, the import was increasing every year. Therefore, just to say that simply because of liberalization, import will go up is not correct; it is not that everybody will go and import with the

money one is having. The fact is that export is going up to a higher rate than import; import is only very slowly growing.

The foreign exchange reserve coupled with factors and also the fact that inflation has come down from 17 to 8 per cent. You should admit and accept that structural changes in the economy have brought about fruitful results. You should accept this fact. Let us try to accept the reality; where you disagree, you can say; we have no objection.

Much has been said about the debt trap. I heard very responsible Members saying that we are going into the debt trap. Well, I do not understand that; if that is so, then the finance Minister must have given the wrong figures. If I can rely on the figures given by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, in 1990-91, our external debt grew by 8 billion dollars; in 1991-92, it grew by 3 billion dollars; in 1992-93, it grew at the same rate; but this year, in the first six months, it is only 300 million dollars; that is one-tenth; that means the rate of growth of external debt is arrested. If that is so, are we going closer to debt trap or are we going out of it? I do not know how any Member can say that we are going closer to the debt trap? If these figures are wrong, please tell me. No logic can prove that we are going closer to the debt trap. In fact, due to the measures taken by the Government, we are moving away from the debt trap.

Further more we are repaying the IMF instalment well ahead of the schedule. I congratulate the finance Minister on that. This is a reality and then where is the question of the economy being in doldrums; so many jargons have been used.

I do not know why few of the Members questioned the employment exchange figure. Even one or two Members from this side

also did so. The persons registered in the employment exchange is an indicator of the unemployment in the country. It is not that all the unemployed are registering in the employment exchange. It is also not true that all those who are registered in the employment exchange are unemployed. Many of the persons, I know myself, registered in the employment register have some employment. But, however, the number of persons in the employment register is an indicator of unemployment. If by one year there is a decline of 1.4 percent in the number of persons registered in the employment register, why you feel shy accepting it as positive result of the new measures taken by the Government.?

I mean to say that liberalisation means more investment, not only from broad but from within also. This is because new climate has been created in investment and because of that more investment can come. So more employment, more investment more and more trade. Exports have gone up by 21 per cent, that means more business, more business means more employment. So why do not you accept the fact that in the last one year there is more business, there is more investment and therefore, more employment. Therefore, there is a decline in the number of persons registered now in the employment exchange. These are hard realities which, I think, nobody can dispute. I hope my friends on the other side will accept these.

Then let me come to the industrial side. Whatever I said are some of the points on positive side. But I also agree that there are some reason of concern. Number one is the industrial sector.

Industrial growth did not pick-up as has been expected and in the current year it is perhaps less than 2 per cent. Finance Minister has said that this is because of the fact

that the capital sector did not perform well. That is understandable because of restructuring, the industries need some time for readjustment and capital sector certainly will take more time. But, however, I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether it is in conformity with the ground realities, to attribute the stagnation in the industrial growth, to only capital sector.

**1459 hrs.**

[PROF. RITA VERMA *in the Chair*]

I want him to get it examined objectively whether our industry has been put to a high competitive pressure as a result of reforms.

While I absolutely and fully welcome the steps of liberalisation and economic reforms, I would only like to caution here that we should do it in a way which is suitable to our conditions with proper understanding of the ground realities. The hon. Minister himself knows it! That is why he has brought the counter-vailing duty on imported capital goods.

**1500 hrs.**

I want the Finance Minister to study which are the areas hit by the high competitive pressure? We have an anti-dumping law. That law should be made more stringent. It should be given more teeth. There is and there can be the possibility of dumping of goods, of course by reducing or lowering the price, for the detriment of the Indian products. This aspect I would like the Finance Minister to look into.

Then coming to the small scale sector, every Member mentioned something about it. I cannot also but say something. It is the most vibrant and vital sector of our economy. It is unique, I would say. Please do not think

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that the technology of this sector in our country is inferior. Forty per cent our exports are from the small scale sector..What more certificate is needed for the effectiveness of this sector? Liberalisation should be such that the small scale sector is fully protected. Hon.Prime Minister has time and again said even in this House and outside also that this sector will be protected and I know that the Finance Minister is not lacking in his interest to protect the small scale sector. I have had the occasion to meet him and discuss this subject. I know that he is convinced of the need for protecting this sector. If in this present Budget perhaps inadvertently this sector is hit, I want that to be corrected.

Rationalisation is good. The Finance Minister has reduced the number of notifications. It may please be seen where it has hit. If it has hit the small scale sector I do not support that. I would say that rationalization and restructuring should be in our own way that is an Indian way. China which has reformed much before us, had also done it in its own way. They had selected certain areas for repairs. There is complete liberalisation in that area much more than ours. They do it in a different way. [Interruptions]

Please let me complete. Let me make my points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt him.

PROF.P.J.KURIEN: But my point is that understanding the ground realities in our country we should implement our reforms.No action should be taken, which hits the small scale sector adversely. With unit investment, small scale sector will sometimes generate ten times more employment than the major sector. Therefore,

even if some concessions are given to this sector it is welcome. But unfortunately some of the measures have hit this section. Many instances have been quoted here. I am told that sale of the Hawai Chappals units are going to be closed, because of the new imposition of excise duty.

Similarly on umbrella, excise duty has been levied, Hawai chaappal are being used by the poor people. Also on hand made soaps, excise duty has been levied. There are a number of other products, on which excise duty has been levied. Shri Charles is saying that on fish net also excise duty has been levied. I have got representations in regard to pesticides also.

About ayurvedic medicine, even if it is not in the SSI sector, it should not attract tax. Ayurvedic medicine is our country's great tradition, great asset and great heritage. Therefore, some exception should be given to this area. I urge upon the hon.Finance Minister to reconsider the measures that have been brought through this Budget, which hit the small scale sector.

Now I come to fiscal deficit. The hon.Finance Minister wanted to contain it at 4.7 per cent of the GDP. But it has gone up to 7.3 per cent. I think the friends on the other side will be happy because the Finance Minister is not following the dictates of IMF, if there is any. The IMF wants that the fiscal deficit should be brought down. But the Finance Minister on his own allowed the fiscal deficit to go up to 7.3 per cent and for the next year, he is levying it at 6 per cent. I think, the opposition cannot criticise him saying that he is going by the IMF dictates. But I would support the Finance Minister on different ground for keeping this wide gap. He could have bridged this gap. Here is Finance Minister, who implements the reforms with sufficient consideration for the poor and em-

phasis on anti-poverty programme. He could have bridged this gap, by reducing the expenditure on anti-poverty programme, he could have reduced the expenditure on defence, and he could have reduced the expenditure on subsidies. But against IMF wishes, if any, and against your own wishes because you wanted that subsidy should be reduced so that you can allege that Finance Minister is taking the IMF Line. He did not reduce subsidies. Finance Minister has taken sting out of your hand. He has increased the subsidy on food and fertiliser. Therefore, there is a gap. He has increased the Rural Development outlay by more than one hundred per cent in the last two years. In 1992-93, it was Rs. 3,100 crore and today it has gone up to Rs. 7,010 crore, that is, there is an increase of more than one hundred per cent. I think there is no such quantum jump in another sector. That means, he has a genuine concern for the poor and does not what the anti-poverty programme to suffer. But you are all disappointed because you cannot bring in IMF syndrome again I congratulate the Finance Minister for this. Well, looking back at the current year figure, the gap has been increased from the Budget estimates of 4.7% to 7.3%. Therefore with the targetted six per cent of GDP fiscal deficit of last year be further increased? I hope that the industrial sector will work better. I hope that the industrial sector will work better industrial production will increase and certainly we will be able to keep the fiscal deficit to six per cent. I want the Finance Minister to see that in the next year deficit in any case not increased.

If that increases again there will be inflation. That means a reversal of everything will happen

I thank the Finance Minister very much that he has reduced the floor rate of interest by one per cent. He has done some of the good things for the small scale sector. He

has removed the discrimination between the registered and unregistered units. It was a long pending demand. His concern for indigenously developed technology. Our scientists are no way inferior to those in other countries. Infact, I would say they are better. You know that many of our IIT products are going abroad and there is so much demand for them. But technology developed here by our scientists sometimes does not find commercial application. There is something lacking in between discovery and commercial application. It may be due to lack of funds. Finance Minister has understood this problem and provided funds for commercial application of indigenously developed technology. I congratulate him for that.

Again, Education was an area which was neglected. The hon. Prime Minister himself announced that it will get higher outlay. And following that path he has increased the allocation for education both for primary education and also for UGC. I congratulate him for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Kurien, please try to be brief as there are other hon. Members who want to speak.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Madam, I will take two more minutes. Thank you. Madam, the Finance Minister have not mentioned anything about the cash crops. Today also this issue was raised in this House during Zero Hour. The cash crops in Kerala are facing crisis. For example the coconuts. The coconut is not fetching good price. There shall be a price support system. I would request him to give a thought to this and give adequate funds for support prices.

In the agriculture sector, there were some proposal for starting Krishi Vigyan Kendras. I do not know what happened to those proposals. Last year, the scheme was

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announced. It is somewhere hiding in your red tape. I do not know where it is. No fund is coming. I am told that the Planning Commission is objecting to it. I will request you that that scheme be implemented with hundred per cent Central assistance without delay. States will not be able to provide for this scheme.

Last year, you provided some funds for thermal project in my Constituency, Kayamkulam which was announced by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the year 1987. So far this project has not started. You had provided some money for this Kyamkulam thermal plant last year. This year I do not know what happened to that. I would request you to consider this proposal and from your side give an impetus for the implementation of this Kaymakulam thermal plant.

With these words, I would conclude by supporting this Budget. I will request all the hon. Members to strength the hands of hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. I also request the hon. Finance Minister that those areas where your budget has hit hard, especially the small scale sector should be reconsidered. I hope you will correct these anomalies.

With these words, I conclude and I support this Budget. ✓

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tej Narayan Singh will speak now. All the Members agreed that they will not make long speeches. They will take only ten minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Hon. Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose this budget as it is anti-poor and anti-labourers.

This budget is prepared for the prosperity of Indian and foreign capitalists. So I oppose it. It is hon. Finance Minister's fourth budget. When opposition parties criticised the budget presented by him, in 1991 he had stated that its result would come in future. At that time in his budget speech he had stated that till the presentation of fourth budget of this Government economic condition of the country would improve a lot, the number of unemployed people would come down, more irrigation facilities would be made available and number of people living below poverty line would be reduced. But I find that in fourth budget also the same situation prevails as it was during the first budget in 1991. At that time hon. Prime Minister Narsimha Rao had made a statement that arrangements would be made to check the flow of people from rural areas to cities., those facilities which are available in cities would be provided in rural areas.

Sir, he had stated that small scale industries would be given preference and small scale industries would also be installed in rural areas as well as in cities. but this budget reveals that the Government has levied such a huge taxes on small scale cement industries that these are going to close down. A few has already been closed and the rest are on the verge of closure. A tax of only Rs. 185 has been imposed on factory which produce 600 tonnes of cement whereas a factory which produce 300 tonnes of cement has to pay tax of Rs. 300. It makes very clear that big industries will grow and small scale industries will vanish with this policy of the Government. This tax imposition is going to render 21/2 crore labourers jobless. So I request the Government to give a second thought before levying tax on small scale industries so that the assurance given by the Prime Minister could be fulfilled and migration of people to cities could be checked.

✓ Sir, the Finance Minister has stated that

this budget has deficit of only Rs. 6000 crore. I would like to say that if the intention of the Government is to present a deficit budget every year then why to present a deficit budget of six thousand crore only. There are several big industries in public sector in the country, which are going to close down in want of funds. The gold mines of Kolar are going to close in want of funds in which 36 thousand labourers have been employed, 26 thousand people are employed in ISCO of Burnpur which is also going to close down due to scarcity of funds. If the Government have no other way except presenting a deficit budget it may increase the taxes but they should save the people from facing the consequences of retrenchment. But I know that Government will not do so, it can present a deficit budget in favour of traders and not in favour of labour class. If the Government were of the poor it would have presented a scheme for the welfare of poor, for the revival of Kolar Gold Mines alongwith this deficit budget. Similarly, Government do nothing to make such other factories viable which are the verge of closure. Whether the Government is incurring profit or loss, but it is ready to import fertilisers. Our own fertilizer factory at Barauni has been closed down where the Government are paying salary to the employees without doing any work but funds are not made available for the revival of this factory. Therefore, I would like to say that intention of the Government towards the country should be clear. Foreign countries will not work in favour of our country. Our own people can combat anyone if they are strong but foreign countries will enslave us if they are strong.

Therefore, I request the Government to save those people who are going to be rendered jobless. Former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi developed public sector in the country. Jawaharlal ji had stated that public sector was the back-bone

of our economy, prosperity of public sector was the prosperity of the country. People who consider themselves real Congressmen, are working against the principles of Indiraji and Nehruji. This budget is contrary to the principles of Nehruji and Indiraji. During the regime of Nehruji and Indiraji multinational companies were not have given too much relaxation. All the economists claim foreign companies will ruin the country economically but the Government is not paying any attention towards it.

The Government says that we have to make progress in the field of sports to compete at international level. But in the 1994-95 budget allocation for the sports has been reduced by 5.98 crores. How the players would be encouraged in this way.

In the same way budget provision for agriculture has been enhanced but on the other hand it has been reduced for irrigation and flood control. During 1993-94 Rs. 275 crore were allocated for flood control which was revised up to Rs. 280 crore but now only Rs. 261 crore has been allocated and thus deduction of Rs. 19 crores has been made on this item. In this way how would the poor be protected from flood and how production could be boosted by reducing allocation on irrigation. In my area there is a need for Rs. 25 crore for irrigation projects. An area of 30 lakh acre would be irrigated if Sone Canal is cemented. The Government of India do not approve this project on the pretext of resource crunch but it has no resource crunch while inviting multinational companies.

So, I would like to say that deduction in allocation of funds for irrigation should not be done if you want to boost production and provisions should be made for completion of Sone Canal, Gandak Canal, Koshi and Malaya Canal projects. We cannot boost production and become economically strong without

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

increasing the irrigation facilities. You can say that country will become economically strong by inviting multinational companies but I think that your concept is wrong. Ours is an agricultural country where 70 per cent population depends on it. The country cannot make progress and unemployment problem cannot be solved without making sufficient provisions for irrigation. So I request the Government to double the allocation for irrigation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government makes full claims to work for the welfare of SC/ST but I would like to point out that the budget has not even spared the poor shoemaker who works manually but Government has levied tax on shoes also. This Government has become bankrupt to such an extent that even poor SC/ST shoemakers, who are living below the poverty line, have not been spared from the burden of taxes.

The people living below poverty line earn their bread somehow. Much has been said regarding help to Harijans. If you really want to help them withdraw this tax and set up the as many multinational companies as required. You told that emphasis is being given on educating Harijans but the grant given to the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation has not been static for the last 20 years and this year one fourth reduction has been made in it. Only 5 lakh rupees have been allocated for this item. If the reduction is made in the grant for imparting education to the Harijans, then whom the Government is going to education with these meager funds? I would like to submit that the grant for the item should be continued and should not be reduced. The Government often says that the price hike would be brought under control. But at the time of the presentation of the budget the prices increase at least by

25% or 50%. The hon. Finance Minister may say that the price hike would be controlled but I do not understand that it has been brought under control. Budget for the years 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 were presented and every time the prices increased. It is increasing manifold as there is no control on it. Earlier, it used to increase after the presentation of budget but now a day, it increases even before the presentation of the budget. Such as the prices of cooking gas, petrol, diesel, wheat, rice etc. have increased before the presentation of the budget. So the Government has presented a second budget. Then the prices on fair price shops are also going to be increased. The claim that production has gone up is wrong while the prices have gone up. According to the rule of demand and supply, when the supply is in abundance, the prices remain low. It is claimed that the food grains in storage is not likely to be depleted. Then prices should be brought under control. There is no provision in the budget to provide jobs to the unemployed youths and if it is there, it is not satisfactory. The Government is going to close the public sector and open the private sector. Government has no scheme to provide employment to the people. According to the official figures there are six crore unemployed youths in the country. They are not shepherds but educated persons having degrees of the B.A., M.A and Engineering who are sitting idle in their homes. If the Government is unable to accommodate them anywhere, at least assurance should be given to accommodate them in the multinational companies. Hon. Prime Minister should announce that within a year one crore unemployed youths will be given jobs. But I understand that the Government is not going to do so, as it feels that if the poor become prosperous, they will not help the Government. Running away from your responsibility will not serve the purpose. If the Government wants to rule, it must give jobs to the jobless.



Otherwise the unemployed youth will not let you sit peacefully.

The Government is importing cowdung from foreign countries due to its shortage here. But it is not ready to enhance the provisions in the budget for animal husbandry. If it is done, the cowdung will be available here as much as is needed. As per the Government figures Rs. 358 crore were spent last year while this year it has been reduced to Rs. 325 crores. No help is given to the cattle owners and instead of the cow dung is being imported. What the Government wants to do, can be done here itself with the help of the cattle owners and without any dependence on the foreign countries and there will not be any need to import cowdung.

50 per cent people in the country are living below the poverty line. They do not have homes to live in and the whole family lives in a single room. Ceiling Act was enacted but it was not imposed throughout the country. Where it is implemented, it has not been done properly. It has been implemented only in Bihar, Bengal and Tripur. The poor in Bihar were given possession on 50 thousand acres of land and the Chief Minister assured all types of help to them. Firing can be resorted to on the landlords but if the poor and labourers encroach upon the land, they will not be fired at. The Ceiling Act has not been imposed in the States, where the Congress is in power. Consequently, the poor could not acquire the land. The Ceiling Act should not be implemented in the rural areas only but also in the urban areas. Today, in cities a man owns many houses and shops. The poor persons who comes from the rural area to serve in the city and earns one thousand rupees a month, sleeps on the foot-path. There are many such affluent people in Delhi, whose houses are lying vacant but the villager sleeps on the foot-

path. This set up will have to be changed. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had changed herself in 1979. If it is not done then those who are sitting on the opposite benches who call "Jai Shree Ram" will alone not let you sit this side, we too will not lag behind. We too would like to sack you and take the chair. Everything will be at right when the communists come to power. Therefore, do something for the poor and implement the Ceiling Act in urban areas too, so that the poor can get their right.

With these words I oppose this budget since it is beneficial for the capitalists and the foreign companies.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Madam Chairman, the budget is not only an account of the income and expenditure of the Government but it reflects the various development policies too. I would like to submit that this budget has been prepared keeping in view the national and international situation, needs and interests, to open the way to the industrial development. Dr. Manmohan Singh has brought a revolutionary change by creating the required atmosphere through these three budgets. It is but natural that while doing such a great deal of work, some of the areas might be affected. The hon. Minister would go to the details of this aspect seriously. Dr. Manmohan Singh has not only made some favourable changes in the field of major taxes, i.e. direct tax, indirect tax, custom duty and excise duty but he has also made them simple after a deep thought. Undoubtedly, it is an important step towards controlling tax evasion and black marketing. There are six major points of this budget. The total deficit in the budget of 1994-95 is 6 thousand crore rupees. This deficit is more than the deficit estimated at the time of presentation of the last budget. Will it exceed the deficit of 6 thousand crore rupees even this time? Secondly, I would like to know if the Govern-

[Sh. Chandulal Chandrakar]

ment is trying to curtail its expenses or not? Everyone feels that every effort is made to control to expenses if the expenses of the family increase but there is no sign of any control on the unnecessary expenses of the Government. For example, the pomp and show of the Government is the same. Moreover, 327 small and medium projects have been lying incomplete even after investment of billions of rupees. But the Government does not have time to think as to whether these projects are to be completed or not. This negligence has resulted in the unnecessary expense of 50-60 crore rupees and now to get these projects completed, we will have to incur manifold expenditure.

Secondly, the interest on the foreign loans taken by the Government is increasing year to year, which is 46 thousand crores today. The question is from where it will be managed? It will have long term effects on the economy of our country.

The third point is that the Government have opened the door for industrial development, which is but essential. Necessary changes in taxation policy have also been made, but from where the Indian entrepreneurs would get the money. They do get loans from banks but they have to pay heavy interest. The hon. Minister of Finance should think over it. The rate of interest in our country is from 14 to 16 percent whereas that in other countries is not more than 4-6 percent. On such high rate of interest, how the entrepreneurs of our country can compete with those of other countries in the matters of prices. Therefore, as long as the rate of interest is not reduced, industries would not develop. Rural farmers do not get loans even at the rate of 14 percent interest.

The fourth point to which I agree is that

people would be deprived of employment and that the employment opportunities would decrease if industrialisation is encouraged. Youth in the country have now started to realise that whether it is the Government institutions or the Undertakings-not all the persons can be employed. Like the youth of other countries in the world, your youth are also not willing to do agriculture. However, crores of them are forced to do the same work. This would help in the development of industries and provide employment to crores of them. My only submission is that it is only by means of industrial development that the all round development of the country can take place. Agriculture and industries are so interrelated that they cannot develop if kept separately. The development of one is possible with the help of the other sector. Just as the development of industries without raw material is not possible, similarly the development of agriculture is not possible without irrigation. Now it has become essential that the river Brahmaputra is connected with the Ganga and then with Cauveri and Godavri. Unless we implement the scheme of Grand Canal, we cannot provide adequate irrigation water to our fields. Now the immediate question is from where should the funds come? Some of the schemes in our country are still lying incomplete due to paucity of funds. I would like the hon. Members to awake and remove such hurdles. We should immediately take the decision to implement the scheme of Grand Canal where there is will, there is a way.

Recently, thousands of crores of rupees were misappropriated in different banks of the country. The Government had made a provision of Rs. 5700/- crore in the last years' Budget to hide the bankruptcy of banks caused due to their own mistakes. This time also an amount of Rs. 5-6 thousand crore has been earmarked for the purpose. Should we hope that instead of making a provision of

Rs. 6 thousand crores in the next budget in this manner, we may make a provision of Rupees 5 thousand crores for the construction of Grand Canal wherever the Finance Minister may be there. I am confident that this project can be completed speedily within 10 years. We do get financial aid of crores of rupees for industrial purposes from outside, but we do not seek any aid for irrigation purposes.

Special provision has been made in the Budget for the new agricultural fields i.e. to promote the production of fruits and vegetables. The increase of production in this regard will open new fields of trade within and outside the country giving employment to lakhs of youth.

Fifth point is that the hon. Minister of Finance has done a good job, by taking revolutionary steps for the development of industries. At the same time it also correct that these revolutionary steps are likely to create diverse effects on small scale industries. I am confident that the motive of the hon. Minister of Finance is not at all to harm their interests. But we should keep in our mind that the owners of small scale industries in our country have limited financial resources. Crores of poor people are working in those industries and earning 38 percent of the total foreign exchange for the country through their production.

Sixth point is that the Fiscal Deficit in the Budget for 1993-94 was estimated to be Rs. 36,959 crore which has now increased to Rs. 58,551 crore. What I want to say is that the deficit regarding domestic produce has increased from 4.5 percent to 7.3 percent. The hon. Minister of Finance in his speech has accepted this. These problems can be solved. The hon. Minister should adopt the measures to make an increase of 7-8 percent in place of that to 3-4 percent and take neces-

sary measures to increase the agricultural production upto 10-12 percent so that the country has not to rely on the foreign assistance with regard to food grains. Till it is not done, development of the country is next to impossible.

Madam, the hon. Minister of Finance mentioned two options during his speech. One is to not alter the present industrial production structure and second is to learn lessons from the disintegration of USSR. He sounded an important warning and also stressed on the need to increase industrial production through adoption of latest science and technology and to successfully compete with others in international market. I am of the view that Dr. Manmohan Singh has chosen the later option which is risky but the direction is right.

In this Budget more fund is provided for rural development, education, health and family welfare, women and child development, development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities. In the current Five Year Plan Rs. 30,000 crore has been allocated for rural development which is much higher than the allocation made in the previous plans. Undoubtedly the step is in the right direction. However, the point to be pondered over is how much of it trickles down to the needy persons.

It is also correct that rural youth do not know about how to borrow money from the banks for setting up their own business and nor how to invest money. What are the reasons for it? I think the only reason for it is the low standard of education. Negligence of rural education is not hidden from anyone. Standard of education in rural areas is deplorable. Therefore, how can they be party to development of the country. Gulf between rural and urban areas is widening. Though

[Sh. Chandulal Chandrakar]

the rural folks are eager to join mainstream of the country yet opportunities are negligible. Therefore, till 60 per cent of rural folks are not associated in development then how can the development take place?

I suggest that trained teacher, who are committed to the profession and willing to live in villages, should be appointed in 5,76,000 rural schools of the country. I very well know that education is the responsibility of the State Governments. Therefore, I would like to submit that either the centre should take over the responsibility of education or in cooperation with the States should set up mix Boards in the States and also delegate economic and administrative responsibility on the State Governments. Technical education should also be imparted in rural areas. So, I submit that in middle school and high schools in the rural areas later machines should be provided for imparting technical training to the students besides academics for making education job oriented. Till education is made job oriented rural development is not possible.

Madam, moreover free education upto high school level should be made compulsory for girls in rural areas. I think reserving 50 per cent vacancies for women in education and medical fields is quite necessary. Not many can visualise the benefits of these to the country. If women get educated then population problem will automatically get solved. Example of it is Kerala. In Kerala women are hundred per cent literate. Population growth rate is declining in Kerala. Expenditure at present made on technical professional education is going down the drain. Nobody is deriving any benefit from it. Therefore, only useful technology be made part of education. Similarly allocation made for family welfare can be used for this

Next the question of growing regional imbalance arises. No mention of removing regional imbalances has been made in the Budget. I suggest setting up of at least one 'Krishi Pradarshan Form' and 'Agro industries training-cum-development form' for every 10 lakh population for the development of agriculture.

Facilities for computer training should be started in schools. Youth desirous of setting up business should first be imparted training. Even in the matter of law and order Hindi speaking States are worse. There are many reasons for it but since the issue will become debatable that's why I do not intend to dwell on these. In Hindi speaking States even infrastructure for development is not yet ready. Rail, roads, telephones and good administration are missing.

The Government time and again reiterates that it pays much attention to the development of tribal areas. Do you know that Madhya Pradesh happens to be the largest State, area wise and Adivasis constitute the maximum of the population in the State, the district headquarter of the biggest Adivasi district of the country Bastar at Jagatpur has not been connected with railway line. Similarly, the headquarter of another Adivasi district Sarguja has also not been connected with railway line in spite of the fact that there are maximum number of iron and coal reserves in these two districts. A number of mines of different minerals are also there.

People of Bihar feel that the population of the State is increasing speedily. There are a number of reasons for it. I would like to suggest that the Government should set up satellite towns on an area of 200-500 acres in every district. Roads, schools and hospital facilities along with the facilities of training for agro-industries and computer training should be provided at the same place.

SHRI SATYNARAYANJATIYA (Ujjain):  
Madam Chairman, with the following aspiration, I initiate the discussion on the Budget:

Na Kamaye Rajyam,  
Na Swargam Na Punarbhavam.  
Kamaye Dukhtaptanam,  
Praninamartnashnam.

Chah Nahin Mujhe Raj Mile,  
Ya Swarg Lok Ko Pa j-oon,  
Ya Punarjanm Lekar Aoon,  
Meri Bus Abhilash Yahi,  
Dukh Se Vyathit Jagat Ke,  
Kasht Mitane Kaam Aoon.

Ishavasyamidam Sarvayat Kinch Jagatiyan Jagat.  
Jahan Dekhta Hoon Wahin Tu Hi Tu Hai,  
Jarre Jarre Mein Teri Justju Hai

Khalik Khalak Mein, Khalak Mein, Khalik  
Sab Ghat Rahiya Samai.

Budget per hum yahan kar rahe haain  
charcha amdani kum aaur zyada hi  
kharcha,

Anaj mehanga shakkar mehangi, petrol  
diesel ki kimat barh jaiye  
Budjet ke aane se pehle se mehanga  
ko diya barhai.  
Kahe Sarkar suno bhai sadho, budget  
se saab hi ko rahat ho jaye  
Arey, aisi rahat mili budget mein, liye  
garib ke vastra utrai.  
Haal huye hamafre kutch aise, jiska  
varnan kaha na jaya.  
Arey phute karam fakir ke bhari chilam  
dhul jaye.  
Sau din mein mehanga kum kame walon  
ke ho gaye hein pure din hazaar,  
Kintu, janata ko diya "Vadon ka Sapna"  
wah ab tak huya nahin Saakaar.

Garib ki rozi roti ke liye rozgar naahin  
hai.

Vadon se pet bhar jaye, aise bhi asaar  
nahin hain.

Lekin, asardar nahin hai.

Mein akela hi chala tha janibe manzil  
magar,

Log saath atey gaye carvan banta gaya.  
Kash,

Yadi aisa kutch hua hota, Akele hi chale  
hote manzil ki taraf.

Aur carvan bana hota. Zamin hamari  
hoti, aasman hamara hota.

Videshi ke chale jane ke baad swadeshi  
ka alam hota.

Logon ke rozgar aur bhara pura karobar  
hota.

Atmanirbharata ka sapna bhi sakar hua  
hota.

Naujavanon mein bebasi nahin hoti  
bulandi ko paar kiya hota.

Videshi karz se dabi sarkar nahin hoti  
yadi,

Swatantrata swavlamban se hamara  
sarokar hota.

Uncle, Dunkel ka prabhav na hota, vas-  
tuon ka abhav no hota.

"GATT" gateway of India se andar nahin  
bahar hua hota.

Sarkar ne, 15 December 1993 ko GATT  
karar Sweekar kiya.

GATT mein antarnihit hai Dunkel pras-  
tav.

Krishi ke liye awashyak beej, bijli or  
sinchai,

Subsidy arthath anudan ke abhav mein,  
krishi lagat mein ayegi

mehanga.

Sarkar ka samarthan mulyam nahin kar  
payga bharpai.

Itna hi nahin videshon se karna padega  
desh ke krishi utpadan

awashyakta ka 3.3 paratishat Ayat.

[Sh. Satynarayan Jatiya]

Jiska bhugta desh ko karna padega,  
athwa videshi karz badhega.

Arthat karz lekar bhi karo ayaat.

Ab hum karein apne kisan ki baat,

Desh ke adhikansh kisanon ke pass  
krishi bhoomi nahin paryapt aur rakba  
Peedhi da Peedhi kum hota hi jayega.

Aise mein kisan kya bechega aur kya  
khayega?

Sarkar ka kehna hai ki

Desh ka kisan antar Rashtriya bazar  
mein krishi utpad ke vyapar karne  
jayega

Arthat uske maal ko koi kharidega aur  
koi. bechne jayega.

Apni bailgadi se Britain, France, Amer-  
ica to nahin jayega.

Yeh sab "Sadavrat" main to nahin hoga.  
apna-apna munafa harek ega.

Mehangi kheti karne ke baad mere desh  
ke kisan ko kya milega?

Beejon ka bhi patent hoga, arthat kisan  
'beej' ka viyapar nahin kar sakega,

Na apasi samajh se beejon ka adaan-  
pradaan karega.

Is prakar khet aur kisan par vipreet hi  
hoga 'Dunkel' ka prabhav.

GATT ke Dunkel se juda viyapar  
"Baudhik Sampda ka adhikar".

Arthat TRADE RELATED INTELLEC-  
TUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS -TRIPS

"TRIPS" ki tricks kutch is prkar, Hamare  
sare udyog dhandhe honge mund,

Falega-fulega videshi viyapar.

Jab patent ke dayere mein ayengi  
dawayen,

Mulya Honge adhik,

jan samanay ki pahunch se bahar hoga  
upchar,

patent mein Ab tak utpad vidhi aati  
Dunkel ke patent

mein ayenge utpad.

Jiske honge bahuayami prabhav,  
daawayen banane.

rasayan khadya smagri aur vastra udyog  
par hoga GATT

ka dabav.

Hamein 20 varsh patent mein jeena hai  
G-7 ki ji mein

ji-ji karna hai.

Mana ki teri deed ke. kabil nahin hoon  
main.

Mera shauk to dekh, mera intazar to kar,  
Halan ki kisi deed ke kabil nahin hai tu.

tere shauk ke khatir, hamein lachar to  
na kar.

Yeh desh videshi akraman se, sada hua  
akrant

Hum apne swabhav se sada rahe hain  
shaant.

Angrez yahan aya tha vyapar ke liye,  
vyapar karte-karte hi sarkar ban gaya.

Angrezi hukumat se, bamushkil mili nijat.  
Ab videshi companion ki kyon karen  
baat.

Desh ki azadi ki jab bhi karta hoon baat,  
Yaad mujhe ate hain Chandra Shekhar  
Azad.

Shaheede watan Bhagat Singh,  
Sukhdev aur Rajguru,

Junge azadi ko inhone diya surror.

Lal-Bal-Pal se swatantrata senani  
Veer sawarkar ka sa nahin koi saani.

Subhash ne kaha-tum mujhe khoon do  
main tumhe azadi ki de dunga saugat.

Gandhi ne desh ko di, satya ahinsa ki  
shiksha,

swadeshi swavlamban karein to  
mangein kyon bhiksha.

Azadi ke mahanpurshon ko, karte yadi

hum yaad,  
Azadi ke saath hi, hote hum abad.

Dharti par paanv jamein to kutch baat bane  
Hawa mein chalne walon ki buniyad nahin hoti.

Buland wadon ke sahare bulandiyan nahin ateen,  
Zameen par chalne wale hi, bulandiya asan karte hain.

Buland wadon ki bastiyan lekar hum kyaa karange,  
Hamein hamri zamin de do aasman lekar kya karenge.

16.00 hrs.

Is Budget se udyogon mein ayegi mandi, utpadan hoga kam,  
Bekari hogi adhik, garibi hogi zyada.  
Aise mein kaise poora karoge, garibi hatane ka vada.  
Haan, aisa zaroor hoga, na marz rahega aur na hi mareez.  
Garib ke bina garibi kaise reh payegi?  
Garib ki yaad mein tarap-tarap kar mar jayegi.

Mehangai-sarkar ka kehna hai, Budget ke ghate se mehngai nahin barhegi,  
Main puchhta hoon sarkar se, kya ab tak mehngai sarkar se puchh-puch kar barti thi?  
Jo ab agey nahin barhegi.  
Arey mehngai-mehngai hai, sarkar ki cheri nahin hai.  
Yeh mulya suchaknk, jise price index bhi kehte hain,  
San 1960 se iski Ganana karne lage aur yeh hai ki barha to barhne hi laga.  
Barhte-barhte itna barh gaya ki sarkar ka kad chhota lagna laga  
Isiye sarkar ko adhar varsh badlne pada.

Ab dekhnai yeh hai ki sarkar mehngai se nijaat dilati hai, athva Mehngai, sarkar se nijat dilati hai.  
Yeh to aane wala waqthi batyega ki kaun, kisse nijat pata hai.

Ghata Budget mein har saal barhta hi gaya,  
Jyon-jyon dawa ki, marz barhta hi gaya.

The fiscal deficit in the year 1980-81 was Rs. 8,299 crore which increased to Rs. 21,587 crore in 1985-86 to Rs. 44,632 in 1990-91 and now to Rs. 54,915 crore in the estimated Budget for 1994-95. The revenue loss during 1980-81 was Rs. 2,037 crore, during 1985-86 and after five years Rs. 5,889 crore, during 1990-91 Rs. 18,562 crore and now in the Budget for the current financial year it is estimated to Rs. 32,727 crore. If we calculate the actual Budget deficit, it comes to Rs. 58,551 crore in 1993-94 whereas that estimated was Rs. 36,959 crore. An amount of Rs. 21,592 has further increased to make the total deficit to Rs. 58,551 crore. If the rate of increase in deficit continuous in the same manner, there would be a further increase of Rs. 30,000 crore by 1994-95 taking the total deficit amount to Rs. 85,000 crore. In other words, as per the census of 1991 the rate comes to Rs. 1000/- per unit in the country.

DESH KE KUL KHARCH MEIN SE GAON KO BEES,  
IS BEES KA KARO PRATISHAT PANDRAAH.  
KYONKI, DELHI SE JAB CHALTA HAI SAU TO PAHUNCHATA HAI PANDARAH  
GAON PAR HONE WALE VYAY MAIN KRISHI, SINCHAI AUR GRAMEEN VIKAS,  
IN TEENO KO MILAKAR HOTA HAI BUDGET ANUMAN.  
SAN 1993 MEIN 6940 CRORE AUR

[Sh. Satynarayan Jatiya]

VARSH 1993 MEIN 8934 CRORE.  
HAMARE PAAS KUL KENDRIYA  
AYOJNA KAA KSHETRAWAR JOD.  
SAN 1993-94 MEIN 63,936 KA 6940  
CRORE ARTHAT PRATISHAT 11.  
SAN 1994-95 MEIN 70,141 KA 8934  
CRORE ARTHAT PRATISHAT 12.5  
ISKA 15 PRATISHAT 1,339 CRORE,  
GRMEEN AABADI,  
MEIN PRATYEK DO RUPAYA  
MILENGE 16 SALANA.  
ISMEIN KITNA HOGA VIKAS?  
JAB AAAYAT SHULK HOGA KAM  
VIDESH KAMPANIYON SE,  
DESH KA BAZAAR BHAR JAYEGA TO  
APNA MAAL KAAHAN JAYEGA?  
KYONKI HAMANE LAGHU YDYO-  
GAAON SE UTPADIT MAAL PARLAGA  
DIYA HAI KAR.  
UDYOGON SE UTPADAN HOGA  
BAND. IS BUDGET MEIN KAR DIYE  
HAIN AISE PRABANDH.  
AYURVED-UNANI DAVA, DESI ILAJ  
AB HO GAYAIN HAIN HAWA.  
IN PARBHILAGAYA HAI KAR? JEENA  
HO TO JEE, NAHIN TO MAR.  
DAWA OUR VO BHI DESHI/ BAAT  
KAR RAHE HO KAISI KAISI.  
DESH MEIN DESHI DAWA EEN DABI-  
DABI SI THEIN,  
KAR LAGANE SE PURI TARAH DAB  
JAYEGI AUR DESHI DAWAON SE HUI  
RIKTATA VIDESH DAWAON SE BHAR  
JAYEGI.

#### *EDUCATION;*

GAON MEIN NIRAKSHARTA KA  
PRATISHAT 55 SE JYADA HAI,  
GAON KA BACHPAN TO AISE HI  
VYARTH CHALA JATA HAI.  
SHIKSHA KE HALAT KUCH AISE  
BANE HAIN,  
GAON KA STARAIK. NAGAR KE ALAG

HAIN.

KYONKI GAON KA PADKAR KARE-  
GAN BHI KYA?  
PAD KAR KE JYADA SE JYADA BAN-  
EGA BHI TO KYA?  
SHIKSHAK AUR PATWARI.  
SHAHAR KI SHIKSHA KO BANANA  
HAI PRASHASNIK ADHIKARI  
AUR BANAANA HAI NETA.  
JO KAHTA, MERA DESH GAON  
RAHTA.

#### *DRINKING WATER:*

PEENE KE PAANI KA ABHAV AUR  
SAMASYA GRAST GAON HAIN.  
PEENE KE PAANI KA PRAANDH  
NAHIN HAI, SARKARI GANANA KE  
AANKADE SAHI NAHIN HAIN.  
PEENE KE PAANI KO SARVOCHOM  
PRATHMIKTA DO.  
SHEEGHRA NAGAR GAON KI  
AAVASHYAKTA PURI KARO.

#### *RURAL DEVELOPMENT*

GAON MEIN VIKAS SHIKSHA,  
SWASTHYA, CHIKITSA,  
SADAJAUR SMRIDHI KE LIYE KARNE  
HONGE SARTHAK PRAYAS.  
ISKE LIYE VISHESH UPAY SABHI  
KARANE HONGE.  
TABHI DESH KI PRAGATI KO NAYA  
AAYAM MILEGA,  
AZADI KE ROSHINI, NAYA PAIGAM  
MILEGA.

#### *MADHYA PRADESH NEGLECTED IN RAILWAY BUDGET:*

SARVADHIK KHETRAPHAL KA VIS-  
TAR, KINTU PRAGATI AUR VIKAS  
BIJLI AUR SINCHAI KSHAMTA, SIN-  
CHIT KRISHI KSHETRA KA RAKABA,  
VIKAS HO SAKA SABHI KA, ISKE LIYE  
DENA HAI PRATHMIKTA.



AAVASHYAK SAHAYATA SHEEGHRA  
KAREIN,  
KSHIPRA SHUDHIKARAN,  
NARMADA, KSHIPRA JODA YOJANA,  
H.B.J. PIPE LINE SE,  
BIJALI GHAR KE LIYE LINKAGE,  
UJJAIN KE VINOD - VIMAL MILL AUR  
MADHYA PRADESH

KE BAND KAPADA MILLION KO  
CHALOO KARO.

JAI SASE MILE MAJDOORON KO  
ROZGAR AUR KAPADE UDYOG KO  
PUNARJEEVAN KA ADHAR.

BUDGET MEIN KIYE GAYA  
PRAVDHANON SE CHHOTE  
UDYOGON KE ASTITVA KO SANKAT  
HOGA.

SOOTI-KRITRIM RESHON SE NRMIT  
KAPADA, OON SE NIRMIT VASTUEIN,  
CHHOTE STEEL KARKHANE, KAM  
KSHAMTA VALE CEMENT UDYOG.  
DESHI-UNANI AUSHDHI NIRMATA  
PRABHAVIT HONGE.

ISLIYE MAIN VITTA MANTRI SE  
KARTA HOON ANURODH  
HATAYE SWADESHI KE MARG MEIN  
AAYEIN JITNE AVRODH.

KAREIN AISE KARGAR UPAIN VIDESHI  
COMPANIEYON KA  
'HONE PAYA NA DUSHPRABHAV.

KHUDI KO KAR BULAND ITNA KI  
HAR TAQDIR SE PEHLE  
KHUDHA BANDE SE POOCHE,  
BATA TERI RAZA KYA HAI.

"OM VISHWANIDEVS AVITARDURI-  
TANI PARASAV  
YAD BHADRANTANNASUV"  
SARVASHATIMAN.

SABE KASHT DOOR KAR, SUKHI  
SAMRIDH BANAYE.

MR. SPEAKER SIR!

SAMAYA BUDGET KI CHARCHA

MEIN,  
PRATI VAAD KE LIYE AVSAR DENE  
KE LIYE  
AAPKE AUR SADAN KE PRATI  
VYAKTA KARTA OON HRIDYA SE  
DHANYAVAD.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV  
(Saharsa): Madam Chairman, I have been a  
witness to the five budgets in this House, viz.  
year 1990, 91, 92, 93 and now the budget for  
1994. When I had joined this House as a  
Member of Parliament, the budget for the  
year 1989-90 was presented. Our party was  
in power at that time and the budget pre-  
sented at that time.....[*Interruptions*]

SHRI DEVENDERA PRASAD YADAV  
(Jhanjharpur): On which party's behalf you  
are speaking?....[*Interruptions*].

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: At  
present I am speaking on behalf of Con-  
gress Party and you are requested to not to  
disturb me.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the budget for  
the year 1990-91 was presented by Shri  
Madhu Dandavate under the leadership of  
Shri V.P. Singh it was stated at that time that  
the coffers are empty. At the time of Prime  
Ministership of Chandra shekhar ji in the  
year 1991 when the budget was presented it  
was said that the coffers are so much empty  
that they are compelled to pledge the coun-  
try's gold reserves. Then came the mid term  
polls and Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao formed  
the Government and Shri Manmohan Singh  
became the Minister of  
Finance.....[*Interruptions*]

SHRI DEVENDERA PRASAD YADAV:  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of informa-  
tion. On Television my name is being shown  
as "Surya Narayan Yadav, Saharasa (Bihar),  
but the name of our party is not being men-

[Sh. Devendera Prasad Yadav]

tioned. The name of the party may also be shown....[*Interruptions*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Saharsa is also a part of India. They know that they will not be able to tolerate what I am going to say. That's why, they are preparing themselves in advance.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao's Government has presented three budget upto now and the fourth budget has just been presented and there has been a constant improvement. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao has never said that our coffers are empty and development will not take place in villages. unemployed people will not be given any attention and any discrimination will be made between urban and rural areas. There has not been any price like due to this budget. In fact this trend of inflation was started in 1990 and it is still continuing.

Today, our colleagues from the left parties say that atrocities are being committed on the workers, retrenchment is being done and 'DUNKEL' has made an entry. It would be better if you do not make fun of 'Dunkel'.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): 'Dunkel' has not been imposed on us but in fact, you have surrendered to it.

SURI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: We have not surrendered to it. I, myself is a farmer and I would like to see proposal improvement in the lot of the farmers through 'Dunkel'. It would be better if you don't try to mislead the farmers about the Dunkel proposals. I would like to ask whether the wheat was not produced in India when Medico seed was imported from Russia 15 years back? When this seed was imported from Russia, its demonstration was held and the

villages got a good quality seed and it was cultivated...?...[*Interruptions*] From which ever place it had come, it came from abroad.....[*Interruptions*]. Save the country. This seed contributed a lot in achieving self reliance in the field of production of wheat in our country. It is said that a farmer can not sell the seed. In this regard I would like to say that once the farmer sows the seed and gets the produce from it but the next time it does not give good produce. We are on a look out for a seed which can ensure more produce in one acre of land. And it is proposed to be done through Dunkel. So you should stop misleading the farmer. Coal and Steel Industries etc. are incurring losses and if our country enters into this competitive market, then there should be no objections in view of the liberalisation policy. The unemployed youth are asked to appear in competitions like I.A.S. or I.P.S. For example Tata Company manufacturers trucks and efficiency of this truck is challenged, but in fact no manufacturer can compete its efficiency and it is being supplied all over the world. Would you not like that over industries should also compete in the market? We should be evasive. You may occupy this chair or that chair. Do you want to prevent a poor person like me, who has been elected to Lok Sabha, from becoming a Member of Parliament or a Member of a Legislative Assembly? Changes take place in the country....[*Interruptions*] .... I am not a bonded labour. I am here because of my guts and discretion....[*Interruptions*]... I will like the platform from where I can serve. I am a representative of the people. 17 parties form an alliance and contest elections together, be it a leftist party or National Front. You deserve to be praised....[*Interruptions*]... That is why I have selected this platform....[*Interruptions*]... We are ready for elections....[*Interruptions*]... We have yet to speak on the budget. They are finding it difficult to tolerate it because they are being

criticised....[*Interruptions*] Several Members of Parliament have criticised the budget. But nobody has pointed out its finer points and nobody has praised it. I would like to ask the hon'ble members whether there are only minus points in this budget? There are only shortcomings then what suggestions you have given to remove those and how funds should be provided to rural areas? No suggestions have been made. There was a talk about land ceiling. It must be done. Nothing is better than that. Has land ceiling taken place in Orissa or Bihar? No, it has not. It has happened in Bengal and I thank the Bengal Government for it. It is the responsibility of the State Government to do it. In Delhi, the Delhi Government has to do it. Are the budget presented in States by the State Governments not showing deficit? If the population of the country increases, "Rath Yatras" are undertaken, Masjid is attacked in the country millions and billions of rupees have to be spent to check the terrorism in Kashmir and Punjab then it is definitely going to be difficult for anybody to make adjustments in the budget. Nobody can do anything whether you are sitting on this chair or Shri Narasimha Rao is sitting on it. In the present circumstances in the country the need is to support the good works of the Government. It does not matter which party is in power. If a wrong step is taken by the Government then, it should be opposed. But if we are going to oppose even the good steps taken, the people of the country will not be able to benefit. I am not denying the existence of corruption. Of course, it exists everywhere. Every State gets funds through budget but there is loot everywhere. There is bungling in every State. Several big schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana have been launched. Bihar Government sought funds for that and the Central Government provided the funds but what happened to those funds, everybody knows about it. It is being said that the funds have not been fully util-

ised even in the schemes where hard manual work is involved. There was misappropriation of those funds. It is the responsibility of our Government to check such loot. If corruption is to be done away with then the state Government will have to take stringent actions and seek assistance from the Central Government. The Central Government should provide the assistance.

Shri George Fernandes is too socialist a leader. He not only knows about our country but about foreign countries also. He has done extensive research work. But I would like to ask the Janata Dal Members as to whether they accept the suggestions put forth by him? Nobody cares for the good people, their suggestions are not heeded to and none is ready to accept the budget, if presented by the good people. How to manage under such circumstances. When you would come to the power, you will split and vanish in oblivion. Do not mention the name of Surya Narayan, he too is a part of it. Shri Manmohan Singh ji has presented a very good budget and I can firmly say that there is no match to this Finance Minister in our country. I am fully convinced that this budget will improve the lot of the rural areas. My submission to the colleagues of left front is that they should be liberal and co-operative so that it could be implemented.

[*English*]

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT):**  
Madam, Chairperson,, I rise to record my opposition to the budget for six principal reasons which I want to place before the House in a very brief and in a nutshell form.

Firstly, the Budget, I am convinced, is a prescription for the stagnation of inflation.

Secondly, the Budget has the distinctive characteristic of record revenue deficit.

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

Thirdly, this does not offer any hope that the fiscal failure of 1993-94 will not be repeated in the next year.

Fourthly, the Budget is a blue print to give effect to the conditionalities of the IMF, the World Bank and also a compulsion of the GATT Agreement.

Fifthly the Budget articulates a war cry on the part of the ruling classes of our country against the workers, against the peasants and against the exploited sections of our society.

And lastly, the Budget does not seek to pursue an economic direction which is calculated for mitigation and amelioration of the common man in our society but it aims at and pursues the direction of satisfying the consumerist needs of a very insignificant section of our society and if you permit me to say this, it only wants to satisfy the growing material needs, consumer needs of three per cent of our total population.

Madam, because of these six principal reasons, I oppose the Budget provisions for the current year.

Madam, the Budget proposals are based on the New Economic Policy. It is time that we review the consequences of Economic Policy which was launched in the year 1991-92.

To be very brief, I want to just point out to the House and to the Government, through you, that the situation in our country has been further aggravated. After one of the consequences of the New Economic Policy, it is not prosperity, it is not reduction of the number of people below the poverty line but it has increased poverty. The poverty situ-

ation as a whole has been further aggravated.

In accordance with the World Bank evaluation, India is one among the 57 poor countries. The poor countries are those whose per capital income is within \$350.

As you know, the New Economic Policy is based on the structural adjustment programme that had been launched in the year 1991 and since then, let us take into account the per capital income in dollar terms. In 1990 it was \$320, in 1992 it dropped down to US\$ 310 and in 1993 it had dropped further down. Therefore, the consequences of the New Economic Policy have been further intensification and aggregation of the poverty situation of our country.

They may claim something about it. Again I refer to the Report of the United Nations Development Programme. According to that Report, India ranks 134th country among the 173 countries on human development index. How much do we spend on the question of human development index? Notwithstanding of the talk, India is even now spending only 2.5 per cent of the GNP on concern of human priority like education and health, etc. It will be shocking to you and to me that this compares unfavourably even with Malaysia; they spend 6.3 per cent of the GNP. Zimbabwe spends 12.2 per cent of the GNP. Jordan spends 6.5 per cent of the GNP. And they claim that Shri Man Mohan Singh is the most successful Finance Minister of the world and the Finance Ministers of these countries are worthless, according to them.

During the last three, let us look at the scenario of industrial growth, Remember 1990-91 was the best year of the new economic programme in 1990-91, it was 8.3 per cent; in 1991-92, there was no industrial

growth; there was zero growth; in 1991-92, it was 1.8 per cent; in 1993/94, it is 1.6 per cent. Is it because of the new economic programme? There is a structural adjustment programme. It is an instrument for exploitation and looting by IMF and the World Bank. They say that we are not realistic. Our economy, as you may agree with me, is under severe spell of recession; and this recession trend will further increase. Therefore, I say that the Budget is the prescription for stagnation and depression.

The production of capital goods is one of the indicators of the advancement of the industrial production. It is shocking to know that it has declined by 8.8 per cent; it is shocking to know that the Government has allowed foreign investors a guaranteed return of 16 per cent; they have been allowed to bring in their own equipments without competitive bidding. This will further aggravate the crisis now being faced by the capital goods industry in our country, particularly the public sector industry. It is shocking to know that there is a 6 per cent at the allocation for the capital expenditure in the Budget. It was Rs. 19672 crores; in 1993-94 it has been reduced to Rs. 18520 crores in the ensuing year. The result would be that all the public sector units like BHEL and others, which produce capital goods, will be facing this competition and these foreign companies will not be required to make India to purchase their capital machinery by way of International bidding; and our public sector units will not be allowed to give bidding for it; they will not be allowed to participate in the bidding.

Much has been talked about direct foreign investment, I must say that is very disappointing.

During April -December 1993 the total inflow of foreign investment has been of the

order of, as claimed, dollar 1.8 billion. Madam, do you know, of this almost 1 billion dollar was just portfolio investment by the foreign institutional investors. In terms of rupees, I can tell you later if I have time. Therefore, this foreign investment is also not encouraging and this is not very stable feature. It may also vary if the inflation rate goes on increasing.

Madam, they want to encourage the private sector, but look at what they have done. The private sector investment is also declining. I am saying everything from the Budget document. In 1990-91, this private sector investment was 16.2 per cent of the gross national income. In 1993-94 it declined to 14.6 per cent. Even private capital investment within the country is on the decline and they say that this new economic policy has brought about a fast change towards better conditions of our industrial economy. Madam, agricultural production has also declined marginally. I may say marginally because that is also due to the good wealth and monsoon.

Now I come to another point representing the States. We have got the responsibility of States' economy also. Madam, central assistance for the plan of the States have been cut. They claim that the States have increased the quantum of plan allocation but what has happened in the State of Madhya Pradesh where your Government is there. There has been a cut in the plan assistance. It was Rs. 20013 crores in 1993-94 and it has been reduced to Rs. 18,000 and odd crores. It implies a cut of 6.4 per cent.

Regarding jobs I want to say that there was an electoral promise that 10 million jobs would be annually provided if the Congress was brought to power. You are very much in power, there is no doubt about it. We can challenge you also. You have engineered a working majority and Shri P.V. Narasimha

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

Rao is also with you. You hope to be there for some time so that the people can understand and see the real face of it.

As far as the number of unemployed in the employment register is concerned, it comes to 3.63 crores. Shri Manmohan Singh is on record to say that employment problem has been ceased because the number has declined in the register. Any way, he does not call for any answer because he has got no touch with the reality. But what has happened during April-December 1993? The placement, as advised by the employment exchange, throughout the country has been of the order of 1.57 lakhs. The total number of names there is 3.63 crores and placement has been of the order of 1.57 lakhs. The employment situation is marked by the following and it will be further worsening:

"More than 30 lakhs are involved in more than 3 lakhs units in our country. A research institute has estimated that during 1992-93 there has been extra unemployment of 4 million people and about 8 million in 1993-94: all as a consequence of new economic policy".

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERGEE:**

I would say a few words about the employment situation. It was claimed that the employment exchange register shows a decline. I am mentioning from the economic Survey.

The employment exchange figure at the end of November 1993 was 362.52 lakhs as against 367.75 lakhs at the end of November 1992. Is that all right? That is the decline. The decline is of five lakhs end—imagine—the placement has increased by 8,000. Somebody must explain these figures.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Chatterjee, please do not start a second speech.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Thank you, Madam. I did not quote the figures because my time is very limited. But I have read and I have studied it. Therefore, I say that the placement was less than 230 per cent. For one there has one placement for about 250 people!

Now there is an apprehension that the Government may accept the recommendations of the Goswami Committee, the Narasimham Committee so far as the banks are concerned, the Malhotra committee so far as insurance is concerned and the Nanjundaiah Committee so far as the Railways are concerned. If the recommendations of these four committees are accepted, the employment situation will worsen and the House must agree that all these things will be the inevitable of the so-called New Economic Programme and this will lead us to disaster.

And coming to the last point this Budget also has forecast the danger of the exit policy. But the Budget has allocated Rs. 1,020 crore to implement the exit policy. It is found in certain cases that the budgetary allocation under the head of exit policy at least is larger than the budgetary allocation for running the factory! the classic example is the NTC. The Budget allocation for NTC mills all over the country is Rs. 1,000 crore and Rs. 84 crore has been allotted for the depriving the workers of their jobs and their employment. Therefore, what we really mean by the exit policy is that the NTC people will have to understand by their own costly bitter experience and will follow in the case of other industries also.

Coming to the last point, so far as the concessions are concerned, one sentence will suffice. Even during these three budgets

— this is the fourth Budget of Shri Manmohan Singh — all the time, in the name of new economic policy concessions after concessions have been given to the rich, to the multinational corporations and foreign investors. Last year, I remember, it was about Rs.3,273 crore given just by way of concessions to these richer sections of the society. This year, it has doubled. In 1994-95 Budget proposals it is Rs.6,373 crore and this is actual real face of the Budget. The real face of the Budget is ugly. The real face of the Budget should be understood and realised by the people. The people outside have understood it. But while many Members in this house may not understand the ugly face of the Budget, the people have understood it and they will defeat this New Economic policy because it leads to a situation which increases the sufferings of the people. Therefore, I oppose, will all the emphasis at my command, these Budget proposals.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur):  
Madam, Chairman, the annual budget for 1994-95 presented by the Hon. Finance Minister is not only historic, but also in keeping with the national interests. It opens new horizons for us. Through this budget the Hon. Finance Minister has imbibed the ideals of the economy, as perceived by the founder of the modern India, the first Prime Minister of our country Pandit Jawhar Lal Nehru. The biggest achievement of this budget is that it seeks to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the common man and it also gives relief to the people from every walk of life. While supporting this budget I could like to make it clear that the Hon. Prime Minister took the reins of the country in his hands at the time when the economic structure of the country had fully wrecked. How had got in heredity, a collapsing economic plagued with heavy deficit, the resentment of the people, the

continuously falling credit in the international market and the pessimistic bent of the people. Under these circumstance, we are witnessing this progress only due to sincere initiatives taken by the Hon. Finance Minister under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister three years back, I am proud to say that this budget is of the people, by the people and for the people, which reflects the public policies of the congress.

Yesterday I heard the speeches of the leaders of the opposition parties. They have criticised the liberal policy. An economic revolution is going to take place in the world due to this liberal policy. Better they had given some suggestions in this perspective. They did not say anything in their speech but merely criticised it. The leaders of oppositions said that this budget has not been prepared keeping in mind the interests of the poor. It is not going to provide employment opportunities to the unemployed and it will be beneficial only for the capitalists. This budget is of the country, and not of the party.

An economic change is going to take place throughout the world on a large scale due to this liberal attitude. Had they said something about that our Hon. Minister of State would have noted that. It has been said that nothing has been done for the rural areas and the unemployed people. I would like to share this information with them that for the first time 145 crore rupees have been allocated for the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. Such a huge amount has never been earmarked earlier for rural public.

The people in Maharashtra get work under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Government has allocated a huge amount for the programme. Everyone is appreciating this historical step of implementing this scheme throughout the country by the Hon. Prime Minister. Today the villag-

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ers want work. A great deed has been done through this programme. 800 crores rupees have been allocated for water supply in rural areas. No deductions have been made in allocation made for co-operative and irrigation sector. The Hon. Prime Minister has fully takes care of the poor. If this big industries are to be set up, more power will be needed for them. We do not have money to day to generate that much electricity. Whether the power remains with us or it goes to the opposition electricity has to be produced. Crores of rupees are required for it. This liberal attitude will attract foreign capital and foreign investors. They would make a huge investment which we could not have afforded in the coming 10-15 years. It will help in enhancing employment opportunities and people will get work. When a big industry comes up in an area, the small industries do crop up there. This is a big task which has been accomplished this year through this budget. We are of the opinion that the people will get work through this budget and the Hon. Finance Minister definitely take care of the hardships being faced by the small scale industrialists and the burden of taxes of them.

As the Hon. Finance Minister has has himself stated, this budget has been prepared keeping in view the six basis points, *improvement in tax system, the fast pace of modernisation, checking the trend of fiscal deficit, stress on export, industrial development; improvement in banking system and implementation of the development oriented schemes for public welfare.* Our foreign resource has increased remarkably. In June, 1991, it was one billion dollar which is now 13 billion dollars. The hon. Finance Minister deserves a word of praise for it. It is not a petty achievement that our gold, which was pawned to the foreign countries have come

back to us....[Interruptions] Well, that was erroneous, that is right but our hon. Finance Minister has made up the loss within a very short period. Had he not done so, we can very well imagine, what would have happened otherwise.

During the first ten months of 1993-94, our export has increased by 21 per cent which speaks in volumes about the strong position of our economy. Contrary to our assessment that the openness of economy will lead to a heavy increase in imports, during April to January 1993-94, it decreased by one per cent as compared to the imports made during corresponding period in the last year, uniformity in rupees exchange rate and stability attained in trade even after decontrolling, and doubling of foreign portfolio investment in 1993-94 in comparison to 150 million dollars in 1991-92 can be taken as reflectors of international faith in our economic policies.

Besides the progress of domestic economy, the record production in agriculture sector is far-fetched achievement. At the time of implementation of liberal economic policy, its critics were of the view that it will lead to increase unemployment but it has proved to be baseless because the latest figures of December 1993 compared with that of November 1992 show a decline of 25 per cent in the number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges. This trend increases the possibility of checking the price rise.

There seems to be two main objectives of this budget. The first target is to provide economic stability after putting an end to the deficit based economy and secondly to bring a change in the economic structure of the country. Keeping in view these targets the changes effected in the industrial policy, export and import policy, foreign investment



and foreign exchange policy can be termed as milestones. Besides it, the reduction in Government subsidies and a promise to have a check on Government expenditure leads to a new optimism. It is a justified step that all such public sector units have been instructed to maintain their accounts properly as they are given budgetary support and it puts direct burden on the public exchequer.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The main features of this budget are: clear cut guidelines for maintaining fiscal discipline, reduction in the interest rate by one per cent over the loan given by financial institution, timely payment of loan instalment taken from International Monetary Fund, convertability in current account and periodical amendments in company act. Sufficient increase in funds allocation for rural development alongwith strengthening the rural credit system and creation of an efficient and competitive capital.

The infrastructural changes, which is carried out in the income tax structure is also in accordance with the public opinion. Recently announced income tax system of the country has been warmly welcomed because it is comprehensive and according to the need of common people if implemented properly and strict checks be there. By abolishing the surcharge on income tax, this system has also provided some relief to income tax payers. I would like to suggest that it will be better if salaried class will be given same relief.

Sir, the relief being given in income tax limit to the elder citizens of above the age of 65 years is also a praiseworthy step. Inclu-

sion of the special provision for providing assistance to students belonging to poor families in income tax system also reveals the Government's commitment for the welfare of common and needy people. The only problem is that the target of reducing deficit in earlier budget could not be achieved. The target official deficit was kept under Rs. 36959 crore which has been increased upto Rs. 58551 crore. Accordingly the Budget deficit has also increased upto 9060 crore. from 4314 crore which will increased price hike in the country. So there is a need to pay more attention towards it. The Government should pay continuous attention towards the market so that the benefit of relief and concession should reach directly to the common man.

Sir, now I take up the policy of liberalisation. In this respect I would like to say that financial allocation for higher and vocational education should be increased. Allocation of funds for special grants is essential and arrangements should be made for giving interest free loan or loan to minimum rate of interest to educational institutions working in this field and which do not getting any financial aid from the Government. It will strengthen and spread the work of higher education in the country. [Interruptions]... I would like to say that attention should be paid towards the management of private college, which are imparting good education. The judgement of Supreme Court is common in this regard.... [Interruptions] Sir, fifty per cent of our engineering students study in private colleges. [Interruptions] ... I would like to say that students, who get one per cent less marks in examinations pay donation upto 1 or 1 1/2 lakh for their admission in Medical Colleges which is not a healthy practice. The proposal for higher and quality education introduced in the Parliament is a praiseworthy step and I would like to say that attention should be paid towards private educational

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institutions which are working well.

Sir, I belong to Nagpur, which is the central place of the country. 20 lakh people are living there but it has no telephone facility. I would like to say that railways facility should also be provided for this place. [Interruptions].... big industrialists from outside are coming there and investing crores of rupees there to set up industries. Prime Minister has given commendable cooperation in this regard. [Interruptions]... This industrialisation will give employment opportunities to several people.

Sir, this budget is praised by every one in the country except the people of opposition parties. I do not know why they are opposing it.

**17.00 hrs.**

The opposition parties should oppose it but they should also take account of the good steps taken by the Government. Today under the New Economic Policy the Government is moving towards International market and is working for the welfare of poor by enlarging the scope of their work but I have never heard single word from BJP people in support of this new policy. The opposition parties should accept that by giving a good economic policy to the country the Nar-simharao Government is working for the welfare of common man.

With these words, I support the budget and conclude.

**SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while commenting on the budget, our attention is drawn towards the progress of Indian economy. There is no doubt that this budget will lead

the country towards international market at once and efforts will be made to enter the international trade through competition. If we want to take India in International market and international Trade, we have to work in the same ways as developed countries are working. America is an industry oriented country, but it invests more per capital capital in agriculture than in industry. Keeping in view the competitiveness of the world, provisions should be made in the budget for maximum investment in agriculture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is difference between India and other developed countries. America has an area of 94 lakh square kilometers with 25 crore population whereas India has an area of 32 lakh square kilometers with a population of 87 crore, people. America has more land and less people whereas we have more people with less area of land. In developed countries machines are cheap and labour is costly whereas in India machines are costly and labour is cheap. But I do not find this difference in this budget. We should learn from the countries like Japan, Taiwan, Korea and China, which had vast man power and these countries developed rapidly by engaging manpower in developmental work. These countries did not borrow any loan and if borrowed, borrowed a little, but our Government is working contrary to it. The vast available man power is not being used here. We are thinking that we will search our market in international market for our production by borrowing only.

It can be seen from the history of international trade that in 1950 India's contribution in international trade was two per cent. After 20 years it was 0.6 per cent in 1970 and thereafter, after 20 years it was 0.5 per cent in 1990 and still it is 0.5 per cent. We were not in debt when our trade contribution was two per cent in 1950, which was increased

manifold for example it was Rs. 32 crore in 1952 which touched the height of Rs. 2,76,662 crore on 31st March, 1993, for which we are paying an interest of Rs. 46 thousand crore this year. As the amount of our debt grew our share in international trade declined accordingly. These are the official datas. Can we make any progress by this budget? We are getting reckless loan but have no plan to invest. We do not know where to spend it. Loan of Rs. 60 crore received from foreign country is lying useless. We have to pay commitment charges for not utilising this money. What type of budget is this, in which loan is being taken recklessly but cannot be utilised. The country has to face its consequences and our cultural heritage and opulence is being fished out. We re-establishing the culture of five star hotels and the country is facing its consequences. When you talk about competition it should be kept in mind that to whom we are going to compete. When villager goes to a city in search of job and saves some money say about ten or 20 thousand and keeps it in post office saving bank. He makes plan to build a house and spends all the money in its construction. When the construction work reaches upto plinth level he finds that he has no money and the work comes to halt. So is the case in this respect. A situation of "Par jye sab manorathsabhi, Soona, dhokhe mein dahi ke, na kha lena chuna kahin". While our condition is deteriorating that will happen to this international competition. Foreign goods have starting pouring in the market. I am remembering that line of Shri Maithilisharar Gupta in which it is said "Every article is made in English, Italy, Germany, Japan, China America or other countries". Paper worth of Rs. fifty crore is lying in godown but is not being sold. Foreign paper is being imported which is quite cheap. This imported paper will remain cheap till the time when our factories will close. The day, on when our

factories will close, we will find that the prices of imported goods have risen enormously. It is a danger for our small scale industries. I would like to say that so far as the small scale industry sector is concerned it has already been discussed. Therefore, I would like to request the Finance Minister to withdraw the proposed excise duty on small scale industries as it will be harmful and it was not levied on small scale sector before this budget. Sixty per cent of industrial goods are produced by small scale industry and three crore people are working therein. So, I would like to request the Finance Minister that like America, more money should be invested in agricultural industries. You have prepared a Tax Holiday Scheme but Bihar has been kept deprived of it. Please do include a poor state like Bihar in this scheme.

Approximately 21/2 crore people are unemployed in our country in which the number of educated employed is 70 lakh and about 60 lakh people are getting a very little work than their capacity. Many people have not even registered their names in Employment Exchanges. Keeping in view unemployment problem please let me know whether we are going to increase the number of unemployed persons or decreasing it. Of what a good this budget is, if it hikes the prices in the country, increases unemployment an external debt and imbalances. Such a budget can never be accepted.

The Government maintain that they are going to spend more money on education than the last year. Last year there was a provision of Rs. 952 crores and this year, the Government is going to increase it upto Rs. 1310 crore, see its details. Where it is being spent? It is not being spent in villages. You have established two systems of education and created discrimination among children. Central schools have been opened in big cities like Bombay and Delhi for the children of

[Sh. Upendra Nath Verma]

rich, big officers, MLAs, MPs, Ministers and Zamindars. A handsome amount of the budget is spent on Navodaya Vidyalayas. The rural schools are in a very bad condition, some don't have walls, some do not have roof, while some school do not have teachers and textbooks. For how long the Finance Minister is going to maintain this disparity. You should dispense with this two types of educational system if you want to create the feeling of patriotism, and ensure equal status for everybody, self-respect among people. Arrangement should be made for delivering uniform educational system, compulsory and free education otherwise the present educational system will only account for dishonesty, injustice to the children of poor. In your datas you have shown that you have done a loudable job for rural areas. I being to the most backward area of the country. The people of Palamu, Chatra and Gaya villages lament that they have nothing to eat. They have no grain to eat but they do have tomato and chicken. When I visit there I see that they have no clothes to wear. No provision has been made even in this budget for my constituency. It is very disappointing. Neither any new factory is being set up there nor any new irrigation system is being introduced nor any school opened. Around five crore children of this country do not even see the walls of school. No more injustice can be there than this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the funds provided for the rural poor people. Last year the Government had provided the amount of Rs. 5606 crores which has been increased this year upto Rs. 7010 crores. Thus the per capital annual investment was Rs. 25 last year which has gone up to Rs. 29 this year. The increase of only Rs. 4 is not a very big achievement because the

price of food grains has increased manifold. That is why I request you to make appropriate amendment in the budget because it has created resentment among the people in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these budget proposals have their own negative as well as positive aspects. The budget is hopeful for only two crore people whereas for the remaining 85 crore it has been proved a nightmare. So it is my submission to the Finance Minister that this budget should be hopeful for more and more people so that rural public will also be benefited by it.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Thirty per cent of the children studying in our area are SCST and cent percent are from the rural areas. This is the only school where the rural poor children are benefited. It is really sad that Navodaya school has been attacked like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will examine it and if it is not palatable, such things will be removed. Now, Shri Manojan Bhakt will speak.

[Interruptions].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mnaoranjan Bhakta's name is ninth in the List.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Some other people have been brought in. Nobody from Punjab has been allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Manoranjan Bhakta will now speak.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget of 1994-95 as presented in the House. I have listened to all the hon. Members of Opposition as well as of the treasury benches attentively from the very beginning. A country's economy and budget is based on its political stability. There can be no economic development and stability in the absence of political stability. That is why I am compelled to repeat the events of 1990-91 here and our friends in the opposition understand it well when the Congress formed Government under the leadership of Shri Narsimha Rao because of the political situation prevailed at that time in our country and the people thought that there would be a new Prime Minister every year now and no development would be carried out when politicizing of cast and religion would be the practice and when the picture of India's integration look hazy. But no sooner did the Congress form the Government under the leadership of Narasimha Rao ji, it gave to the country a political stability and launched the policy of liberalisation.

It is true that we have been pursuing the policy of Mixed Economy for long since our independence and after making an evaluation of our achievements and failures since then we decided that there was need to bring some change in our basic policy and, therefore, we mended it wherever necessary.

Just now, one of the hon. Members gave the number and data of unemployed people of the country. Data alone will not solve the problem. The problem of unemployment will remain there if we do not take steps to solve it and create employment opportunities. Employment can be provided to people if capital investment is made in our country

and generate new employment opportunities. Something has been said from the other side about the economic policy, which we adopted in the beginning with view of achieving country's development, thereby, increasing production, generating employment opportunities but keeping in view the wave of transformation discernible throughout the world, we felt that we have not been able to achieve desired progress by pursuing that policy for 40-50-60 years. The hon. Finance Minister has presented the current budget keepings all these aspects in his mind.

The people in the opposition, therefore, have every right to cast aspersions and pass sarcastic remarks on the Government. I am not opposed to that but a country like India has some vital issues and problems and we should give some constructive suggestions in order to mitigate them.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

This may contribute to strengthening the infrastructure of economic development and bring prosperity in our living standard but it is a matter of sorrow that we can not see beyond Dunkel and the I.M.F. and expect to gain by casting aspersions on the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. But I shall remind you that, today, we stand on the cross-roads of change and we should keep this fact in mind. We should see it whether the steps we are going to take, are beneficial for the people of this country or not.

Today, we have been criticised much for increase in the financial deficit. This is true that financial deficit has increased, that Rs. four thousand crores have been added to subsidy and Defence budget has been increased by Rs. two and a half crores and more money has been earmarked for dear-

[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

ness allowance for the employees. There can be no two opinions about it but if we want to put the Indian economy back on which we should bear in mind that there are two financial set ups in our country - the State Governments and the Central Government - and no system can run smoothly unless there is a proper co-ordination between the two. It is, therefore, imperative for the State Governments to support the Central Government. Today different political parties rule different States and a different party rules at the Centre. Therefore, there is need to formulate a National agenda on which every party shall work without any difference so that we can improve the system. We shall consult every party on that National agenda and identify areas where we can adopt that agenda and constitute a national system so that all the parties can contribute this bit in executing and achieving it and in taking benefit from it

I regret that some State Governments criticise the Central Government on their budget but they want to earn applause by inviting foreign capitalists to invest in their States in establishing factories. Such dual policy should be avoided.

All should work at one National system. There are no two opinions that prices of commodities have increased. It would be wrong to claim contrary to this but agriculture production can not increase unless we give remunerative prices to the farmers. India is an agricultural country and its economy depends on agriculture production which is still much below the world average. We can increase it provided we pay remunerative prices to the farmers. We shall have to pay a little more to procure rice, wheat and sugar. There is still a need to give incentives in order to increase production in developing

countries.

Some people say that austerity should be observed in Government spendings. I agree that non-plan expenditure of the Government should be reduced, but how is it possible? You spend on plan, make durable assets and appoint the staff. There after it is transferred to non-plan sector. You have to pay for its maintenance etc. Therefore, I think that the less expenditure on plan will result in less development and the essential commodities will not be available and people will have to face hardships.

It seems from the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister that he has tried to consolidate his previous achievements. He is very much right in earmarking more funds for rural development and this is the policy of the Congress.

Shri Shard Yadav is not present. He talked of Gandhiji. I say that the Congress party is committed to the development of 'rural Swaraj' and the Government has presented its budget in that direction. Had there been more money, it would have gone off in a better fashion. But we do not have more funds. We have earmarked to our capacity.

With regard to funds allocated for rural development, I would like to submit that more attention should be paid to agriculture-based, agro-based and food processing industries. I had an opportunity to listen to Shri Devegowda. He gave a very good suggestion. More money should be allocated for it. That will generate more employment opportunities, increase agriculture production and we will be able to export it and compete in foreign market.

Shri Chatterjee gave many data in support of his statement. I respect him. I seek information from him when I need it. I

want to remind him that at the time of independence, our population was about 30 crore which has, today, crossed the mark of 89 crore. We are trying to control population. We are educating people in democratic way. China has controlled its population. We should pay more attention to this aspect and fulfil people's needs.

I would like to urge upon the opposition parties not to oppose the budget only but also welcome and support the good provisions of the budget. We should rise above the party politics. There should be a cordial co-ordination between the Central and the State Governments. Schemes cannot be implemented effectively without it.

It is necessary to grant incentives for small savings. There is no other way out. Anomalies should be removed in steel sector. We can improve our steel exports in future if we do not pay our attention to this sector. More facilities and protection should be given to the Small Scale Industries. Reduction or abolition of customs duty will make our indigenous commodities more costly and imported goods cheaper.

It is painful to see the working of Government departments. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats are very efficient today. India will prosper if other Government departments borrow only 25 per cent efficiency of these secretariats. There is need to see how you behave with the employees of these secretariats. You have taken a decision to constitute Fifth Pay Commission but it has not been implemented till date. The declaration of the constitution of Pay Commission should be made prior to the hon. Finance Minister's reply in April.

No mention of small Union territories has been made in the Budget. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is my constituency. The

popular demand of the public is to make it a free port. The Exchequer will gain from it.

The passengership at our service has been diverted to carry the Haj pilgrims. We do not object to our national duty of giving Haj pilgrims the necessary facilities but the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands live in the midst of ocean, 800 nautical miles away from the mainland and in the absence of this ship they are facing hardships in transportation and ferrying food and other eatables. We shall have to think on providing them with some alternative arrangement.

Today, we should think in terms of granting democratic rights and setting in motion democratic processes in all the Union territories. We demand that there should be a Legislative Assembly, Vidhan Sabha, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The people should be given powers there. You today, talk of decentralisation of power upto Panchayat level and have taken steps in this direction. The people of an area should be granted democratic rights in proportion to their population.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that the posts created in the plan sector are filled up with the assent of Ministry of Finance. As a result more than 1000 posts are lying vacant. These were banned within an year and consequently the working of many departments has paralysed. This is not going to increase efficiency and the budget-money will not be spent. Therefore, I would like to urge to fill up the banned parts by granting exemption so that the people they may feel themselves a part and parcel of this great country.

Today, we find Andaman and Nicobar Islands absent in the map of India, it should not be so..

With these words, I thank you and conclude.

[English]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a speech has been delivered by our Congress friend, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta. He has been the Chairman of the Estimate Committee and that is why, he has estimated so many things. [Interruptions] I remember everything; do not worry about that.

Sir, Shri Bakta has just now told that the hon. Members from the Opposition are criticising Dr. Manmohan Singh, are rather condemning him and are blaming Dr. Manmohan Singh. This is quite unfounded and baseless. Whoever he may be from the Opposition bench, nobody can dare make any personal attack against Dr. Manmohan Singh and he is held in high esteem by all the Members of the Opposition parties. But, whatever theory he has brought forward or the the theory propounded by him - Manmohanomics - naturally the Members of the Opposition parties are under compulsion to oppose it because this goes against the poor people, this goes against the farmers of this country and this goes against the youth of the country. So, naturally, the Members of the Opposition parties will oppose such issues.

I fail to understand the Manoranjan theory or whatever he has put forward that there will be automatically a non-plan expenditure. This is an established theory of economics that once you expand the plan expenditure, naturally some sort of assets will be created, the country will develop, people will get employment and everything will develop; the benefits of development will percolate to every strata of people. But, I fail to understand my elder friend Shri Manoranjan Bhakta when he put forward different thing. Here also, we oppose the view points adopted by Dr. Manmohan Singh and whole Budget

has been prepared by Dr. Manimohan Singh.

Firstly, it has rather lost all the budgetary sanctity. You must see it. Before the presentation of this budget to the Parliament, he enhanced the priced of so many essential commodities, like rice, wheat, sugar, petrol, diesel and what not. All these are essential commodities. This is an established theory. This budget session itself is due to this very fact that the estimate or the statement of receipts and expenditure is presented to the Parliament. Every person of the country is glued to radio, television and newspapers and they want to scan through every line of the speech of Mr. Manmohan Singh or the Finance Minister of the country, that is, whatever has been written therein or whatever has been provided for the country. Ultimately, that tells upon the health of the economy and advertisely or favourably affects the vast majority of the country.

Before the presentation of this budget to the Parliament, he just enhanced the prices of essential commodities without seeking sanction of Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta or rather of any Member of this House. This is very much surprising. It has lost all the sanctity of the budget.

Similarly, you see, he has also changed the entire established canons of public finance and public economics. This is an established theory that whenever you are going to tax, you will have to tax all the luxurious and comfortable items. But here we find that Mr. Manmohan Singh has rather chose a different path of economics. He has a different theory of economics. He has taxed heavily all the essential commodities of life. He has spared luxurious items like cosmetics, shampoo, lipstick, detergent, soap, cream and what not. These things are not used by the poor and the common people of this country. This is the western style or



whatever may be the style. This may be their own style. This may be the congress style also. So, they are functioning in a Congress style. So, I fail to understand the whole principle of the economy, the whole theory of economics. The principles of public finance have been violated. Washing machines and all these things have been spared.

Similarly, it is anti-poor. The poor persons are consuming all the essential commodities like rice, wheat, petrol, diesel. All these are affecting the vast multitude of the people. They have been heavily taxed. These luxurious and comfortable items have been spared totally. So, I want to put a question to the Finance Minister or the State Minister for Banking: Is it a new theory? Is it a new presumption? How do you want to deal with the common people of this country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI): You have to expunge the words like 'Congress culture'. He is talking about lipstick, this thing and that thing. This is not our Congress culture. So, please expunge those words [*Interruptions*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not feel touch at this point. Please continue.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): I am not criticising anyone. [*Interruptions*] I do accept that Congress has no culture. [*Interruptions*] They do not have any culture. That is why she is opposing that 'culture' is not bad thing. Whatever I have pointed out, culture may be good. It may be of many types. [*Interruptions*] There may be a Congress culture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please come to the budget.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: The things like rice, wheat, petrol and diesel are consumed by the poor persons. Sugar has also become dearer for the poor persons because it has been taxed heavily. Similarly, this is also anti-farmer. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta was telling that there must be heavy investment in agriculture sector. But what investment has been made there? During the budgetary provision, only an amount of Rs. 87 crore has been increased. I think, it was Rs. 1950 crore during the year 1993-94. Now it has been increased just marginally, that is, Rs. 2500 crore. This is the budgetary provision for agriculture. You just see, this is also not for agriculture. Even for irrigation, animal husbandry, there has been a severe cut in that. These are very important things. Irrigation is just called the life-blood of agriculture. You are not creating or enhancing. Rather you are making a curtailment in that respect.

So, this is highly dangerous as this is anti-poor, anti-farmer and anti-people. This maybe called anti-national also. There is no doubt that the Finance Minister is highly loyal, sincere, dedicated and honest to our country but from the budgetary provisions which have been made, he seems to be very International. I can prove it also.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERGEE: Sir, this should be expunged; this should not go on record. What does he mean by anti-national?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know my responsibility as to what should be expunged and what should not be. Do not interrupt.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, I am not telling him anything as a person. I am talking about the budgetary provisions. I am saying that his budgetary provisions re anti-national.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Sir, he is referring him as a Member and not to the Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will look into it

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, he is a highly respected person [*Interruptions*]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: He has said about the Finance Minister as person. It should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not said about the Minister. I know it.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, I am not telling anything against the person. But if you go through the budgetary provisions, you will find that the budgetary provisions have been laid down to the instance, at the behest of outside powers like the Dunkel or Oruguay Table Conference or GATT agreement or other lords sitting outside our country. They might have dictated or given some sort of instructions and at their behest, they have formulated such type of provisions. You may see that Dr. Manmohan Singh was just making a rhetoric statement that there must be low revenue deficit and all that. But I find that one fine morning he is accepting that there must be high deficit financing. If you go through all the provisions, you can find that since 1985, there was 2.7 per cent revenue deficit but now, during this Budget, it has gone upto 4.3 per cent. So, where do we stand? Previously, you were telling that this was very dangerous and hazardous and whatever path we are taking will lead to a disaster. But one fine morning, you say that deficit financing is a very good thing. Whatever was disastrous for the economy previously changed into a very important instru-

ment for the economic betterment and for the upliftment of the country. What sort of theory have you propounded? I think this is all because this is the election year and you have started compulsory expenditure on so many items and agencies. That is why, you are trying to resort to deficit financing.

Now you say deficit financing is very good! As a student of economics, I also agree that you cannot react or eliminate deficit financing completely. But at the same time certain precautions re required to be taken. Now you are telling that the circumstances have changed. What circumstances have changed? You say that there is a buffer stock of 23 million tonnes of food grains, a reserve of 13 billion dollars of foreign exchange and other favourable circumstances and that is why you have resorted to this deficit financing. But at the sametime, there are certain precautions to be taken. As mentioned by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, there should be a drastic cut on non-plan expenditure. I am of the strong view that until and unless all this deficit financing expenses are put into productive channels, your efforts will not fructify and the fruits of development will not reach the common people of our country.

You have taken different course of action. You have propounded a theory which will put you in trouble. Let me remind you about the established theory of Kenyes who was a very eminent economist. He propounded that there should be generation of demand which would lead to more employment and more employment would, in turn, lead to more demand and thereby the country would naturally progress. Now we see that you are giving stimulus to the supply side. You say, let there be production, let the multinationals come to our country, let there

be inflow of all the capital from foreign countries and let there be borrowing and loans from abroad. What is this? You are not giving equal emphasis to the demand side. You must remember that this sort of theory that you are now propounding in this country has already been experimented with and rejected outright by people in other countries. Whether it be the Thatcher regime or Reaganomics or American economy or British economy, this experiment was tried and put to cold storage. Now, what is the need of experimenting with such a theory our country which is a poor and predominantly agricultural country? I fail to understand the rationale of it. That is why I reiterate that the theory on which your Budget is based is frivolous and senseless. This sort of theories have already been experimented with and put in the waste paper basket.

Similarly, look at the loan scenario. Now you are taking loans for repayment of loans and in some cases even for the repayment of the interest on the Loan! What is this? You are entering a debt trap! You may say that once you are out of debt, everything will be fine. It just can not be! As a student of economics, I cannot accept it. You are already entrenched in the rut of this debt trap and until and unless you sincerely try to come out of it, this whole country will be drowned in debt and nobody can save us. Interest on the loans alone has accumulated to Rs. 470 billion in the year 1991-94, interest alone amounted to Rs. 376 billion. And now it is still going on increasing. Over and above, you are taking further loans. You are feeling happy about one brighter aspect. You have pointed out that you are already going to repay some 1.7 billion dollars of IMF Loan. But compared to our total quantum of debt, it is a very small amount. The money that we owe to the World Bank to the IMF and other rich countries is a staggering amount. Unless you try to out down this borrowing,

business, you cannot escape the debt trap.

I agree with what Shri Shard Yadav has pointed out in his speech. The theory propounded by our Government and the path followed by us was never objected to by anybody from any corner or quarter. Our Government has propounded the theory that we must try to achieve self-sufficiency and try to stand on our own feet. Our Government was trying to satisfy or meet the requirements of our people with our own limited resources.

With your permission I would like to remind the hon. Minister of State for Finance that they also have got sufficient opportunity. Now you have given concessions in respect of customs duties etc. What is the sense behind them? You are giving concessions for the import of steel, computers, coal, petroleum and leather goods. Where will our own industry stand? What is happening to our Heavy Engineering Company in Ranchi? Similarly, thousands of companies which are producing capital goods and not consumer goods are withering away and perishing for want of market. You are not trying to give any impetus, any sort of encouragement or stimulus or incentive to our own capital goods industry. On the other hand, you are trying to have all the capital goods from Japan, from America, from England, from Germany and so on. What is this? Why are you making a mockery of the sad situation? There is one company which is located to Hirodi in my constituency Kodarma which used to manufacture and export a large number of pipes to foreign countries. Now, this company is also dying. You are not paying any attention to our own capital goods industry but you want to import in the name of liberalisation, in the name of globalisation, in the name of 'tigerisation' and in the name of many glorious words that you have coined for your satisfaction and also for the satis-

[Sh. Mumtaz Ansari]

faction of the exporters from foreign countries. Once you open the floodgates of imports of capital goods in the name of steel, in the name of leather goods and in the name of computers, nobody can save our country. What is the need of computerisation here in our country where crores and crores of youth are parading on the streets without any job and who are not in a position even to enrol themselves in the employment exchanges? And in such a situation, you talk of computerisation. Take the case of leather goods import. Leather industry is so export-oriented and so employment intensive. But you want to kill our domestic leather industry in the name of concessions for importing leather goods!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to take the sense of the House. Should we adjourn the House at 6 p.m. or should we extend the time upto 8 p.m.?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: (Katwa): Let us adjourn after he concludes his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will extend the time till Shri Ansari complete his speech. Please try to conclude.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: I have to give my suggestions to the Government. Kindly allow me to speak.

This is the whole situation in which we have been put. We people at least belong to a higher category But must think about our farming community, poor peasants, landless labourers, daily wage earners and toiling masses of our country. What have you done for them? I must say here that the Budget of Shri Manmohan Singh has presented a rosy picture for the richer sections of the society.

It is said that foreign exchange will be released at one go for a person who would like to travel around the world! What is the use of such a provision to a person who cannot dream of travelling even within the country? This is what you are going in the name of liberalization. Similar is the case with the provisions of income tax exemptions. These provisions have never favoured the poor or the salaried persons.

**18.00 hrs.**

These have not been favoured. You have increased the exemption limit of the personal Income Tax by only Rs. 5,000. This is the upper limit of taxation and whereas you have given a number of concessions to the corporate sector. So, you have given concessions to the salaried class and that too only to the extent of Rs. 5,000. This Rs. 5,000 an also be marginalised by whatever inflation that has taken place. We have must brought down inflation rate from 17 per cent to 8.5 per cent. But you go to the village areas. You might have just propounded your own indices, your own standards and your own methods. I am not just concerned with all these indices, with all these standards. But when you go to the village areas you will see the actual condition of the poor people. You go to the retail markets and see what is the position of all these essential commodities. You can not understand the problems of the people because you are sitting on the Treasury Benches and reaping all the benefits. So, you can never claim or boast of that you have reduced the inflation rate from 17 per cent to 8.5 per cent. You might have collected all the information, all these statistical data from the wholesale market which were computed at your instance. You might have got information which were looked up by your own officials. But this is not the reality. Inflation is there. Prices are rising very fast. Prices are affecting very adversely

the living standards of the poor people and the farmers.

Similarly, you have given concessions to the corporate sector. You have brought down the rate just to 45 per cent for the corporate sector. So, the concession which you have given to the corporate sector comes to Rs. 2500 crore. This is not for individuals. This is not for smaller business, professions and vocations. That is why I am saying it is against the poor; it is against the common man, it is against the middle class people; it is against the salaried class people' and it is against the wage-earners.

Therefore, I would just like to say that once you are here, once you have propounded this sort of a Budget, you have to ensure that all your expenditure ought to be planned expenditure only and that it is put into productive channels. Then the economy can improve.

Similarly, if you want to have some sort of an improvement in the economy, you will have to withdraw all these concessions which you have provided in the form of customs duty, import duty and so on to the tune of Rs. 2300 crore. You have provided concessions to the tune of Rs. 2500 crore for the corporate sector. You just withdraw all those concessions. You spend on different social sectors like employment, education, welfare - for harijan and adivasi welfare - and for employment generation sectors. In that case, this Budget can just prove very much effective. Otherwise, this Budget would bound to fail. This Budget is bound to give frustration to the common people. This Budget would bound to create all sorts of chaos and confusions in the rural areas and also in the remote corners of the country. That is why, I am suggesting all these important steps

which must be translated into action.

Whatever bigger promises that you are making from the ramparts of Red Fort, like provisions of employment to 10 lakh youths and so on they are all anti-youth. That is why I pointed out all these things. These projects are completely anti-young generation. So, you have promised to provide employment to at least 10 lakh people; you have promised to provide finances; you have promised to provide alternative methods and so on. But what is happening here? You have provided only Rs. 145 crore for the employment of 10 lakh youths. You just make a calculation as to how much amount per head will go. That will come to Rs. 1450 per head of young person or unemployed graduate or unemployed post graduate person. So, this a very marginal amount of money. With this limited amount of money, what sort projects will be erected or installed and what sort of profession and vocation will be taken up by the youths? How can the persons eke out their own lives? So, these are the things which you have promised to give [*Interruptions*]

SHRI UMRAO SINGH: Whatever he is saying here, he must authenticate it with documents. He has not gone through even a single document.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR (Gaya): Mr, Chairman, Sir, they are interrupting the hon. Member in his speech time and again. It seem that they are understanding what the hon. Member is speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In fact, Shri Nitish Kumar himself said that there should be interruptions. I was not in favour of this.

[English]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Similarly, all these small scale industries and cottage industries have also been completely neglected. You have just imposed Excise Duty on all these small scale industries. What is the sense behind that? Up till now, all these small scale industries were free from all these excise duties, now, you, in the name of imposition of excise duty, are trying to impose Inspector raj again. Again, you are going to appoint all these Inspectors and they will be just knocking at the doors of the small scale industries. They will be calculating or miscalculating different things and all these small and unemployed people will be put to a lot of trouble. I want to remind the hon. Minister that this small scale sector accounts for 35 per cent of the total industrial product in terms of value. Similarly, this accounts for 30 per cent of the total exports of the country.

Similarly, this accounts for the 5.8 per cent of the total industrial development of the country; whereas it is mentioned there as 1.8 per cent of the industrial development. So, this is all statistical information; this is the scenario before you. In spite of that you are imposing excise duty on the small scale sector, which is very much intensively employment-oriented sector. Similarly, the cottage industry and the power loom and the handloom sectors have been badly taxed where there is an intensive employment programme. So, you don't think about the sector which gives employment; you are trying to put all sorts of shackles on the power sector, on the employment intensive sector, on the cottage industry. Naturally, it becomes anti-small scale sector, anti-people and anti-employment programme.

If you want to have a rosy picture of the economy, you will have to implement all

these measures which will improve the conditions of the small scale sector and immediately withdraw here and now by making an announcement that we are going to withdraw all the excise duty which we have levied on the smaller sector, because so many delegations, so many groups of persons, so many groups of smaller sectors are coming and begging before the Members of Parliament by saying that this is a very confusing state of affairs which has been created by the Government of this country. Previously, there was no expectation that this Government will go to this extent also exploiting the smaller section of the society.

On behalf of all the farmers of the country, on behalf of the poor men of the country, on behalf of the toiling masses of the country, on behalf of the farmers and agriculturists of the country and on behalf of my country men, I vehemently oppose this Budget with all the might and strength at my command. If we do not succeed here, we will go to the people and inspire them to go against these budgetary provisions.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Business Advisory Committee has decided to sit upto 8.00 p.m. daily and, therefore, the House should run upto 8.00 p.m. so that more hon. Members may get an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Since there is no reply from the Minister today, there is no point in sitting late.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was given instructions by the Deputy Speaker that I will take the consent of the House for sitting late. If the hon. Members want that the House should sit upto 8 p.m. , I have no objection.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Let us adjourn the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, March 29th, 1994, at 11 A.M.

**1813 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 29, 1994/ Chaitra 8, 1916 (Saka)*