

मेडिकल कालेज न केवल इलाहाबाद जनपद के बल्कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम जिलों के तथा जनपद से लगे हुए मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े क्षेत्र के गरीब रोगियों की सेवा करता है। आजकल अनेकों प्रकार के हृदय रोग तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। हृदय रोगों की जांच उनके इलाज एवं शल्य चिकित्सा में भी पर्याप्त प्रगति हुई है। परन्तु इसका लाभ सुसज्जित कार्डिअक केन्द्र के माध्यम से ही उठाया जा सकता है। उक्त मेडिकल कालेज में आधुनिक सुविधायें न होने के कारण उपर्युक्त क्षेत्र के हृदय रोगियों को कभी-कभी गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है। रोगी की गम्भीर स्थिति में अन्य दूरस्थ स्थानों की भेजने में उसकी जान का खतरा हो जाता है। हृदय रोगियों की विशेष परिस्थिति तथा इलाहाबाद की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए वहाँ के मेडिकल कालेज में एक कार्डिअक केन्द्र को अति-आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में कई माध्यमों द्वारा प्रान्तीय एवं भारत सरकार से सम्पर्क किया जा चुका है, परन्तु अभी कुछ नहीं हो सका है। चूँकि इस पर काफी खर्च पड़ सकता है, इसलिए भारत सरकार का सहयोग अपेक्षित है।

अतएव मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत रुचि लें और मोती लाल नेहरू मेडिकल कालेज, इलाहाबाद में कार्डिअक केन्द्र खोलने के लिए प्रान्तीय सरकार को आवश्यक सहयोग दें।

(v) Need for adequate financial provisions for the completion of Bhadarwah-Chamba road between Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, an important inter-State road between Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh known as the Bhadarwah-Chamba Road has been under construction for over a decade. It is unfortunate that its completion has been so long delayed because, when completed, it will provide a valuable addition to the road system of North India. From the point of view of trade, tourism and the economic

development of backward areas this road can make a valuable contribution to the welfare of the people of both these far-flung States.

I would urge the Government of India—the Finance Minister happens to be in the House—to ensure that adequate financial provisions are made both in the Jammu and Kashmir and the Himachal plan budgets for the financial year 1984-85, so that this road can be completed without fail during the course of the next financial year. The people of these States have been eagerly awaiting its completion for a long time, and they cannot be kept waiting indefinitely.

(vi) Need for effective steps to control floods

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, I rise on a matter of public importance under Rule 3-7. Of all the natural calamities, floods take the heaviest toll of life and property every year and despite several measures taken for flood control, only 12 million hectares of land have so far been protected from inundation out of 32 million hectares protectable areas. Statistics of last 30 years reveal that, floods cause havoc on about 9 million hectares every year ravaging crops worth about Rs. 225 crores and affecting a population of nearly 29 millions, out of which about 14 thousand lose their lives and one lakh of cattle perish on an average. The minimum average annual flood damage has been assessed at Rs. 400 crores and the cumulative loss in the past 3 decades is estimated over Rs. 12,500 crores. But it is unfortunate that this sector is not given any importance either by the Centre or by the States, for allocating required finances, perhaps for the reason that it does not bring any revenue to the State Exchequer resulting in crores of rupees of national loss to the Government Exchequer every year. Even though the Union Government circulated model bill in the year 1974 to the States for its enactment in State Assemblies, the States reportedly did not show any enthusiasm to get the necessary legislation passed.

In these circumstances, I would request the Union Government to take suitable steps so that this most dreadful natural calamity may be checked and huge crop losses, large scale casualties to human lives and cattle

population every year, may be stopped for ever.

13.52 hrs.

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the next item—Further General discussion on the Budget (General) for 1984-85. Shri Chinnaswamy.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to make a few suggestions on the General Budget for 1984-85.

This Budget has been universally acclaimed by all sections of the society in our country. The hon. Members who preceded me talked about the taxation proposals contained in this Budget. I am not making any superfluous remarks. After studying in depth the propositions contained in this Budget, I am constrained to say these words. I would like you not to misconstrue my remarks as doubting the magnanimity and the wisdom of the hon. Finance Minister. So far as I can understand, this Budget will not bring down the prices of essential commodities. The deficit in this Budget is of the order of Rs. 1760 crores. From taxation proposals a revenue of Rs. 273 crores is anticipated. From the National Deposit scheme, a sum of Rs. 500 crores is likely to be collected. This will not cover the deficit. Even by economising the non-plan expenditure, this deficit is not likely to be reduced. The non-plan expenditure in this Budget has gone up by Rs. 5000 crores. Unless the non-plan expenditure is cut drastically, we will not be able to bring down the prices of essential commodities.

13.54 hrs.

(Shri R.S. Sparrow in the Chair)

This deficit can be wiped out if we remove the element of subsidy in our budgeting. The subsidy being given to foodgrains is Rs. 850 crores ; the fertiliser subsidy is Rs. 1080 crores. The export subsidy is Rs. 530

crores. In total the subsidy comes to Rs. 2460 crores. On what account this huge sum of subsidy can be shown? If we stop the food and fertiliser subsidy, the agriculturists will not get remunerative prices. The prices of essential commodities will also go up. That will affect the common people. Already according to the statistics of the Planning Commission, 40 crores of people are below the poverty line. We cannot afford to bring more people below the poverty line by removing the subsidy.

There is another way of tackling this issue. It is estimated that the arrears of excise duty, customs duty and income tax are of the order of Rs. 3000 crores. There is no meaning in demanding stringent measures for collecting these arrears. All these are before the Courts, Income tax tribunals and Excise and Customs Tribunals. Our Finance Minister has constituted a High Level Committee to study the issue of excise duty which has gone up from about Rs. 100 crores in 1953-54 to about Rs. 10,100 crores in 1983-84. I am sure that he will implement the recommendations of this Committee as and when they are made available and make the necessary modifications in the structure of excise duty. Many Commissions and Committees have reported about the need for modifying the income tax and other corporate tax structure. Unfortunately these recommendations have not yet been implemented. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to enact a law prohibiting the taking of the provisions of Finance Bill to any Court or Tribunal. Then only the economic conditions may become better. The non-plan expenditure which comes to about 61% of total expenditure should be reduced substantially.

In 1984-85 Budget, the outlay on electricity has been raised by 44%. The duty on electricity has been withdrawn. I welcome this. But I want to say that only when quality coal is supplied in adequate quantity to thermal power stations the power generation will pick up. The full installed capacity can be utilised. For example, the Tuticorin Super Thermal Station and Ennore Thermal Power Station are utilising only 40% of installed capacity because of high ash-content coal being supplied to these units. There are frequent breakdowns also due to high ash