

is the suitable place for having a shipyard. Unfortunately, the scheme of Hazira shipyard was not included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The State Government has often requested the Central Government for quick decision in the matter and the then Minister for Shipping and Transport, Government of India, informed the Gujarat Government on 15-2-82 that the question of Hazira shipyard would be taken up for consideration at the time of the mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Since long this project was pending before the Central Government for clearance. This is, therefore, requested that a quick decision should be taken to establish the said project at Hazira in Gujarat for providing facility and benefit to the people and the country at large as the project involves utmost public interest.

(iii) NEED FOR RELIEF WORKS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY A NATURAL CALAMITIES IN MIRZAPUR, U.P.

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : मान्यवर, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे मिर्जापुर जिले के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र के किसान अभी बाढ़ और सूखे के प्रभाव से मुक्त नहीं हो पाये हैं कि गत मास में मिर्जापुर जिले के हलिया, लालगज, राजगढ़, खोरावल, आदि ब्लाकों के सैकड़ों गांवों में गम्भीर ओलावृष्टि के कारण रबी की फसल नष्ट हो गयी। इन गांवों में खरीफ की फसल कहीं सूखे के कारण और कहीं बाढ़ के कारण नष्ट हुयी थी। गत वर्ष इन्हीं ब्लाको के अन्य गांवों में ओला पड़ा था और रबी की फसल बरबाद हो गयी थी। इस प्रकार मिर्जापुर जिले के किसान कराह उठे हैं, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों तथा मजदूरों की दशा दयनीय हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि मिर्जापुर के पहाड़ी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की स्थिति पर ध्यान देते हुये उक्त क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर राहत कार्यों तथा खाद्यान्न वितरण की व्यवस्था के लिये तत्काल सहायता करें।

(iv) NEED FOR SETTING UP A SODA ASH FACTORY AND SUGAR MILLS PHULPUR (ALLAHABAD)

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन अपना वक्तव्य पढ़ता हूँ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद जनपद में फूलपुर में इफको का एक बड़ा खाद का कारखाना है, जिसमें उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। 30 दिसम्बर, 81 को भारत सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री ने वहां जाकर के इस कारखाने को राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया था। इस अवसर पर वहां भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्री जी भी थे। सभा में ही भारत सरकार के माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने हर्ष ध्वनि के बीच यह घोषणा की थी कि फूलपुर में सोडा एश का एक नया कारखाना लगाया जायेगा और चूंकि यहां खाद का कारखाना भी लग गया है तथा सिचाई की भी पूरी व्यवस्था है, इसलिये चीनी मिल भी लगायी जायेगी। लाखों की सख्या में जन समुदाय ने इन दोनों घोषणाओं का स्वागत किया था। अभी तक सोडा एश की फैक्टरी लगाने तथा चीनी की मिल बैटाने के संबंध में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है जिससे पूरे इलाहाबाद जनपद में चिन्ता व्याप्त है।

अतः इस अविलम्बनीय महत्व के प्रश्न को सदन में उठाकर मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उनके स्वयं द्वारा जो दोनों सदनों घोषणायें की गई हैं उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करें तथा फूलपुर में सोडा एश का कारखाना और एक चीनी मिल लगाने का प्रावधान करें।

(v) SUPPLY OF EDIBLE OIL TO WEST BENGAL.

SHRI AJIT KUUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House about the problems that are

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

faced in regard to allocations and supply of edible oil to West Bengal by the Central Government.

Minimum monthly requirement of edible oil for the State of West Bengal is 10,000 MT with additional 3000 MT for each of the two festival months in October and November. But, Sir, (the allocation by Government of India has always been inadequate and the quantum uncertain and varying from time to time. During the last oil year November 1981 to October 1982, total allocation was 73,189 MT of edible oil, when the requirement was that of 1,20,000 MT. The State Trading Corporation which is entrusted to deliver the allocated quantum, has always been found lacking in its job. The backlog for the last oil year has not yet been delivered though the oil year was extended upto 30-11-82.

Sir, due to inadequate and erratic supply by the STC the public distribution in the State is suffering.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government for allocation of 6000 MT crude oil and 4000 MT of refined edible oil per month and the oil should be delivered through the Calcutta Port.

I also demand the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House about the steps taken in this regard as early as possible.

12.24 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1983-84—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to the next item—General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1983-84. Shri Sunil Maitra will initiate the discussion.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has very sombrely announced that the Budget is a potent instrument for achieving

national objectives and sustaining the pace of development through appropriate financial and fiscal policies. He also further says that Budget is not simply an exercise to raise resources and finance outlays. The sentiments expressed are laudable indeed. But, Sir, the Budget essentially reflects the economic policies of the Government or, if I am permitted to use the expression very often made by the predecessor of the distinguished Finance Minister Mr. Venkataraman, that the Budget does reflect the economic philosophy of the Government. But, since our society is not a compact homogenous entity, consisting of people having identity of interest, rather having conflict of interest, the economic policies enunciated in the budget are also bound to reflect the bias of those who are charged with the responsibility of framing the budget. Therefore, in the course of my deliberations, I will try to pinpoint this particular bias with which for the last 35 years most of these budgets have been framed by the Finance Ministers. But, before I actually go into this question, I would like to deal with the policy of framing the budget itself.

The fiscal year 1982-83 is not yet over. We started the year from 1st April 1982 and will complete it on the 31st March 1983. Last year the Finance Minister came before the House with proposals of taxation to the tune of a little more than Rs. 589 crores. Having placed before the House a budget containing demands for additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 589 crores, he asked us to discuss it, debate it. There were criticisms, congratulations, long speeches and longer replies. Having done all that, during the fiscal year 1982-83, instead of remaining content with those tax proposals in the budget, he has gone in for fresher and fresher levies on the people of this country. If that is the position, we do not understand the basis for the budget proposals.

If we take last year's budget, though the fiscal year is not over, how much of additional levies have been imposed on the people after the budget proposals were presented? The Finance Minister came before the House three times with supple-