

किन्तु जब सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले हजारों प्रतिनिधि, जो आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु जैसे सूदूर प्रदेशों से आये थे, 8 मार्च को सम्मेलन के स्थल एशियाड ग्राम पहुंचे तो वहां सम्मेलन का नामोनिशान भी नहीं था। प्रतिनिधियों का स्वागत करना तो दूर, वहां यह बताने वाला भी कोई नहीं था कि सम्मेलन कहां होगा और प्रतिनिधियों के ठहरने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है। एशियाड ग्राम में प्रतिनिधियों से कहा गया कि वे 24 अक्टूबर रोड जायें। वहां पहुंचने पर प्रतिनिधियों को पता चला कि सम्मेलन का 24 अक्टूबर रोड से कोई संबंध नहीं है। बाद में प्रतिनिधियों को पता चला कि सम्मेलन स्थगित कर दिया गया है। प्रतिनिधियों को वापस जाने में भी उन्हें भारी कठिनाई हुई, क्योंकि रेलवे से अपना आरक्षण उन्होंने इस सम्मेलन को पूर्व निर्धारित तिथियों के अनुसार कराया था।

मेरा कृषि मंत्री से आग्रह है कि वे इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दे कर सारी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें और बतायें कि सम्मेलन की तिथियां क्यों परिवर्तित की गईं, तिथि परिवर्तन की सूचना समय पर प्रतिनिधियों को क्यों नहीं दी गई और यहां से प्रतिनिधियों के आने जाने का व्यय कौन उठाएगा ?

(viii) Need for steps for minimising the suffering of farmers affected by Rengali Multi-purpose Dam project in Khairā C.D. Block (Balasore) Distt.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Sir the Rengali multi-purpose dam project has displaced 10,000 families from 265 villages in the Sambalpur and Dhenkana districts of Orissa. Located in the Talcher sub-division, the project is designed to control floods in the vast low-lying areas

of the river valley and utilise the river water for power generation and irrigation. The resettlement programme envisages the allotment of land. For cultivation and housing, the displaced families will also get forest products at concessional rates for house-building and cash compensation besides being provided with community wells, schools, clubs, villages roads and dispensaries.

But this massive programme to evacuate and resettle the villagers which is in progress since 1976 has not gained momentum yet. All the 61 resettlement colonies envisaged to be brought under rural electrification programme remain a distant dream.

Similarly vast stretch of cultivable land acquired by the state administration in 1960's in Khairā C.D. block of Balasore district to bring under cultivation by Salandi left canal scheme remains a day dream for the people of the area. People had lost their valuable lands and the State administration on their part had dug trial pits for canal purposes and if the canal is not feasible for any reason, the lands acquired should have been returned to the affected farmers who are willing to repay back the amounts received from the Government.

Hence, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to advise the state in this regard so that the farmers' sufferings are minimised.

14 32 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1984-85  
GENERAL DISCUSSION-  
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up further General Discussion on the Budget (General) for the year 1984-85. Shri Sunil Maitra was already on his legs. He has already taken 1 hour 4 minutes as against 54 minutes allotted to his Party. I would request him to conclude his speech.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was on the point of balance of payment positions. I want to finish up this point by citing only one example. The World Bank has very recently prepared a report on India. The Government of India has persuaded the World Bank not to publish this report in this country. Anyway Sir, the Economic Times rendered a great service to the nation by publishing the gist of the World Bank report on India. The report says that if India gets hundred million dollars less every year in the form of concessional foreign assistance between the years 1983 and 1990, India would have to borrow from the commercial markets 4.5 billion dollars in the same period. Now, Sir, with the IDA loan being reduced from 40% to 28% and is likely to be reduced further from 28% to 20%, it is very likely that India would be forced to oblige buy Reagans, both Ronald and Donald and go in for the massive borrowings in the commercial market. Is this thing happens which the World Bank's report of India apprehends, when it is too early for the Finance Minister to claim that the Government of India had gone with eyes open and have come out with head high so far as IMF loan is concerned. You have gone with your eyes open, all right. But you have not yet come out with your head high or low. Simply, now you have crossed the threshold and entered into debt trap and if at all it is possible for you to come out of it, only posterity can say.

In this general background, I will discuss the Budget in a nutshell, because I do not have much time. It is good that they have given some relief so far as income-tax and excise duties are concerned. Income-tax relief is to the extent of Rs. 65 crores. It is actually the reduction of 5% Excise relief is to the extent of 189.33 crores. Now, the excise relief is on powerloom, handloom, paper etc. Can the Minister assure the House that this excise relief given to these industries would be passed on to the end-users? It has never happened in this country, nor it is going to happen this time. The

wholesalers and others go on charging and they do not pass on relief to the end users.

So far as income-tax relief is concerned, with the consumer price index registering a rise of 13 percent, barely 5 percent relief of the income-payers will not mean much of a concession. Instead, had the Government given and real relief in the form of CDS exemption, if the Government had exempted income-tax payers from making payment towards the CDS, I think, the salaried middle class would have benefited much more. But they have not touched the CDS because it goes to the Central kitty. They have given relief only so far as income-tax and excise duty are concerned. Out of income-tax receipts, 90 percent goes to the States and, out of the basic excise duty, 40 percent goes to the States. So, they are indulging in charity, practising charity, at the expense of the States, not at the expense of the Central Government.

The total resources transfer to the States in this year's Budget is Rs. 13,542 crores as against Rs. 13,382 crores in the revised estimates. That means, barely a sum of Rs. 116 crores has been increased in this year's Budget. Whereas the rate of inflation is more than 10 percent, Rs. 116 crores nominal increase in real terms means actual reduction in the transfer of resources to the States.

The States are charged with the responsibility of developmental work which concerns the day-to-day life of the people, for example, agriculture, special area programme, irrigation and flood control, social services, education, health housing, water supply and sanitation, etc. These are the subjects which concern the day-to-day life of the people. These are the things which the States are expected to do. But if this niggardly transfer of resources to the States takes place every year, in this form, how, do you expect that the States will do any better? But when the States go out of their way, not only our State of West Bengal, to render services to the people for health, education and so on and so forth, and if in

the course of their spending there is overdraft, you go on chastising the States.

In this year's Budget, two things have been incorporated which are not only highly objectionable but are extremely provocative. The Finance Minister has again and again referred to defaulting States, the States which have incurred overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India. In the Finance Minister of this country a class teacher with a cane in his hand, just telling the boys in his class to behave properly? Are the States run as fiefs of the central Government, the Central Congress ruling party? My State of West Bengal has been singled out for whipping. It has become a whipping boy. Thank God—it was a whipping boy till day before yesterday—now in our company stands Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. If NTR says, "I am going to give to the people of my State rice at the rate of Rs. 2/- a kg." If he tries for it and, if in doing so he runs into deficit or overdraft, is it a crime? If West Bengal says that education upto the XII Std will be free that there will be unemployment benefit, that seed money will be given to the unemployed youth, that there will be pension for old-age, pension for peasants, pension for widows, etc. are these crimes?

What do you mean by development? If development means amelioration of the conditions of the people, then these are the inevitable consequences which will arise, because the States today are being starved of the resources. You talk of the overdrafts of the States. But what about you? Between 1980 and 1984 to the extent of more than Rs. 9,089 crores, you have indulged in deficit financing. The difference between you and the States is that the States draw their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India and the Centre draws its overdraft from the Nasik Printing Press. This is the difference. If you can chastise the States for their overdrafts, then who is going to chastise you, who is going to take you to task? Because you have the majority here, you think that you can get away with anything. But let me utter this note of caution.

This is the way you are depriving the States. Because you are depriving the States in this way, in all the States resentment is simmering, and a point of time is bound to come when it will spill over, and when the spillover takes place, please do not complain. Only curse yourselves.

Today you have also injected another element, that the States which are managing their affairs efficiently will be rewarded and for that, Rs. 200 crores have been set aside. Is it not discrimination? If you continue with this sort of discriminatory practices, then please think it over seriously whether you are contributing to the process of integrating the country, maintaining the unity of the country, or whether you are contributing to the process of disintegration of the country, the process of disruption of the unity of the country. Here let the Centre be very careful because the situation in the country has become explosive. Do not kindle the prairie fire, and if you do kindle, then a time will come when the country, together with ourselves, will be gutted. Therefore, do not embark upon this road.

With these words, I oppose the budget proposals Lock, Stock and barrel.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY** (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a member of the ruling party, I welcome many of the budget proposals.....

**AN HON. (Member)** : But not all. It is your bounden duty. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY** Allright : I hope the Opposition Parties as well as Members of their parties may feel inclined to reasonably do the same...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur) : We do it reasonably, but you do it unreasonably.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY** : I heard Mr Sunil Maitra. He has done a lot of study and has made some observations. which, I suppose, the Finance Ministry will look into, how far they are

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

in order and how far they are not. But one remark just now made is obviously not fair about States. I happened to be in State for quite some time. I know the State's responsibilities and I know also the State's resources. If there is a case for augmentation of States' resources by amendment of the Constitution or otherwise, it is a different matter altogether. It has to be discussed amongst the parties, and by the entire nation as well and we have to come to a dispassionate judgment as to how, if the Constitution is to be amended, it is to be amended, in what manner, in a manner which suits the tradition and diversity of India.

Now, so far as the point that West Bengal is being discriminated against, I am sorry I cannot agree. Bengal is a place which cannot be discriminated against and whether you are in the opposition or otherwise, we do not allow any discrimination with regard to any State and particularly, Bengal because of its contribution to our national history and freedom movement. But if you think that you are alone entitled to spend as you like and ask the Central Government to bale you out in season and out of season and whether it is reasonable or unreasonable, it would not be fair. The States should try to manage their finances in a reasonable manner and they have got to be enthused to make more effort and develop in a manner which will add to the growth of the nation in several spheres of public activity

As I said, I welcome this Budget. In my opinion, the Budget speech of this year is like pumping in some fresh air which refreshes us. It shows a greater awareness to deal with reality.....

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**  
Comming events,

**SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY :**  
It is not a question of comming events. Don't look at it in a narrow way. Take

it what it is worth and don't attribute motives because that does not lead us anywhere. (*Interruptions*)

I am tempted to read various passages from the Finance Minister's speech, but I refrain from doing so lest you may feel embarrassed.

The concessions given in excise duties, income tax, etc. are wholly welcome as also other formulations. With regard to paper industry, textiles, convertibility, private trusts, liberal financing facilities for modernisation of economy, encouraging deposits with fair interest rates wealth tax, etc., etc., are all in order and welcome. The increases made also in the Plan of 1984-85 display our concern for poor people particularly in the rural areas.

I make an observation that is generally made. It is nothing special or unusual. Draconian tax law or measures only generate cynicism and antagonism. They do not yield even the anticipated revenue. Therefore, the unmixed evil of black money fuelling inflation only will be the result. Reasonable laws or measures make people comparatively more honest. Leave some saving with them for deposits in various shapes enabling the Government to find resources for development, etc., etc.

In this connection I happen to read an article in some paper—I forget which day—but I just quote :

“Looking at the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 and 1984-85 one finds that over the decade income tax receipts have risen by 142% and excise duty receipts by 292%. But small savings are up by 567% and provident fund deposits by ten hundred percent. To this list should be added market loans which have risen to 70 percent ”

Therefore, Sir, I would say that it is always better to allow the people not only to be comparatively honest but also leave



some savings with them—not only for better use of their own but also have some deposits or investments etc. which will stand them in good stand in later years.

The purpose of the entries planning system or the growth of the developing economy of the country is to make the people live at least above the pevertyline and to make them middle class or at least lower middle-class or at least go beyond the povertyline so as to live an existance of a humanbeing. Therefore, if that is your aim, it should be your effort to see that, as far as possible, our tax proposals, either in the shape of excise duties or otherwise, do not come their way of developing their own family status to a better extent.

Sir, here at page 5, in para 14 while speaking about the evils of blackmoney etc., etc of which we are of, it is said :

“At the same time, we must ensure that, as far as possible, the tax system itself does not become a source of encouragement for evasion. Simplification and rationalisation of the tax system must, therefore, remain important objectives of our fiscal policy.”

As a general enunciation, it is all right. But, we find, over the years, the same sentiment is being expressed. But, what has been done ? After all, the vast mass of our people in this country look to the results of what is happening actually—not to the principle that you enunciate. I am not trying to be critical; I am trying to make realistic remarks. But, do the intricate laws suit the conditions of our society in this country. We are not an affluent country, we are a country where a vast mass of poor people live. I, for instance, after being, a Finance Minister for several years in my own State, a Minister here and a Parliament Member here, cannot understand one rule of your income-tax laws. It is impossible to understand, much less appreciate. Therefore, I refuse to read them. I think a paltry sum of less than Rs. 2,000 crores or so is the income-tax collection now.

AN HON. Member : It is one percent of the total.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Why officers of the Department are not touching the people who have got to be touched ?

There are many people—I do not want to name them because they may go against me—in this country whose living is known. Why don't you touch them ? An honest man paying some little income tax is being bothered to come here and go there. This is all to much for a country like ours and for a society like ours where 90 per cent are middle class and lower middle class. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Government to be realistic and do something in this matter. They should come forward with some practical proposals and not merely enunciate a pious proposition which is being repeated almost every year. Therefore, my submission to the Finance Minister is that this tax system must be simplified and there will be an increase in the yield of income tax if you tackle the proper people who have got to be tackled.

15 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not crudge the claim made by the Government that because of their agriculture strategy the production has increased. I agree that quite some measures have been taken in the shape of subsidy in fertilisers, better seeds, more irrigation facilities for millions of hectares, etc., etc. These measures have certainly resulted in encouraging the farmers to grow more. That is alright. But you will be committing a serious mistake if you overlook the fact that monsoons still play a vital part in Indian economy either for agricultural production or industrial production or power sector. It is very obvious. Mr. Maitra has just now quoted the figures about production during a drought year and also in a good monsoon year. It makes more than 10 million tonnes different. Of course, I do not rely very much on his figures but what I want to say is that these figures can be taken as an indication and, therefore, my

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

submission is that the fact that monsoons play a fairly vital role in agricultural production is a foregone conclusion and you must also be aware of that and not overlook that factor.

You will pardon me if in this connection I make a remark. It is true that you are trying to increase agricultural production by various incentives but I feel the entire control of Indian economy is still not with government. Please take note of this. Government can do something but if you feel that economy is completely under your control it would be a weak assumption. Here it is largely with middlemen. They manipulate prices. At the time of sowing season the prices are put up high and after harvesting they are depressed. Who reaps the benefit? It is not the farmer or the consumer. The consumers and producers are at the mercy of middlemen inspite of government's anxiety to protect them.

Now, take your Jute Corporation or Cotton Corporation. They have some role but only a marginal role. Bombay lobby controls cotton and Calcutta lobby controls jute. Ahmedabad lobby controls ground nut. Therefore, this is the most vital matter in my opinion. After all you must understand without agricultural production and more agricultural production you will not be able to solve the problem of the rural poor. I know you are making attempts. I know the Jute and Cotton Corporations are making attempts but they are only marginal. These corporations go in the market and purchase only seven to eight per cent of the entire production. Therefore, my submission is that unless Indian economy comes out of the grip and stranguation of these middlemen the farmers and the consumers in India cannot be safe.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had an occasion last year to mention to the Finance Minister that financial year March to March business does not suit India. It should be either from October 1 or November 1. If you see the Indian seasons, you will find that the kharif

production or kharif crop is the most important thing. The June rains, the September rains—these are the most important things throughout India. And, if you have timely June rain, and timely September rain, the Crop is taken care of; and you will not have much worry. You can plan your budget in a much better way than merely indulging in guesses. Therefore, I am glad that the Finance Minister has agreed and I am glad that several States have agreed. But I only want to tell you that you just commence it. This is very necessary. You can thus frame a much better budget and you can anticipate things better. And therefore, this is a good thing. I welcome it; I support it. It will be acted upon, in spite of voices to the contrary. Sir, I am glad that the Finance Minister is here just now.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : He should read your whole speech.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I was trying to submit to you that you change the Financial Year to October first or latest November first. In India, as you know, our working months are January to middle of June—round about that. You engage yourself in this process of budget discussions and what not; the States also do the same; in the meantime the working months are over. What happens to the money at the disposal of the State Governments and at the disposal of the Centre? As March approaches, you throw in the into under the drain. Therefore, changes of financial year will be welcome feature of the Budget.

But here I wish to make one remark. I do not see any justification for continuing the colonial heritage of having a separate Railway Budget. Why? Are we interested still in continuing some vestiges of colonialism? What is the justification? If you have anything to say, please tell us. I was communications Minister and my friends in the Department were telling me, "When there is a Railway Budget, why not there be a Communications Budget?" And I told them, 'I don't agree with the Railway

Budget; therefore much less will I agree to a Communications Budget.' So, in that way, every department may think like this. Therefore, you kindly do away with all these anachronisms...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Then he will be in trouble with his Male a Minister.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:**  
As you have put it, the non-plan expenditure is increasing—in spite of all your good attempts to control it. In the system of bureaucracy that we have in India (which is also a legacy of the Britishers) unless you are strong enough to take another route, you will not be out of their clutches. Bureaucracy expands itself. Now I want to know, what is the secrecy about a budget? Apart from your excise duties and your customs and possibly corporate tax, I don't think even income-tax is a thing which can be a secret. I do not see any justification for any secrecy in a State Budget.

Therefore, what I wish to submit to you is this: If you want to control non-plan expenditure, if you want to control wastages of expenditure in several Departments—either of the State Governments or of the Central Government, why not each Department? A lot of materials is given to the Members. I suppose except a few, none of us read them.

**SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) :** I strongly object to this. Don't say that none of us read them. I read them.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:**  
You are a good friend. You read them. But many of those who read them do not understand them.

**SHRI ERA ANBARASU :** That may be so.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:**  
He agrees. Therefore, your reading without understanding them is a waste of time. Therefore, my submission to you would

be: let every department's proposals be examined sufficiently earlier by a Committee. Let them go into them in detail and save as much expenditure as possible by cutting out unnecessary items. It is difficult to name them off-hand because in each department there are a dozen or more items which are absolutely unnecessary. Therefore, please appoint a Committee for this purpose for each department to do the intended job.

**SHRI N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :** We have Consultative Committees.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:**  
These Consultative Committees do not fulfil the needs.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** A Standing Committees.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:**  
I do not know whether you call it a Standing Committee or Sitting Committee, which can go into every item of each department's expenditure, should be appointed. After all, what is being given as a bulk budget documents is a repetition of last year's. Is it not so? Therefore, my submission is: kindly take steps and also ask the States to do likewise. Let them sit for two months, three months, examine each Department and see what is to be cut and what is not to be cut. Suppose I move a cut motion saying that Rs. '00 may be cut for a particular item of expenditure. In this parliamentary democracy, though you agree with me fully, you cannot agree for obvious reasons. Therefore, it would be a wise step if a Committee is appointed they will go into every aspect and try to save as much as possible for the benefit of the other developmental works.

On page 6 of your speech, you have said about the public sector. It reads like this.

"The time has come to undertake a careful review of the performance of sick units in the public sector

[Shri K. Brahmaananda Reddy]

with a view to reducing the drain on our resources. This, the Government proposes to do."

I welcome it and I support it with all my strength. Another sentence reads like this.

"Economic viability must be the principal test for the survival of an enterprise."

It is also a good thing.

Now, about the sick business, I do not think anybody can be more aware of than the Finance Minister himself who comes from Calcutta. It is because of West Bengal, but I would say that Calcutta was our capital for some time.

15 09 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair* ]

Mr. Chairman, you will kindly bear with me because I am referring to West Bengal. So, Sir, it is not a case of West Bengal, but there was a time when Calcutta was the headquarter of India, capital of India. Naturally industries grew very well. I tell you quite a number of them are today junk. If there is any other better word, use it. Therefore, to revive anything like that is throwing good money after bad money. It happens so in several places. After all modernisation is taking place all over the world. You have yourself been said that you want to give a great impetus to the modernisation activity. Certainly, it should be done if you want to fit in into the context of the modernisation of industry in the entire world. New technologies, new scientific methods and what not are coming in everyday. A unit which is established today is going to become outdated a decade hence. Therefore, in the context of such a situation, you should not yield to mere agitations and try to save an industry which cannot be saved. I am interested in workers, certainly; but I cannot throw

away tonnes of money just to save a hundred people. It is better to have another unit and enable those people to go there. This is a thing which you should adhere to.

Now, there was a time some time ago when almost we took over every sick industry.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Even now, we are doing.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: In this connection, I wish to quote from the Editorial of the Hindu dated 9th March, 1984; they have said quite a relevant thing. I suppose your Department knows about this editorial. I am not posing it for you to adopt, but I am just bringing it to your notice.

"If the general aim of industry is to modernise itself technological, in particular its cost structure should be brought in line and its products should measure up to top international standards. Its competitiveness should be established in both the domestic and the foreign markets. As much responsibility devolves on industry as on the policymakers in the Government to take the country through the most rewarding route."

You may kindly go through the entire editorial; I do not want to take much of the time of the House on this, but I just wanted to bring this to your notice.

Further, our Industrial Policy Resolution is a great document, which is well conceived, which we are following. There is no quarrel about the public sector having the commanding heights of our economy. Why should some people unnecessarily waste their breath often on this? This is a fact and it should be so. That is our basic document, no doubt, but

in the context of the development in the modern world, and over-changing changes that are taking place, in some aspects to suit the occasion, to suit the growth of our economy, why not consider if there is worthwhile refinement possible? If there is nothing worthwhile, throw it out. There is quite some scope. We have got our Plan, we have got our Plan priorities. Specially, the people in industry, medium or major, know that is plan priority and what is what. Therefore, I feel that it is only on examination that you can find out. But put offhand, I feel there is some case for de-licensing some. The Department of Industry has already done something in this regard. There is some case for further liberalization.

I now come to Central Excise duties. You propose to have technical study group. I welcome it. The Excise duty collection according to your figures, has shown a 1000% increase. It is good. The States also say that their sales tax revenue has grown likewise. Your inducement to the States to relinquish certain items in favour of an additional excise may or may not find favour. It is a question of politics and power. May be you will succeed, good luck to you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : No chance, Sir.

SHRI K. BRAHMANAND REDDY : I know that. I felt it while I was the Finance Minister in the State and I feel it even to-day: whether it is your excise duty, or sales tax in the State, there is quite an amount of evasion, non-collection or collusion, corruption, call it what you like. This is an obvious and known fact.

There is one advantage in sales tax. Even if you escape it somewhere, because it is multi-point, you will be caught somewhere else. But if the excise duty escapes at the originating point, it escapes for ever. That danger is there. So, I

would submit that if you have 15% more of excise duty collection—I feel the evasion is about 40%—there will be no deficit for you. Your figure deficit Rs. 1562 crores, will be washed out *ek dum*, (at once). So, kindly bestow some attention. You are having a study group. Very good. Let proper people be put in. Let them make honest recommendations. Let them be acted upon. I am absolutely certain that you will not only succeed in improving exercise collection, but also enable States to improve Sales tax collection.

Now about the Food Corporation of India. This is not your subject; but as Finance Minister, you foot all bills. I do not want to say much. It is serving some purpose, I quite agree. But it is incurring too much of losses; and it is also seething with some malpractices. Kindly look into them (*Interruptions*). The Government knows it. But what to do about it, is the question.

There is another vital thing. I had occasions to speak to you privately also about the rise in the consumer price index. This is a thing which agitates everything irrespective of any political affiliation. I do not know what it is in the base year 1960. It is 561 in December, 1983. This is causing concern. After all, either as a political man or as ordinary citizen of India, we feel very anxious that the common man should be protected from this kind of increase. Of course, politicians can take care of themselves; industrialists can take care of themselves; government employees can take care of themselves or other employees can take care of themselves; bank employees can take care of themselves; many small sections of society can take care of themselves. But the mass of people, there is nothing to guard them against high inflation.

I can understand the situation. Of course, if you can bring it to 2.4 or 2.2 which you have brought down to earlier, there is nothing like that. But even if you cannot bring it down to that level, try to see that the inflation does not go up and at

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

least comes down by a reasonable degree. Irrespective of my friends opposite decrying the 20-point programme, some of them at any rate; 20-point programme is a national programme; it is conceived well; it is a Magna Carta particularly for the rural people. You have been increasing year to year the allotments made in several sectors; you have said at some place that the total allotment under this comes to about Rs. 1,500 and odd crores, which is not a small sum for India; it is one of the biggest sums; and these schemes are well conceived. But what is their implementation? I know your disability in this regard; I know that the Central Government cannot directly do it; even if you do it also, there is some disadvantage. They have to be routed through State Governments, who take their own line of thought. What is the way out? There is no use of posing a problem without trying to know that can be done best about it. In a country like India, with our 6 lakh of villages spread everywhere, with this kind of diversity in various ways, with its for flung areas, so far as this point is concerned, this 20-point programme is concerned, drinking water supply, housing or NRLP, URDP or employment, etc, etc, it is obviously impossible to sit at Delhi and deal with this business. I feel on experience even the State Governments sitting at their Capitals may not be able to do it. Of course, there is an amount of political involvement in this. I am not going into that. But in what way should this be done? If this is to be done, you will have to entrust it is the local areas; this local area is also must not be dependent on the whims and fancies of the State Governments. I think time is up for you to amend the Constitution; and not only should there be Centre and the States, there must be a local institution also with the stamp of Constitution.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Very good. I support it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : If this programme is to be implemented successfully whether it is a Congress

Government or a non-Congress Government, it should not be left to one Chief Minister stopping all elections for all time; it is not like one another splitting up one institution into several things; it is not like one other clubbing up several institutions; you must under the Constitution establish a system of local Government confined to the local area, whether you have one lakh of population or 75,000 or more or less. The local institution sitting in their villages, will not be able for long to go on doing injustice. This is one answer to proper implementation which is just now lacking which you might consider. Please do not look at it from the point of view of whether it is a Congress-Government or a non-Congress Government. If a Panchayat President or a local authority deals either in corruption or does in a partisan manner he will not stay long. He will be kicked out by the people. Public pressure will make the local authority do things properly.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : We support it.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Please do not spoil my request with your support. You should be helpful that way.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should help you by opposing only.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY : Keeping quiet is the best way. Please give this a thought, I am not sure if you have a better way. After all, it is not the scheme, it is what reaches the poor man, whom you want to reach. It is his satisfaction that is your reward. Therefore, how is he satisfied unless he receives it in full? And, therefore, if you can look at it from a practical angle the State Governments cannot do it. I know that it is impossible. I have experience of that.

Therefore, if there is any other method, by which your intended beneficiary gets the full benefit of your scheme, certainly



do it. I am not rigid about my proposal. I only want from the point of success of your schemes. The Central Government should evolve a scheme and given the necessary amount, the State Government also should be made to add their own amount, but the implementation of these programmes must be done at the local level under the very eyes of the beneficiaries.

I come to my final point. The Seventh Plan you are going to frame. We have the experience of the six Plans. What has gone on well, what has gone wrong, you are aware. I think that a time has come when the thrust of in the Seventh Plan should be a little different. I had the opportunity to read some articles published in *Yojana*, written by well-known economists. Of course, every man has a point of view to place. This is a matter on which the intellectuals, the economists primarily and the others should bestow some serious thought, on what should be the thrust in the Seventh Plan. My opinion—I am not saying that I have studied in depth—but my casual observation would be, that the thrust should be on employment; and by the end of the Seventh Plan there should be nobody in this country who will be below the poverty line. Therefore, you have to do a lot of thinking. You have to hear a lot of people. You have to take their views written as well as oral. Then come to a dispassionate judgment. Much money has been invested. Much growth has taken place in various public activities. But it has not yet resulted in as much assistance to the poorer sections of the society as you desired to. That is also a known fact. Therefore, taking all these into consideration, I would earnestly request you to give a serious look. Let the Prime Minister also be allowed to take a deeper view on this. Let the intellectuals be consulted. Let parliamentarians be consulted. And a proper Seventh Plan which can be implemented to the maximum extent possible where the benefits reach the man to whom you intend, should be our guideline.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Cen-

tral) : On behalf of D.M.K. Party I rise to present my views on this pre-election Budget.

The country is passing through a period of acute inflation and scarcities. There is scarcity of cement, edible oil, pulses and electricity. These scarcities have come to the fore during the last year and the previous year.

The country was eagerly looking towards this annual exercise of the hon. Finance Minister, so that there may be recovery all round and the problem of scarcity will be solved. The hon. Finance Minister has no crash programme for this purpose; but, idly takes pride in the agricultural production touching 142 million tonnes. The farm sector presents bleak prospects. No outlay has been planned for increased irrigation and multi-purpose projects or for inter-linking of rivers. From whatever angle we look at this budget, we come to the conclusion that it is a tame exercise. It has not taken into consideration the core problem of the country and the alleviation of the miseries of the common man.

The hon. Finance Minister takes particularly pride in effecting marginal reduction of rates on the income slabs. He has made a taken cut, nearly 5 per cent all round. Particularly, the persons in Rs. 15001 to Rs. 20,000 slab are not in any way happy over it. They may get a relief ranging from Rs. 56 to Rs. 281. In this period of high inflation, it is not going to add to their prosperity. I would have congratulated the hon. Finance Minister if he was bold enough and resourceful enough to alleviate the misery of this group and raise the exemption limit to Rs. 20,000. Perhaps, he is not resourceful enough. I ardently hope that the next Finance Minister will get the kudos for raising the exemption limit to 23,000 for which the country is looking forward.

The plight of the Income-tax and Customs and Central Excise officials is really pathetic. They do not have adequate quarters. They are staying in quarters

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

where they are not able to pay even the advance money which the house owners are demanding. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to provide adequate quarters to them. If not possible, at least grant them loans in par with the nationalised banks with a nominal interest of 4 per cent so that, as our esteemed senior Member, Shri Brahmanand Reddy has pointed out, the collection is appropriate. They are the real revenue earners for this country.

The other day, on Friday, in reply to to an Unstarred Question the State Minister of Finance, Shri S.M. Krishna, a charming personality, has said that the Government is very seriously considering taking steps against tax evasion. He went to the extent of saying to Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy to furnish him the facts about the tax evasion in Ahmedabad.

I want to point out that a private tannor in Ambur in North Arcot is evading tax to the tune of Rs. one crore. This was brought to the knowledge of the hon. Finance Minister. His brother has written a personal letter to the Finance Minister. I have also endorsed the letter and sent to the Finance Minister but unfortunately till today no concrete action has been taken in this regard.

Another instance I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is about an actor, producer and director Mr. Bhagyaraj in Madras. He has started producing a film by name "Davani Kanavukal." He calls it in English 'the Dreams of a Teenage Girl'. This film went into production only a couple of days back but it has been widely reported in the Press that he has sold the district rights for the entire Tamil Nadu for Rs. one crore. This has been brought to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes but no action has been taken so far. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this allegation.

Now I want to say something about the lottery tickets because the Central

Government has got more responsibility in this regard. Aero Club is introducing lottery, BSF is introducing lottery, Indian Red Cross Society is also introducing lottery. So, there should be a uniform policy with regard to the sale and sales-tax on lottery tickets. You are talking much about the schemes for unemployed youth, scheme for employment and everything in the 20-Point Programme. The Government alone cannot give employment to so much people but by selling lottery tickets in Tamil Nadu alone, ten lakhs people, both unemployed youth and physically handicapped, have got employment. It is very unfortunate that the Tamil Nadu Government has now put a sales-tax of per cent on the sales of lottery tickets which has rendered nearly 80 per cent of the people unemployed. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to prevail upon the State Finance Minister to prevail upon the State Finance Minister to remove the sales-tax in state so that the unemployed youth and the physically handicapped persons in Tamil Nadu are benefited.

With regard to the excise duty reduction, instead of directly tackling the problems of the lower middle class whose problems are as acute as the problems of the poverty-stricken masses of the country, the hon. Finance Minister talks glibly that he has reduced the tax on Khandsari sugar, polyster blends, cassettes and fans. These marginal reductions of excise duties are not going to make their lot any better. The excise duties are already high. Slight reduction is not going to confer any benefit. It is like off-loading a bit from the traditionally over-loaded camel.

People who are accustomed to buy white sugar are not going to change to khandsari sugar overnight. Reduction of Rs. five per kg. on polyster cotton blended yarn is not going to make substantial reduction per metre of polyster cloth sold. Their prices are soaring and the people are not able to buy enough clothing to hide their shame. To add insult to injury, he has raised the duties on zip-

fasteners so that they need not use them to button up their pants. What the hon. Finance Minister has got in his mind is not the solicitude for the common man by reducing the prices, but a desire to give an incentive to the whole salers and producers to have a little wider market and tide over the period of recession they are passing through.

The printing paper is not going to be made cheaper. Excise duty is already Rs 825 per tonne and the reduction of Rs. 1.5 per tonne on the printing and writing paper is not going to make the material much cheaper so that its consumption may increase and there may be visible improvement in the spread of knowledge. The country is going to be as illiterate as in the past years and the hon. Finance Minister has not moved his little finger to the spread of educational and intellectual standards of the society and the people of this country.

I want to draw your attention to the educational pattern about which you are talking that it should be uniform all over the country. It is very painful to bring to your knowledge that there was a model question paper set for the plus two students in Karur in Trichi district of Tamil Nadu wherein the students of plus two were asked to write in English Part II about Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. I quite agree that she is a well-known international leader and her father and fore-fathers have done a lot of sacrifice for the country. That is legitimately justifiable. But they have asked a question about the wedding ceremony of Bhagyaraj and Poornima. There was an allegation that Bhagyaraja's wife has committed suicide and he has remarried another actress named Poornima. A higher secondary school in Karur of Trichi district has asked this question from plus two students who are going to enter the professional course next year. This is the State of affairs existing in the State. Will the hon. Finance Minister prevail upon the State Education Minister to remove the irregularity and ensure that such nasty questions are not asked? In the M. Phil. examination, one of the

questions asked was: Compare Madam Thatcher with Lady Actress Jayalalitha. This is what is happening in Tamil Nadu. So, you should pay a little more attention to this aspect.

Even in the relief in excise duties on textiles, the hon. Finance Minister is extremely partial. With a loss to the exchequer of Rs. 3 crores for a whole year, he wants to bring about a 50 per cent improvement in handloom production. But, at the same time, he has neglected the silk weaving industry, which nowadays produces polyster blended silk also. As a result, Tamil Nadu, which specialises in particular varieties of silk products, is not going to reap any benefit.

The hon. Finance Minister has launched a new deposit scheme. He has introduced a novel deposit scheme of four years' duration, which will give the option to the investors to encash it after a year. Perhaps, through this device he may expect to mop up the savings of the small savers. But, by far, the most important saving groups in Tamil Nadu are the Nithis and chit funds. They are all languishing for want of encouragement. The hon. Finance Minister has not chosen to extend to the depositors in the Nithis similar tax exemptions, which are given to the depositors in the nationalised banks. Is it the desire of the hon. Finance Minister to build the edifice of the nationalised banks on the ruins of the Nithis in Tamil Nadu?

Coming to inflation, the current year's budget estimate ends with a deficit of only Rs. 1,762 crores. The 1983-84 budget estimated a deficit of Rs. 1,586 crores, but ended up with a deficit of Rs. 2,095 crores. What guarantee is there that at the end of 1984-85, the deficit will not assume double the proportions? The defence expenses are mounting year after year, and for the current year it is Rs 6,350 crores. This is nearly one-fourth of our budget. The Plan allocation accounts for about one-third of the

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

budget. There are a few anti-poverty programmes and rural welfare schemes. The allocations under these heads are meagre. The expenditure on defence may help with industries. The Sixth Plan allocations once again are industry-oriented. They may create urban centered employment, but they are not going to make a dent on rural poverty. The National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are so very nebulous and the allocations are so very meagre. What is in store for the country? There is going to be a colossal inflation to the tune of about 10 per cent in the next year.

The hon. Finance Minister believes that there will be swift recovery of industries and increased production and that the deficit will not matter. But, be sure, going by our experience in the past, when at the end of the year the inflation sheets up, belying his expectations, the hon. Finance Minister will raise up his hands to the weather, the monsoons and the international situation.

A cautious budget should avoid a deficit. It would have a salutary effect on the inflation. It would have done immense benefit to the fixed-income groups and the poorer sections of the society. Actually, with the mounting deficit and the inflationary spiral, it is the big business, it is the capitalistic class, that is going to thrive. Saving ratio may increase, deposits in banks may touch newer high levels, but the mass poverty will not diminish.

The hon. Finance Minister, through this budget, has clearly indicated his lack of vision. He does not have the long range view of the country. He only sees the immediate prospects of the election. Perhaps, he has learned the dictum quite well, that he cannot tax and be popular. But he is neither wise, for he is hastening the breakdown of the activities of every department of wealth production in the country. The real income is shrinking, the money supply is increasing and there

is overall deficit in balance of payments. The production cost of the agricultural goods are high; it should be made remunerative. Remedial actions are called for, to raise pulses and oilseeds and improve the low productivity of dry land farming, which accounts for the 70% of the total area under cultivation. A drastic change in the approach by the Finance Minister is necessary in order to boost farm production, which is the real sustainer of industrial activity.

Without doing any of these things in the Annual Budget, the Finance Minister has resorted to a course of least resistance by tinkering with the Excise tariffs here and there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid the hon. Finance Minister cannot allow these mistakes to continue for long. If he happens to be the Finance Minister after the impending elections, I hope he will approach the Parliament with the Supplementary Budget to have more revenues. At best it is only a stop-gap Budget with no functional connotations for improvement of production.

Now, with regard to Tamil Nadu, it is surely neglected. Tamil Nadu is losing its grade in industrial potential. The Salem Steel Plant is yet a sick child. The Madras Harbour has not received increased allocations for developments. The rapid transit system for Madras has an allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs, whereas Calcutta has received Rs. 85 crores. The transport in the city of Madras and the roads of Madras have become chaotic. Unless a massive allocation is made from the Central Budget, Madras will become a shanty old town.

The furies of nature have laid waste the Southern districts of Tamil Nadu. In Srveliputtur of Ramnath district, the rainfall under the usual years is only 49 m.m. But this year during the month of March 540 m.m. of rain has fallen. As a result many villages in the districts of Ramanad, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, South Arcot and Chengalpet were

submerged in water. There were many landslides in Nilgiris. The Hon. Finance Minister, being concerned with the MPS of the Congress (I) in the Southern districts should form a team of MPs wherein Shri Satyendran representing Tirunelveli district, Shri Mayathevar representing Dindigul, Shri Subbaraman of the Congress (I) from Madurai, Shri Jakkayan of the AIMDK representing Periyakula Constituency, Shri Era Enbarasu representing Chengalpattu, Shri Mohan from Coimbatore, Dr. Kulandivelu representing South Arcot and Shri Prabhu from Nilgiris. It should go there at the week-end either on Saturday or on Sunday and make a real study about it instead of waiting for the study from the State Government, which will invariably submit its report very late. I would also request the Finance Minister to come to Madras and see personally the State of the situation prevailing there. And to alleviate the sufferings he should immediately grant Rs. 50 crores as interim relief through we have demanded more. Shri Kosal Ram demanded more than Rs. 100 crores this morning. But I would request him kindly grant an interim relief of Rs. 50 crores to Madras without any hesitation immediately so that the sufferings of the common people are alleviated.

Timely allocations should be made for opening small-scale industries, to alleviate the miseries caused by rains and winds. The Tuticorin Thermal Plant is not receiving adequate supplies of coal, and is only working to a fraction of its capacity. The Karur-Dindigul Railway line is yet a non starter. We, Member from Tamil Nadu, look at this Budget with great trepidation of heart, as it is not going to give a ray of hope to Tamil Nadu. A Budget should spread good all around, but in this Budget, the Hon. Finance Minister has failed in this task. The Budget will benefit the narrow sections of the society and selected areas of the country. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will see the messages on the wall and change his attitude sooner than later. It may be a rosy Budget for you; It may be a red rose to you, but we look at this Budget only as a paper rose. It neither

has its charm, nor its fragrance. If you think that with this Budget you will be back to power, I can say "never say, never again," With these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves congratulations because he has sprung many surprises in the Budget.

A section of the economy had considered that 5.4 per cent growth is impossible to achieve. They considered there would be new taxes or raising up of the existing taxes. Some considered there will be a deficit of Rs. 3,000 crores. So, when the Budget was read, the Budget papers were presented, all of them had been surprised. What the miracle the Finance Minister has done, So, it is really a miracle. In the background of the international economic setting, you know how we have been pressured, how our concessional international finance is being crippled day by day and how the security conditions of the country are being complicated. Not only that. Our export possibilities are confronted with so many difficulties on account of the tariff restrictions in different countries. In that background we have to take this Budget into consideration. It is a balanced budget and relief to the tax-payers is given, and it may neutralise the inflationary pressure. It withdraws a number of concessions in the corporate sector and the reason is obvious. It will reduce the evasion of tax. The scope for evasion of tax will be very much restricted and the increase in the auxiliary duty on customs will also discourage imports and promote the indigenous production. So, in that background I support the Budget and I wish that the House should support it. As a matter of fact, after this Budget was presented, irrespective of the opinions, everywhere you find the sparkle of satisfaction all over the country, among all the sections of the people irrespective of the class to which they belong.

In this context I should point out about

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

some of the observations made by Mr. Maitra. I was going through his speech. I think his speech indicates that the CPI(M) are heading jumping into the rightist alliance. Otherwise, this speech would not have been spelt out like this. He should remember that the basic policies followed in India are being accepted and admired by the international Leftism. You must have seen in the press that the Head of the Soviet Union admired the achievements of the Indian economy and our thrust for an independent economy, and our non-acceptance of the last instalment of the IMF loan. The growth of our Public sector has been very much admired by the Soviet Union and my submission would be that the Left in India should look into it. It is unfortunate that Mr. Maitra tries to draw inspiration from the World Bank. He is canvassing the cause of the big agricultural producers. What is the meaning of raising the producers' remunerative price? The meaning is, either you have to raise the price of goods against the interests of consumer, the poor people, or you have to give the subsidy. What is the choice? Let him spell out.

So, my submission would be that the present trend the Leftist movement in India is perhaps an attempt to jump into a rightist alliance. He said that so far as the agricultural production is concerned, that is not going to be more than 1.9 per cent. I wish it should have been more, but there are natural constraints and during the days of British Raj, the then Finance Member once said that 'the Indian Budget is a gamble in monsoon'. Today also to some extent it remains to be true. But what is the remedy or the alternative policy he canvasses? That is what we want to know, that is what the nation wants to know. He said that if the land reform is carried out earnestly, then production would grow. My submission is that in Bengal land reform is there, but the agricultural production in Bengal is lagging behind. What is the reason? So, you must think of it and as a matter of fact,

in respect of certain economic policies, particularly as far as planning is concerned, there should be a national approach. As a matter of fact in Bombay AICC, Congress has made an appeal to all political parties that in certain aspects, planning, security of the nation etc. their approach should be a national approach. In the matter of foreign affairs, peace, non-alignment, their approach should be a national approach.

16 hrs.

My submission is, in that background, if you examine the approach of Shri Sunil Maitra, Leftist leader, one would be desperate.

I now come to the weakness of our economy. No doubt, crores of people are below poverty line. In 1980, three crores of people were below poverty line. During these years five crores have crossed over.

(Interruptions).

There are some Rightists. They say it is increasing—6 million. The number of poor people is increasing every year. This is what I also say. There is a challenge. Challenge from which source? It is from the source which receives inspiration from the free enterprise. We have to analyse the problem. Even after so many years of freedom, 28 crores have remained below poverty line. It is not very encouraging. It does not add to the glory of the country. How to bring them up is a problem. We have to see to it.

36% of our people are literate and 64% are illiterate.

5% own 33% of the national wealth of the country.

These are our problems.

Other developed countries are envious of our achievement. All the same we



have to go a long way to improve the quality of life. I support this Budget because in this Budget steps have been taken to improve the quality of life of the poor people who have been deprived of the basic needs of life. 20 Point Programme by and large spells out that objective.

My submission is so far as these areas are concerned, why should there not be national consensus? Why is there a quarrel? Is it different in Bengal? Is it different in Karnataka? In Karnataka, Bengal, tariff of electricity is being raised. There may be areas where you have to quarrel with the party in power, but there are certain areas where we have to take steps collectively to go ahead.

I would submit to the Finance Minister that whatever be the concentration of wealth, after the operation of the MRTP Act the concentration of wealth has been reduced from 45% to 43%. Before that it was 102%. My submission is how to reduce it.

Monopoly houses are growing. The individual monopolistic enterprises are growing. How to check it? The amendment which is being proposed now in this regard, I am afraid, will not be the correct solution. We have passed a Resolution. We have again dedicated ourselves to the cause—that we have to translate socialism in India. If we are going to do that, we must take a decisive step so that the growth of monopoly houses is checked, the concentration of wealth is checked and we may go ahead. At least to improve the quality of life. You should improve the lot of the poorer people who are living below the poverty line.

Regarding the public sector, we are proud of it, no doubt. But the return is very low. There are around 25,000 public undertakings and we have invested about Rs. 26,000 crores. But the fact remains that the return is very low and sometimes losses are incurred. During the last one year Rs. 110 crores was the loss incurred by the public sector which

the Economic Survey declares. So, unless that is improved, I think, the Finance Minister with all his force, may not be able to improve the economic condition of the country. That is the most important thing.

Now, there are 23,000 small, medium and large industries which are sick. It has been mentioned in the report of the Estimates Committee. How to improve it? You know, how the management fraud when the industry is sick. They persuade the Government to take over. These are the tactics which are going on and we must be careful about it.

Now, I come to capacity utilisation. You see, it is low. We have to improve upon it. In some of the industries, basic industries, the capacity utilisation is less than 50%. I am told that there have been some economists who are advising the Government now to change over the system. They say, instead of having physical control, it should be fiscal control. There is the Narasinhham Committee to examine this. I do not know whether it has submitted the report. But the inspiration comes from the free enterprise. That is, the people in free enterprise somehow or the other want that the physical control should be relaxed. There should be more liberalisation. They mean, the industry should have more freedom, freedom for exploitation of the poor, freedom to destroy the present economy, the public sector economy and relaxing the control of the economy which we have been doing. My submission would be that the Government must be very careful about it. If any recommendation comes from the Narasinhham Committee that we must go in for fiscal control instead of physical control, my submission would be, it should not be accepted.

Now, Sir, Rs. 97,500 crores has been originally allocated in the Plan. Now, it has been revised to Rs. 1,10,000 crores. But you will appreciate that the estimate was made on the basis of price level that was prevailing in the year 1980. It means, only 80% of the

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

aspect has been covered. Then, how will it be possible that we can achieve the physical targets of the Plan? I wish the Finance Minister good luck to go ahead. Let him achieve it. But as a matter of fact, apparently, the allocation of the fund will not be adequate because the whole calculation was based on the price level prevailing in the year 1980 and during these periods, the prices have gone up. So, Rs. 1,10,000 crores will not be the answer. More fund will be required to achieve the physical targets. How to cross it over—it is for the Finance Minister to enlighten the House.

I would place another thing before the House. So far as the poorer people and the agriculture labour are concerned, they are the weakest area of our society. But the agriculture labourers are not organised. Their interest is not properly safeguarded. Based on the agriculture cost of index in the year 1960 as 100, it is now 523. But nowhere in the country, in any State—even in West Bengal—the minimum wage of the agriculture labourer has been raised in tune with the rising prices. That is the point which must be taken up by the Government of India and also by the State Governments to enhance agricultural wages according to the rise in price index. Unless that is done, we cannot improve the conditions of this class of people. We are neglecting a very important section of society, these who are contributing to the growth of agricultural production. I hope, the hon. Finance Minister will take note of that.

With these words, I support the General Budget.

16.11 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*].

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if I can describe the General Budget in three simple words, I would call it, a Budget

for election, a Budget for fund collection and, I may be pardoned to say, a Budget for helping corruption. I will elaborate that this Budget is aiming at winning the Lok Sabha elections—I am emphasizing the word “Lok Sabha” because I will deal with States separately—the whole attention and focus is on winning the Lok Sabha elections; the purpose is to raise party fund collections and the means adopted, I am once again sorry to say, are to encourage corruption.

When I say this, I was wondering how everywhere in the press there was shower of praises, it being the best Budget, the Budget never known before, etc., etc., I believe it and it is coming true that as, the time will pass and the shine will go, like a cricket ball, we will find that it is not to please anyone and, if at all it is to please anyone, it is to please a few at the cost of many. I will come to the concrete things to show why it is so.

Before I begin with that, I would like to tell the Finance Minister that I am well aware of the secrecy of this Budget. I am not charging him for any leakage of the Budget at all, because I am quite confident that the secrecy is maintained. But even a fortnight before, I was shouting at the top of my voice at a public meeting in Ahmedabad, telling that certain concessions were coming for certain industries. And I have been literally proved to be right. My letter is, with the Congress Party Chief, Ahmedabad; my letter is with the representative union called the TJA and my letter is with the Mill-owners Association to whom I sounded that they were getting certain concessions. I was able to tell all that because I was knowing something which was going on behind the curtain and about some characters playing their role. And I was proved right. But I am not claiming about knowing Budget secrets as such. Let the curtain be opened.

Let us first take the tax relief which has been so much praised and which will be causing a loss of Rs. 180 crores to the

exchequer. There is a 5 per cent general reduction in the tax. Let us look at the break-up of this item. A person earning Rs. 20,000 taxable income will save Rs. 281/-; a person earning Rs. 30,000 taxable income will be saving Rs. 841/-. If we go higher up, a person earning taxable income of about Rs. 1 lakh will save Rs. 5000/-. If we put it, what 20 persons earning Rs. 20,000 taxable income will save, one person earning Rs. 1 lakh taxable income will save at a time. If I am not very wrong in my arithmetic, about Rs. 30, crores will go to those whose taxable income will be somewhere near Rs. 30,000 taxable income whereas about Rs. 150 crores will go to those whose taxable income is more than Rs. 1 lakh. This much relief to a class of people whose taxable income is more than a lakh of rupees is surely not a concession to a common man. All the more because the common man nowhere figures in a tax concession, a direct tax concession, because when one per cent of our total income comes from direct taxes, 99 per cent of those who pay are hardly at all concerned with it, but among those people who pay, a few benefit, a handful of a few, those who are at the top. Let us understand it. It is not to please all, it is to please a few. A lot has been said about tax relief. I have tried to understand this Budget as carefully as I could, and in every item that I looked at, I have found that, apparently whereas the claim is for many, in fact the benefit for a few. I will presently come to some of them by giving illustrations. But before I take up those individual cases, I particularly want to devote a little time on what kind of things are working probably in this Budget with a view to collecting funds for the ensuing elections.

I come from Ahmedabad, a city which has the largest number of textile mills, and it is a State which the hon. Finance Minister also represents. What has happened? How many benefits have been given in the last two three months to those industrialists—I am not saying industries—those millowners. The first one came with the banning of the export of cotton; it was at the cost of the farmers

of this country; when they had a right time to get their dues, the export-ban come. For whose benefit? For the benefit of the millowners. Second came the Rs. 1200 crores of assistance declared by the IDBI for the improvement of the textile industry. Then came the total exemption from 100 per cent export which the mills will take upon themselves and benefit from. This was the third one. The fourth came when the Railway Budget was presented: when every one of us suffered by at least having to pay 50 paise more on the platform ticket, the millowners got a reduction of 20 per cent freight in the movement of their goods, namely, the cloth packages. And last but not least, a package of concessions, a bucket of concessions, a large number of concessions, came in the name of man-made fibre, fabric, yarn, 51 per cent court, etc., etc., the greatest gift from this Government to the millowners. It is here I want to say that I had sounded it in my city on the morning of the 29th, the day when the hon. Finance Minister was reading his Budget speech; on that day, in the morning, I had written letters to three authorities saying that these concessions were virtually, literally, coming. I am not claiming any knowledge before it came, but I knew what was going on, and I want to tell the Finance Minister, in spite of his doing all this, what those very people on whose representations he did it are telling outside this House; you will hear it from me. These concessions have come in the last two months only. Who was the spokesman of this industry who was coming and making representations? The hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat. I am going to refer to it.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have given this. You may make only references, but not read it.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : He is criticising the Central Government in his Assembly.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only references.

**SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :** I am making only references. Here is this title on the front page of the paper: 'Closed Textile Mills: C M blames the Centre'. The man who managed all the benefits outside this House, having obtained all these from the Central Government, is telling his House that all these ills of the industry are because of the fact that the Central Government is not assisting them.

Therefore, Sir, I am referring to this, Sir, representations were made. The gentleman along with the spokesman of the industry presented the case of the sickness of the industry. And so, with the budget out, all these concessions had been given in the last two months. What has happened ?

I would seek your permission—I have written to you already to refer to these documents here. One of the '*Times of India*', Ahmedabad.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Barot, you make references instead of reading it.

**SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :** Yes, Sir. The position to-day is that nearly 35,000 workers are unemployed because the mills are closed. Most of them are closed in the last two months—the same period in which these concessions came. And 50,000 workers are jobless because all the Mills have closed down their third shifts and the badli workers are gone. Why the lay-offs with all the concessions given to the industry in Ahmedabad City? I particularly request the hon. Finance Minister to appreciate that in the NTC mills which should have set an example of a better administration, they followed the suit of the private management. There are two holidays; two lay-offs in the N.T.C. Mills. So also in the private mills. The season is this that the textile industrialists obtained half a dozen major concessions from the Government in the last two months including the budget and the result is unemployment of thousands and, sometimes, virtually and partially, of lakhs now. Sir, I am very respectfully asking from the hon. Finance Minister to

tell us, to tell the hon. House, if, in the last two months, he had given these concessions; if so, for whom he has given these ? What is the consideration ? As a representative of the Government of India, we can understand and appreciate your concern for the consumers. Are you able to put a single condition on the textile industry or these millowners who got all the concessions from you that their price of cloth will go down ? If the whole purpose was social justice, if the whole purpose was to be useful to the workers, why the mills have not started or not removed the lay-offs ? The Mills, in the last week only, after the budget had been out and the discussion had started, day before yesterday, had been closed down in Ahmedabad. And, I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister will be concerned with that. If the Government gives all these concessions to industrialists on their representation, for whose benefit all this is being done ? Would I be totally wrong in making a very humble inference that if the consumer is not to benefit, if the worker is not to benefit but someone is going to benefit, I charge that it is the Congress Party which is going to benefit in the ensuing elections because of this provision ? That is the reason why large scale concessions are given to the industrialists, particularly, to the textile industrialists.

Sir, I am concerned in presenting this photograph because it appeared in a very important paper—ancillary things such as cart pullers, weight lifters package makers. Here is the photograph from the *Times of India*.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You said about that already.

**SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :** Therefore, I am asking the hon. Finance Minister to please tell us if these benefits are not for the Congress Party and for the party fund collections for the ensuing elections, for whom are they for ? Why are you not able to put in a single condition of employment being provided, lay-off being removed or reopening of the mills ? How is it that you are submitting everytime to the Mill-owners ?

Then I come to another industry. That is the news print item. It is very interesting to know the history of this newsprint duties. I have some experience because I was a bit associated with the newsprint. This became dutiable and I am referring to it because my memory cannot totally fail me because I was in a way associated with Government then at that time. I am reading from 1981-82 Central Budget speech of the Finance Minister then. I am reading one paragraph, on page 30, para 100.

“My next proposal relates to levy of import duty on newsprint. At present this item is fully exempt. There is a large foreign exchange outgo on imports of newsprint. There is no reason why this commodity should not bear a moderate rate of customs duty.”

“.....I, therefore, propose to impose an effective customs duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on imported newsprint. I expect this measure to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 21 crores.”

Sir, then came 1983-84. This particular item was converted from *ad valorem* to *ad valorem cum specific* but by and large nobody thought of removing the duty totally on the newsprint. This is the election year and everybody knows who have the fortune or misfortune of seeing the television—that special time is allotted to the Congress party and certain leaders understandably under the name of biggest party in the country etc., etc. Now, comes media and the most important remaining media is the newspaper. Suddenly from the learned hon. predecessor of the present Finance Minister who thought that this commodity can bear a certain kind of burden came the present budget and this provision. Sir, two things have been removed and I quote from the budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister—para 108 :—

“I have already referred to the proposed exemption from customs duty on import of wood chips and wood pulp for paper making. As a further measure of relief, I propose to reduce the basic excise duty on printing and writing paper and also kraft paper produced by large paper mills by Rs 425 per metric tonne, and corresponding concessions are being given on the duty leviable on such paper when unconventional raw materials are used in their manufacture. Simultaneously, the range of permissible unconventional raw materials is being expanded.”

Sir, what is this change of heart of the government on newsprint particularly from imposing duty of Rs. 21 crores to totally exempting it because they know as radio and television are at their command some of the newspapers are not and, therefore, an obligation has come in the nature of these duty exemptions to the newsprint so that this obligation will be encashed, is being encashed and is going to be encashed when elections are coming nearer and nearer.

(Interruptions)

Sir, here I would also like to quote from the Financial Express of today :—

“According to the President of the All India Small Paper Mills Association out of the Rs 33 crores excise relief announced by the Finance Minister for the paper mills, over Rs. 30 crores would go to benefit the 25 large paper mills while the 200 small mills would have to share less than Rs. 3 crores.”

So, Sir, the benefit is started by big guns but the pretext is given that industry is protected. What I am trying to point out is that industry is not protected only

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

certain industrialists are protected and when certain individuals are protected the obvious inference is that there is some understanding between those who give the benefit and those who receive the benefit. I, therefore, say that this budget aims at preparing an atmosphere prevailing upon and obliging newspapers, newspaper industry, paper mill industry, textile industry and obviously if the benefit does not pass on to the consumer than I will say there is every justification in making an inference that the benefit is to be derived by a political party who has the privilege of preparing the budget of this year.

I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister because he is from Gujarat, he represents the State of Gujarat in the Rajya Sabha; that a demand has been made in the public meetings of Ahmedabad 'Call the Finance Minister back; Call Mr. Pranab Mukherjee back, he does not represent Gujarat'. I want to only tell him this before it is too late and before what is being told somewhere in the meeting becomes a slogan on the streets and before lakhs and lakhs of people are rendered jobless. Let it not benefit only the ruling party. Let it at least share whatever it has got from the industry and let it give back something to the working class because it is the working class which has elected this Government; let them not deceive the working class completely as they have done in this case. Now I would like to refer to only one paragraph from the *Indian Express* dated February 16, 1984. It says :—

“Chief Minister Medhavsinh Solanki today told the Legislative Assembly that the State Government had made several representations to the Centre for the reopening of the closed textile mills but the Government of India had not approved its proposals.”

I will not go into the details.’ I want to only say that a misunderstanding is persis-

tently going on that the Centre is not listening to the just demands of the working class. It is here as a documentary proof. It is not a charge by me, it is not a charge by any opposition leader, it is not charge by any political party in any political party's platform, but it is coming from the very colleagues of theirs in the Assembly. Therefore an answer should come from them now.

The hon. Finance Minister has said that NTC is one of those public undertakings which will be required to be supported by suffering certain cost to the exchequer. Well, is he aware of it, that in respect of these closed mills which were taken over by NTC, 103 are there; Bombay is not having lay-off; Bombay is not having closure of mills every day as it is happening in Ahmedabad? How it is that the public undertaking is setting a bad example of resorting to lay-offs more and more in the industry following the pattern of private owners? Because of the Government's relation with the textile industrialists if they are not able to prevail upon them, if they are out to encash each other's obligation, it is their lookout. But NTC is their concern. How can it start precipitating lay-offs, which is a kind of closure in the textile industry? Therefore the least that I expect of the Government, if it justifies the demand for the funds of NTC, is to start the normalisation of working of the textile mills of Ahmedabad. I can say this, election apart, collection of funds apart. What happened in the Calcutta convention of the congress party? I can understand congress leaders going there; I can understand congress workers going there. But what happened was, NTC sale agents were there; they were invited; they were there; they were their honorable guests; they were summoned; they should collect the funds for the congress party and the election is coming. This is the reason. NTC is selling its cloth under invoice, less price, so-called damage and everything. But the reason is this. What they are saving on one hand is perhaps partially passed on to the Congress Party. Sir, God forbid. In



man-to-man relation, corruption is known in this country. But I am afraid, this Budget has sanctioned, has institutionalised corruption. It has allowed profiteering to the individuals. It has allowed losses to be socialised because that is ultimately for the benefit of the congress party and the sooner the people of India know about it, the real picture of the Budget will be known to them, and when it will be known to the people of the country, the people will surely answer them in the ensuing elections.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, श्री मगनभाई बरोट एक वकील हैं और इसलिए वे दोनों पक्षों की वकालत कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उनकी जो वकालत इस पक्ष की ओर से होती थी उतनी जोरदार वकालत उधर सामने से नहीं आई। विरोध पक्ष की ओर से उसकी वकालत उतनी अच्छी दिखाई नहीं दी।

जहाँ तक फण्ड कलेक्शन का सवाल है, यही बात मगनभाई बरोट जी के लिए भी कही गई थी कि उन्होंने कितना फंड इकट्ठा किया था और कितना फंड उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी को दिया था। वही इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, मैं इस मामले में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता।

मैं एक साधारण व्यक्ति हूँ और एक साधारण व्यक्ति के नाते जब मैं इस बजट को देखता हूँ तो मुझे यह लगता है कि बजट कमजोर लोगों, गरीब लोगों और साधारण लोगों के हित में बनाया गया है। जो बहुत सी छूट वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में दी है, उनका सीधा फायदा गरीब लोगों को मिलेगा और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि यह बजट आने वाले कुछ दिनों में कीमतों को कम करने में बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

इस बजट की जो सबसे मुख्य बात है वह है राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना, नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लोएमेंट प्रोग्राम, रूरल लेण्डलेस एम्प्लोएमेंट गारन्टी प्रोग्राम की रकम को दुगुना किया जाना। यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। जब से ये कार्यक्रम लागू किये गये हैं, खास कर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए, तब से इसका एक असर पूरे देश में पड़ा है और यह सब से अच्छी बात है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस वर्ष इस मद से रकम को दुगुना कर दिया है।

हमारे मगनभाई बरोट कहते हैं कि यह चुनाव का बजट है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि इसमें क्या बुराई है? हम एक राजनीतिक दल हैं, जनता ने हमको चुन कर शासन में भेजा है। फिर हमें चुनाव में जनता के सामने जाना है। हमने एक चुनाव घोषणापत्र जारी किया था और उसी आधार पर हम अपना बजट बना रहे हैं। उसी चुनाव घोषणापत्र के आधार पर मगनभाई भी जीत कर आये थे। उसी चुनाव घोषणापत्र के आधार पर जब श्री वैकट रामन ने बजट पेश किया था तो मगनभाई ने उसकी जोरदार वकालत की थी और उस वकालत से उस समय के वित्त मंत्री जी तो इतने खुश हुए थे कि वे यह सोचने लगे थे कि कहीं आप उनकी जगह न ले लें। अगर आपके मुताबिक यह चुनाव का बजट है तो क्या हमको इसका हक नहीं है कि हम चुनाव का बजट बनाएं? अगर हम चुनाव का बजट बना रहे हैं तो इसमें क्या बुराई है?

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम ऐसे कार्यक्रम हैं जिनका

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

बड़ा दूरगामी असर पड़ने वाला है। ये कार्यक्रम देश के भाग्य को बदलने वाले कार्यक्रम हैं। ये कार्यक्रम ऐसे हैं जिनका बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ रहा है और आगे भी पड़ेगा। सरकार ने इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में दुगुनी राशि, लगभग 9 सौ, 9½ सौ करोड़ रुपये रखी है। लेकिन इन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में एक खास बात मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा। इन कार्यक्रमों को लागू करते समय, इनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की स्टेज पर इन पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाए क्योंकि बहुत काफी पैसा इनके लिए रखा गया है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह पैसा ब्लैक मार्किट में जा कर ब्लैक मनी बन जाए। अगर पैसा ब्लैक मनी बन जाता है तो ब्लैक मनी की एक परेलल इकोनोमी चल रही हो उसमें यह बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होगा और कीमतों को बढ़ाने में यह बहुत मददगार साबित हो सकता है। अगर इसको ठीक ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए तो बहुत से गरीबों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाया जा सकता है। अगर इम्प्लीमेंट में ढिलाई बरती गई और भ्रष्टाचार पर काबू नहीं पाया गया तो यह पैसा ब्लैकमनी में चला जाएगा और उससे लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर खास तौर से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की स्टेज पर नजर रखनी चाहिए। राज्य सरकार की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की टीम जगह-जगह जाकर इस बात का निरीक्षण करे कि जिस मकसद के लिए पैसा दिया गया है उस मकसद के लिए खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी के इस सुझाव से सहमत हूँ कि स्थानीय निकायों को इस

मामले में ज्यादा अधिकार देने चाहिए। चाहे इसके लिए सविधान में संशोधन करना पड़े। जहाँ राज्य और केन्द्र के अधिकार अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में बँटे हुए हैं वहाँ अगर राज्य और स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकारों का भी बँटवारा हो जाए तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। हमारे यहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में और बहुत सारे प्रदेशों में स्थानीय निकायों में चुनाव समय से नहीं होता। चाहे कांग्रेस की सरकार हो या दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार हो, चुनाव समय पर नहीं होता। न जिला परिषद का चुनाव होता है न म्युनिसिपैलिटी का चुनाव होता है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके चुनाव भी इलेक्शन कमीशन के जिम्मे कर देना चाहिए। राज्य सरकार का चुनाव की जिम्मेदारी को खत्म कर देना चाहिए। इलेक्शन कमीशन की जिम्मेदारी होने पर चुनाव समय पर होंगे और स्थानीय लोगों का एन्वाल्वमेंट होगा। उससे काफी अच्छा नतीजा निकल सकता है। जैसा कि रेड्डी साहब ने कहा, मैं उनकी बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ और इस का समर्थन करता हूँ कि लोकल बाडीज को इसमें एन्वाल्व करना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय टीमों को भी वहाँ जाकर देखना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ विशेषकर जो नेशनल रूरल लैण्ड लैस एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी प्रोग्राम है। इसमें श्रम और सामग्री का अनुपात 50-50 प्रतिशत रखा गया है। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो इससे परमानेंट असेट्स नहीं बन पाएंगे। जैसे सड़क है या दूसरी चीजें हैं, अगर मेटे-रियल ठीक नहीं होगा तो काल ठीक नहीं होगा। ये चीजें बाढ़ और वर्षा का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे। परमानेंट असेट्स बनाने में दिक्कत होगी। जहाँ रोजगार देने की सर-

कार की मंशा है वहां दूसरी मंशा यह है कि परमानेंट असेट्स क्रिएट हों। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक काम पर नहीं बल्कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर 50 प्रतिशत श्रम और 50 प्रतिशत सामग्री के अनुपात से काम होना चाहिए। पूरे जिले का जो टोटल अमाउंट हो, उसमें 50 प्रतिशत श्रम और 50 प्रतिशत सामग्री रखनी चाहिए। इससे रोजगार भी मिलेगा और परमानेंट असेट्स भी क्रिएट होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे देश में बहुत सोच समझ कर बनाया गया है और अगर यह कार्यक्रम ठीक प्रकार से लागू होता है तो यह हमारे देश की तरुदीर को बदलने वाला कार्यक्रम होगा, जैसा कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी ने कहा है। इसमें सिंचाई, बिजली, हरिजनों, बुनकरों, पिछड़े लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की बात कही गई है। इसकी कुछ बातों की तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जैसे बिजली है, आज बिजली के बिना कुछ नहीं हो सकता। न खेतों में काम हो सकता है न कारखानों में काम हो सकता है। बिजली पर सरकार ने काफी पैसा खर्च किया है। बिजली की उपलब्धि मांग के मुताबिक बहुत कम है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो दिन में 6-7 घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं आती। बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां कई कई दिनों तक बिजली नहीं आती है। इसको और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए जब तक इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक कृषि और उद्योग के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती। इसी तरह खेती के लिए सिंचाई आवश्यक है। जिन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधा कर दी गई, वहां पैदावार में दस-दस और कहीं पर बीस-बीस गुना फर्क पड़ गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सी सिंचाई की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं धन के

अभाव में ठप्प हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश को साढ़े सोलह सौ करोड़ रु० की सहायता दी है। हो सकता है इससे योजनाएं चालू हो सकें। उत्तर प्रदेश एक गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। उसको और अधिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए ताकि तीन-चार महीनों से जो सिंचाई योजनाओं पर काम रुका हुआ है, वह शुरू हो सके। हथकरघा हमारे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एक प्रमुख अंग है। आज हथकरघा उद्योग में बने कपड़े को एक रुपए पचास पैसे सबसिडी दी जाती है जबकि एन० टी० सी० में बने हुए कपड़ों को दो रुपए दी जाती है। मैंने जब इस संबंध में सवाल पूछा था तो कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि हम दाम बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं इस अवसर का उपयोग करके कहना चाहता हूँ कि हथकरघा में बने हुए कपड़ों की सबसिडी ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। इसमें जो जनता धोती बनती है, उसका दाम बहुत कम है। वह लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं है। इसको भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। बुनकरों को सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत बैंक से कर्जा लेने में आती है। उनको अधिक से अधिक कर्जा देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अब मैं भूमि आबंटन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken twelve minutes. Please conclude in three minutes.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : बशर साहब, अच्छा बोलते हैं। इनको ज्यादा समय देना चाहिए।

श्री जैनुल बशर : शुक्रिया। जो भी जमीन हदबंदी के जरिए से निकाली गई या

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

जो ग्राम समाज की भूमि है या जो खेती के लिए हरिजनों में बांटी जाने वाली है, वह कार्य हो चुका है। सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि उस पर कब्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। लोग, कानून का सहारा लेकर अदालतों में चले गए हैं और स्टे आर्डर ले आए हैं। जहाँ पर यह स्टे आर्डर नहीं मिला है, वहाँ पर दबंग लोग अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों या हजारे जैसे जन-प्रतिनिधियों का सहारा लेते हैं। फिर भी बेचारे हरिजनों को कब्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा। इस प्रकार का कोई कानून बनाना चाहिए जिससे हरिजनों को अदालतों में न जाना पड़े। इस प्रकार का कानून जब तक नहीं बनेगा तब तक हरिजनों को भूमि के मामले में जो फायदा हम पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं पहुंचा सकेंगे। जहाँ पर लोगों को स्टे आर्डर नहीं मिले है, वहाँ हरिजनों को आवास या खेती के लिए दी गई जमीन पर कब्जा दिलाना चाहिए। मैं नहीं जानता की केंद्रीय सरकार की क्या गाइड लाइन्स हैं? इसलिए, मैं खासकर प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। उनके लिए केवल 2,000 रु० प्रति मकान के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। सहायता नहीं, बल्कि सरकारी एजेंसी स्वयं उस मकान को बना कर देती है। 2,000 रु० 4 साल पहले निर्धारित हुए थे, वही आज भी दिये जा रहे हैं, जब कि मकान बनाने की हर चीज का भाव बढ़ गया है। अतः सरकार को इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो मकान बनाये जाने हैं जब तक उनके लिए ज्यादा पैसा नहीं रखेंगे तब तक इसका कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में देखा है हरिजन आवास बनाये जाने का प्रोवोजन हर ब्लाक में है, रुपया भी वहाँ दे दिया

गया, लेकिन 2,000 रु० में मकान नहीं बन सकता इसलिए सारा का सारा रुपया बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए आप जल्दी इस बारे में कोई निर्णय कीजिये और इस रुपये की लिमिट बढ़ाइये ताकि हरिजनों के आवास बन सकें। नहीं तो यह पैसा बेकार पड़ा रहेगा।

आई० आर० डी० पी० में जो बैंकों से लोगों को कर्ज दिये जा रहे हैं कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को, यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है। गांवों में गरीब परिवारों का चयन हो रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हुआ है, ग्राम प्रधानों की मौजूदगी में हुआ है। चयन ठीक हुआ है ग्राम तौर से। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि चयन करती है राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियां और वह बैंकों को नाम प्रस्तावित करती हैं। बैंक उन प्रस्तावित नामों पर विचार नहीं करते हैं। वह फिर अपनी अलग से खोजबीन करते हैं। एक बार राज्य सरकारी एजेंसी के पास भाग दौड़ करें, दूसरी बार बैंकों के एजेंटों के पास भाग दौड़ करें, तब जा कर उनको पैसा मिलता है। पैसा मिलना है 2,3,4 या 5 हजार और इस भागदौड़ में उस गरीब का 500, 600 रु० खच हो जाता है। तो यह जो ह्यूअल सिस्टम है यह ठीक नहीं है। राज्य सरकार की एजेंसी जब नाम प्रस्तावित करती है, और राज्य सरकारें 5,000 रु० तक की गारंटी देने को तैयार है फिर बैंकों को कोई एतराज नहीं करना चाहिए और उनको तुरन्त कर्जा दे देना चाहिए।

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इसी तरह से पढे लिखे लोगों के लिए स्वतः रोजगार की योजना बड़ी अच्छी है।

इसमें 25,000 रु० तक दिये जाते हैं और उससे काफी लोग अपना रोजगार शुरू कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जो चयन हो रहा है उससे लोगों को बड़ा असंतोष हो रहा है। यह चयन जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कर रहा है और पैसा बैंक दे रहे हैं। होता यह है कि जो लोग जिला उद्योग केन्द्र जो चयन करते हैं वह बैंकों को मान्य नहीं होता है। बैंक अपने तरीके से देखते हैं, जो मेरी राय में ठीक नहीं है और बड़ी धांधली होती है। मेरे गाजीपुर जिले में जो वयन हुआ है उसमें 80 प्रतिशत लोगों ने जनरल स्टोर की दुकान खोलने के लिए पैसा मांगा और वही उनको मंजूर भी हुआ मैं जानता हूँ कितने ही लड़कों को जो बी० एस० सी० ऐग्रीकल्चर पास किये हुए हैं, ट्रेन्ड मैनेजिक है, आई० टी० आई० के कोर्स पास किये हुए हैं, लेकिन उनको पैसा नहीं दिया गया। और जनरल स्टोर खोलने के लिए पैसा दिया गया और ऐसी जगहों के लिए मंजूर किया गया है गांवों में जहाँ पीयूष सोप, और लैकमें का सामान बिक नहीं सकता। तो इस पैसे का कहीं दुरुपयोग न हो रहा हो, यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये इस स्कीम में आप कोटा निर्धारित न कीजिए 600, 700 का। इस स्कीम को आप खुला छोड़ दीजिये और बैंकों को अधिकृत कर दीजिए, और हुअल सिस्टम न रखिये। एक बार नाम भेज दिया गया, बैंक देने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि उनकी छानबीन में ठीक नहीं आता परेशनी है। बैंकों को यह योजना दे देनी चाहिए, उन्होंने ही पैसा देना है, वही उसकी छानबीन करें और उसके बाद जिसको मुगासिव समझें दे दें। उसका टारगेट मुकरर नहीं करना चाहिए कि 400 500 लड़कों को ही देंगे। 10 हजार प्रार्थना-पत्र बांटे गये उसमें से आपने 400 को ही सिलैक्ट किया,

बाकी लोग नाराज होकर चले गये। इससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि असंतोष ज्यादा हो रहा है। इस योजना को खुली छूट दे दी जाये, लोग बैंकों को सप्लाई करें, बैंक उसकी छानबीन कर अपने तरीके से उसको रुपया दे दें।

गाजीपुर उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। 1962 में पटेल कमीशन बना था, उस समय योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष श्री बी० आर० पटेल थे। उनकी अध्यक्षता में उस समय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया और जौनपुर के लिए एक कमीशन बनाया, कमेटी बनाई थी। उसने रिपोर्ट दी कि गाजीपुर बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ, गरीब जिला है, वहाँ बड़े-बड़े भारी उद्योग लगाये जायें। पटेल कमीशन ने कहा कि वहाँ ऐसे उद्योग लगाये जायें जो ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार और नौकरी दे सकें। उन्होंने कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री, फर्टिलाइजर इंडस्ट्री, क्लायथ इंडस्ट्री वगैरह उद्योग वहाँ लगाने के लिए कहा था। सौभाग्य से वहाँ एक स्टील प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट का कारखाना लगाना मंजूर हुआ। डेढ़ साल पहले जब श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी स्टील और माइंस मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने उसकी मजूरी दी और अपनी कंटेन्टिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में कहा कि गाजीपुर में स्टील प्रासेसिंग प्लांट का कारखाना लगाया जायेगा। दसपि उस कारखाने के लिए साइट सिलैक्ट कर ली गई है, लेकिन इतने दिन के बाद भी उसका काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है।

मैं सरकार से, वित्त मंत्री और स्टील मिनिस्टर से और मैंने सुना है कि यह मामला शायद प्लानिंग कमीशन में प्लानिंग

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

मिनिस्टर के स्तर पर विचाराधीन है, मैं सब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह गरीब, पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, जो कारखाना मंजूर हुआ है उसको वहाँ जल्दी चालू करने की कृपा करें।

हमारे जिले में 60 प्रतिशत, आधे से अधिक किसान भूमिहीन है। वहाँ नेशनल एम्प्लायमेंट, लैंडलैस एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जो पैसा दिया गया है, उसमें 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये आवंटित हुए थे। हमारे जिले से 4 करोड़ 70 लाख की योजना बनाकर राज्य सरकार के पास गई। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उसमें से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया राज्य सरकार ने कम कर दिया है। यह किसानों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय है।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि रुपया कम करके किसी दूसरे जिले में भेज दिया गया है जो उससे कहीं कम गरीब है। यह अन्याय है। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री, योजना मंत्री और ग्राम विकास मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यह 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपया पहले ही कम था, उसके बाद डेढ़ करोड़ राज्य सरकार ने कम कर दिया। इस मामले में इस डेढ़ करोड़ को और बढ़ाकर कम से कम 3 करोड़ रुपया इसमें शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जब आपकी लैंडलैस लोगों को काम देने की योजना है और जहाँ 60 प्रतिशत आबादी भूमिहीन किसान है, सीमांत किसान है तो आपको वहाँ और पैसा देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन बातों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री को

धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने वाकई एक बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है जिसका लोगों ने स्वागत और समर्थन किया है और इससे उन्होंने जो चाहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वैसे ही फल निकलेगा।

\*SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANAIDU (Anakapalle) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Budget for the year 1984-85 introduced in this House by hon. Finance Minister.

Nowadays even stable economy in developed countries is being affected by inflation. The economic situation in any country is being out of control. In such circumstances, we have provided a Budget providing stability to our economy in a poor country like ours and Shri Pranab Mukherjee is really to be appreciated for having strengthening the financial position of the country for the past two years and for having introduced such a nice Budget. Though young in age it is really proved that our hon. Finance Minister is very efficient and this Budget goes to add this factor.

Smt. Indira Gandhi is not only our Prime Minister but also leader to all the non-aligned countries of the world and plays a pivotal part in the Commonwealth group. She is one of the leading personalities of the world leaders. She is the link between rich and poor nations. She bridges haves and have-nots. We rarely come across a personality like Smt. Indira Gandhi who has acquired equality with world leaders though she is the Prime Minister of a developing country like ours. It is no exaggeration to say that we can be confident that in her leadership and rule we will overcome all our problems and our country will be equated with the super powers of the world. Recently held Non-aligned meeting and also the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting are the best example for this.

17 hrs.

Our economy has achieved a good



stability during the last two three years. Though there are the furies of mother nature like drought, floods etc our agricultural production has reached a record target of 142 million tons. The dependence of our agricultural production on the nature is coming down day by day. This is a matter of great pride and I take this opportunity to congratulate to all our agriculturists.

Let us now take up the industrial field. Even in this field, our achievements are worth mentioning. Though there are threats of strikes, lockouts etc., we have achieved an increase of 4.5% in our production and it is no small achievements. This indicates a stable industrial development. I am very much sure that we will be achieving the target of 7 to 8% increase in the industrial development in the forthcoming year.

Though there is a severe threat of inflation, we have achieved 6 to 7% increase in our national income and I feel that this is a good achievement. This figure was 5.4% during the past four years and this year it has reached 7%. During the period of big crises like severe drought, floods, world inflation etc., our economy has withstood everything and our hon. Finance Minister is to be very much appreciated for this achievement. We have also to appreciate the decision of not to take the balance of loan sanctioned by I M. F. by 1.1 million SDRs and Government of India has taken a very right step in the right direction.

The plan outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 30,132 crores and in this, the Central plan out-lay is Rs. 17,351 crores and the amount allocated to States/Union territories is Rs. 12,781 crores. We all can be very happy over this aspect. Come what may, our development should not be hampered and our hon. Finance Minister has once again proved this in his Budget.

The policies being adopted by some States in this connection are obstructing the economic development of our country.

In the name of overdraft, they have spent more money than they could bear upon and it is all the more disheartening to note that this expenditure is also not on productive purposes but on other things. Our Finance Minister should try to change the present trend of the States. The time has come for putting a complete step to this overdraft system. There is a proposed in the current Budget which gives incentive grants to such of the States which use the amounts given to them for productive purposes and do not ask for any overdraft. This aspect is to be lauded by one and all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no meaning to our developmental programmes if we do not increase the lot of our rural folk. And with this in mind, hon. Finance Minister has done the right thing in allocating Rs 932 crores for rural development. It is nearly double the amount allocated last year. Rs. 400 crores is allocated for the rural landless employment guarantee programme. This programme is for providing employment to at least one person in a family of unemployed persons for at least 100 days in a year and this will help the people who are without any source of earning livelihood. This is a great boon to the poor people of the country. An amount of Rs. 243 crores is allocated this year for rural drinking water scheme. With this nearly 50,000 villages get drinking water facility.

Apart from the above, integrated child-welfare programme has also been taken up in the backward areas and this helps the rural ladies and children. In this year this scheme will be extended to thousand blocks. Another 78 crores is allocated to the social welfare programmes and this has paved the way for the socio-economic development of the country. Rs. 209 crores is allocated for development of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Backward class people and this figure is more than what has been allocated for the similar purpose in the last year by 33 crores. It is only when these people are fully developed that the country will be developed to the maximum extent in all fields.

[Shri Appala Naidu]

An amount of Rs. 11,858 crores will be spent in this year for the implementation of 20-point programme given to the country by our respected leader, Madam Indira Gandhi. This programme has given a new life to the nation in achieving social and economic benefits. The overall development of the nation is much dependent on this 20-point programme. We can as well say that this programme will create a revolution in the country; As this programme is meant for the development of the nation in all its perspective, I would appeal to all that keeping aside the implementation of this programme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our economic development is much dependent on agricultural production. Rs. 758 crores has been earmarked for different programmes concerning the development of agricultural production. It is happy to note that Rs. 38 crores has been allocated for the programme of national oil-seeds development project and because of this we can estimate that the production of oil seeds will be 9-10 lakh tons more in the year 1984-85. Many times I have mentioned in this august House that such a programme should be taken up. By taking up on active and efficient programme for the production of oil seeds, we can reduce the shortage of cooking oil in the country and we need not depend on imports. At this juncture, I would like to mention one point. We should take necessary steps to grow palmolive trees in the vast land available in Andaman & Nicobar islands so that sufficient quantity of palmolive oil is produced in the country.

An amount of Rs. 2,685 crores is proposed to be spent on oil exploration in this year. The results of last year's efforts will show that we are having vast oil resources and we should take up exploration work in deep sea and also in coastal areas. With this we can be saving much needed foreign exchange and also we can be earning much foreign exchange in the years to come. It is needless to say at this juncture that the economic develop-

ment of any country is much dependent on the production of petroleum products of that country and this has got a good say on the economic front of the nation.

We must be proud of the factor that we have successfully commissioned the INSAT 1-B satellite recently. We must congratulate the scientists who are responsible for this task. This is not in competition with the super powers of the world but to achieve important change in the very crucial field of telecommunication that the INSAT 1 B was commissioned. In a country like ours, where there are only 3 telephones per thousand persons, communication field is very much backward and with the successful operations of satellites like INSAT 1-B we must achieve key changes in such important field like communications and I am fully hopeful that we shall definitely be achieving this.

Hon. Finance Minister has taken very good action in curtailing the activities of people avoiding income tax in the name of running charity missions and this has been done by affecting necessary changes in the income tax policy of the country and no steps is left now for such misdeeds. The minimum limit for wealth tax was also increased from Rs. one lakh to Rs. two lakhs and a respite is given to the people who are already suffering because of inflation. Hon. Finance Minister deserves all appreciation for this.

20% custom duty is now imposed on the import of stainless steel scrap and this has stopped the nofarious activities of people who import this scrap without any taxes and earn crores and I fully support this move of the hon. Finance Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an year of handlooms. In this year many concessions are provided to handloom industry. In this Budget, handloom and powerloom cloths are exempted from duty in particular circumstances. Anybody will appreciate this action of the Finance

Minister. This will give a respite to our handloom industry which is unable to complete with big mills.

I note that only Rs. 480 crores is earmarked for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in this year. This is a big project involving Rs. 4,000 crores and it is decided that in early 1986 production in first blast furnace is to be started. And for such a big project, allocation of a small sum of money will cause delay in taking the steel plant work and the cost will increase abnormally and, I am afraid, on the whole, it may affect our economic front, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to allocate at least Rs. one thousand crores for this steel plant project and help the plant to come up in time and start production.

Encouragement is given to savings scheme by introducing national deposit scheme and it is estimated that Rs. 200 crores will be notted in this year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that this budget is a far-sighted one and it is also commented likewise by President, FICCI Mr Jain. This also curtails inflation and encourages savings. The special feature of this budget is that it looks like a special programme for the upliftment of rural village people. We cannot imagine a still better budget. It is very unfortunate that opposition members allege that this is an election budget.

I am happy to inform that our respected leader Smt. Indira Gandhi is the supreme leader of the masses of the country and she is very much keen on the altoward development of the people of the country and this budget goes to show it to all. I congratulate once again hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee for having introduced such a perfect Budget and I thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to mention my view. Thanks.

\*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidam-

baram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the 1984-85 General Budget.

The debate on the General Budget has highlighted the present economic condition of the country and the basic minimum requirements of the people, besides the prospects of economic growth in the future. The hon. Members who participated in this Debate have made a thorough study of the provisions of the Budget. While the Budget has received the commendations from the ruling party members, the Opposition Members have also not failed in their duty in voicing their condemnation of the superfluous approach to the economic plight of the downtrodden in the country.

The people of the country are pining for some relief from the ever-increasing prices of essential commodities. They are hoping against hope for better living standards. During every election they exercise their franchise under the benign expectation of the ruling party giving succour to their sinking livelihood. If their is a good elected Government, then it will justify its choice by the people by implementation meaningful programmes for mitigating the misery of the masses. But our Central Government seems to be an exception to this.

The Distinguished leaders who have commented upon this budget have stated that this is an election-oriented budget. Some have called it as a fraud on the nation and some others as a capitalist budget. I would call this as an illusion of economic rejuvenation. Sir, can the deer running in a desert ever get water, particularly when it is chasing the mirage? Similarly, the people who expect that the prices of essential commodities will decline are running after such a mirage. The former Minister of State for Finance and presently Member of this House, Shri Satish Aggarwal has stated in no uncertain terms that the prices of essential

[Dr. V. Kulandaiavelu]

commodities during the last four years have gone up by 50%. In the environment of continuous price spiralling, I have to welcome the efforts of the Hon. Minister of Finance in reducing marginally the duties on some commodities and in not modifying the rates of duties of others. But with this pace, even in the next 20 years this Government would not be able to bring down the prices of essential commodities.

I have to appreciate the efforts of the Minister of Finance in painting a picture of hope in the minds of poor people and middle class gentry in the country. But this picture is a dubious picture. The Finance Minister has deceived the middle class people even here. He has extended greater benefits to the affluent people in these tax concessions. I have to charge him with this partisanship in preparing his budget proposals. This example will confirm my contention. By reducing 5% in the rate of income tax, a sum of Rs. 56 is the benefit that a person having Rs. 16,000 as taxable income per year derives. For one who has Rs. 1 lakh taxable income the benefit is Rs. 4,922; for Rs. 2 lakh taxable income the concession is Rs. 10,547; for Rs. 5 lakhs taxable income the concession is Rs. 27,422; for 5 lakhs taxable income one-quarter lakh is the concession that has been given by the Finance Minister. You have weighed in your economic scale the cat and the elephant. You offer the crutches to your argument that this uniform reduction of 5% has been given as incentive for generating and attracting more tax payers. The sharks of capitalism and the crocodiles of hoarders and black-marketeers are the principal beneficiaries of your bountry.

Sir, suddenly the wisdom has dawned upon the Finance Minister to issue frequent Ord'inances extending this concession and that concession. During the past 4 years this exhibition of awareness has not been seen by us. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and under the scheme for rural unemployed, the Centre has planned to disburse Rs. 40.0 crores from the public sector banks.

A directive has been issued to the public sector banks that within a month a sum of Rs. 200 crores has to be released by them for the rural people as loan. I am really happy that the rural people should get the maximum benefit from such schemes. At the same time I am sorry that the Government of India should resort to such election gimmicks. I am afraid that the benefits are not going to reach the poor people in the rural areas. The ruling party touts are threatening the Bank Managers with dire consequences if the loans are not sanctioned to those people recommended by them. I am constrained to say that this is a ruse being played to help the ruling party workers. It is not anything wrong if one says that this is a massive deception being practised on the masses of the country.

Though this year's Budget shows a deficit of Rs. 1762 crores, which is slightly less than Rs. 2035 crores, which was the deficit last year, yet the Government cannot wipe out the accumulating deficits in the coming decades. I have to say this because of the absence of endeavours on the part of the Government to mobilise resources to wipe out such deficits.

During the debate in the last session on the Mid-term Appraisal of the 6th Plan I had referred to the sickness of 400 large industrial undertakings which owe to the banks a sum of Rs. 1100 crores. Similarly, 22000 small units and 2000 rubber consuming industries are on the verge of extinction. You can imagine the massive dead capital in these industries. In Pondicherry, for the past six months, the Anglo-French Textile Mill is remaining closed and 7500 workers are on the streets having been reduced to the level of beggars. Sir, in your constituency in Madras, the biggest B&C Mill is closed for an indefinite period. While the Government has nationalised 13 sick textile mills recently in Bombay, I do not appreciate the reluctance of the Centre in nationalising these two big textile mills. Is it because they are located in Tamil Nadu and not in a city like Bombay,

the source of all black money in the country ?

Sir, the transportation loss incurred by the Food Corporation of India incurred in 1981-82 was Rs. 108 crores and in 1982-83 this loss was Rs. 114 crores. The annual average storage loss of foodgrains is of the order of Rs. 80 crores. Have the Government taken any energetic steps to save this recurring loss of Rs. 200 crores, so that the tax burden on the people can be reduced to that extent ? Throughout the country the sugar mill owners owe to the sugarcane cultivators a sum of Rs. 200 crores. No steps have been taken to bring pressure on the sugar mill owners to pay these arrears to poor sugarcane growers who contribute substantially for the economic growth of the country. Similarly, off and on, we read about the income tax arrears from the cine stars. Does it mean that there are no tax arrears from the industrialists of this country ? I understand from reliable sources that the tax arrears from the industrialists amount to Rs. 1500 crores. I want to know that steps have been taken to recover these tax arrears from the industrialists. Similarly, after the recent Supreme Court Judgement, the amount of excise duty to be paid by the corporate sector is about Rs. 400 crores.

If these arrears are collected effectively by the Centre, then there will be no need for the levy of taxes in the coming four years. I would take this opportunity to impress upon the Finance Minister to take effective measures for collecting these tax arrears. Then the prices of essential commodities can be brought down automatically.

The Central Planning Commission has accepted that 40 crores of people are below the poverty line. It will be well-nigh impossible for any Government, to take all of them above the poverty line in another one country. But if the Government can bring down the prices of essential commodities, then it will make a salutary impact on this mass poverty.

Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu is no longer a steel plant; it has become a re-rolling unit. The Government has been talking about the strategic importance of Sethusamudram Project. On 7th March 1984, while replying to the Calling Attention Motion, the Defence Minister mentioned about this project. Yet, no steps are being taken to implement this project. The East Coast Road from Madras to Kanyakumari should be declared a national highway or at least it should be treated on par with a national highway so that adequate provision for its development can be made. The Karur-Dindigul BG line which has been the dream of the people of Tamil Nadu for decades, has been given a paltry sum of Rs. 4 crores in this year's Railway Budget. At this rate it will take more than a decade for completing this vital railway line in Tamil Nadu. I also demand that Madras-Tiruchirapalli national highway should be widened. This is the busiest highway in the State with thousands of trucks passing every day. I would also demand that the third mine-cut in Neiveli Lignite Project should be approved. Before I conclude, I would say that Tamil Nadu is reeling under the unprecedented floods due to unseasonal torrential rains. The Government of Tamil Nadu have asked for immediate assistance of Rs. 128 crores. I would request the hon Finance Minister that at least a sum of Rs. 50 crores should be released forthwith to mitigate the human misery in Tamil Nadu.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा (भिण्ड) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह हर दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा है। योग्य मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती

[श्री कालीचरण शर्मा]

इंदिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने दो तीन सालों में अपने उपायों में काफी बढ़ोतरी की है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का काफी विस्तार हुआ है। बिजली की योजनाओं में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। कोयले के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। शक्कर का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है और इन वर्ष इसका हम निर्यात करेंगे। इस देश के औद्योगिक ढांचे का काफी विस्तार किया गया है और इसके लिए मैं अपनी नेता को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में सिंचाई एक ऐसी आवश्यकता है जिसकी तरफ सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे रही है। बजट में भी इसके लिए धन बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन इसमें अभी और रकम बढ़ाने का जरूरत है। सिंचाई के द्वारा देश का उत्पादन और क्रय शक्ति बढ़ रही हैं। इसको और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसको भी देखा जाए कि प्रति एकड़ सिंचाई की जो व्यवस्था होती है उसका खर्चा काफी बढ़ाकर किया गया है। आज हमारे बजट में जो योजनाएं बनती हैं उनको अधिक खर्चीला बनाया जा रहा है। इस पर अधिक अंकुश रखा जाए। सिंचाई योजनाओं का विस्तार किया जाए। खेती के मामले में कई चीजों में सुधार की जरूरत है। जैसे एक उद्योगपति उत्पादन और मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था करता है उसी तरह खेती उत्पादन के साथ साथ पशुपालन और उससे संबंधित उद्योगों को भी बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। तभी हम खेती को सबसेसफल बना सकते हैं। खेती से संबंधित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए इससे किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति में भी सुधार होगा और निर्यात भी बढ़ेगा।

हमारे देश में अगर सबसे ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है तो हम बिजली की योजनाओं से ज्यादा फायदा दे सकते हैं। द्यूबवेल्स आदि की योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए अधिक बिजली का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की छोटी योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए।

ग्रामीण स्थिति की ओर भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ग्रामीण आवास व्यवस्था पर उचित ध्यान नहीं दे पाते। इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को अधिक धन का आवंटन किया जाना चाहिए। बहुत से हरिजन लोगों को आवास के लिए जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं है और उनको महंगी जमीन मिलती है। इसके लिए जब तक अधिक पैसा नहीं दिया जाएगा तब तक हम उनको लाभ नहीं पहुंचा सकते। इसका प्रभाव हमारे उत्पादन पर भी पड़ेगा। हमारा मध्य प्रदेश का एरिया बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां के बजट में बढ़ोतरी करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा प्रदेश खेती और वन में काफी आमदनी दे सकता है। यहां पर काफी रा मैटीरियल और खदानें भी हैं। यदि खदान की इंडस्ट्री को अधिक सहायता दी जाए तो हमारा प्रदेश एक अच्छे स्तर पर आ सकता है। हमारे प्रदेश में सिंचाई की योजनाओं के लिए भी अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर गांधी सागर डैम है। वह मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान का बड़ा डैम है। पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों से उसमें पानी नहीं आता जिसकी वजह से सिंचाई में काफी असुविधा हो रही है। इसके लिए आल्टरनेट स्कीम बनाएं जिससे सिंचाई के लिए राहत मिल सके। हमारा भिण्ड एवं मुरैना का क्षेत्र डाक्यूग्रेस्त इलाका



है। जब हम 1980 में लोक सभा में आए तो उस समय स्थिति ठीक नहीं थी। अब प्रधान मंत्री के सहयोग से शांति व्यवस्था कायम हो गई है। हमारे डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए जो 2000 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, उससे मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश को भी लाभ होगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो भावना है कि इस क्षेत्र का औद्योगीकरण किया जाए, वह ध्यान में रखा जाए। हमारा क्षेत्र पंजाब और हरियाणा जैसा उत्पादन का क्षेत्र है। इसलिए गांधी सागर डैम की अल्टरनेटिव स्कीम की स्वीकृति जल्द से जल्द दी जानी चाहिए। गुना-इटावा ब्राडगेज लाइन की भी स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए। वहां पर दूध का उत्पादन अच्छा होता है। अगर उम रेल लाइन की स्वीकृति दे दी जाए तो बड़े-बड़े शहरों के लिए दुध की सप्लाई बढ़ सकती है। ग्रामीण वाटर वर्क्स योजना की स्थिति भी बहुत खराब है। पैसा नहीं होने से कई ग्रामों को पानी नहीं मिल पाता जिससे लोग काफी दुखी रहते हैं। उनको बहुत दूर दूर से पानी लाना पड़ता है। इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण और शहरी वाटर वर्क्स योजनाओं के लिए अधिक धन दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे लोगों को राहत मिल सके। हमारे यहां बहुत सी अन-कम्पलीट रोड्स हैं। कहीं-कहीं पर तो 50 से 70 परसेंट तक काम हो चुका है। लेकिन बीच में ही पैसा न होने से रुका हुआ है। उनको पैसा जल्दी दिया जाना चाहिए। तो उससे रोड्स अगर पूरी हो जायें तो गांवों की तरक्की हो सकती है। योजना के अनुसार सड़क बनी हुई है, लेकिन 5, 6 किलोमीटर की लिंक रोड न होने से गांव मंडियों से नहीं जुड़ पाये हैं। मेरी मांग है कि ऐसी

रोड्स को पहले पूरा करना चाहिए जिससे खेती का उत्पादन किसान मंडी तक ला सकें।

पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के लिए अधिक पैसा देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से ग्रेजुएट अनएम्पलाइड योजना के लिए भी ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है देश के बेरोजगारों की बेरोजगारी दूर करने का 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत। इसके अन्तर्गत जितना अच्छा काम हो सकता है उतना और कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। इस लिए ग्रेजुएट अनएम्प्लायड और ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के लिये सरकार अधिक पैसा बढ़ाये।

एक चीज गांवों में आवश्यक है कि लोगों ने रास्तों में ऐनक्वोचमेंट कर लिये हैं। आप को अपनी आयोजना में ऐसी व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिए जिसके अन्तर्गत सीधे रास्ते बना दिये जायें। इससे लोग सीधे मंडी तक जा सकेंगे और किसान अपना उत्पादन बाजार में स्वयं ला सकेगा। योजना में इस तरह के सुधार की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण लोगों की सुविधाओं को अधिक बढ़ावा दें तभी देश की तरक्की हो सकती है।

गांवों में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें होती हैं। खेती उत्पादन के लिए जिसको आप कृषि विभाग के अन्तर्गत करते हैं। हमारी खेती उतनी इकोनामिक नहीं है जिस तरह से उद्योगपति के उद्योग हैं। आज किसान खेती के काम में घाटे में है। अगर आज किसान के पास दूसरा काम हो तो वह खेती नहीं करेगा क्योंकि उसे उसकी मेहनत का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए आयोजना में खाद सस्ती होनी चाहिये। ब्याज की रेट

[श्री कालीचरण शर्मा]

भी आप घटा रहे हैं। इसको भी घटाना चाहिये और खाद में सबसिडी बढ़ाइये। आप करोड़ों रुपये विदेशों से तिलहन इम्पोर्ट करने पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। योजना में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ताकि किसान के तिलहन उत्पादन के लिए खाद सस्ती मिले और जो बीमारियां खेती में होती हैं उन बीमारियों के लिए सस्ती दवायें उनको मिलें इससे खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत भी होगी। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है, अगर उनकी खेती की तरक्की और पशुपालन की तरफ ध्यान दें तो देश को काफी लाभ हो सकता है।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में खास तौर से रेलों की बहुत दिक्कत है। योजना में रेल की व्यवस्था के लिए पैसा बढ़ाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं नमर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN (Outer Mani-pur). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1984-85 presented to this House by the hon. Finance Minister. I am happy to say that the Budget presented is the best ever presented to this House and it is covering all the problems to be solved for the rural masses. We have never seen such a good budget in the past, and I really congratulate the Finance Minister who has prepared such a nice Budget.

The Opposition Members feel that this is an election-oriented Budget. But we have seen the progress made so far during the past four years. We have seen the successful holding of the Asian Games; we have seen. N A M summit meeting and CHOGM conference were held successfully.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All Budgets

are election budgets because we are answerable to the people. We have given some assurance to the people and we prepare the Budget to satisfy the people. Therefore, all Budgets are election budgets, and not only this Budget.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN : The CHOGM Conference was organized properly and was held very successfully under the leadership of Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. These are all the progresses, and the instances are found in the field as well as here in the capital. It is very unfortunate that the Opposition Members never feel happy with any progress made by the ruling Party or by the Government. They were given a chance in 1977-79. At that time also poverty was there, and poverty is still there existing in the country. And it is our effort of the present Government, to remove poverty as far as practicable. But the Opposition people are not happy when we try to do something to remove the difficulties of the people. I think, they have become habituated to criticise everything. May be, because of this, they could not continue for a long time when they were given a chance to rule, when the people of India gave them the mandate to rule; they could rule for only two and a half years. It is, more or less, natural for the Opposition people to criticise whatever the Government is doing.

The present Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the Government that works. This is part of the fulfilment of the promises given in our election manifesto. I do not say that we have completed all the works; we have yet to go further. But I am very much confident that, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the secular India will continue to march forward to progress. The leadership that the Prime Minister is taking throughout the world is very well known and her leadership in India is, of course, undisputed : no one can beat her.

Some people who crossed over to the other side in the recent past have criticised from the other side. Some of them were Ministers here on our side, but recently they have gone to the other side and they have started criticising us. They will realise by and by and more and more what this Government is doing for the poor rural masses. As I said, we have yet to go a long way to complete the programmes. Sincerity and honesty need to be our principles to translate all these social programmes and development programmes.

Whatever good programmes are made including 20-Point Programme, if implementation is not done properly, then, the people do not get the benefit. Implementation in some places is lacking. This needs to be looked into.

I hope that in course of time or within a few year time, we will be able to achieve the targets. The gap between the rich and the poor will have to be bridged or minimised.

Famine and shortage of foodgrains in the hill areas from where I come have become more or less chronic. As regards railways, we have only about two K. M. railway line inside Manipur area which is yet to be completed. But, I am happy that after 35 years of Independence, Manipur State is going to have a railway line going inside the Manipur territory. I am happy to make a mention here that the Railway Minister has kindly agreed to extend this line upto 35 k.m. within Manipur Area. I do not know how long it will take. It may take a long long time. Anyhow, Sir, it is a good sign that we are going to have something which the other States have been having for centuries together.

Regarding the communications, such as telephone services, postal services, I say these are very very bad. May be it is because of the long distance, trunk call line between Delhi and Imphal (Manipur State's Capital) has been very irregular and defective. Even when we book an urgent call, we have to wait for one or

two days. This is very very unfortunate. It needs to be improved. Regarding television services, Government have announced that 70 per cent of the population would be covered by TV facilities in a year's time. The picture so far shown in Manipur, is still very poor. May be, it is because of the low voltage conditions there. In the State of Manipur, law and order situation has been a problem for the last four or five years. It is still there. As compared to other parts of the country, it is not very serious. The extremist party which is known as the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland is believed to be responsible for the assassination of former Chief Minister of Manipur, Shri Yangmesho Shaiza. This particular party has not yet been banned. The other Groups PLA, PRE PAK and others, were all banned and declared as unlawful organisations for their unlawful activities. The other group has not yet been declared as an unlawful organisation. This needs to be done very quickly. Otherwise, the people who took the like of the former Chief Minister, former Member of this House, will have more and more lives taken.

Sir, in the field of industry we don't have any industry worth mentioning because we do not have power. Until and unless you have power you cannot have industry. The only industry existing there is cottage and small scale industries. Sir, where you do not have industry the railway people do not want to come and when you do not have railway lines the industry cannot prosper. So, it is all inter-connected. When railway authorities are reluctant to come in, it is natural that you cannot have development in the State. Further when you do not have road communication you cannot have development as desired.

Sir, it is unfortunate that we do not have any link trade with Burma which is next to Manipur area. If we have to sell any of our products to Burma or import anything from Burma side it has to be routed through Calcutta which means additional transport charges with the result that we cannot compete with the outside

[Shri N. Gouzagin]

world. If some route is opened through Manipur and even if we do not have railway line yet we can thrive and proceed on with our trade and commerce.

Sir, during all these thirty-five years no development has taken place in Manipur which is very unfortunate. Sir, I am alone here having nobody to do any sort of lobbying for me. I am helpless. Sometimes I blame myself for my inefficiency and ineffectiveness and sometimes I like to blame people from bigger States who are expert in lobbying. This is the fate. Even though I am a Member of Parliament and you count all that I possess, it may be even below your poverty line. This is the situation in which I am living and majority of the people in my State are living in a very very Miserable condition.

Regarding forest policy I want to place on record that Manipur hill areas, Mizoram and Nagaland are having same topography and same climate and whatever forest policy is adopted for these States it should be same and similar. There cannot be two policies for these areas because the topography, Vegetation, climate and method of cultivation (jhumming) and people are same. This is my request to the Minister concerned

Sir, as I said, even after 35 years of independence, there is no proper or effective democracy functioning in some parts of Manipur hill areas.

The village headman is known as the chief. That chiefship is hereditary. There was a time when the Government of Manipur, when it was a Union Territory, passed an Act which is known as Chief's rights (Acquisition) Act. But that was not implemented. The village chiefs are the heads of the villages; they are owners of the village lands. This is how they were recognised by the Britishers and the Maharaja of Manipur. The same practice continues till today. People do not have any say in the management of the village lands. In Mizoram, the neighbouring

State, the village chiefs were abolished and these chiefs were given compensation by the Government of India. The hill people of Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram were given a very nice organisation under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. But the District Council given to Manipur hill areas is much less powerful than the District Councils given to the hill people of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

My question is: Why don't you give same and equal protection to the tribals living in the same north eastern areas? Even Tripura Government is demanding 6th schedule for hill and tribal people of Tripura. The Manipur tribal people have been demanding this since the year 1968-69. In answer to this, the Central Government, this Parliament, has given the District Council Act of 1971, which is very much less powerful than the District Council granted under the Sixth schedule of the Constitution as applied to Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram. This is the position. Why can't you make the same rules applicable to the same people of the same area? Why should we follow a separate yardstick? I do not think, it is due to any lack of interest. I still feel it may be due to lack of pressure on the part of the people and their representatives—including myself. But, Sir the effect remains the same. Whether the people demand it or not, if it is right, then, it should be given. The Manipur hill people are the people who do not know when and where to claim their rights, how to enjoy their democratic rights. The only acknowledgement we could show was when our religious freedom was threatened (when Christianity was threatened) during the Janata regime. Many of the tribal Christian people come forward and assembled together and started shouting against the Government's intention. So, that was the time when we realised our rights. And also at the time of the election we realised that we have got the right to vote. That is why we have sent up our representatives to the State Assembly and to the Parliament. But for other matters, we are rather too ignorant. The people are too ignorant to demand their rights, to have the privilege of enjoying

their rights and privileges. So, I feel people like the hill people in Manipur and other backward areas in the country need special and more attention. If we really mean what we say, we have to give more emphasis on this and we have to give the best attention to the poorest of the society.

18 hrs.

Sir, as I have said, at the beginning, the present budget is the best budget ever presented to this august House by the Finance Minister, who is the youngest Finance Minister that our country has had so far. He has very thoughtfully prepared this budget to please each and everybody in the society, not only the ruling party people but also the people in the Opposition. I know: they do not like to appreciate the budget. I wish that they should also try to appreciate whatever good things are done by the Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member from Manipur. But the only misfortune is that he does not understand that the allocations in this budget for the development of the North-Eastern Region have been lowered and they are very meagre.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN : Sir, in conclusion, I must place on record that the hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has fulfilled her promise to the People. She promised a Government that works for the people. With the progressive

budgets and the progress made during the past four years and with the present balanced budget, we all will agree that this budget will go a long way for the betterment of the people. With these words, I support the budget.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chinnaswamy, you may continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Fifty-seventh Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K.L BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 13, 1984|  
Phalguna 23, 1905 (Saka).*

— — — —