

population every year, may be stopped for ever.

13.52 hrs.

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

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

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

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

13.54 hrs.

(Shri R.S. Sparrow in the Chair)

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

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

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

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

content in the coal. Even this coal is not supplied on time. They have no stock of coal even for a fortnight. Because of the congestion at Haldia Port, the coal despatches to South are delayed. These Thermal Stations in Tamil Nadu are living hand-to-mouth. The unloaded coal in the port is rushed to the Station for generation purpose. The Tamil Nadu Government has been requesting the Centre to permit the import of high-grade coal for thermal stations from Australia. This demand has not been acceded to by the Centre. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Minister is frequently coming to Delhi and is requesting the Centre to sanction the import of ships for transporting coal from North to South. That has also not been agreed to. I request the good offices of the Finance Minister in this matter so that the power paucity in Tamil Nadu can be overcome. Due to unseasonal rains in December 1983, followed by the torrential rains in February for about 15 days, crops on 2.2 lakhs of acres have been destroyed, besides leaving a trail of destruction in the loss of human lives and heads of cattle. Shri R. Venkataraman, our Defence Minister and the Central Team that visited Tamil Nadu have appreciated the relief measures undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar M. G. Ramachandran. The State Government has asked for a sum of Rs. 128 crores for flood relief works. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to provide for this sum forthwith.

On 7th March 1984, in reply to a Calling Attention Motion the hon. Defence Minister has emphasised the strategic importance of Sethusamudram Project in Tamil Nadu. Many Committees have recommended this project, including the Public Undertakings Committee of this House. This project must be taken by the Centre soon. Similarly, the site Engineers of Atomic Power Department have selected Koodankulam in Tirunelveli District for the second atomic plant in Tamil Nadu. This is very necessary for eliminating the power shortage in Tamil Nadu. I demand that this project should be taken up in 1984-85 itself. The power produced in Kalpakkam should be given in full to Tamil Nadu. There should be no sharing with Karnataka in atomic power being produced by Kalpakkam. The oil exploration in Cauvery basin and in Palk Straits must be intensified. In Madras there should be a petro-chemical complex

near the Madras Refinery. In order to solve the drinking water problem of Madras city, Centre must fund the Telugu-Ganga project costing about Rs. 636 crores. In conclusion, I would like to demand that the nutrition mid-day-meals scheme of Tamil Nadu Government headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar should be included as a Plan scheme and the expenditure should be met from Plan allocations. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1984-85 has drawn praise and acclaim from all sections of society. There has been some criticism inside the House and outside that this is a soft pre-election budget. The high plateau to which the economy has been raised in the financial year is not because of any accidental monsoon or any windfall from any other quarter. It was the result of sustained policy formation and implementation over a period of the last 5 years. This is evident from the several innovative policy decisions taken and implemented in such diverse fields as investment in human resources, provision of infrastructural facilities, the competent management of external finance, innovative fiscal and taxation policies and creating and preserving a good savings and investment climate.

In 1979-80, the economy was in shambles and the previous Government had made irreparable damage by destroying the very foundations of planning on which rested the edifice of Indian development. It was not for nothing that for the rolling plan by which they ruled they were rolled out by the people. For judging this budget we should take a wider profile of the 5 year period. The first task of the present Government was to put the economy back on rails, and to give a new thrust by formulating the Sixth Five-year Plan. An ambitious scheme of the 6th Plan was launched. A project cost amounting to Rs. 97,500 crores was evolved. I am glad to say that this has been implemented and in this current year alone we have an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 crores. By the end of the current plan we would have spent 110,000 crores on the 6th Plan. This is 12 per cent more than the programmed plan expenditure. This has resulted in sustained growth of national income by 5.4 per cent over a

period of years. I am sure this rate of growth will continue in this year also. The buoyancy of the economy which we see is no election gimmick. It is a result of sustained hard work and imaginative implementation of the human resource development programme embodied in the 20 point programme. Human resource in this country is the largest resource we have in this country which is devoid of other capital resources. Development of human resources is the development of the Indian economy. The vast sea of humanity which we see in this country is on the liability side and not on the assets side. It is this fundamental understanding of the Indian economy that has led to the innovative strategy of development of the 20-point programme by our Prime Minister. The 20-point programme is the largest human resources programme implemented by any country so far. It asserts the nation's faith in its masses and in the ability of the nation to transform and improve the human capabilities of the vast rural masses. The 20-point programme is the best possible Systems Approach for eradication of poverty by providing the masses with necessary inputs by way of health, education, water supply, electricity and other infrastructural facilities. The ultimate strategy and the ultimate aim of the 20-Point Programme is to eradicate poverty in this country. The huge plan expenditure on various schemes like the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, Social SEP, HADP, drought prone areas programme, desert development programme are all the outcome of the 20-Point Programme. This is slowly transforming the rural scene. Educational facilities are reaching more and more people, particularly in the rural areas. The literacy rate is increasing in this country. Water supply is reaching more and more villages. The intellectual development of the future generation is being under written by nutritious food supply scheme to children upto 5 years and the nursing mothers. Sociological changes are coming about because of the various programmes and special schemes undertaken for the depressed classes, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes. All these innovative programmes of the human resource development will have a greater multiplier effect in the years to come.

Sir, I would like to say that we must ensure utmost return from expenditure on these schemes. In this connection, I

would like to quote a few figures. In the current year alone, on these rural development programmes, about Rs. 932 crores have been allocated. The total plan outlay taking into account the Centre and the States outlays on various programmes, will be Rs. 1800 crores. An additional Rs. 424 crores are going to be spent on special area programmes. This totals about Rs. 2200 crores in the year to be spent on the various programmes. Sir, if adequate return does not come on this huge expenditure, then this expenditure will prove to be unproductive and infructuous and ultimately lead to inflationary trends. At present, this expenditure is incurred by the State Governments on the Revenue side. There is no specific correlation between the employment oriented programmes and the creation of specific rural assets like irrigation sources, field channels, roads, schools, buildings, community health centres, etc. The Plan Document does not lay down any specific physical targets to be achieved on account of this expenditure. It only lays down measures for such schemes in terms of the mandays of employment created. This is a deficiency in this approach which should be rectified. There is a need for slight conceptual change in our method of implementing these schemes. At present these schemes are incurred by the State Governments on the Revenue account and at the end of the year, they only see the paper targets and not the exact targets achieved. There is no continuity and there is no accountability.

Sir, I seek the indulgence of the hon. Finance Minister and I would like to make a few suggestions. My first suggestion is that this expenditure should be institutionalised. An apex body should be created at the Centre and a Rural Development Corporation should be formed in states to implement these programmes. We have got experience in this and we have produced excellent results in Rural Electrification and Dairy Development by forming Corporations, namely, Rural Electrification Corporation and Dairy Development Corporation by channelising the Plan through these Corporations.

Similarly, Corporations should be set up for Water Supply, Integrated Rural Development, implementing Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme and National Rural Employment Programme

In paragraph 16 of his speech, the Finance Minister has enunciated an important doc-

trine regarding the economic viability of public sector. He says that the economic viability must be the principal test for the survival of an enterprise. Public sector plays a very prominent role in the Indian economy. In 1982-83, the capital employed in the public sector was Rs. 27,000 crores with a turnover of Rs. 42,000 crores. The gross profit before interest and tax was Rs. 3,500 crores and the net profit before tax was Rs. 1500 crores; net profit after tax was Rs. 618 crores; the internal resource generation was Rs. 2756 crores. The public sector employs twenty million people in the various projects. This excellent performance of the public sector in 1982-83 has not got sufficient appreciation from various quarters. But in the year 1983-84, there has been a slight setback in the profitability and the performance of the public sector. It is probably for this reason that the hon. Finance Minister has made this pronouncement about the viability of the public sector.

I totally agree with the Finance Minister that the viability of enterprises should be taken into account for the survival of the public sector enterprise. It should also be an important factor for the starting of an enterprise in the public sector.

In this context, there has been some controversy and there has been a lot of agitation in my constituency, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu for the substantial expansion of Hindustan Photo Films. As you are aware, this Company produces black and white positive films and X-ray films. This unique company has acquired great technical skill and developed knowhow over the years for the production of photographic material. They have also developed a reservoir of talent in that area and there are any number of feeder industries which feed the raw material required for the production of films. It is also running in profit.

When the proposal for a colour film project was taken up, it was suggested that this project might be established in some other State. Because of this, the expenditure on this project would be nearly two to three times the expenditure that would be incurred if this project was set up in Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu. From the newspaper reports, we understand that the Planning Commission had said that this project would

not be economically viable if set up in the present location in Uttar Pradesh. I would request the hon. Minister Finance and the Government of India to have a rethinking about it, because the expenditure is going to be of the order of Rs. 250 crores. At the same time, I would like to state that I should not be mistaken; it is not my intention to say that no industry should be established in the backward areas in other States, but my point is that this particular industry, which is in terms of substantial expansion, should be established in Nilgiris rather than anywhere else. I may submit that any other project of the same dimension, or double or even triple the dimension may be put in other backward areas in other States. As I said, if this project is set up in Nilgiris, it would be economically viable and would make a profit, would be a healthy unit right from the beginning. The entire nation will be the gainer, and nobody will be the loser.

The tea industry has been one of the very oppressed industries even though this is one of our big foreign exchange earners. I thank the hon. Finance Minister and welcome the concessions granted to the tea industry by providing exemption from tax in respect of subsidy received for rejuvenation and consolidation of areas and putting these schemes on par with replantation or replacement of tea bushes. This has been done in a correct technical appreciation of the tea industry. I must thank the hon. Finance Minister for this.

Before I conclude, I would like to emphasize that the criticism levelled against this Budget that it is a soft, pre-election budget, is totally unjustified. We should take into account the fact that it is the terminal budget of the 6th Plan, and that it epitomizes what has accrued to the nation on account of the massive investment in the 6th Plan. In this year alone, the plan expenditure has increased to Rs. 30,000 crores from the previous Plan of Rs. 25,000 crores. This increase of Rs. 5,000 crores in one financial year is by no means a mean achievement. If we can sustain this rate of growth in the 7th Plan, we should achieve pinnacles of economic prosperity in 1990-91. It has been possible to increase the Plan expenditure from Rs. 46,700 crores to Rs. 110,000 crores in one Plan period, viz., the 6th Plan. At the

same rate, we should be able to conceive the 7th Plan with a total Plan amount of Rs. 200,000 crores. By taking the past achievement as a guide and under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister; and with our Finance Minister's skill in economic planning, I think it is not a wishful thinking. We will achieve it.

As Shakespeare has said :

"There is a tide in the affairs of man
which,

taken on its crest, leads to fortune."

Let us not miss that tide.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I rise to support the Budget proposals presented by our hon. Finance Minister in this House. His budget has given many reliefs to many sectors of our society.

So far as personal taxation is concerned, the taxable income now has become Rs. 20,000/- instead of Rs. 15,000/-. He was also good enough to give a relief in the rate of taxation from 25% to 20%. The maximum limit of taxation is also reduced, from 60% to 55%.

So far as the corporate sector is concerned, he has also given very good reliefs. The dividends as well as the debenture interests would now be given to the shareholders and the debenture-holders, without any deduction of tax, provided of course probably they subscribe in some form.

Insofar as wealth tax is concerned, the budget also gives enough relief. Now we can own a house worth Rs. 2 lakhs and need not pay wealth tax.

There are many concessions and facilities given in the budget proposals, for trade and business. He has given concessions to the paper industry, by exempting customs duties to raw materials, viz., wood chips and pulp. Other concessions have also been given.

Then there are exemptions from excise duties on *khandsari* which is poor man's sugar, on electricity, on polyester cotton yarn, printing paper and craft paper. He has also reduced the excise duty on the cotton fabrics and some other fabrics. He gave relief also in the matter of the excise duty to China and porcelain wares as well as fans. Now, these are, therefore, I think very good reliefs and will go a long way to ease the economic status of a middle man, also the upper middle class man. I think in these four years, after the shattering of the economy

by the previous government, our government has done wonderfully well. The economic growth is now on a very sound foundation. The industrial growth, although it is below the potential of our industrial sector, has gone to 4.5 per cent. We all wish that under better circumstances we could have gone to 7 to 8 per cent. But what is worrying us and the people at large is the price? The price rise is troubling everybody, from the poor to the upper middle class man. The new rich man has, of course, nothing to fear because he is making a lot of money every day, but 90 per cent or probably 95 per cent of the people are suffering from this price rise. So far as the City of Bombay, from where I come, is concerned, there is a steep rise in the cost of milk, in the cost of transport, namely, trains, taxis, auto-rickshaws, eggs, bread, dal, pulses and vegetable oil. In fact, a family with two children has now to spend more than Rs. 200 per month because of the price rise. This is not only the case in Bombay but elsewhere also like Bangalore, Madras, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and other places. It is no use getting consolation by saying that the rise is only 6 per cent, because there is a lot of divergence, a very big divergence, a very big gap between the trends of the wholesale prices and the retail prices.

The Tata Economic Consultancy Services of Bombay have said, after a good deal of survey, that the wholesale price has increased from 14 per cent to 40 per cent in the matter of food, milk, fruits, vegetables, sugar, oil, etc. The consumer price index has also gone very high; in fact, it was as high as 558 in October 1983; in November and January also it is increasing.

I know that our Government is trying to control and contain this trend but somehow or the other the traders, the small people in the vegetable market, in the egg market, they do not appear to be cooperating with the poor people as well as the policy of the Government. Although the wholesale price is controlled, the retail price is whatever the seller in the market says. I wish something could be done in this direction.

I come from Bombay. We all know that so many textile workers were on strike. I am very happy and I think the House is also very happy, that thirteen textile mills have been taken over.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : But they are lying closed.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : The strike also is as good as gone. They are not all closed. But all the workers who were originally working before the strike, they are still not taken. They should be reinstated in the mills. The mills are not lying closed. Therefore, the workers are not very happy as they have not all been taken back. It is therefore, necessary for our Government to see that all the workers who were working before are taken, of course, on the same conditions and terms as they were working before.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Good, good, Mr. Bhole.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : There is another thing which the workers and some of us do not like. And that is this. Many of the mills have become sick. The sick mills, the mills are not sick in many cases, but they are made sick with a purpose, and in other cases they are mismanaged. We now see, unfortunately, that in these mills which are taken over, some of the managements are the same people who have made the mills sick. It is, therefore, very necessary that this management which has brought about the sickness and bankruptcy to this trade should not be allowed to work. New efficiency must come in, new management should come in and therefore the personnel also have to be changed.

There is another thing which I propose and that is that at least one or two mills should be run on cooperative basis. We all want that the workers should participate in the working of the industry, specially the textile industry. The Government, the banks, financial institutions, are all giving crores of rupees to the cooperative sugar factories. In fact, with very little sum, the cooperative magnates who are there now in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and other states, all of them, I think, all told, they are all working well.

Therefore, why does the Government not think of having cooperative sector in textile industry? They can as well take one or two mills in Bombay and make an experiment by running it on the cooperative basis. The workers are ready. The money which they are giving to the sugar industry and other industries can also be given for the running

of one or two textile mills on cooperative basis.

There is another point which I thought I must bring to the notice of the Government. This is in relation to a very large sector of our society, who having been disgusted of the Hindus' attitude towards them converted themselves into Buddhism. Although they have become Buddhists like the Majhabi Sikhs, the Christians and some the Muslims, they suffer the same indignities, the same hardships and the same economic difficulties as they suffered before. The Buddhists, therefore, have been fighting and struggling to get some privileges which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are getting. In fact, the Maharashtra Government has given all those facilities. One facility for which the Buddhists in Maharashtra and elsewhere are fighting is regarding the service in the Government of India. Before the movement becomes very hot, I would advise the Government to consider this struggle of the Buddhists of Maharashtra and elsewhere, very seriously and give those ordinary concessions. It is a matter not of crores of rupees but a few lakhs of rupees. And they will not be trespassing on the privileges of other people. They want back their old rights which they have lost. I, therefore, thought that I must bring it pointedly in this Budget discussion to the notice of the Government of India.

Our Prime Minister, our Congress Party has given the 20-Point Programme. This 20-Point Programme has become a good foundation for raising the economic status of all the masses. There are many programmes like the National Rural Employment Programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, slum improvement, giving houses to the economic weaker sections, surplus lands are to be allotted to the landless people or to the marginal farmers. All these things are being done. Crores of rupees are being spent. There are now Rs. 100 crores allotted by our hon. Finance Minister for Rural Landless Employment Guaranteed Scheme also.

The Plan outlay for the Centre and also for the States has been increased considerably. The Central Plan programme for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes has also been raised. The health and family

welfare programme has also been allotted Rs. 605 crores. There is an increase of 47% for the 20-Point Programme also. We all like that this 20-Point Programme should be successful and the poor man, the middle-class man, the worker, the peasant and everybody for whom this programme is meant, should get the maximum benefits under this programme. Therefore, the point which we must consider is whether having spent Rs. 100, the poor man gets benefit or facility or goods worth those Rs. 100.

As Chairman of one of the Parliamentary committees, I toured round the country and has seen myself how these projects and how this 20-Point Programme is working. I am sorry to say, and many of our Members will also agree, that if Rs. 100 are being spent for this Programme, I think hardly Rs. 50 are reaching the beneficiaries. Is this a right thing? Can't we improve the working of these projects? I have no doubt that we could improve. The reason why this has not improved so far is that it has become too official. We rely entirely upon the bureaucrats. We must associate the non-officials—the MLAs, the MPs, the Zila Parishad Members, the Panchayat Members and ask them to go in their own constituencies and find out whether the papers which are supplied to us by the Government and elsewhere are correct or not. I think that is very necessary.

I need not dwell upon the corruption which is taking place but I know the Government is trying to see that corruption is removed.

Now I will only mention about some of the projects which our Maharashtra Government wants to be expedited. The Government of India has been requested by the Maharashtra Government to set up a super thermal power station in Chandrapur area in the Central sector. These projects proposals, especially the project proposals in respect of Khaparkheda Extension and Parli Unit 5 should be expedited as far as possible because power generating capacity of Maharashtra still requires to be increased.

Then, there is the Electronic Switching Factory. The State Government has suggested some sites in Sangli, Pune, Aurangabad and Nasik. We have already the infrastructure for this Project in these places. The Central

Government should try to give it to Maharashtra.

Then, there is a petro-chemical complex at Nagothana in Raigarh district. We have spent a lot of money and during 1983-84 also we have made a provision of Rs. 2.80 for providing facilities. I request the Government of India to expedite it.

There are also some other projects which the Government of Maharashtra have suggested. I hope that the Government of India will accede to the request of the Maharashtra Government. With these observations I support the budget proposals.

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह (जलेसर) : सभापति महोदय, सन् 1984-85 का जो बजट इस वर्ष आया है उसका विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बजट जन-विरोधी बजट है, यह बजट नौकरशाही और शहरियों को लाभ देने वाला बजट है। यह बजट गरीब लोगों के लिए नहीं है। नौकरशाही को रिश्वत दी गई है जिससे कि कांग्रेस (आई) अपने चुनावों में उनसे नाजायज काम करा सके।

आजादी के 38 साल बाद 2 लाख 30 हजार गांवों में समस्या जूझ रही है, जहां पानी पीने के लिए भी नहीं है या लोग पानी एक किलोमीटर से लेकर 6 किलोमीटर तक दूर से लाते हैं। क्या यह गरीब गांवों के लिए बजट है? दूसरी तरफ 1 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिदिन दिल्ली में सुन्दरता के लिए खर्च किए जाते हैं। लेकिन आप गांवों के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? वहां पर शिक्षा है न स्वास्थ्य है, न अस्पताल हैं, न सड़क है और न पानी है—यह बड़े शर्म की बात है इस सरकार के लिए।

आपका बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम देखने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है लेकिन यह विकास की रूपरेखा नहीं है, यह भ्रष्टाचार की रूपरेखा है। आई. आर. डी. पी., ग्रामीण राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बैंक मैनेजर, आफिसर, बी. डी. ओ., अंचल अधिकारी और सरकारी एजेंट 70 फीसदी रुपया खा जाते हैं और 30 फीसदी पैसा लोगों पर खर्च किया जाता है। देश का विकास

नहीं, विनाश हो रहा है। हाल ही में राम लीला ग्राउण्ड में जो 16 करोड़ के ऋण बाँटे गए हैं वह 40 हजार आदमियों को दिए गए बताए जाते हैं। वह गरीबों को न देकर कांग्रेस आई के दलाल और एजेंटों को दिए गए हैं। (व्यवधान) आप खामोश रहिए। जैसे आपके कारनामे हैं वैसे बता रहा हूँ। चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका होता है तो यही कहता है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि बाई दि कांग्रेस, आफ दि कांग्रेस, फार दि कांग्रेस—केवल आई के लिए हैं भाई के लिए नहीं हैं, जनसाधारण के लिए नहीं हैं।

****वर्तमान बिहार मुख्य मंत्री श्री चन्द्र शेखर ने भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र पर आरोप लगाया है कि सवा चार अरब रुपया आई. आर. डी. पी., वृद्ध पेंशन, बेरोजगारी भत्ता और बेकारी के नाम पर खा गए हैं। यह आरोप 27, 26 जनवरी, 1984 को लगाया गया है (व्यवधान) यह चन्द्रशेखर जी ने, जो कि आपके मुख्य मंत्री हैं, कहा है। यह बात 27 जनवरी, 1984 को एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र आर्य व्रत में छपी है और इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को भी लिखा गया है। इस बारे में आपके पास क्या जवाब है ?**

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् पर एक अरब रुपया हर साल खर्च करते हैं और विकास के नाम पर परिषद् में 30 हजार लोग काम करते हैं, फिर भी 1983-84 में 335 करोड़ रु० का अनाज आयात किया गया है। यह बात सरकार के लिए और देश के लिए बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है। वैज्ञानिकों को बढ़ा न देकर सरकार के चमचों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है, जिसकी वजह से वैज्ञानिकों ने आत्म हत्या कर ली है। श्री एम० पी० जोजफ ने 1980 को आत्म हत्या की है। इसी तरह से डा० एस० एस० वत्रा और डा० विद्यासागर द्वारा आत्म हत्याओं की गई हैं। भ्रष्टाचार के कारण उज्ज्वल भविष्य मर रहा है और बेकार लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : बजट के साथ जो रिले-बैंट हैं, वह बात कहिए। (व्यवधान)

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने श्री गुप्ता के केस में कहा है कि उनकी हत्या के पीछे भारतीय अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा किए गए अन्याय के कारण हुई है। यहां करोड़ों का घोटाला हो रहा है। इसके लिए जांच आयोग बनाया जाए, जिससे वैज्ञानिकों को बढ़ावा मिल सके। मेरी राय है कि सांसदों और हाई कोर्ट के लोगों का एक कमीशन बनाया जाए, जिससे कि इस घोटाले का पता लग सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सुरक्षा-कानून नाम की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रह गई है। सात बजे के बाद कोई व्यक्ति खेत में नहीं रह सकता है। यदि रहता है, उनकी ही क्या उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की जान नहीं बच सकती है। इस प्रकार की बातें काफी दिनों से चल रही है। लेकिन अब तो राजनीतिक हत्याएँ भी होने लगी हैं। अभी-अभी चौ० मुलायम सिंह यादव, अपोजीशन नेता विधान परिषद्, उत्तर प्रदेश, पर गोलियां चलाई गईं। सही मायनों में कांग्रेस-आई वालों ने उनको मरवाना चाहा था। एक आदमी मर भी गया और एक घायल भी हो गया। अगर पुलिस गार्ड नहीं होता तो शायद वे भी नहीं बच पाते। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। आगे आने वाले इलैक्शन को अभी एक-डेढ़ साल रह गया है और अभी से इस प्रकार से आदमी मरने शुरू हो गए हैं।

जहां तक कृषि का सवाल है—सरकार की तरफ से बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं कि इसमें यह राहत दी गई है, वह राहत दी गई है, लेकिन मुझे तो यह दिखाई दे रहा है कि किसान को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है, आज किसान को पीसा जा रहा है और शहरों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। जो भी रियायत दी गई वह बड़े आदमियों को दी गई है, किसान या मजदूर के लिये कोई रियायत नहीं है। आप दुनिया में कोई ऐसा देश बतला दें—जहां ऐसा होता हो कि किसान गांव में गल्ला पैदा करे लेकिन उस का भाव दिल्ली में तय हो और भाव तय करने वाले वे लोग हों जिन के बाप-दादाओं को भी बाजरे और गेहूं की बाल में फर्क का पता न

हो। आज अगर किसान के गल्ले की कीमत सही मायनों में लगाई जाय तो 500-600 रुपये से कम नहीं आती है, लेकिन आप उस को कुल डेढ़-सो-रुपल्ली देते हैं।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : चौधरी साहब ने गन्ने के क्या दाम दिये थे, आप को मालूम है ?

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : गन्ना न हो, चीनी न हो तो चल सकता है, वह तो हम ने आप के लिये छोड़ दिये हैं, हमें तो सूखी रोटी चाहिये, लेकिन वह भी नहीं मिलती है, उस को भी हम से छीन लिया गया है। कहते थे कि सब को बराबर करेगे, गरीबों को ऊपर उठायेगे, 38 साल कहते-कहते बीत गये, नतीजा क्या निकला, अमीर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और गरीब मरते जा रहे हैं। टीला काट कर जब तक गड्डे में न डालेंगे वह बराबर नहीं हो सकता। बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों से छीन कर जब तक गरीबों में नहीं बांटेंगे कुछ नहीं बनेगा। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ—जब अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से गये, बिड़ला की सम्पत्ति कितनी थी और आज कितनी है ? गरीबों को रात दिन पीसा जाय-यह नीयत कांग्रेस सरकार की रही है। गरीबों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब बनाओ ताकि दो रुपये और चार रुपये में उन से वोट खरीद लो और हमारी गद्दी बनी रहे। इन को अपनी गद्दी की फिक्र है, देश की फिक्र नहीं है, लेकिन एक दिन वह आयेगा जब इस लोक सभा में कुल्हाड़े चलेंगे, बस 5-10 साल की बात है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो पालियामेंट है।

श्री मुलतान सिंह : अगर ऐसे कर्म करोगे तो यहां भी बजेगा।

आज बिजली की हालत यह है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी के टाइम में 12 रुपये हास पावर लेते थे, लेकिन आप ने साढ़े-बाइस-रुपये प्रति हास पावर कर दिया। इतना ही

नहीं हम आठ-दस घंटे बिजली देते थे, लेकिन इस वक्त एक-डेढ़ घंटे भी नहीं मिलती है। क्या दुनियां में कहीं ऐसा होता है कि पैसा लेलो लेकिन उस के बदले में सौदा न दो। आप साढ़े बाईस रुपये हास पावर का भाव ले रहे हैं, लेकिन 24 घंटे बिजली दीजिए, लेकिन बार-बार यह कह रहे हैं कि 8 घंटे दे रहे हैं, 6 घंटे दे रहे हैं लेकिन मिल 1 1/2 घंटे भी नहीं चल रही है मेरे क्षेत्र में डेढ़ महीने से नहर नहीं आई है फसल सूख गई है। अगर नहर का एक पानी लग जाय तो आवपाशी के पूरे पैसे वसूल करते हैं। आप जानते हैं—गेहूं 6 पानी से पकता है, तो एक पानी से कैसे पकेगा ? हम से जो पैसा लिया जाता है उस का पूरा सौदा नहीं दिया जाता। जब साढ़े बाइस रुपये हास पावर बिजली का पैसा लेते हैं तो हम को 24 घंटे बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि वह सरकार नालायक-सरकार है जो गरीबों का खून चूस कर अमीरों को दे रही है।

अष्टाचार का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है—कहीं भी बिना पैसे के न तो कागज चलता है और न बिना पैसे के कोई काम होता है। बड़े कामों की बड़ी रिश्वत और छोटे कामों की छोटी रिश्वत। रिश्वत लेने की एक आदत सी पड़ गई है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा—आप हिन्दुस्तान का कोई ब्लाक छाँट लीजिये या कोई तहसील छाँट लीजिये और मुझे बतला दीजिये कि वहां अष्टाचार नहीं है। एक ही बता दें, सामने बैठे हुए हैं। अष्टाचार के बारे में रोते रोते 38 साल हो गये लेकिन यह बजाए घटने के बढ़ता ही जा रहा है।

स्वास्थ्य की हालत यह है कि सारे अस्पताल बम्बई में हैं या दिल्ली में हैं या कलकत्ता में हैं। मेरा सुभाव यह है कि कम से कम एक अस्पताल तहसील लेबिल पर बनाया जाए और हर जिले में एक ऐसा अस्पताल बना दिया जाए, जिससे किसानों को और गाँव वालों को दिल्ली में न आना पड़े। यहां आ कर वे 10-10 दिन तक इधर उधर डोलते रहते हैं और महीनों महीनों

तक उन को वह जगह नहीं मिलती है और यह पता नहीं चलता है कि आल इन्डिया मेडीकल इंस्टीट्यूट कहां है और अगर मिल भी गया, तो उन को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती। अगर बाहर पेशाब करते हैं, तो सिपाही आ कर पकड़ लेता है। आज हालत यह है कि 80 फीसदी व्यक्तियों को शहरों में पेशाब करने की भी आजादी नहीं मिली है और खड़े होकर हमारे सिर पर मूत रहे हैं। इस के अलावा जो अस्पताल हैं, वहां पर दवाइयां नहीं मिलती हैं। ईमानदारी से आप देखें, तो डिस्पेंसरीज में दवा नहीं मिलती है और व्यास जी के राजस्थान में भी दवाइयां अस्पतालों और डिस्पेंसरीज में नहीं मिलती हैं बिना पैसे के। आखिर यह सब क्या है और कब तक यह नारा लगाते रहोगे और कब तक फैशन बदल कर और धोखा देकर वोटों पर डकैती करते रहोगे।

सड़कों का जहां तक सवाल है, दिल्ली में सड़कों पर डेढ़ लाख रुपया रोज खर्च होता है लेकिन गांवों में सड़कें नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां बहुत से गांव सड़कों से नहीं जुड़े हैं और सरकार ने वहां पर सड़कें नहीं बनाई हैं। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में कुछ मिट्टी डाली गई और सड़कें बनी थी लेकिन वह मिट्टी भी बह गई। यह ठीक है कि सड़कें बनाने से कुछ गरीब लोगों को रोज-गार मिल जाता है लेकिन वे सड़कें बन नहीं रही हैं और अगर कहीं बन भी रही हैं, तो यह देख कर बनाई जा रही हैं कि कांग्रेस को वोट कहां से मिलेगा। वहीं सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं और दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं बन रही हैं। मरा सुभाब यह है कि हर गांव को शहर से पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ा जाए। यहां हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में एक एक हजार फुट चौड़ी सड़कें हैं और हमारे यहाँ 8 फुट और 6 फुट चौड़ी भी सड़कें नहीं हैं और हम अपनी लड़कियों की शादी भी नहीं कर सकते। चम्बन में यह कायदा है कि जब लड़की की शादी होती है, तो उसे रास्ते न होने के कारण बेल पर बैठा कर विदा किया जाता है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है। यहां पर 50-50

गाड़ियां बराबर-बराबर चलती हैं और वहां पर कच्चे रास्ते भी नहीं हैं कि लड़की को सही तरीके से विदा भी नहीं कर सकते और फिर ये कहते हैं कि सब को बराबर कर के छोड़ेंगे। कब तक ऐसा किया जाएगा। सारे नेता बराबर होते जा रहे हैं लेकिन वे बराबर नहीं होते। कहते कहते ज्यादातर तो मर गये, पर गरीबों को राहत नहीं।

डाक-तार और टेलीफोन की बात सुनिये। आज हालत यह है कि टेलीफोन हम मिला रहे हैं कलकत्ता को और मिल गया बम्बई और शिकायत करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि चूक गये। एक दिन मैं रेलवे बोर्ड गया। वहां एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी। जा कर बैठ कर बात करने लगा, तो कहने लगे कि आप इस जोन के नहीं हैं, ऊपर जाओ। इसी तरह गाड़ियों में होता है। बैठते हैं कलकत्ता की गाड़ी में और पहुंच जाते हैं कहीं और। एक दफा इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर बैठे थे, तो गाड़ी आई पटना की। हमारे एक साथी थे, उन को अमृतसर जाना था। अब जैसे ही गाड़ी आई, वे भाग कर गाड़ी में बैठ गये। सुबह को जब पटना में सड़बड़ होने लगी, तो उन्होंने पूछा कि यह कौन सा स्टेशन है उन्हें बताया गया कि यह तो पटना है। कहने लगे, वाह रे नेहरू तेरी प्लानिंग, नीचे वाला पटना, ऊपर वाला अमृतसर और एक ही गाड़ी, एक ही डिब्बा। हुआ यह कि उस में गलत बोर्ड लगा हुआ था। अब वे क्या करते। ऐसा ही बजट है, छूट दिखाई, गरीबों को मेटा गया है। इसी तरह से आप देखें कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, जिसके लिए इधर वाले भी रोते हैं और उधर वाले भी रोते हैं और उस पर कार्यवाही न इधर करते हैं और न उधर करते हैं। वह मुर्दों की तरह सड़ाई जा रही है। मेरा सुभाब है कि अगर देना है तो दीजिए और रिपोर्ट को लागू कीजिए। वैसे तो दुनिया में अपने आप कोई नहीं देता है, लिया जाता है। हम हीजड़े हो रहे हैं, अगर सारे वेकवर्ड इकट्ठे हो जाएं तो धराशायी कर दें, सरकार को भी। और रिपोर्ट लागू हो जाय।

सरकार मौका देख रही है कि कब चुनाव हों, कब हम रिपोर्ट लागू करें और कब हम जीतें।

रेलवे में यह हालत है कि फर्स्ट क्लास में एक आदमी को 18 वर्ग फीट जगह मिलती है और किराया चौगुना लगता है। थर्ड क्लास में जिसको कि अब सेकंड क्लास कहते हैं एक आदमी को एक वर्ग फीट जगह मिलती है। वह भी पूरी नहीं मिलती है। कुछ तो खड़े-खड़े चलते हैं, कुछ रेल की छत में टट्टी में चलते हैं। वे टिकट पूरा लेकर चलते हैं। जो छत पर चलते हैं उनकी आप कौन-सी क्लास कहेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऊपरी क्लास कहेंगे।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : गोमती में एयर कंडीशन कंपार्टमेंट खाली जाता है। गोमती को यहां से चलाकर अलीगढ़ में रोक दिया गया। इसलिए रोक दिया गया कि मंत्री जी का वहां की यूनिवर्सिटी में स्वागत किया गया था। आज तक के इतिहास में यह नहीं हुआ कि कोई गाड़ी टूंडला पर तो रुकी न हो लेकिन अलीगढ़ पर रुकी हो। अब यह गाड़ी टूंडला में तो रुकती नहीं है, अलीगढ़ में रुकती है। मैं भी मधु दंडवते जी को पहली बार टूंडला ले गया था तो उन्होंने टूंडला में गाड़ी रुकवा दी थी। तब से वहां गाड़ी रुकती आ रही थी लेकिन अब वहां का स्टोपेज काट दिया है। 25 एम० पी० ने इस बारे में लिखकर दिया कि गोमती को टूंडला में रोका जाए, लेकिन नहीं रोका जा रहा है।

बसों की हालत यह है कि दिल्ली में बीस किलोमीटर तक सफर करने पर 40 पैसे लगते हैं और गांव की बसों में बीस किलोमीटर सफर करने के लिए 3 रुपये लगते हैं। यह सौतेला व्यवहार क्योंकि गरीबों के लिए बस का सफर महंगा और अमीरों के लिए सस्ता? क्या अमीरों ही से सरकार चलती है, गरीबों के लिए सरकार नहीं चलती है?

15-03 hrs.

(SHRI SOMENATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair)

मेरे क्षेत्र में एक मीट प्लांट मिलिट्री ने लगाया था। वह 15 साल तक चला, अब 12 साल से बन्द है। अरबों रुपया उसमें लगा हुआ है। कई दफा वहां हमारे मंत्री जी भी गए लेकिन अब तक कोई भी काम उसको खोलने का नहीं हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस उम्मीद में बैठी है कि एक अरब की प्रापर्टी कोई बिरला या टाटा ले ले और 50 करोड़ रुपया दे दे? मेरा सुझाव है कि आपको उस प्लांट को चालू करना चाहिए जिससे कि वहां के गरीब लोगों को रोजगार मिले। उसमें 100 बीघा जमीन है। आप उस प्लांट में कोई भी काम करवाओ जिससे कि उस प्रापर्टी का उपयोग हो सके और लोगों को काम मिल सके।

मेरे क्षेत्र जलेशर और निजौली में सिरसा, सेंगर और ईसर नदी है। जो कहीं एक हो जाती है और कहीं तीन हो जाती हैं। इसको एक नाले का रूप देने के लिए जनता पार्टी के टाइम में ढाई अरब रुपए मंजूर हो चुके थे जिससे कि इसमें आसपास का पानी चला जाए। यह बुलन्दशहर से लेकर इटावा में जमना में पड़ती है और इसमें करोड़ों बीघा जमीन बेकार पड़ी है। मेरे क्षेत्र जलेशर में ही कम से कम एक लाख बीघा पुख्ता जमीन बेकार है। उसमें या तो पानी भर जाता है या गरकी आ जाती है। इस पुख्ता जमीन को फसल के काम में लाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बुलन्दशहर से लेकर इटावा तक खुदाई कर उसको एक नहर का रूप दिया जाए।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव है कि रोजगार जो दिया जाता है वह आबादी के लिहाज से दिया जाय गांव वालों को। इस देश का 83 फीसदी पैसा वेतन में जाता है और 17 फीसदी विकास कार्यों में जाता है। ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। इसमें 14 फीसदी पैसा शहरों के विकास में खर्च होता है और 3 फीसदी गांव के विकास पर खर्च होता है। 85 फीसदी के लिए 3 प्रतिशत और 15 फीसदी के लिए 14 प्रतिशत। यही हाल वेतन का है। दस फीसदी वेतन 83 प्रतिशत गांववाले

लोगों को मिलता है और बाकी शहर वालों को मिलता है। शहर वाले खा-खाकर भैंसे बन गए हैं और हम मर रहे हैं सूखी रोटी के लिए। रात दिन यहां बहस होती है कि रंगीन टी०वी० होना चाहिए यह होना चाहिए वह होना चाहिए, बीडियो होना चाहिए, सब कुछ होना चाहिए। गरीब रोटी के लिए भूखों मर रहे हैं और ये इसके लिए चिल्ला रहे हैं। खैर यह ठीक है कि आप गरीबी की वजह से दलालों को खरीद लेते हैं और उनके जरिए वोट डलवा लेते हैं लेकिन एक दिन कुल्हाड़ी चलेगी जैसे चाइना में हुआ था। चांग वाई शेख ने यही वहां किया था। वहां पर एक पलड़े में नोट और एक पलड़े में सब्जी मिलती थी। आप समझ लीजिए कि नोटों की यही कीमत है जो आप स्विस बैंक में जमा कर रहे हैं।

एक सुझाव और है कि लोकल वाडीज के चुनाव इलेक्शन कमीशन को सौंप दिए जाने चाहिए क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट चुनाव नहीं कराती है। 20-20 साल जिला परिषद, ब्लाक प्रमुख और ग्राम पंचायतों का चुनाव नहीं होता। म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज का और कारपोरेशन का चुनाव नहीं होता। जब देखते हैं कि दूसरी गवर्नमेंट आ गई, हमारे फंवर में है तो चुनाव करवा लिए। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको इलेक्शन कमीशन के जिम्मे कर देना चाहिए ताकि इनके चुनाव समय पर हो सकें।

एक सुझाव और है कि किसानों की फसल और जानवरों का बीमा तुरन्त करवा दिया जाए। वैसे तो 20 साल से कह रहे हैं लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। किसान के यहां ओला पड़ जाए, सर्दी पड़ जाए, आग लग जाए तो क्या होता है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोई समझदार आदमी हुआ तो लगान माफ कर देगा कारखाना जल जाए तो पूरा मुआवजा मिलता है। मेरा 50 हजार का गेहूं जल गया और 120 रुपया लगान माफ कर दिया गया। इसलिए बीमा आवश्यक है। जानवरों की नस्ल सुधारने की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। नस्ल तभी

सुधर सकती है जब अच्छे किस्म के सांड मंगाए जाएं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि किसानों के लिए तो आपने सीलिंग कर दी लेकिन इन कारखानेदारों के लिए, सरमाएदारों के लिये सीलिंग क्यों नहीं की। या तो इनके लिये भी सीलिंग की जाये या किसानों के लिये भी सीलिंग समाप्त कर दी जाये। ये तो 50 कारखाने खोल सकते हैं, 500 अरब रुपया रख सकते हैं लेकिन किसान 12 एकड़ से भी ज्यादा नहीं रख सकते। अगर किसान के 4 बच्चे हैं तो आगे चलकर वह क्या करेगा। मिल चला नहीं सकता, मकान खरीद नहीं सकता। अगर खरीद भी लेगा तो दूसरा उसको निकाल देगा। इसलिये या तो उन पर भी सीलिंग लगाइये या किसान पर भी समाप्त कीजिये। हां यह बात है कि किसान आपको पैसा नहीं दे सकता और ये आपको चुनाव के लिये पैसा देते हैं। लेकिन यह कब तक चलेगा।

आखिर में मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह चुनाव का बजट है। इसमें जितनी भी राहत दी गई है वह शहरों के लिये ही दी गई। यह कहा जा सकता है कि गांव वालों की रोटी छीन ली गई है। पंखों, कूलर, टी०वी० और टूथपेस्ट पर दाम कम कर दिये गये लेकिन इससे किसानों का कोई मतलब नहीं है। इन्कम टैक्स में तो बीस हजार की छूट दे रहे हैं लेकिन किसानों को कितनी छूट दे रहे हैं? जिस किसान के पास एक बीघा जमीन भी है, उससे भी लगान लिया जा रहा है। इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति जी, मेरे उस तरफ के मित्रों ने इस बजट की मुखालपत की है, लेकिन मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। आज सारे देश के अन्दर जिस तरह की स्थिति चल रही है उसको देखते हुए इससे अच्छा बजट हो ही नहीं सकता। विपक्ष के लोगों ने कहा कि यह चुनाव का बजट है। मैं पुछना चाहता हूं कि

उनको इससे क्या तकलीफ है ? इससे उनकी भी तो चुनाव में जीत होगी। फिर भी इसको क्लिटि-साइज कर रहे हैं। सारे देश की पोजीशन को मंत्री जी ने सामने रखकर यह बजट बनाया है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि सरकार गरीबों का शोषण करना चाहती है, वह ठीक नहीं है। आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्वित करने की है। उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार तत्परता से लगी हुई है। जिस कार्य को आज तक कोई नहीं कर सका, उसको प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती गांधीजी कर रही हैं।** (व्यवधान)

मेरे मित्र अभी किसानों के शोषण की बात कर रहे थे। उन्होंने गांवों और शहरों का बहुत फर्क बताया है। वास्तव में ऐसी बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य पॉलियामेंट में चुनाव जीतकर आते हैं इसलिये उन्हें यह भी मालूम होना चाहिये कि पैसे से वोट नहीं खरीदे जाते। बिरला, टाटा कोई भी जीतकर नहीं दिखा सकता। वोट तभी मिलते हैं जब सरकार की नीतियों में विश्वास होता है। जहां तक खेती-बाड़ी के कम प्रोडक्शन होने का सवाल है, इसका कारण यह है कि देश में सूखा पड़ा। मैं अपने हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पन-बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट्स बन सकते हैं। वहां बिजली पैदा करने के साधन भारी तादाद में उपलब्ध हैं। पेड़ कटने और बारिश अधिक होने की वजह से जो भूमि का कटाव हो रहा है, इसके बारे में बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। इसको रोकने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश का भी इससे करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है, इसलिये इसको रोका जाना चाहिये।

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इस बैली में निचली बली है और जिसके बारे में पन बिजली योजनायें बना कर हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने आपके पास भेजी हैं और बहुत सा

पैसा उन पर खर्च किया है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी भेजी हैं उनको आप देखें और इसका भी ध्यान रखें कि मिट्टी की कटाई पहाड़ों से इसी तरह से होती रही तो जो बड़े-बड़े डैम है, भाखड़ा डैम है, खोदरी माजरी वगैरह है जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के साथ लगते हैं या पौंग डैम जो कांगड़ा, हिमाचल में है वे भर जाएंगे मिट्टी से। इस वास्ते हिमाचल को आपको ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिये ताकि वहां पर बन लगाए जा सके, बिजली पैदा करने के जो साधन हैं, उनको उपयोग में लाया जाना चाहिये। वहां पर ज्यादा पन बिजली योजनायें बना कर तैयार की जाएंगी तो इससे सारे देश का भला होगा।

हमारे प्रदेश में जहाँ तक पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर विकास खंड कहीं पर तो 19000 की आबादी पर एक है और कहीं-कहीं पर लाख डेढ़ की आबादी पर एक है। जहां से मैं चुन कर आता हूं उसमें सतरह विधान सभाई क्षेत्र आते हैं। मेरा क्षेत्र कालका से तिब्बत के बोर्डर तक चला जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अस्सी हजार से एक लाख की आबादी जहाँ है वहाँ दो विकास खंड होने चाहिये। मैं अभी शिमला दौरे पर गया था। शिमला के साथ कुसुप्टी है। हमारा कुछ इलाका पटियाला स्टेट में था। कुछ पुराना हिमाचल में था। पुरानी पटियाला स्टेट का जो इलाका है और जो हिमाचल में शामिल हुआ उस वक्त की वहां की पंचायतें उस विकास खंड में चली गई है। सतरह के करीब पंचायतें उसमें चली गई है, मशोबरा ब्लाक में चली गई है। वहां के लोगों की मांग है कि जो पंचायतें थीं और पुराने हिमाचल में जो आ गई हैं इन सबका, पूरे विकास खंडों का दुबारा सर्वेक्षण कराया जाए और सर्वेक्षण के बाद वहां पर अधिक विकास खंड खोले और चोपाल क्षेत्र में भी दो विकास खण्ड बनाए जाएं। हिमाचल में तेल की खुदाई का काम शुरू हुआ था। राम-शहर के अन्दर और ज्वालामुखी के अन्दर वह

शुरू हुआ था। उस पर लाखों करोड़ों खर्च हुआ। उस काम को अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया है। जनता पार्टी ने शुरू किया था और इन्होंने ही मशीनरी वहाँ से उठा ली थी, उसको निकाल कर ले गए थे। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और खुदाई का काम फिर शुरू किया जाए।

हिमाचल में आप रेलों का हाल देखें। अंग्रेजों ने कालका से शिमला तक एक लाइन बिछाई थी और वही चली आ रही है। उसके बाद कोई रेलवे लाइन हिमाचल को नहीं दी गई है। पिछली बार भी मैंने यहाँ पर इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। हमारे यहाँ एक रेलवे लाइन बिछी हुई थी रोपड़ से नालागढ़ तक। इसको 1925 या 1926 में उखाड़ दिया गया था। यह कह दिया गया था कि अब यहाँ से रेल से ले जाने के लिए कोई पत्थर बगैरह नहीं है। यह पुरानी रेलवे लाइन थी। यह बहुत अन्याय हिमाचल के साथ किया गया था। इस रेलवे लाइन को बिछा देने के लिए मैंने एक पत्र भी लिखा था। उन्होंने भी मुझे एक पत्र 24 मार्च 1981 को लिखा जिसको मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। अपने पत्र में उन्होंने लिखा :

प्रिय सुल्तानपुरी जी,

आपको याद होगा कि 24-3-81 को लोक सभा में बहस के दौरान आपने यह सुझाव दिया था कि तहसील नालागढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेल सम्बन्धी सुविधायें सुलभ करवाई जाएं। मैंने मामले की जांच करवाई है और स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

यह सही है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले सतलुज और पंजनद नदी पर नहर सम्बन्धित निर्माण कार्यों (हैडवक्स) के लिए अपेक्षित अधिक मात्रा में पिचिंग पत्थर की ढुलाई के लिए रोपड़ के रास्ते दोराहा स्टेशन को नालागढ़ खान से जोड़ने वाली एक बड़ी रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था पहले से ही थी। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि 1928-29 में सरहिन्द रोपड़ रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करते समय नालागढ़ तक इस अस्थायी बड़ी रेल लाइन को उखाड़ दिया गया था क्योंकि इसकी व्यवस्था

केवल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए पत्थर की ढुलाई के प्रयोजन के लिए की गई थी।

गनौली नालागढ़ रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए विगत में कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं की गई है। एक मोटे अनुमान के अनुसार यदि गनौली और नालागढ़ के बीच बड़े आमान की इस लाइन का निर्माण किया जाए तो वह लगभग 14 कि० मी० लम्बी होगी और इसके निर्माण पर लगभग 4 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी। आज नालागढ़ की स्थिति यह है कि वहाँ बहुत बड़े-बड़े उद्योग लग रहे हैं जब जनता पार्टी का राज्य हुआ तो उस समय के उप-प्रधान मंत्री बाबू जगजीवन राम ने एक उद्योग का उद्घाटन किया और विश्वास दिलाया कि यह रेलवे लाइन लगायी जायगी। इस रेलवे लाइन की पटरी बिछी हुई थी जिसको अंग्रेजों ने उखाड़ा और ऐसा इसलिये किया क्योंकि पहाड़ी लोग अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ ऐजीटेशन करते थे। मेरी आप से माँग है कि इस रेलवे लाइन के लिये प्रावधान करें ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

बजट में कालका से परवानू रेलवे लाइन और जगाधरी से पाँवटा साहब रेलवे लाइन का जिक्र था जिनका काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इन लाइनों की तरफ ध्यान दें।

टी० बी० रीले केन्द्र कसौली में लगाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने विश्वास दिलाया था और माननीय साठे साहब जी ने वहाँ जा कर देखा और कहा कि जल्दी से जल्दी काम शुरू होगा। लेकिन अभी तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ, केवल एक चौकीदार रहता है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो मामले हम यहाँ उठाते हैं उनका जवाब इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिये, कोई काम मौके पर नहीं होता है। यह काम हमारे सब के लिये बुनियादी है और जब हम चुनाव में जायेंगे और यहाँ से रिटायर हो जायेंगे तो लोग पूछेंगे कि तुम मंत्री थे या सन्तरी थे आपने क्या काम किया? इसका हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं

होगा। इस लिये जो आपस की लड़ाई में हम बुनीयादी काम भूल जाते हैं यह नहीं होना चाहिए और लोगों के मसलों को हल कराने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिये तभी देश आगे जा सकता है।

जंगलात के बारे में आपने कानून बनाया कि कोई भी राज्य सरकार तब तक किसी जंगल में जमीन नहीं दे सकती, सड़क नहीं बना सकती जब तक कि भारत सरकार की अनुमति न हो। इसकी वजह से हमारे हिमाचल में समस्या पैदा हो गई है क्योंकि 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम में ट्राइबल और हरिजननों को जो जमीनें दे रहे हैं उनमें यह प्रोबलम आ रही है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में जहाँ जंगल हैं वहाँ तो जंगल काटकर ही जमीन दी जा सकती है, अन्यथा नहीं। और जंगल बिना भारत सरकार की अनुमति के कट नहीं सकते। इसके लिये आप विचार करें और जो मुनासिब हो वह कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश करें ताकि पहाड़ के लोगों का फायदा हो।

मैं जानता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन में भ्रष्टाचार है। जितनी भी फ्लोर मिल्स हैं उनको तो फूड कारपोरेशन से गेहूँ दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन जो चक्की वाले हैं और उन चक्कियों को चलाना चाहते हैं उनको फूड कारपोरेशन से गांवों में गेहूँ नहीं मिलता है। इस मामले की आपको जांच करनी चाहिये और जो दोषी हों उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में परवानू, नालागढ़, इन्दौरा और पहतपुर में उद्योग लग रहे हैं जो कि पंजाब के बांडर पर है। आज पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है वह सबको मालूम है। अगर वहाँ हालात खराब ही बने रहे तो उसका असर हिमाचल में भी पड़ सकता है। इसलिए आपको बोर्डर एरिया पर उद्योग नहीं लगाने चाहिये क्योंकि इससे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोगों का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है। आपको बीच के एरिया में उद्योग लगाने चाहिए ताकि तमाम पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के बच्चों को उन उद्योगों में काम

करने का मौका मिले।

हमारे यहाँ बिजली बहुत है, केरल की तरह हिमाचल में बिजली बहुत है...लेकिन जहाँ बिजली और इलेक्ट्रानिक इन्डस्ट्री लग सकती है क्योंकि वहाँ एयर कंडीशन की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योग पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में लगायें और यह हिमाचल प्रदेश के भीतरी भागों में लगने चाहिए।

हमारे क्षेत्र से जो सक्जियां, सेब, आलू जब आजादपुर की मार्केट में आता है तो यहाँ पर आड़तियों ने घर्मखाता और दूसरे कई खाते खोल रखे हैं। आजादपुर से कोई चिट्ठी नहीं जाती लोगों को, सेब और टमाटर की पेटी डाक से नहीं जाती है, जहाँ जो टुक वाना आता है, उसी के हाथ भेज देते हैं। उसमें वह माल खा जाते हैं, कमीशन मारी जाती है घर्मखाते के नाम पम पैसा खा जाते हैं। इस बारे में हमारे एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर व वित्तमंत्री को भी देखना है। आप लोगों पर ही किसान निर्भर करता है, लेकिन आज किसान लूटा जा रहा है और दिल्ली के आजादपुर में उनका शोषण होता है। इसके लिए मार्किटिंग एक्ट लागू किया जाना चाहिए। खुली ओपन बोली होनी चाहिए ताकि कोई आदमी उसका गलत फायदा न उठा सके। आज यहाँ इन लोगों हैं, की तिजोरियां भर रही इसको बन्द करने के लिए आपको कोई उपाय करना चाहिए।

हमारे दोस्त जो अपोजीशन वाले भाई हैं, इनका काम तो हमें गालियां देना है, बुरा-भला कहना है। वे कोई अच्छी बात नहीं करते हैं। इनको हर बात ऐसी ही नजर आती है। कल तक हमारे यहाँ एक भाई थे, पहले डिप्टीफाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर थे श्री मगन भाई अब वह **उधर चले गए और कहते हैं कि चन्दा खा गए, वह कर गये यह कर गये। हमारी पार्टी देश के हित के लिए

काम करती है और करती रहेगी। हमारी नीतियों को कोई फेल नहीं कर सकता है। यह सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, गरीबों का भला चाहती है, गरीबों का उत्थान करना चाहती है। लेकिन आपका काम मौज लेना है और हमें यहां गालियां देकर भला-बुरा कहना है। कुछ सिसियर लोग जरूर सोचते हैं जैसे वाजपेयी जी हैं, क्योंकि उनके बाल-बच्चे नहीं है, वह सबको बाल-बच्चा समझते हैं, मधु दंडवते जी अपनी सरकार को बचाने के लिए सोचना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अपोजिशन की सरकार कहीं कामयाब नहीं है चाह जहां आप देख लें। हिन्दुस्तान में इनका कोई धर्म-कर्म नहीं। ये सैंटर को उलटाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब ये सैंटर को उलटाएंगे तो देश कहां खड़ा रहेगा? हम कोई भी पार्लियमेंट में नहीं होंगे तो आपको विधान-सभा में जाना होगा।

मेरा कहना है कि नेशनल पार्टी के तौर पर आप सोचें, मुल्क को आगे ले जाने के लिए काम करें। श्री हरिकेश बहादुर भी कल तक हमारे ही थे लेकिन अब अपोजिशन में चले गए हैं क्योंकि अपोजिशन में जाकर आदमी लीडर बन जाता है, चाहे एक आदमी की पार्टी हो या दो आदमी की पार्टी हो। जो सुविधाएं सरकार अपोजिशन को देती है, उसी का यह फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इस बारे में हमारी सरकार को सतर्क होना पड़ेगा और सोचना पड़ेगा कि इनकी नीतियां इकट्ठा करने वाली नहीं है, न ये इकट्ठे होंगे। देश को धोखा होगा अगर इन पर कोई विश्वास करेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और इस बजट के बनाने वाले फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is currently debating the 1984-85 Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister on the 29th February, 1984, at 5.00 p.m. You may kindly recall that I did not feel shy last year in

publicly complimenting the Finance Minister for incorporating in his budget proposals some of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee and other Financial Committees and also some other suggestions which were mooted by us in the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Finance. I did not feel shy then, and I do not feel shy now in complimenting him again for incorporating some minor suggestions into the budget proposals this year. I wish he had carried that chain further more and incorporated the major recommendations contained in the Public Accounts Committee's Reports and other Financial Committees' Reports, particularly relating to direct taxes and indirect taxes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, his budget has evoked a mixed reaction. That is nothing unusual. It is usual with every budget. I do not remember since the time when the first budget was presented to this Parliament, viz., in 1947-48 or thereafter that there has been even a single Finance Minister who has not received a reaction of that type. Naturally every Finance Minister has given certain reliefs and levied certain duties. So, he has received at both ends. This is the unpleasant job of a Finance Minister and whether it is planning sector, chemical, fertilisers or agriculture sector or rural development sector whatever lapses are there in any Ministry they are all in store for the Finance Minister. He is just like a grand mother and if the babies are not behaving well the grandmother has to hear everything.

In this particular context I must say that the Finance Minister, I am told and I have read in the newspapers also, was a professor which was popularly known in the school as a school master long back. But here, I do not know, whether he has been ever a tailor master. With such fine craftsmanship he has sewn the budget deficit to practically the same level which he set last year.

Last year, Mr. Finance Minister, when you presented the budget for 1983-84 you took the credit for Rs. 563 crores under other receipts under the capital head. Now, your budget deficit was in the vicinity of Rs. 6,090 crores and you very ably and intelligently with an art of fine craftsmanship brought it down to the same level with Rs. 100 crores more. You curtailed the Plan

expenditure by 5 per cent and you reduced the non-plan expenditure by 3 per cent thereby netting Rs. 1,500 crores and thereafter you took the credit under the head other receipts to the extent of Rs. 2674 crores, that is, Rs. 2,200 crores more and this is how the deficit has been contained within the manageable limits.

Now, wherefrom did you get Rs. 2,200 crores. You got it from the oil sector and even in the papers made available to us at the end in the explanations given you have mentioned in just three lines that this surplus is from the oil sector. This is how you have done the exercise and this is why I say this is a fine art of craftsmanship because the Finance Minister cannot afford particularly in this year of even to express to the nation that the budget deficit is Rs. 3,000 crores or Rs. 4,000 crores.

You have made some other minor announcements like financial year. You have constituted a committee.

Shri Brahmananda Reddy yesterday supported the idea. Sir, I am one who has written an article in *Saptahik Hindustan* of Diwali edition supporting this, namely, that the fiscal year should be changed and I have said about it on earlier occasions in this House as well.

Further, you have removed some minor distortions and aberrations in the textile sector. Then there are weighted deductions. Of course, personally I have never been convinced of the weighted deductions theory. So, on that score also you have corrected certain distortions and aberrations in the tax structure. But, Mr. Finance Minister, you have in your speech yourself expressed that this budget is not only an account of estimated receipts and expenditure but is a potent instrument for giving shape for the achievement of laudable objectives according to our national priorities.

Sir, there are two aspects of the whole budget. One is receipts side and the other is expenditure side. I will first deal with the receipts side. On the receipts side your tax revenues are increasing stupendously.

So far as excise duties are concerned they have increased by 100 times more. So is the case with customs duties. Now, so far as

this particular receipts side is concerned I would like to impress upon you the necessity for a drastic step in the direction of simplification and rationalisation and overhauling of the total tax structure. I pleaded for it on a number of occasions in the past. Many Congress-I members, very senior members, pleaded for it, that this particular tax structure obtaining as on date is highly inequitous. It acts against the poor and it acts in favour of the rich. It is inequitous. In short, it does not perform well. I would like to remind the House that on the basis of the recommendations of Prof. Kaldor an integrated tax system was introduced in this country whereby apart from income-tax and wealth tax, the Estate Duty and the Gift Tax were introduced in this country. Whatever you earn you pay income tax, whatever you save, you pay wealth tax, whatever you spend you pay expenditure tax. Whatever you give you pay gift tax. If you do not do any of these things and you die, you pay Estate Duty. This was the integrated system of taxation as recommended by Prof. Kaldor. You introduced all these laws in the year 1957: Wealth tax, Estate Duty, Gift Tax. One of the objectives in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in that particular Bill was 'Establishment of an egalitarian society, prevention of concentration of economic power in a few hands'. I would like to pose a question. During the last 25 years the total income from all these tax laws is just Rs. 110 crores. Wealth Tax is just 97 crores. Estate duty, 20 crores, gift tax 8.5 crores. According to time all these three tax laws have outlived their utility. Or if I may say so, they have not served the purpose for which they were meant, i.e. 'establishment of egalitarian society. Now take one particular example wealth tax. You are collecting 97 crores under wealth tax. Total number of assesseees is near about 4 lakhs. Out of 4 lakh assesseees 17,000 are such whose wealth is more than 10 lakhs. Total wealth means, houses, property, cars, bank balance, gold jewellery, everything taken together. The number is just 17000 for the entire country. More than 10 lakhs worth of houses you will find only in metropolitan city whether it is Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. This is the position, 95% of the wealth tax assesseees belong to the category whose wealth is below 10 lakhs of rupees. Now you are charging wealth tax from those people in the lower

income brackets whose wealth is below 10 lakhs. What about those whose wealth is above 10 lakhs? They are outside the wealth tax net. If somebody is not chargeable to wealth tax his children have not to pay estate duty. Now, the House must consider this: Mr. G.D. Birla died. He does not hold even a single penny of wealth in his name. He was not a wealth tax assessee. So many others, Messrs. J.R.D. Tata, Singhanian, Modi, persons belonging to large industrial houses, none of them hold any wealth in their own names. Practically they do not pay wealth tax. If they don't pay wealth tax, if they die, their children will not be liable to pay Estate Duty. Is it equitable?

I am paying wealth tax, I am paying income tax and so many other things. If I die my children will be liable to pay estate duty but not the children of those who are controlling assets worth Rs. 2500 crores. Is it equitable? Not at all. How these tax laws have served the purpose of the establishment of an egalitarian society or prevention of concentration of economic power in a few hands? They have not. These tax laws are inequitable. 110 crores is nothing absolutely. What is gift tax? 8.5 crores and the limit is just 5,000 which was fixed 25 years back. You have kept the same limit. For gifts of more than 5,000 you have to pay gift tax. This is something very highly unjust. Why not scrap all these three laws? Why can't you simplify the tax structure? You can make up your loss of 110 crores by simply increasing customs duty across the board as you have done here; you have netted quite a good amount. You can do it and make them more realistic. If you are not prepared to scrap all these three laws, then in the alternative, you can exempt people up to Rs. 10 lakhs and bring all those people within the tax net whose incomes are beyond Rs. 10 lakhs. You have to rope in more people who have the capacity to pay. But you are not doing that and I am sorry to say that in 1957 this very Government introduced and levied the Wealth Tax on public limited companies. In 1957, it was levied. In 1960, it was suspended. Only suspended and the provisions have not been repealed.

The provisions with regard to the levy on Wealth Tax on Industrial houses is very much there in the law. But it is under suspension since 1960. I raised this demand consistently in this House and I am happy

to say that last year the Finance Minister levied the Wealth Tax, at a marginal rate on closely held companies and then I said, why not all those companies which were there in the scheme of things in 1957? I had expected him to carry this scheme further. This is the additional resource mobilisation which no man from the Opposition would suggest like this. But it is essential because your goal which was announced by you in 1954 in the Avadi Session for the establishment of socialistic pattern of society, which you have reiterated after 30 years in Calcutta now on 30th December 1983, that you are going on the socialist path, but unfortunately socialism is far away from this—it started from Calcutta but it is somewhere near Shahdara and it has not reached Delhi, North Block and South Block. So, I think it will be more equitable to either abolish all the 3 or make them more realistic. In Gift Tax rate, the exemption limit should be increased to Rs. 2,000 minimum and Estates Duty should be rationalised and the manner of valuation under the Estate Duty law is much more different than the Wealth Tax. Bring them at par, make them one so that it does not work in an inequitable manner against the middle-class people.

Now, in this particular connection, I would like to point out a certain anomaly with regard to the Indirect Taxes. You are collecting indirect taxes, a very heavy sum. But I find from the list that there are 17 items in your Explanatory Memorandum you have mentioned each item of commodities and their quantum of revenue under that slab. Now, first imagine in a tax revenue of Rs. 23,000 crores where near about 60% cases are from Excise Revenues. Now, there are items like lighters N.E.S., electronic machines for games of skill, Zip or slide fasteners, Menthol, cotton textile, linoleum, silk fabrics, hooka tobacco, etc., and how much these give you? It is Rs. 10 lakhs, 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs. Now you are having unnecessarily 15 to 20 items under the excise tariff. I say if you can delete, all excise tariff items whereby the excise revenue is less than Rs. 5 crores, it will help you in many ways. You can make good that loss anywhere. You reduce your Excise net. What is the sense of having excise revenue on items which are giving only Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs or 20 lakhs or Rs. 30 lakhs. So, my demand is that you delete all those items where your revenue is less than Rs. 5 crores,

you can score out many of the items and it will reduce corruption, it will give you more revenue and you can make good those losses in any other particular commodity.

Similarly, under Item 68, the initial duty, of levy was 2%, then raised to 4%, then raised to 8% and now it is 10%. Item 68 is "Not elsewhere specified". Now, this is giving Rs. 600 crores and this is going to give much more just like a milch cattle. Now, under this item 68, why don't you specify those commodities under various excise tariff items whereby you feel that the excise revenue is substantial? Don't keep it under Item 68. Put it under excise tariff item as a specified item. Now, this is causing a lot of harassment. I am aware of the fact that this is a major revenue earning item so far as the Government is concerned. But then you have to do something like that. But I am sorry to say that. I was expecting some very drastic reforms of simplification, of rationalisation in the total tax structure because you are one person in the whole Government before whom even the supreme commander of the party, the Prime Minister of India, appears for his or her scrutiny.

You are enjoying so much authority. If you cannot do it, who else will do it? You should have done it; you understand things, you realise everything; you are at a better receiving end in the Consultative Committee also; you seem to have some anxiety also. I do not know for what reasons you are not able to do anything.

So, on the direct and indirect taxes side, you have to take some drastic steps and unless some drastic steps are taken, self-reliant economy will not be achieved. Be it a question of foreign loan; we are condemning IMF or the World Bank loan and other loans. You have done away with the IMF loan, well and good; but you are going in for Asian Development Bank loan, you are going to commercial markets. It is not that you are doing without loans. Even in this budget proposal, you have shown near about Rs. 2000 crores by way of external loan, assistance and all that. Some radical steps have to be taken and without that nothing can be done. If you run the aircraft, Mr. Finance Minister with a speed of 50 miles per hour for hundred miles, it will never take off; but if you run an aircraft with a speed of 200 miles per hour on the runway even for

a mile, it will take off. If the Indian economy has to take off, if it has to achieve heights, you have to have a speed of 200 miles per hour on the runway just for half a mile. You cannot do without that. You cannot be goody-goody with everybody, and if you have to take an unpleasant decision, you should not be worried about it, if these decisions are in the interest of the nation.

Shri Brahmananda Reddy very rightly suggested yesterday :

We have got a total budget of about 42,000 crores of rupees on the expenditure side, we have got revenue receipts of 23,000 crores of rupees plus our capital receipts, internal borrowings, external borrowings and so many other items. So far as this Parliament is concerned, should there not be an itemwise analysis and scrutiny of each item of expenditure. Some suggestion was made with regard to the formation of Committees, and I was told on 7th March that the whole budget will be referred to nine Committees, which will scrutinise each item of expenditure, and after one month it will submit its report to the House and so on and so forth. I do not know what happened to that. You could have mooted that idea long time ago and formed the Committees. You did not hold discussions with the leaders of the opposition, and even the whips of the various parties, and suddenly one fine morning, we found that the Rules Committee was going to consider this question. Naturally, this was postponed. You could have done that three months back as you were planning things six months in advance, for September you are planning right now. You could have done that in this case also. If the whole budget is referred to a Committee, there is a better scrutiny; the Department is answerable to the Members of Parliament, but never before during the last thirty two years, there has been a detailed scrutiny of all items of receipts and expenditure. There is no limit on borrowings. It is good that you say that we are within the limits, but the Constitution says that you must have the borrowing ceiling fixed by Parliament, but you are not agreeing and I do not know whether any other Finance Minister will agree to that. This is the position; you have not acceded to that idea.

On the basis of the past experience, I can very well say that in the Committees

we work across party lines and that is why the Public Accounts Committee looking to the volume of work that has increased suggested that there should be two Public Accounts Committees ; one for Revenue receipts examination and the other for expenditure examination, because our Revenue receipts have gone to 23,000 crores of rupees. We are spending five crores of rupees on revenue audit, but we are saving hundreds of crores of rupees to the public exchequer through the audit organisation. Why not create two Public Accounts Committees ? Similarly, we have got one Public Undertakings Committee ; why not have two Public Undertakings Committees ; one dealing with the manufacturing industries and the other with non-manufacturing industries, or one dealing with industries upto hundred crore investment, and the other with industries having more than hundred crore investment ? As on today hardly ten public sector undertakings are examined by this Committee and there are more than 200 public sector undertakings and the total investment is around 30,000 crores of rupees. One public sector undertaking which is examined this year, its turn will come after twenty years. Why not do this ? Unless this Parliament rises high to the occasion to have certain innovations in the total functioning system, I think, we shall not be able to deliver the goods. Not at all.

There are so many points on which we are common ; we feel common with the Congress (I) Members also, but they seem to be very helpless in certain aspects and are not able to do anything.

You talked of simplification.

And you have mentioned in your speech that the summary assessment scheme has been introduced, whereby upto Rs. 1 lakh, there is no detailed scrutiny. It is only a random check. Mr. Uttam Rathod and Mr. Narsimha Reddy will bear me out : we examined this question two years back in the PAC. 90% of the summary assessments are pending for more than three years ; 90% pendency is there. They are not being disposed of. So, what is the sense in introducing this scheme of summary assessment ? They are attending on the ITOs ; it is leading to corruption. Honest people are made to

pay attendance before ITOs. I do not want to dwell on that particular point. You must carry out a study as to how many people entering into the gazetted posts in the department are having cars within 5 years, bungalows within 5 years, their children are educated in public schools, they are going abroad, and all that. Some such study should be made. So, the summary assessment scheme has not helped matters absolutely. Your honesty is there. You are addressing the annual conferences of Commissioner's, and working out action plans every year. But you are yourself very much dissatisfied with the performance. So, you have to do something on this score.

As was pointed out by Mr. Bhole, 50% of the money is going down the drain. In this country, this whole tax structure, apart from other factors, is one factor primarily responsible for the generation of black money ; and about the black money quantum in this country, you have instituted an enquiry. You have entrusted the enquiry to the National Institute of Public Finance. There is some interim study by them. I got one sheet from somebody associated with it. I would like to share that particular information, because it is very much alarming ; and I am concerned with it. In 1971-72, in this country according to that study, the quantum of black money was 16% of the GNP ; and in 1981-82 it has risen to more than 50% of GNP. This is something very alarming, and the Government has to come down with a heavy hand. Mere searches and seizures here and there will not help. We wanted to know the addition to the revenue. You conducted searches and seizures ; but what is the nett addition to revenue ? It is practically negligible. All cases are consigned to records now and then.

So, so far as that particular aspect is concerned, black money is playing havoc with the economy. Smugglers are playing havoc with the country ; black-marketeers and foreign exchange racketeers are playing havoc with the whole economy. Just to provide that if somebody wants to borrow Rs. 10,000 from somebody, then he must pay through cheque, is not enough. I made this suggestion some years back to the then Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman also. But you can go to a bank, deposit Rs. 50 lakhs,

you have an FDR ; destroy the receipt and go home. There may be searches and seizures. No receipt ; no money. When the amount is due, go back to the bank, file an affidavit, have a duplicate FDR and have the money, and come home. Banking institutions and banking industry have become the carrier and channel for the generation, safety and custody of black money.

Something has been done ; but something more drastic has to be done, and you have to identify areas of corruption in tax administration. You have to identify channels—how this black money is generated, what is the quantum of tax evasion, etc. Tax evasion takes place because the rates are high. If there is unfair competition, if you have got your economy of shortages, if the price differential in foreign markets is much more, people have craze for foreign goods. Smuggling has been there, is there and will be there. You will not be able to check it. You can make your provisions very harsh in this particular connection.

One more thing in this connection : have you ever applied your mind to the stock exchange operations ? You have your directors there, you have got some control over stock exchange also—how shares purchased for Rs. 12 are transferred for Rs. 14 ; the commission charged is only 50 paise, and the rest of the money is pocketed, and transactions are not entered ; such transactions take place in stock exchanges all over the country.

But there is no proper regulation ; there is no compulsion with regard to the entries of those transactions in their register immediately like that. But this is also one area where I have been able to identify something in this particular case.

Regarding public sector profitability, you are taking credit for it. I do not want to deal with it in detail. This is another area where we have invested Rs. 30,000 crores. The total number is approximately 200. Some of them are showing some profit no doubt. But what about the rest ? What about your executives ? How are they faring ? Similarly, with regard to the performance of these public sector undertakings, the Prime Minister has expressed concern ; you are expressing concern. We are reading newspapers every day. But why not enforce inbuilt rewards and punishment for poor

performances ? If our public sector performance is poor, naturally people are going to lose faith in nationalisation in public sector. You are doing a disservice to the whole sector ; you talk of industrial sick units. A sick unit does not become sick just in one year. Why do you not make it mandatory for those owners of those sick units that before a unit falls sick, at least one year notice will be given to the government that our profits are going down and this unit is likely to fall sick, please take care of it ? Before it really falls sick, there should be some preventive measures. Only when it falls sick, when there is a lay-off or when there is a lock-out, when labourers are on the road, then you come to their rescue. It should be mandatory for those owners of the sick units that before it falls sick or before it comes into the red area, they must communicate to the government that the finances of this particular unit ; are deteriorating, it is likely to fall sick, we give you a notice in advance. Otherwise, the government should take over one sick unit along with one healthy unit of that particular gentleman. Something has to be done. You cannot do it just in the name of workers, just because it is an organised sector, you just go on taking sick units and dumping public money which is being collected even from a pauper and a beggar in this country and dumping it into these sick units. You have to give a second thought with regard to this policy also.

With regard to the time bound implementation of plan projects, you are every time talking about stepping up plan allocation. All right, well and good. But what about their implementation ? What about their achievements ? Allocation merely does not bring results. During the last 31 years of planning, we have spent nearly about Rs. 300,000 crores over planning in this country and despite that in this country the benefits have not reached the poor. You yourself have admitted it. People living below the poverty line—400 million. Unemployment is increasing ; economic disparity is increasing ; regional imbalances are increasing ; percapita income is not picking up. India remains in the same category of the most poor countries in the whole comity of nations. After all, these are laudable objectives of our planning ; and if the planning has not brought results, if

fruits have not reached the people for whom they are meant, then who is to be blamed? It is the faulty planning process, lack of monitoring and unrealistic plans and implementation agencies not bound to honour that particular time bound implementation. So, there should be some inbuilt mechanism for rewards and punishment, so far as officers incharge of projects are concerned: well, this is the time schedule; this is the money; normal rate of inflation has been provided extra. Otherwise, this whole project has to be completed within time framework and within the approved sanction by Parliament: no ten times more increase or 12 times more increase or 15 times more increase or something like that—Kosi, Gandak or Nagarjuna Sagar. More than 20 years have passed, they have not yet been completed. There is not a single project in this country which has been completed within the approved time limit and approved sanction. Why don't you do that? You go on stepping it up; it is not going to help the matter. So, we have to give a serious thought to it; something has to be done.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): You cannot have control over the States.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not want to enter into that particular controversy at the moment... (*Interruptions*). You put an example yourself. So far as the projects in the Central sector are concerned, you do it and as [you are providing reward to the States for better performance, this House will reward you by appreciating unanimously for the better performance provided you show it.

Now with regard to the 20-Point Programme, I have no quarrel with the 20-Point Programme but you have increased allocations. Well and good. Everybody is talking about the 20-Point Programme. You must have an idea about the implementation and achievements under the 20-Point Programme on the computer, I am not asking for that information, but this information is being withheld. The House will be stunned to know that the 1983-84 targets were fixed by the Planning Commission under the 20-Point Programme. Reports were called for from the various Ministries and from the State Governments, evaluation was done and then on the basis of that evaluation, what is the performance? You are talking, Mr. Sultan-

puri or anybody else, from this side or that side, about the weaker sections, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and all that. 20-Point Programme; Very good 20-Point Programme but what is the achievement? For the six months period from April 1983 to September 1983 I am giving you the figures. From April 1983 to September 1983, the achievement should have been 50 per cent but in no item, no sector under the 20-Point Programme the achievement is 50 per cent. It is not 45 per cent, it is not even 40 per cent, it is not even 35 per cent, it is below 35 per cent. The figures for the various sectors are:

NREP	34 per cent
IRDP	27 per cent
Special Component Plan for uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	25 per cent
Slum population	25 per cent
Provision and energisation of pump sets	24 per cent
Sterilization	21 per cent
Construction assistance	20 per cent
Release and rehabilitation of bonded labour	18 per cent
Electrification of villages and EWS houses	17 per cent
EWS Houses	9.5 per cent

16.01 hrs.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

For EWS Houses it is just 9.5 per cent, that is, for economically weaker sections of the society, the achievement is only 9.5 per cent. I do not want to read the whole list. If this is the achievement during the first six months of 1983-84 against the targets fixed by the Planning Commission and according to the evaluation done by the Planning Commission itself, which facts have not been made available to the hon. Members of Parliament either in this document or in any other document, then how you are going to improve matters? I am sorry to say that you will not be able to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already exceeded your time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, unknowingly you have rung the bell.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I have rung it knowingly because he has already exceeded his time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : All right, Sir, then I will wind up very soon. You are well aware that I do not speak on every subject. I only speak on public finance and budget and financial subjects. (Interruptions). The Congress (I) Members are very much interested and they are my good friends.

Sir, this particular information no hon. Member will find out from any of the Budget documents. Why withhold all this information from MPs. (Interruptions). Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev, I do not talk in this House at least on party lines, normally. So, whether it is Congress (I) or whether it is non-Congress (I), that particular dispute is left out for zero hour. Now, may I ask the hon. Finance Minister whether he has received the Audit Report relating to direct taxes and indirect taxes for the year 1982-83? He has received them two weeks ago, then why has he not placed them on the Table of the House? You have placed on the Table of the House Audit Reports which relate to irrelevant sectors with which we are not concerned but you have not placed the Audit Reports for the year 1982-83 relating to direct and indirect taxes which probably would give some more authentic material with regard to the misuse of Government money, defalcation, embezzlement, pendency in summary assessment cases or arrears of income-tax and what not.

But, I do not know for what reasons, you have chosen not to place all these Audit Reports on the Table of the House. After all, you have to be very judicious in all these matters. You will go down in history, in parliamentary history, if you try to reveal everything to the Members of Parliament and take them into confidence.

We have got a Plan for five years. We know the resource position, we know the expenditure position, we know the allocations. Then we have an annual review of the Plan. Can't we have a tax structure for five years, with normal provision for indexation, or for increases or slight variations, on that particular basis? Why don't you project for five years this will be the size of the plan, these will be the resources that will be required, this will be the tax structure, for five

years we will stick to it, unless some intermediate situation compels us to do something else? So far as the direct taxes are concerned, there should not be much of a problem. After all, you can come to the House with slight variations, if you need so here and there. In fact, you are doing it even now. You have got the executive power under section 25(1) and (2) of the Customs Act and the Excise Rules; your direct tax Acts also give you the power. You are granting exemptions, concessions and reliefs now and then and you are placing them on the Table of the House. So, why don't you consider this? As we are formulating the Seventh Plan, simultaneously we can formulate our tax policy for another five years so that there is some sort of rationalisation in the total tax system.

I am against all arbitrary withdrawal of concessions; I am against arbitrary grant of concessions. It should not be done like that every year. Of course, you may justify the withdrawal of some concessions, you may justify the grant of some reliefs, but it is not fair; the grant of exemption, relief or concession should have some scientific basis, should have some objective in mind and the withdrawal also should have some justification for that. I would earnestly request you that you should kindly evaluate the impact of all the amendments, concessions and reliefs granted under the tax laws to various sectors during the last 30 years, because there has been no evaluation so far, as to why this concession or relief was granted or why that concession or relief was withdrawn. After all, you must have some objective in mind before granting a concession. Once you grant a concession or relief, you must evaluate the impact of the same, whether it has fulfilled the objective for which it was meant or not. If you do that, then you have some sort of stability in the total tax structure and that would be much better.

Similarly, you have given income-tax relief of 5 per cent for everybody. I am not satisfied with it. You must have increased the limit from 15,000 to 25,000. That would have been much better. Now you have given across the board 5 per cent cut on the lowest slab as also 5 per cent cut on the highest slab. So, it is inviting the whole village for dinner. What is the special obligation on me then, when you are inviting the whole village? If you want to help the salaried

class, the fixed income group, I would humbly submit that you must have increased the tax limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 and introduced an element of indexation so that automatically the same relief is granted every year and you are not burdening Parliament with various tax proposals now and then, which is a very cumbersome job.

Then I come to Plan and non-Plan items. You have divided the whole budget proposals into Plan expenditure and non-Plan expenditure. I am fully in disagreement with this. Under the present arrangement, when you have a Plan expenditure this year, that becomes a non-Plan expenditure next year. After all, a development project is a development project. If that is not completed this year, if any amount has to be spent on that particular project next year, if it has to go to non-Plan expenditure, then it is something misleading. Instead of Plan or non-Plan expenditure, you must have development and non-development sector. It would be much better to divide the whole thing on that basis. Now the non-development expenditure is round about 42 per cent and the total development expenditure is round about 58 per cent. By and large you are maintaining this parity with slight variations this year or that year. So, I would respectfully submit that you should set up a Committee of the House to scrutinise the items of non-development expenditure.

Now, the allocations in real terms so far as the Sixth Plan is concerned were initially of the order of Rs. 97,500 crores and you are going to increase it to Rs. 110,000 crores—just an increase of Rs. 12,500 crores. But look to the inflation during the last four years. The price rise has been more than 45% on compounded basis during the last four years. So, a plan size of Rs. 97,500 crores and according to you of Rs. 110,000 crores, will actually come to Rs. 75,000 crores in real terms, if you calculate on the prices of 1980. So, similarly stepping up will not help matters. You have to contain inflation.

There was one great promise not given during the elections alone, but on the floor of this House also by Shri Venkataraman while presenting the Budget in June 1980 that the primary concern of this Government will be to contain inflation, to check the price rise. And if there is a price rise of more than 100 points during the last fifty

months—two point rise per month—this is something by which the people feel strangled. They are really suffering because of this price rise. Therefore, something should be done to give them relief, particularly to the middle class people.

Now, I come to the last point. Mr. Chairman, Sir, probably you were the Chairman of the House Committee then, and as a Member I came to you for allotment of the House, and I think you remember that Mr. R. Venkataraman said at that time that Rs. 270 crore of 1979-80 was a record deficit. The deficit is bad whether it is by Janata Government or by the Congress (I) Government. But in 1980-81 the overall deficit was Rs. 3,451 crores and in 1982-83 the revised figure was Rs. 2,712 crores. So, these deficits in the total set up lead to the price rise much more because there is an unbridled Government spending and there is no check. Sir, it was rightly pointed out by Shri Brahmananda Reddy and Shri Bhole that there is a fifty per cent tax evasion and 50% public spending is going down the drain. Resultantly the laudable objectives as enshrined in our Constitution and in every Five-Year Plan—removal of poverty, eradication of unemployment, economic disparities, minimum needs programmes and what not—are still far away. That is why the Hon. Members belonging to this House—this section or that section—are always complaining with regard to certain allocations and achievements, because there is a wide gap in between the allocations and achievements, particularly because there is no time-bound implementation mechanism and monitoring mechanism and no provision for reward and punishment. So, unless we radically change the whole structure in the country—whether it is tax structure, whether it is expenditure structure—revenue deficit will continue to rise. This year also the revenue deficit is a record deficit during the last 32 years. The revenue deficit is near about Rs. 2600 crores, which is a record deficit. Of course, the total deficit can be reduced by internal borrowings, external borrowings, provident funds, national savings or other savings, from oil sector, this sector or that sector, but the revenue deficit is the real barometer of the total economy. And Rs. 2600 crores is the revenue deficit which is very alarming. Our revenue expenditure is going up. Our revenue receipts are not that

much. Our non-tax revenue is not that much picking up which we expect. We are making the whole deficit reduced artificially in a tailor-made way by having more capital receipts, from oil sector, from the Hindustan Aluminium, this or that particular sector, borrowings or savings, or from internal debts and external debts. But that will not help. So, these are the challenges before the nation.

Now, so far as the Budget is concerned, I don't want to express it again. As a Budget there is a lot of statistical jugglery. बजट

क्या है, आंकड़ों का जाल है, आंकड़ों का जंजाल है, आंकड़ों की जादूगिरी है, आंकड़ों की घोखा-घड़ी है। सारे मामले में अजीब स्थिति है।

Therefore, I would humbly request the Hon. Finance Minister and the Congress (I) members here that in this particular case they should rise to the occasion and pressurise the Government to bring about the drastic changes in the total tax structure and in the pattern of expenditure so far as this is concerned. I would again request the Finance Minister to entrust the whole job to a committee of Members of Parliament so that an itemwise analysis of the receipts and expenditure is done. If you do that, it will be very helpful to you and to the economy. This item by item analysis is lacking in the Budget.

Sir, this Budget is full of statistical juggleries. So I am sorry, I cannot give blanket support to this Budget. Therefore, I oppose it.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASWAMY PADAYACHI (Tindivanam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is an agricultural country and I am happy to say that this 1984-85 General Budget is an agricultural-oriented budget and not election-oriented budget. Our hon. Finance Minister has given prime of place to agriculture by offering many incentives and concessions. I need not say that the basic raw materials for the industries in the country come from agriculture. Naturally agriculture should receive a pre-eminent place in budgeting. This has been attended to by our Finance Minister.

Sir, inspite of stupendous progress that we have made in developing agriculture, yet

60% of the cultivated land is dependent on monsoon. This House is fully aware of the vagaries of monsoon and the consequent vicissitudes being undergone by the farmers who are the backbone of our society. I would confine myself to the plight of farmers in Tamil Nadu. Tamilnadu was afflicted by droughts for two years in succession. The people had to undergo myriad miseries. They did not have drinking water. This House knows that water from Krishna and Godavari had to be transported by train to the city of Madras for quenching the thirst of the people there.

Now, from December 1983 Tamil Nadu is reeling under ceaseless rains. Vast areas of cultivable land have been submerged. Standing *nanjai* crops have been washed away by the flood waters. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has been exerting its utmost in alleviating the misery of farmers. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that whatever financial assistance required for rendering rehabilitation to the afflicted people must be given to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Sir, 2.5 lakhs hectares of cultivated land have been inundated by the flood waters. Many villages look like islands, encircled by waters all over. The helicopters have been pressed into service for air-dropping food packets to the stranded people. When this is becoming impossible because of poor visibility. The Centre must come to the rescue of the suffering people of Tamil Nadu.

Our population today is 70 crores and the total cultivable land available is 14.3 crore hectares; it means for meeting the foodgrain requirements, per-capita availability of cultivable land is just one-fifth of a hectare. During the past three decades the population has gone up by 74%. To the same extent the area of irrigated land has not gone up. Our country's Green Revolution has been hailed all over the world and we have substantially increased the production of foodgrains. Bearing in mind the uncertain monsoon rains, the Government is importing foodgrains so that adequate stocks are available to meet any grave situation. In order to increase our own foodgrains production and also to stop the imports of foodgrains, we have to increase manifold times the area of irrigated land. I am sure that the Government would esure this.

Sir, I have to say that only 15% of the river waters in the Northern States are being used for irrigation purposes. The remaining 85% water goes waste into the sea. The only solution for utilising in full all the available river waters is linking Ganga with Cauvery, which alone will make the Green Revolution a permanent feature of Indian economy. This project is being talked about for decades; yet nothing concrete has been done yet. If this project is taken up it will generate employment opportunities throughout the country. It will save Rs. 1000 crores a year, which presently is being lost in the recurring floods in Northern States. It will also avert the recurring annual loss of Rs. 800 crores due to recurring droughts in southern States, particularly in Tamil Nadu. This scheme should be initiated for the good of the country.

In Tamil Nadu we have chronically drought afflicted districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madurai. If the Government want to make them the granary of Tamil Nadu, the waters of west flowing rivers which originate in Tamil Nadu but go waste into Arabian sea should be diverted eastward. The Irrigation Commission had long time ago suggested this. Two Technical Committees have recommended this project. I demand that this project of diverting the waters of west-flowing rivers should be taken up by the Central Government.

The Cauvery water dispute is still hanging fire. No permanent solution has been found to this knotty problem. Meetings of Chief Ministers of the concerned States are held in Delhi. Talks are prolonged. The Chief Ministers go back to their States. Meanwhile the Karnataka Government has constructed three dams on the tributaries of Cauvery even without the approval of the Central Planning Commission. The State of Tamil Nadu has been done injustice by the Central Planning Commission, which has not even commented upon this act of Karnataka Government. The Cauvery water dispute should be settled soon for the very survival of the State of Tamil Nadu.

On 7th March 1984, while replying to the Calling Attention Motion, the hon. Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman has emphasised on the floor of this House the strategic importance of Sethusamudram Project for

the security of southern coast of the country. I am sure that he will ensure the completion of Sethusamudram project during his term of Office as Defence Minister.

In this Budget, the plan outlay on electricity has been increased by 44%. This shows the serious approach of the Centre in solving the perennial problem of power paucity throughout the country. The excise duty on cloth has been reduced so that the common people are enabled to have cloth at a cheaper price. That is why I call this as common man's budget.

Sir, near my parliamentary constituency, Tindivanam we have the Union Territory of Pondicherry. In Pondicherry the Anglo-French Textile Mill is remaining closed for the past several months and 7500 workers have been reduced to beggary. The economy of this tiny State with a population of 3, 4 lakhs is in shambles, because of the continued closure of Anglo-French Textile Mills. My colleague Shri Shanmugam, M.P. from Pondicherry and the Lt. Governor have been trying their best to find a solution to this problem. They have been impressing upon the Centre that this Mill should be taken over. I know personally the pitiable plight of the workers in Pondicherry. The Central Government should order the taking over of this Anglo-French Textile Mill in Pondicherry.

Before I conclude, I would say that so many Commissions have been constituted with the laudable objective of ensuring the upliftment of backward classes. For example, the Mendol Commission Report is the matter of discussion frequently on the floor of this House. The recommendations of such Commission are not implemented effectively. For example, Vanniar Community in Tamil Nadu is one-fourth of the total population of the State. They continue to remain backward for generations inspite of the progress made by other communities. No protection has been given to them for their welfare. We wanted 15% reservation for this community exclusively. Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, when he was the Chief Minister, constituted a Commission to look into the problems of this backward community. Thiru MGR, after he became the Chief Minister of the State, has constituted another Commission for this purpose. Meanwhile, generations of this

community are being slowly destroyed. I want that something concrete must be done for their upliftment. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि इस बजट के द्वारा माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत ही सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिये एक प्रयास किया है। इसमें हर तबके को इन्होंने राहत की बात कहकर अंधेरे में या भाँसे में रख दिया है। बजट सही मायनों में योजनाओं के लिये धन जुटाने और आर्थिक व्यवस्था को नियोजित ढंग से चलाने के लिये होता है लेकिन इस बजट में इन्होंने कहीं तो उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट देकर यह दिखाया है कि इससे मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को राहत मिलेगी और आयकर में छूट देकर यह दिखाया है कि इससे कुछ धनवानों को फायदा होगा। कुछ रुपया इन्होंने वीकर सँक्शन के नाम पर देकर यह दिखाने की कोशिश की है कि इससे उन लोगों को भी खुशहाली हासिल होगी।

सरकार के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण से ही साफ जाहिर हो गया था कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री को पैसा जुटाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं दिखाई देता है। आप जानते हैं कि उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा-शुल्क पहले से ही बढ़े हुए हैं, सम्पत्ति कर लगाने की बात आने वाले कुछ दिनों को मद्देन-जर रखते हुए शायद उन्हें अच्छी नहीं लगती होगी। पिछले सालों में उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय बचत योजनाओं के माध्यम से आर्थिक ढाँचा मजबूत करने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन आर्थिक ढाँचे को आपने राष्ट्रीय बचत योजनाओं और छोटी बचत योजनाओं के तहत लेकर हथियार लिया है और अब आप यह उम्मीद किये हुए हैं कि इससे

आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होगी मेरा ख्याल है इससे आपका आर्थिक ढाँचा डगमगायेगा। यह निश्चित रूप से साफ है कि आप राष्ट्रीय बचत के नाम पर लोगों से रुपया लेंगे तो उस कर्ज पर ब्याज देने के लिये भी आपको दर बढ़ानी पड़ेगी और उसके लिये भी पैसा आपको चाहिए। अन्ततोगत्वा आपकी आर्थिक स्थिति बन नहीं पायेगी। अगर आप सही मायनों में आर्थिक ढाँचे को मजबूत बनाने का कोई प्रयास करते तो मैं कहता कि आपने कहीं न कहीं लोगों को राहत दी है, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ इसमें नजर नहीं आता।

टैक्स लगाकर उगाहे जाने वाले राजस्व में 175 अरब रुपये में 71 अरब रुपए सीमा शुल्क और 65 अरब रुपए उत्पादन शुल्क से मिलेगा और दूसरी तरफ पूँजी मद में 232.5 अरब रुपए आयेंगे जिसमें 83 अरब रुपये पुराने करों की वसूली से और 39 अरब रुपये टैक्स के अलावा दूसरी मदों से और 65 अरब रुपये और 18 अरब रुपये विदेशी सहायता से आयेंगे। उसके बाद भी 1762 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा होगा।

आप गौर करें, 458 करोड़ के इन्होंने टैक्स लिये और 264 करोड़ रुपये की रियायत दी हैं। इस तरह से 200 करोड़ रुपये लोगों की जेब से निकालने में आप सफल होंगे 114 करोड़ का अतिरिक्त बोझ रेलवे से ही लोगों पर पड़ेगा जिसमें 70 करोड़ का रेलवे वालों के यहां घाटा है और 1762 करोड़ का घाटा यहां पर है।

ऐस्टीमेटेड इनकम लगाने के बाद, अगर वह कहीं गड़बड़ हो जाये तो निश्चित रूप से यह घाटा 2800 करोड़ रुपये के करीब बैठता है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में आप देखें कि यह डैफिसिट बजट है। अब विकास की बात आप करते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आप इस डैफिसिट बजट को किस तरह से पूरा करेंगे ?

इसके दो तरीके हैं, या तो लोगों पर टैक्स लगाया जाये या नोट छापे जायें। अभी बम्बई के किसी एक हकनामिस्ट ने कहा कि शायद सरकार को 700 करोड़ के नोट छापने पड़ेंगे।

घाटे को पूरा करने का एक तरीका यह है कि सरकार अपने खर्च में कटौती करे पिछले साल प्रधान मंत्री ने योजना खर्च में 5 प्रतिशत और गैर-योजना खर्च में 3 प्रतिशत का कट लागू किया था। इसके बावजूद योजना खर्च 13, 870 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 14,059 करोड़ रुपये और गैर-योजना खर्च 21,984 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 24,773 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। वास्तव में सरकार ने खर्च में कमी करने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं किए हैं।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते की चार किस्तों की अदायगी में 300 करोड़ रुपये देने पड़ेंगे। मुद्रा-स्फीति बढ़ने से लोगों को क्रय-शक्ति कम होगी और चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बार-बार मंहगाई भत्ता देने से मंहगाई बढ़ेगी और उसका असर अन्य लोगों पर भी पड़ेगा आज रुपये की कीमत 12.89 पैसे रह गई है। पिछले चार सालों में आम आवश्यकता की चीजों की कीमतों में 50 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार ने गरीब तबके को क्या राहत दी है।

इंडस्ट्री और एग्रीकल्चर की पैदावार को बढ़ा कर भी स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है। देश में करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि आज भी अर्धसंचित है। सरकार को आशा है कि इस साल फसल अच्छी होगी। लेकिन अगर मौसम ने साथ न दिया, तो उसके सारे अनुमान गलत सिद्ध होंगे। इंडस्ट्री का ग्रांप केवल 4.5 परसेंट हुआ है, जब कि अनुमान 7 परसेंट का लगाया गया था। जहां तक सरकारी इंडस्ट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है,

1983-84 के पहले छः महीनों में 72 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ, जब कि पिछले छः महीनों में 113 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ। अंशंका है कि इस घाटे में और वृद्धि होगी।

आयकर की दर में 5 प्रतिशत की रियायत दी गई है और रिहायशी मकानों पर सम्पदा-कर की छूट बढ़ा दी गई है। मैं गन्ना और खंडसारी पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। खंडसारी को उत्पादन-शुल्क से छूट दे दी गई है। खंडसारी पर उत्पादन-शुल्क 7 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन अब सेल्ज-टैक्स के नाम पर 10 परसेंट देना पड़ेगा। इस कर-वृद्धि का भार किस पर डाला जाएगा। जाहिर है कि वह कनज्युमर पर पड़ेगा।

राज्य सरकारों को इनकम टैक्स और एक्सा-इज ड्यूटी में से 80 करोड़ रुपये मिलता। अब वे उससे वंचित हो जाएंगी। लेकिन उन्हें अति-रिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क में से 52 करोड़ रुपये मिलेंगे।

एलुमिनियम के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने जो सीमा शुल्क बढ़ा दिया है, उससे बिड़ला साहब को बहुत फायदा होगा, क्योंकि हिन्डालको का कारखाना उनका है। मंत्री महोदय यह व्यवस्था भी करें कि वहां पर जो 60 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन होता है, वह बाजार में उपलब्ध हो, वरना वह ब्लैक में बेचा जाएगा। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री सिक चल रही थी, आपने कोई खास कदम उसके लिए नहीं उठाया। मैं कुछ कम्पनीज के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। आप वैलथ टैक्स के अन्दर देखिए, 1 लाख 62 हजार से शेयर के ऊपर 2 लाख 62 हजार उसकी लिमि-टेशन कर दी है। हमारा तो इसमें यह कहना है कि कहीं इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात आती है या कहीं

ऐसे टैक्स की बात आती, जहाँ प्रोडक्शन और प्रोडक्टिविटी की बात आती है, वह सारे एग्जम्प्ट कर देना चाहिए।

यह नान-रेजीडेंट इंडियन्स का झगड़ा चलता रहता है आये दिन यहाँ के लोग उसमें लगाएंगे, उनके दिमाग में यह बात बनेगी तब इसका हल होगा वरना तो यह झमेला बना रहेगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा, मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आया कि आपने इनकम टैक्स में 180 करोड़ का जो रिलीफ देकर घाटा कर दिया, यह चीज कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रही है। आपने समाज कल्याण की बात की है और ग्रामीण विकास की बात की है, आपको जानकारी होगी कि 245 करोड़ आप खर्च करेंगे जबकि 1983-84 में 275 करोड़ रुपये आपने इस पर खर्च किए। 5 हजार गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं। आज 1 लाख 30 हजार 761 गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है। आप पांच हजार गांवों में पीने का पानी देकर यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि हम ग्रामीण उन्नति की बात कर रहे हैं। बहुत-सी ऐसी बस्तियां हैं उन गांवों में जहाँ हरिजन गन्दा पानी और नाले का पानी पी रहे हैं। आप किस मुंह से यह बात कह रहे हैं, कि आप ग्रामीण विकास करने जा रहे हैं जब कि 1 लाख 30 हजार 761 हजार गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है ?

भूमिहीनों को रोजगार देने की बात आपने की थी। इस मद में 5 अरब रुपये रखने की बात थी, 4 अरब रुपये दे दिए और कह रहे हैं कि हम बहुत कर रहे हैं।

सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। मैं आप पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगाना चाहूंगा लेकिन लोग जो कहते हैं कि आपने चुनावी तौर तरीके के ऊपर यह स्कीमें

बनायी हैं, उसमें मुझे सत्यता नजर आती है। आप देखें मेरे क्षेत्र में, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की कई शाखाओं से यह शिकायत मिली है कि लोग पैसा मांगते हैं, 5 हजार से 2 हजार तक मांगते हैं और यह उसके मैनेजर और अन्य लोग कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों ने यह धन्धा बना लिया है। यदि इसी तरह सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट की बात में आपके बैंक फाइनेंसिंग करेंगे तो स्थिति बड़ी भयानक बनने वाली है इससे कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है, कुछ चन्द लोगों को पैट्रोनाइज करने की बात भले ही हो सकती है। कोई देश का भला इससे होने वाला नहीं है। वह पैसा किसी कांस्ट्रक्टिव काम में नहीं जाएगा।

मैं इण्डस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में एक बात खास तौर से कहना चाहूंगा। जमीन हमारे पास इतनी ही है। वैसे ही हमारे सिंचाई बगैरह के साधन गड़बड़ हैं। जितनी जमीन है उस पर इतना अति भार है कि चलना मुश्किल है। बेरोजगार और बेकार लोग जिस देश में 34 मिलियन हों और 4.7 मिलियन एजूकटेड साइंटिस्ट्स बेकार हों, उस मुल्क के लोगों के लिए आपने यह कौन-सी योजना दी है ? बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने का कौन-सा प्रयास किया है। यह तो सिर्फ लोगों को भुलावे में रखने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। लोग जो कहते हैं कि यह चुनावी बजट है तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आप लोगों को भुलावे में रखने की बात कर रहे हैं। बेरोजगारों को काम देने की यदि योजना बनती तो कुछ उनका भला होता। आपने अपने टाग्रेट्स को कभी पूरा नहीं किया। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि टेन मिलियन मोर जाव्स फार दि सिकसथ फाइव ईयर प्लान।

“Employment in terms of standard person years (SPY)—work for eight hours a day for 273 days in a year—Expected dur-

ing the Sixth Plan: 342 million SPY growth rate was estimated at 4.17%.

1980-81 157 million SPY

1981-82 162 million SPY"

योजना में जो उम्मीद की थी वह भी पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो नतीजा यही होगा कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, महंगाई बढ़ेगी।

इस बजट से आप देश को क्या आर्थिक दिशा दे रहे हैं? मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको ग्रामीण उद्योग-धंधों की तरफ विशेष तवज्जह देनी चाहिए और कम से कम 15 परसेन्ट की दर से हर वर्ष इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ होनी चाहिए कृषि के साथ-साथ, लेकिन आपने इसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी अपने जीवन के अन्तिम क्षणों में जो बात कही थी उसकी ओर मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 11 मई, 1963 को नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की बैठक में उन्होंने कहा था कि मैंने यह कहकर बड़ी भूल की कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-धंधे लगाए जायें, मुझे काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज, ग्रामीण उद्योग-धंधों की बात कहनी चाहिए थी। आज भी यदि वैसी स्थिति नहीं लाई जाती है तो देश का विकास सम्भव नहीं है। किसी भी बजट का लक्ष्य योजनाओं के लिए पैसा एकत्रित करना तथा नियोजित ढंग से देश का विकास करना होता है लेकिन इस बजट में हमें कोई भी ऐसी चीज देखने को नहीं मिलती है। इसका मतलब है कि आप जनता को धोखा दे रहे हैं और आने वाले दिनों में आप फसंगे। आपको नियोजित ढंग से आर्थिक ढांचा तैयार करने वाला बजट लाना चाहिए जिससे कि लोगों का भला हो सके। आपको अपने तौर-तरीकों में परिवर्तन करना होगा, गैर योजना खर्च में कटौती करनी

होगी वरना इस देश का आर्थिक ढांचा कुछ दिनों के बाद चर्मरा जायेगा। इसलिए मेरा माननीय मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस देश के आर्थिक ढांचे में कृषि और उद्योग दो ही चीजें हैं और इसमें कृषि के ऊपर आपको पूरी तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन का रेफ्रेन्स अवश्य देना चाहूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ आपने जरूर देखा होगा कि अभी तक आपने कितनी जमीन पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की है और कितनी भूमि हर साल बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित होती है। यदि आप इसकी तरफ तवज्जह नहीं देंगे और हिंडालको को ही फायदा पहुंचाने की बात करते रहेंगे तो न तो लोगों को कोई राहत मिलेगी और न ही उनको कोई रोशनी दिखाई देगी। इस कृषि प्रधान देश में फर्टि-लाइजर तथा एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में जितनी भी चीजों की जरूरत होती है, उनकी तरफ ख़ास तवज्जह देनी होगी क्योंकि इस देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोग उसी पर निर्भर करते हैं। साथ ही साथ छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधे स्थापित करने का महात्मा गांधी का जो सपना था, उसको भी साकार करना होगा। आज कांग्रेस के लोग कहते तो हैं लेकिन उसको अमल में नहीं लाते हैं। आज शहरों से गाँवों की तरफ लोगों को ले जाना होगा न कि गाँवों के लोगों को शहरों की तरफ आने के लिए मजबूर किया जाए। इतना ही कहकर मैं पूरे जोर से इस बजट का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister was very particular to refer to a forthcoming important event which, he said, would be affecting everybody in this House. I see that between the passing of the Finance Bill and that event which he has forecast would be roughly a period of nine months.

So this period of pregnancy...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You mean the elections ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : ... to end with the birth of some new Parliament and new government—this is what he is foreseeing and what he is trying to do through this budget is to be the midwife of that pregnant mother. It is a midwife's budget, deliberately done so that the patient can be lulled to sleep. The awakening later on may be a rude awakening. I am sure it will be, but for the time being he is trying to apply some sort of a soporific, some sort of a tranquiliser and sleeping tablet so that the mother can give birth to a child which will be of his liking...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We hope there will be a smooth delivery.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope so too. The delivery at least should be smooth...

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sometimes it may be a caesarean one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope it does not end in abortion. The main complaint I have got to make against the Finance Minister is that he has completely ignored and by passed the basic problems which he knows very well beset our economy and I must say that the closing chapter of this Economic Survey, 1983-84, Chapter IX under the caption, 'Future Prospects and Problems' has summarised them very well, I should say, of course, in guarded language. But it has summarised very well the real nature of the prospects and problems which this economy is facing and I must say that the Budget at least—I do not expect a budget, a single year's budget, to be a cure for all the ills of the economy and that is not possible obviously but nor do I expect the Budget to ignore completely the basic problems which have been highlighted in the Economic survey itself, I have not got the time to quote;

otherwise I would like to quote if you allow me to quote from the Economic Survey, but there is no time—I know. But I have tried to summarise the 10 main problems which the Economic Survey has indicated and which I cannot understand how any planner or Finance Minister can choose to ignore at the time when he is submitting the Budget to the House. These 10 problems are :

(1) Tax Evasion. (2) The parallel economy of black money. (3) The untapped taxable capacities. They have referred to the fact that the agricultural sector—I mean the richer sections of the agricultural community, are still outside the tax net. (4) The shrinking resources. This has been dealt with very well in the Economic Survey—how the potential resources of income are shrinking all the time. (5) The fact that the debt service ratio is growing. It is growing from year to year successively. (6) The structural deficiencies of the industry in India. I am very much surprised that he made no mention at all of this phenomenon of thousands of so-called sick industrial units which we are now having. (7) A matter of grave concern. We are all very pleased with the fact that our oil sector has done very well. In fact this is the only sector which is able to fulfil its targets. But the Economic Survey points out that the growth in oil production of our country has begun to slow down. This is something which has been going on in an ascending curve and now the growth is going to slow down. (8) They have pointed out the dependence, the heavy dependence on concessional borrowings which he knows is now running into serious difficulties and some people are trying to force us to go in for commercial borrowings.

Ninthly, there are constraints of exports which are, partly, at least due to the present global economic and financial system. But, the fact is that these constraints of exports are there.

Tenthly, there is a low efficiency of the public sector. He has spoken something about the public sector and the need to see that its efficiency is increased, its productivity is increased, more surpluses are generated and all that. We agree with him. But, he has not outlined any way of doing it and, nobody is talking about the workers in the public sector on how to enlist their cooperation and help for this purpose. He knows it very

well. We have talked across the table many times about this. But, why don't you have a dialogue—why don't you prepare for a meaningful dialogue—with the representatives of the workers in the public sector? They can give you many ideas and many good suggestions on how to improve the working of the public sector. Are you serious about it? I do not say that it is the only cure. But, that is very important. Without the cooperation and active feeling of commitment of the public sector workers, you will never be able to improve these things. So, my main grouse against him is this. These ten main problems of a very deepgoing nature which have been identified in Chapter IX of the *Economic Survey* have been given a complete 'go-by'. In his budget speech and in his budget proposals he does not attempt to go deep into these problems because, as I said earlier, it is meant to be only some kind of a dose of opium given to the people to keep quite and sleep until that important event takes place after nine months when the child is going to be born. That is all his concern. That is why everybody in this country is saying that this is an election budget. Obviously, it is an election budget. But, the trouble is that afterwards, when all these problems come home to roost, we will be faced with a very very difficult and tough option. And then, a much stiffer dose of burdens will have to be imposed on the people which are being kept out of the way till the election takes place.

Then, Sir, the Minister, in his speech, he has made four very big claims, if I may say so. One claim is that 'Look' we have not cut the subsidies; secondly, we have not cut the wages; thirdly, we have not compromised on planning; fourthly, we have not fallen into the debt trap as the prophets of doom were saying, by taking the IMF loan, we are not going to do these things.' But, Sir, unfortunately, we have no time to go into details. But if you look to each of these things, you will find that his claims are unfounded. He says that we have not cut the subsidies. Well, there are some subsidies of course, which the IMF would not like you to cut. But, in fact, they would prefer those subsidies to continue to increase. For example, take the subsidies on exports. The IMF does not want you to cut these subsidies on fertilisers because their whole strategy is that we should be an agrarian country depending on agriculture and

does not bother much about indigeneous industries.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : You do not want to subsidise it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why is he saying this? I am not saying this. Please understand what I am saying. Then there is a question of subsidies on food for the people, that is, for the weaker sections who are supposed to depend on the public distribution system. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know why, in spite of their claiming that many new ration shops—control shops—and all that have been opened or their numbers have been increased and all that, one finds that the quantum of foodgrains which are being distributed through these public distribution system is stagnating? Why is the offtake stagnating? The reason is that supplies through the public distribution system are being deliberately restricted in order to keep down the subsidies on this item.

The second claim he made was that wages are not being cut. While it is true that in the public sector at least the workers have been able to secure some increase in their money wages, I do not deny that, what is happening to the real wages? Everybody here has talked about the monster of inflation which nobody is able to control. Everybody has talked here about the multi-headed monster of black money. So, my point is, what is the effect on real wages? You will find that the real wages do not rise at all of those people who are at the minimum level.

Then take dearness allowance—the biggest item in the wage packet. The most important thing in the period of rising prices is variable dearness allowance. It is there that the government is showing an inflexible attitude. He knows very well that after a big struggle the Government agreed finally to set up a committee to go into this question of whether this variable rate of dearness allowance should be increased from Rs. 1.30 per point which he admitted himself is inadequate to what extent it should be raised and now that committee has become absolutely deadlocked. It is not able to come to any agreed solution. In the meantime prices go on rising and real wages go on declining. Somebody here mentioned that four instalments of Central Government employees are still pending. So, it is not true to say that wages have not been cut.

Thirdly, he says that no compromise on planning has been done, according to the Finance Minister. First, he has to tell us what is the object of the planning strategy. It is not a mere arithmetic as to how much outlay has been allotted to the public sector.

16.56 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, if you take it at the present day prices allowing for the inflation which has taken place this huge amount of Rs. 110 thousand crores, Sixth Plan outlay as against the target of Rs. 97 thousand crores, in actual terms taking the price level into consideration the total will be only about 75 per cent of the planned target. It is not only that. The planning has certain objectives. One is to expand the home market. No measures have been taken on that account and I do not know whether home market will expand by reducing excise duty. As a matter of fact the day after the budget was submitted to the House I find that officials of the Ministry have begun to say that they will have to think of certain steps to be taken so that these lower excise duties are passed on in the form of lower prices to the public. It does not follow *ipso facto*. On the contrary, the customs duty which has been increased on the import of crude oil in respect of which he has said that this is to be absorbed by the oil companies and they are not expected to increase their prices in order to pass it on to the consumers that also nobody is sure about what they are going to do. What is your control on them? Nothing. So, that way the home market cannot be expanded. That means generation of employment cannot take place. So far as I can see there is practical freeze of land reforms. There is not even protection of small units against inroads by the big houses. I hope he had time to study the recently published report of the Institute of Public Administration on this question as to how big houses including MRTP companies and FERA companies have been getting into the small scale sector which is supposed to be reserved for the small scale units sometimes under the benami names and sometimes taking over the small units as ancillaries of the big houses. The net effect is that sector which is reserved for the small scale units is being infiltrated by big houses.

There is no proposal to check this at all. Finally his claim was that we have not fallen

into any debt trap. I don't know how this is to be understood. Because, the total external debt of the country which is repayable in dollars on 31.12.83 amounts to 1193 million dollars. We have not yet begun to repay the IMF loan. That repayment is still to begin. The payment of the World Bank loan has started. The repayment of the World Bank loan in 1984 will be 286 million dollars; in 1986 it will go up to 292 million dollars. I don't know what he means by not being in a debt trap. In fact the Economic Survey has expressed grave concern over this fact that the debt service ratio is growing so fast that ultimately it may become unmanageable, especially when the concessional aid from abroad is gradually being limited more and more. So, I don't think these claims are at all sustainable.

I have only 2 more points. Now, because of this forthcoming event, we have been spared this time from one thing. Except in the case of coal no other of these vital commodities has had a price hike before the Budget as we had in the previous years. But perhaps before they decided to forgo that this time, the Coal decision had already been taken, the 25 to 30 per cent rise in the price of coal. This decision was already announced.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robersganj): 225 crores have to be paid to the workers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am glad that you said that. I am just going to come to that point.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You are one of the signatories.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Panika only sanctioned that amount.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am coming to that point. He has helped me very much. The minors' wage bill has increased by roughly Rs. 200 crores. And this 25 to 30% rise in coal price will bring the Government an amount of Rs. 500 crores. This they are going to net, in the name of Rs. 200 crores wage increase for the coal miners, why you are bagging that extra Rs. 300 crores? You will have it in your pocket. In whose name? My point is not that. The main coal consuming industries, steel, cement, power, railways, either have to absorb the higher cost of coal in which case they will show bigger losses or they will have to pass it on to the

consumer. There is no third way. You put up the coal rise before you decided on your strategy. Now these affected industries may be grumbling about it internally to him, I don't know, but they are not able to shout minor about it outside. But either they will have to absorb this price rise, which means that they, as public sector undertakings will show bigger losses in due course, or they will have to pass them on to the consumer. That will again lead to more inflation and price rise.

Sir, I was looking at the Reserve Bank of India's Report for 1982-83. Let me mention some points. According to that report the growth rate of the real national income is 60% lower than what it was in the previous year. It is not my claim. This is what the R. B. I. is saying. The report says that the growth rate of industrial production in 1982-83 was only 3.5% compared with 7.3% in the previous year. They have pointed out that despite record production of foodgrains there was no fall in foodgrain prices. Are these not symptoms of a deep-rooted He. has not dealt with this at all. He has given some concessions. As far as concessions by way of excise duties on articles of mass consumption are concerned I have already pointed out that we have first to be sure that the consumers will really benefit from these. A large number of concessions have been given to various forms of textile products, blended fabrics, polyester mixed with cotton fabrics and all that. I hope that the prices will correspondingly come down and this is an industry the textile industry—which is the worst affected industry today by closures and lock-outs. The textile mill owners are not interested in this industry. They are taking money out of it and investing it in other places. So, I would like to know whether these concessions will benefit the consumers and that remains to be seen. I have grave doubts whether anything like that will happen.

Now, the Income-tax concessions have been given for all slabs, right upto the highest slab. This, I cannot understand. Of course, in terms of the forthcoming event one can understand. Otherwise, one cannot. I have pleaded with the Finance Minister also and he had some rounds of discussions with certain groups before the budget that

the main thing is to check evasion of taxes. The main trouble is evasion of tax, which not only generates black money but is robbing the Exchequer of so many thousands of crores of rupees of due taxes. Consider that. What has he done? I said that in respect of income-tax you cannot equate the people who have fixed wages, fixed salaries who cannot escape the tax net, whose tax is deducted from source, you cannot equate them with people who have not fixed income but who have got taxable income running in to lakhs and lakhs of rupees, who cannot be identified, who cannot be checked in regard to their disclosures, they cannot be cut, they cannot be deducted. Now you want to put all those people on the same thing, that is, if the small people who have fixed incomes are to be given relief which they should be—I am glad at least 5% relief is given to them—but it has been extended to all the people getting Rs. 50,000 and above and everybody is given the relief. Why? What for? And these are the people who are evading all the time.

Now, lower interest on State loans to the private sector has been given. The convertibility clause has been watered down, not only watered down, but there is also discrimination in the convertibility clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One more concession could have been given. That is the income-tax on Dearness Allowance. This should not be included.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is a new idea which has not occurred to him. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is collecting income-tax on dearness allowance also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So, in the case of non-MRTP companies, the convertibility limit has been put at 26%. In the case of MRTP companies, it is put at 40%. Naturally, it has been welcomed by the big houses. They cannot say about the MRTP companies. Now they are so happy. Now, a little grumbling is going on about the non-MRTP companies. The managerial remunerations from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 7500 has been mentioned by him. This is in addition to the remuneration which has been increased by the directives of the Companies Law Department. What are those directives? Will you kindly tell us those done by execu-

tive orders, by circulars? But I believe that a very handsome increase has been made in the perquisites of the managerial remunerations, to those people who are big executives and officers of the big business houses. Here on top of it, you have increased the limit from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 7500.

Sir, everybody here had talked about the black money. According to some calculations, it is now probably about Rs. 60,000 crores in the economy. So, the whole trouble is that the budget has now become an annual exercise which touches only the sort of white money, a part of the economy. The economy is divided into two parts—the white money part and the black money part. The budget has nothing to do with the black money part, which is at least equal to, if not—bigger than the white money economy.

It is the World Bank, the IMF financial experts themselves who have calculated that the black money in India is now of the value of fifty per cent of the gross national product. How are you going to mop up anything of this? Some time back, somebody tried to mop it up through the so-called Bearers Bonds; he has now introduced one National Deposit Scheme. I do not know whether he hopes that that is going to mop up any of the black money. This is just like a flea-bite; it has no affect on the massive and growing sector which is running this parallel economy.

Then, this five per cent reduction in the income tax rates is never going to ensure better compliance. Only those people whose tax is deducted at source will be there. As for as other people are concerned, five per cent reduction is not going to ensure better compliance by them, because they have become professional tax evaders. And your tax administration, unfortunately, in this country is so lax, so ill-organised, so corrupt that there is no possibility of catching those people.

I will say that this is a make-believe budget, which the midwife wants to convince the country about, that it will lead to a smooth delivery of a child which will look something like him, but it may not do that. People are not going to be taken in by these things.

Now, what is the real reason why Government has been able to forego the last one thousand crores of rupees of the IMF loan, for which I have congratulated him, whatever may be the reasons to get rid of that wretched thing? But the reasons are improvement in the oil position, no doubt; the oil import bill is going to be substantially reduced. Secondly, it is a fact that the non-Indian residents have come to his help. No doubt about it. The non-resident Indians upto September, 1983 have made deposits of Rs. 2320.70 crores in the special accounts in the banks. This has come from the non-Indian residents, about a part of which a big commotion is being created, that is the portfolio investment of non-resident Indians; the affair of Swaraj Paul, Escorts, DCM and all that. That accounts for only Rs. 22.96 crores. That is the only part which has come for portfolio investment. But apart from this, Rs. 2320 crores has been put into special accounts in the banks here. That is the reason why they have been able to make this gesture and say that now they do not require the last instalment of the IMF loan.

Finally, the reduction in the income tax and excise duty to what extent is going to affect the States, we should be told. As far as the divisible pool is concerned, the States' share will also go down, whereas the screw on the States is being tightened more and more by him. It is demanded that they must plan for bigger plan outlays and at the same time they must practise more fiscal discipline; they must raise more resources. But their share from the divisible pool from which they get a share is being cut down also, because of reduction in the income tax and excise duty.

I would like to point out one thing for checking up. In the Rajya Sabha, under Unstarred Question No. 442, it has been stated that the number of people below the poverty line is 293.9 million, which equals to 46.2 per cent of the population. In the same Rajya Sabha, under Unstarred Question No. 450, the figure is given not as 293.9 million, but 304.6 million, and not as 46.2 per cent, but as 48.2 per cent. At least, Parliament should know which of these figures is correct. Both these questions have been answered only the other day in Rajya Sabha and this is the kind of statis-

tical organisation that we have got. I am quoting only to show how much faith one must have on the official statistics. We do not know what to believe, and what not to believe. About the assets of big houses, they have also admitted in reply to so many questions—MRTPLC companies' assets have increased from 1980 when they were Rs. 14,409 crores to Rs. 17,443 crores in 1981; and Rs. 21,688 crores in 1982. This is the way we are being taken towards reduction of income disparities, though the Directive Principles of our Constitution have said that concentration of economic power in a few hands must be prevented. But this is what is happening : just the opposite process is going on.

Finally, I would say that six weeks before the budget, there was a Government order, as you will remember : 5% cut in plan outlays and 6% cut in non-Plan outlays. Why was it there ? Obviously because they wanted to cut down the deficit. They claimed that they had saved Rs. 1,000 crores on plan outlays and Rs. 500 crores on non-Plan outlays, and thus managed to reduce the budget deficit to some extent. But the other implications of these cuts have not been spelt out, i. e., what they will lead to.

He has referred here, at page 26 of his budget speech, to certain devices by which taxes are evaded. Those are very well explained there: this question of bogus research institutes, and charitable and religious trusts and institutions, private trusts which carry on business, and the welfare funds of corporate bodies. He has referred to all these methods by which taxes are avoided; but he has not really given any suggestion as to how he is going to plug these things. He simply said he would raise the rate of taxation—the maximum possible rate will be charged. The rate will be charged; but how will you catch them in the first instance; how are you going to plug these things, and how are you going to punish them ? There is no provision towards that at all.

Recently, in the last few weeks before the budget, he has made a number of speeches in various places in the country which have been reported in the Press—where he himself has been complaining about the large-scale evasion of Central Excise duties. It is known to everybody. It comes to about Rs. 7,000 crores per year. He has regretted the fact

that even the big business houses are showing an increasing tendency to avoid paying excise duty. So, why should the people of this country pay in order to keep the tax evaders alive ? Why should the people of this country be forced to accept burdens, just because this Government is incapable of realising the dues from these big sharks and big monopoly houses, big tax evaders ? They will go on merrily evading, and people will be asked to suffer and pay more. This is not the philosophy of a budget which we can, under any circumstances, accept.

Finally, I will say that since your receipts have really exceeded your estimates, i. e., from all forms of savings, your total receipts are much more than you had estimated from all different forms of savings, why are you continuing with this Compulsory Deposit Scheme now ? It is high time that you gave it up, because from savings you have got much more than what you estimated you would get. So, please don't allow these ordinary, middle class salaried employees and such others to suffer—sometimes they have to borrow money in order to make their CDS deposits. Perhaps he does not know that. They should be spared of this. They have carried this burden for many, many years. It would be a good thing, even keeping in view the event which is to come, if you relieve them of this burden viz. the compulsory deposit scheme. If he does that, I would certainly congratulate him.

At the moment, I cannot make as constructive and statesman-like and impartial a speech as my friend Mr. Satish Agarwal has given; he had the benefit of being in the Finance Ministry. He can do it. I am still a party-man, an Opposition man and ; therefore, I fail to see how this budget can be supported.

I oppose this budget tooth and nail.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Poojary will intervene. Before he starts, I will say this : 15 hours have been allotted for this discussion. We have exhausted only about 6 to 7 hours. There are still about 8 hours left. So, this has been suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also, as decided by the Business Advisory Committee : many of the hon. Members are waiting to speak. The only request to them is that after they speak, they should not go away.

We would extend our time after 6 p.m. (*Interruptions*) Within the time of 15 hours, we have to do it.

Many of the hon. members have expressed the desire that they are going tomorrow somewhere. Therefore, I would suggest that we are going to extend the time and it will be overall time ; and those members who want to speak, they should wait ; they can all be called. Now Mr. Poojary.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : What about those who do not want to speak ? Can they go away ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, it is left upto you. Every hon. member, I think, is daily reading the newspaper. I do not want to allow you to go away.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : If you assure me that you will call me to speak, I am prepared to sit here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you who want to speak either from this side or that side, I will allow them to speak provided they are prepared to sit. I am prepared to sit but all of you must be prepared to sit. You must all be in good numbers. I cannot preside over less numbers.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : From the government side, we never expect from the opposition that they will appreciate the budget of 1984-85. It has been stated that it is a budget for election purpose; it has also been stated that it is a make-believe budget ; it has also been stated that it has been prepared under a puzzled state of mind. Further in the House just now it has been mentioned that we are going to wait for another 9 months and that there will be a birth of a child. One of the hon. members pointed out whether it could be a child or something else.

Now I feel that even if Brahma comes here and presents a budget, I don't think that we can satisfy the members from the opposition side. Even after 9 months, we have to find out whether Brahma creates...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Goddess of wealth is Lakshmi.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : But the creator is Brahma. It has been stated that, if we wait for 9 months, whether we are going to get a good child or a bad child or something else. We cannot say what is the thinking of the opposition parties. Even if Brahma comes here and tries to give the best child even after 9 months, that will also be criticised by the opposition members.

Now, we have to see, after the presentation of this budget by the hon. Finance Minister of this country, the reaction in the minds of the opposition members.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : We are worried about the child ; whether it would be son or daughter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You wait and I will give you a chance to speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Now what is the reaction of a common man immediately after the presentation of the budget in the supreme body ? All the people were satisfied. There were cheers and smiles on the faces of the common men.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Except the opposition leaders !

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Immediately after the presentation of the budget, I had seen the reaction of the opposition members. Somehow, some opposition members along with our party members were also on the T. V. They were struggling to criticise the budget immediately after its presentation. When they appeared on the T. V. on that night, they were also not in a position to criticise as the hon. member, Shri Indrajit Gupta stated that they belonged to the opposition side.

He said that it is their duty to criticise, and at all costs they must criticise; they may not appreciate, and they have been criticising. That is not the objective.

Now, we have to see the constraints on our resources. Hon. Members from every side, from our side, they have also presented before the House their demands and we have got the demands of the people of this country. Whether we are in a position to satisfy all the people under the circumstances and whether the Finance Minister of this

country has come up before the nation with a balanced budget, that is the question.

Now I say, here is a constructive and imaginative budget. It has been presented by not only a politician, but it has been presented by a brilliant economist of this country. We have to see this reality. Let us not be under an impression that I am praising a senior colleague a distinguished colleague. Let this impression not go on record.

If we want to see the reality, what is the reaction of some of the hon. Members sitting opposite? They stated that it is a Budget for election purpose, it is an election Budget. That is their contention. What are their arguments? What is the basis of this argument? Because, they say, that when they dissect the Budget, then they see some relief to the people belonging to all the sections of the society. That is why they say that it is a popular Budget, that is why all the sections of the society are not satisfied, because it is going to be an election year, that is why all the people are satisfied. That is their contention.

Now, we have to see from our side. So far as the Government is concerned so far as our policy is concerned, we are very happy because here is a Finance Minister who has been able to present a popular budget satisfying all the sections of the society and it has been stated that there is a direction, a direction towards a stable economy. That is my submission so far as the Budget is concerned and the other points which have been raised will be answered by my honourable colleagues.

I am looking after the banking sector and other financial institutions. Very few points have been raised about it; I will confine myself to them only. I will not go beyond that.

Our Banking sector has come under attack and it has also been stated that the quality of service has gone down and further it has been stated that we are not in a position to implement the programmes meant for weaker sections of the society. These are the complaints. Further, it has been stated that we have to improve the working of the public enterprises. Also, while talking about the public undertakings, it has further been stated that there is an element of corruption and that administration is not effective. These are the contentions of the hon. Members

from the other side. Some hon. Members from this side also have drawn our attention to this.

Coming to the Banking sector, before nationalisation there were 8,262 branches throughout the country. Today we have got 42,738 branches throughout the country. The question is, whether we have done anything in the rural areas to help the rural people, whether we had done anything to help the weaker sections in the rural areas. What has been the expansion in the rural areas? Before 1969 there were only 1,832 branches, that is about 22.2 per cent of the total branches were in the rural areas.

As I have stated, we have got 42,738 branches throughout the country. Out of that, the share of the rural area is 23,216 branches i. e., 54.3 per cent. How was population covered? This is the achievement of our Government. Before nationalisation there was one branch per 65,000 population. Today we have got one branch per 17,000 population. The proof whether any expansion has taken place and whether there is an improvement in the banking sector, is that before nationalisation the deposit was Rs. 4646 crores and as on 24 February, 1984 the deposit is Rs. 60,148 crores. The advance has reached the figure of Rs. 39,548 crores as on 24 February, 1984. This is the expansion that has taken place in the banking sector. Spectacular expansion is there. Now, there may be some lapses. I do not deny that. These are there because rapid expansion has taken place. About six lakh employees are working in the banking sector. I agree with the hon. Members when they say that there is no efficiency. There are complaints that there is an element of corruption also. We have to get rid of this. How we have to work? This is the point for consideration of the hon. Members. The opposition Members criticise and find out the deficiencies in the functioning of the banking sector. What is the duty of the Government? Should we not bring in efficiency in the banking sector? But you are not accepting that. On the contrary, you are criticising the 20-point Programme. The 20th point in the 20-point programme is to bring efficiency in the public enterprises. We have given lot of importance to this. It is the intention of the Government. That is why this has been included in the 20-point Programme. We have to carry it out. We have also been criticised

that there is some deficiency. It has been stated the other day. Today also Shri Multan Singh and one hon. Member from Tamil Nadu criticised about our mass loan functions also. When you say that there is some deficiency, that the benefits are not reaching the weaker sections and that there is an element of corruption, then what is the duty of the Government? We have to see that it reaches the weaker sections. What are the programmes? We have got IRDP and other programmes. They are meant for weaker sections. Members from the opposition write to us saying that the programmes are not being implemented and the benefits are not reaching the weaker sections and there is an element of corruption. Then what have we to do? We have to bring efficiency. We have to take remedial measures. Whom are we fighting against? We are fighting against our own employees. For whom have we to fight? Not for our purpose. We have to fight against whom? Not against all the employees, but against those who are black-sheep in the administration. We have to identify, as Shri Satish Agarwal has said just now, those people. We have to identify the areas. We have to rectify it. We have to bring remedial measures.

For that purpose we are doing it. I have also seen it myself. I also went to the rural areas and some people have been telling me that IRDP is not reaching up to them. There are middlemen in between. Not only that, they have been telling me that even the subsidy which is being given to the weaker sections, is not reaching them. These are the complaints. You also do not know the programmes, the Press also does not know the programmes and we, the hon. Members of this House also do not know the programmes. There is no publicity. The publicity should be strengthened and we have to make the people know what are the programmes. That is the duty of the Government. So, we are presenting the people before you, before the public by arranging the mass loan function so that you people should also know whether these benefits are reaching the beneficiaries or not. The beneficiaries are before you and you can see with your own eyes whether these are reaching the weaker sections or not. If there is any deficiency, you can criticise the Government also so that we can take remedial measures. Even if you, the Opposition Parties, or the Press is interes-

ted in finding out the loop-holes, the beneficiaries are before you. Since it has been stated that it is not known whether it is reaching the correct people or not, that is why we are placing the beneficiaries before you. Not only we are telling the beneficiaries, but we are monitoring them and we are guiding them also. We are telling them that this is the subsidy for them, it should reach them and not any other person, not any middleman. We have to avoid the middlemen. That is our intention and we are explaining that to the people also. We are telling them that these are the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India. The guidelines of the Reserve Bank is that up to Rs. 5,000 for weaker sections, there is no surety. But the complaint is that this guideline is being flouted. Now, what should we do? Should we implement it or not? Up to Rs. 5,000 for productive purposes no security is required, and we have not been successful in fully implementing this guidelines. So what we have done is we are explaining to the people and we are telling them that up to Rs. 5,000, this is the Government's programme and you people are to be educated and you need not give surety up to Rs. 5,000. You should also see that this is not flouted. And when all these things are being done what are the politicians saying? The other day also I heard in the Rajya Sabha and here also I have been hearing that it is political interference. When we do something, it is said that it is political interference. If we are not to take remedial measures then what are we to do? It is only for that purpose that we have been doing it. Unfortunately, it is said that this is being done for one political party. The other day also I said that it is not being done with political motive. Any person, any citizen of this country can forward his application. Now a fixed amount is being given. We have to implement this programme.

Regarding the IRDP we have accepted that in the year 1980-81 we had not been able to reach the target of Rs. 604 crores fixed for that programme. We had been able to give only Rs. 289 crores. In the year 1981-82 we have been able to give Rs. 467 crores out of Rs. 600 crores. What did happen? After taking over charge in 1982, our Finance Minister guided me and I also told the administration and the result was that within one year we have been able to

give Rs. 714 crores in the year 1982-83. Is it not an achievement? Can't we say that we have reached the target?

We have reached the target. We have increased the efficiency. In the year 1980 we paid Rs. 36 crores by way of overtime. We did not stop it completely. There were complaints about malpractices, but we did not completely stop it; we reduced it. What is the result? This year we have reduced it to Rs. 10 crores from Rs. 36 crores in 1980, within a span of two years. Is it not efficiency? Can we not say it is efficiency?

Today there was a question whether there is any loss in the banking sector. There is no loss. On the contrary, the profit is increasing. Last year, in 1982, we were able to make a profit of Rs. 77.86 crores. In the LIC sector, for two years ending 31.3.83 we were able to make a profit of Rs. 780 crores, where the share of the Government is Rs. 39 crores. In the case of general insurance and their subsidiaries, which are also under the control of the Ministry of Finance. We have been able to make a profit of Rs. 190 crores, where the income tax component is Rs. 103 crores. Never in the history of general insurance has it made a profit of that magnitude.

So, if we want to bring about efficiency, we can do it but it will require some positive action. But when we take action, there is reaction, because nobody likes action. When we are taking some unpleasant steps to increase efficiency, we are attacked from all the sides. This is our fate. We must remember that there is a militant union in the banking sector and as also in the insurance sector. If we want to effect economy or increase efficiency, nobody would like it. In fact, some politicians try to take advantage of the discontent. Whenever we try to take some little action, we always come across this problem. In the banking sector we cannot transfer a person from one seat to another seat. In one bank in Madras, there was excess staff. We shifted them to another branches, which is at a distance of about 100 yards, just three buildings away. When they were shifted, there was a strike throughout south India, objecting to the transfer. This is the situation we are confronted with. Some of the politicians and some other people also encourage them.

If we encourage such things, what would be its effect on the national economy? We have to think of that before we encourage it. We should implement such steps and monitor their effects. I know that Shri Agarwal has a good word to say about the steps which we have taken. But, unfortunately, all people are not like Shri Agarwal. We politicians have the habit of opposing such moves, especially those who sit in the opposition. They feel they have to oppose all steps, whether good or bad, because they are sitting in the opposition. That is why it is said that there should be constructive opposition. Then only the development of the economy of the country will be achieved. Otherwise, there will be no progress.

We are aware of the fact that there are so many deficiencies. We have to identify them. After that, we have to take action, where all people should co-operate. Then only we can have some improvement in the different sectors. Otherwise, I do not think we can have any improvement in the system.

Sir, I think I have replied to all the points that have been raised. But allow me to stress that we will see that the programmes particularly meant for the weaker sections of the society, will reach to them; we will see that no middle man enjoys in between and that corruption is removed. But I must add that for that purpose we require all the assistance from the Opposition side.

Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity given to me, but let me say that because of the assistance given to me by the Prime Minister and by my distinguished senior colleague, the Finance Minister, I have been able to do all this.

SHRIMATI SHALINI PATIL (Sangli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister for presenting a budget which is practical, pragmatic and highly realistic. He has stolen the thunder of the opposition which would have any time described this Budget as an election Budget. Let me emphasise that this Budget is a common man's budget. The vulnerable section of society has been assisted in a great way by the concessions proposed by the Finance Minister. This is one of the rare occasions when the purchasing power of the common man has increased and a part of the burden of existence removed from his shoulders.

This has been achieved by reducing the personal income-tax rates of all slabs. This represents a real gesture of goodwill, sympathy and fairly enduring help. The graciousness of the Finance Minister has extended to those living in the villages who have been benefitted by the reduction in the excise duty on Khandsari. This will mean that the life of the fairly large section of rural masses will be sweetened.

The proposed changes in the wealth tax structure will also be welcomed as taking into consideration the inflationary erosion of real values. The Finance Minister has broken a new ground in levying of additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax which goes wholly to the States rather than to the Centre in basic duties. This would please the States considerably and silence the critics who have always maintained that the Centre is benefitted at the expense of States. Also significant is the exemption of excise on Power generation. This will enable States like Maharashtra to mop up more resources.

The Budget is primarily anti-inflationary. The Budgetary proposals are not tailored as a some people consider, keeping in view the election, but in implementation of the socio-economic strategy of our party, specially the 20-point programme of our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Finance Minister has utilised skillfully different fiscal strategies to help basically the under-privileged and less privileged and to provide relief to all those particularly in the fixed income group, who are affected by problem of inflation. The common man, a son of the soil, has been assisted in his struggle against poverty and a determined effort is made to better the lot of fixed income group so that they can hold their heads high.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this august House a very serious problem of water scarcity the people of my Constituency are facing for the last so many years.

In six talukas of my constituency and eastern part of Sangli district i.e., Tasgaon and Miraj eastern part, Jat, Kavthe-Mahankal, Khanapur and Atpadi, the average rainfall is always below fifteen inches and it is

waning year after year. Water availability in wells is almost vanished. Continuous droughts for the last 20 years or so have further depleted underground water resources to surprisingly deeper depths of 300 to 400 feet. During the last year, 350 villages in eastern part of six tehsils of Sangli district have been supplied drinking water by tankers.

The Government of Maharashtra have incurred tremendous expenditure for providing drinking water to village population. This year the situation of drinking water availability has worsened and number of villages affected may be around 400 covering population of ten lakhs.

The problem of drinking water has attained colossal stature in the drought prone area of my constituency. The Government of Maharashtra have regarded it as their bounden duty to supply drinking water to rural population within an approachable distance. Also in respect of Task Force on DPAP and DDP of 1982 on page 61, by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, it has been specifically mentioned that for the last many years the eastern part of Miraj, Tasgaon and complete Khanapur, Atpadi, Kava the-Mahankal and Jat talukas of Sangli district are chronic sufferers of drought.

Crores of rupees are being spent by the Government for providing drinking water to rural population. It is understood that the Government of Maharashtra have estimated an expenditure of about Rs. 100 crores in 1984-85 for providing drinking water to rural population all over Maharashtra. From this, your honour, will be able to judge the gravity of drinking water problem.

Under the above circumstances, the migration of the rural population is bound to take place and the same will continue in geometrical proportion unless some arrangement of permanent dependable perennial source of water is firmly made.

It is heartening to note that the Government of Maharashtra is seriously dealing with this problem and have contemplated to divert some of the dependable water resources of River Krishna during monsoon and the releases from Shivasagar in Koyana river in accordance with the award of Krishna Water Tribunal to the possible extent.

The topographical facts necessitate diversion of Krishna river water to these drought prone areas by lift alone. It is understood that the Maharashtra Government have thought of lifting 20 TMC water from river Krishna. This water will be distributed to the needy rural population in the eastern part of Sangli District in a most judicious way so that maximum justice could be given.

These lift irrigation schemes on Krishna river are bound to cost the Government some crores of rupees. The Government of Maharashtra have to accept this challenge of providing drinking water which is the basic need of human beings.

However, the gravity of the problem is severe and involvement of funds and that too in the immediate future is quite essential. The Central assistance in a big way is a must.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly take up this issue as a problem of human resettlement of rural masses and contribute 50 per cent of the total cost of the project.

With this request, once again I congratulate the Finance Minister for his dynamic budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Penchalaiah may speak.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I am afraid, tomorrow it will not be possible for us to conclude the debate on budget. So, Sir, according to the time schedule given, the hon. Finance Minister must reply tomorrow. So, I will request you to kindly extend the sitting today by another two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In your absence I have already told them.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Also, Sir, there is another request. Tomorrow, Calling Attention has been fixed. (Interruptions) I am in a very precarious position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You will get into serious trouble.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have done the spade work and unfortunately for me, it is all the lady Members who have signed the

Calling Attention notice for tomorrow, and I have been able to.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let them have it on Friday which is an auspicious day.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : But, Sir, I am put in a very very delicate position. I could not talk to Mrs. Pramila Dandavate. So, I conveyance my request through Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : Sir, I cannot be an intermediary between my wife and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. He wants you to use your influence.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You kindly cooperate with me, and I am sure the hon. lady Members will agree that tomorrow's Calling Attention can be taken up day after tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, when they asked for the prolongation of the debate by another two hours, could they not make this request a bit earlier? It is five minutes to Six now, and they are coming forward with this proposal. You know the timing of the whole budget debate. Now you will be left here with nobody.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, almost all the Members from the Opposition have already participated, and the time left to the ruling party is there and they are going to speak, and if we exhaust that list, tomorrow it would be easy for the Minister to reply, and we are very much within the schedule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are very much behind the schedule.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It was agreed at the PAC that we may forgo lunch hour. But I think it will be too much for the Minister to every day extend the House from six to eight. (Interruptions). If you want it to be fruitful, not historical, then there is no reason why it should be extended beyond six because you want to be here and listen to what our Members speak. If the House is empty...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If this request is made when all the Members are present, I can understand. But all the Members have gone away without telling him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Even then...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will keep this in mind in the next Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The position is that the list from the ruling party has not yet been exhausted. I am making request only to those Members who want to speak to-day. They may have some other work to-morrow and they may like to go to-morrow. Such of the hon. Members will be asked to sit and speak. There cannot be any difficulty. Many of the Opposition Members have already finished. Only one or two are left. Therefore, the ruling party Members can have time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : According to you about eight hours are left as per allotted time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may be about five hours only.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When is the Minister expected to reply ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Tomorrow at 4 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I Will complete this list of the ruling party. To-morrow some of the hon. Members from the Opposition and a few Members from the ruling party will speak and then the Minister.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am willing to cooperate with the Government on this issue but again my complaint may be registered. It is again a violation of the Simla Agreement. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs did not take into confidence the various groups of the Opposition parties and consult them on this issue. He should have called us in the afternoon and told us about the predicament. We would have told the way out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Agarwal if you are asked to sit, you can make this request to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that whenever the House sits beyond 6 O'Clock, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should arrange for your dinner because you will be going late.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि क्या हमें काठ के घोड़े समझ रखा है। बिहस से पहले पूछते नहीं और जब चाहा टाइम बढ़ा दिया। काठ के घोड़े हम नहीं हैं, बूटा सिंह जी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are already sick. It is better that you go away.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I go.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Puchalapalli Penchalaiah.

*SHRI PUCHALAPALLI PENCHALAI AH (Nellore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the budget presented by our Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee for the year 1984-85:

This year's budget is predominantly an election budget. It does not meet the requirements of ordinary people. Our agriculturists are completely forgotten in this budget. It is meant only for the people who belong to the upper stratum of our society. Hence I am rather forced to oppose this budget.

Sir, this is an election year. An attempt was made to camouflage the failures of the present Government during last few years. The main aim of the ruling party is to hoodwink the people by allowing few concessions and get the votes in the coming elections. That is the reason why they have given so much prominence to 20-Point programme. Even the concessions allowed in this budget are meant only to grab the votes some how, these concessions are not given with a view to serving the people.

The amount allotted to the 20-point programme for this year is 47% more than the amount allotted last year. Had the Government prepared the programme and whole heartedly implemented it for the emancipation of our unfortunate brotheren, the whole of opposition would have welcomed it. We would have willingly cooperated with the Government for this noble cause. But unfortunately, the ruling party is using it for their propanganda. It is going to be their main poll plank. Is there any meaning in using the public money for ruling party's propanganda ? The available figures indicate that the Government have failed to

use all the allotted money last year for this very programme. If it is so, I do not understand how this Government is going to utilise such a huge sum this year under this reprogramme. The Sivaraman Committee on Backward Areas Development has pointed out last year that there was a serious administrative unpreparedness in utilising funds for these plans. Not only that. This year the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes complained in its report presented to Parliament on 8th March, 1984, that only seven Ministries and departments have prepared special programmes for tribal areas. So, without having a sufficient background if you think you can utilise large funds for the progress of our unfortunate brotheren, you are only mistaken. Strengthen your administrative machinery first. Chalk out programmes which you can successfully implement. Then spend the money on such plans. Then, only then, you can do justice to the vast allocations on such plans. Otherwise, I afraid, such large allocations result only in encouraging corruption. I hope, the hon. Finance Minister will take note of this point.

Almost all the States in the country face either severe drought or uncontrollable floods every year. Every time these states incur enormous loss of life and property. It is becoming impossible for the States with their meagre resources to face the calamities of the nature and at the same time implement plans for development. It is especially true in the case of Andhra Pradesh. The chronic drought prone areas of Rayalaseema and Telangana on one hand and the coastal belt which always suffers the fury of floods on the other, eat away our finances to a considerable extent every year in the form of relief operations. The Congress party which ruled our State for the past 35 years has virtually done nothing to save the State from these calamities. All that they know was how to make somebody a Chief Minister and how to bring him down. They had no time to execute plans to save the State from the recurring droughts and floods. With the result, the present Government under the leadership of Shri N. T. Rama Rao is facing a critical situation in the State. We had to suffer a very heavy loss due to floods last year. As though that was not sufficient, there were heavy rains during 12 to 18th February this year totally collapsing

our already crippled economy. Due to these heavy rains Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor districts have incurred a heavy loss. The loss is estimated to be around a hundred crores. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to come to the rescue of our State Government at such a critical time. But there is no one at the Centre who is worried about the plight of the States. Even the paltry assistance that is extended to States in such circumstances is only in the form of loans. If the Centre does not give up this policy. You can well imagine the helpless position of the States. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Finance Minister to give up this attitude and extend the necessary financial assistance immediately.

Sir, I have already stated that the resources position of the States is bleak. The duty exemptions given in this budget take away the paltry amount that they used to get through these taxes. The exemptions announced this year would affect the State Governments very badly. They are poorer now. To prove himself a good boy before the public the Finance Minister has knocked down the States by announcing these tax exemptions and reductions. He deserves the title of 'modern Kautilya' for his diplomacy. This step has further weakened the financial position of States, whereas the Centre will remain unaffected to a large extent. This is a very serious blow to our federal set up.

The recent Mass loan distribution programme has become a force. It is the duty of bank officers to decide the eligibility for the sanction of loans. There is a definite method to follow. But, strangely, the ruling party is trying to use this programme for their publicity. A couple of days ago our hon. Finance Minister has directed the Heads of 21 nationalised banks to distribute 200 crores within next two months. This attitude of the Government deserves to be condemned. The Congress leaders attend these functions for the sake of publicity. A lot of amount is being spent for arranging these "loan distribution" programmes. Sir, if these loan melas are allowed to continue for some more time. I am afraid we may soon have sick banks in addition to the sick mills which are already running our economy beyond repairs.

Our economy is dependent on agriculture. Unfortunately, our Finance Minister has ignored our farmers in his budget. Fertilizers, pesticides etc., which are very essential for our

agriculturists, were not given any exemption or duty reduction. Who will support a budget which ignores our poor farmers ?

Out of the uncovered gap of Rs. 2035 crores, Rs. 1762 crores remain unaccounted. It will allow the generation of black money and encourage corruption. The prices of essential items will go up steeply. By raising the minimum from one lakh rupees to two lakh rupees for the imposition of wealth tax and announcing reduction in duty on coolers and fans. The Finance Minister has once again proved that his budget is meant only for the rich. It appears that our Finance Minister is not aware of the fact that the poverty stricken people of the rural India do not know what a cooler or a fan is ?

So, Sir, this budget which is meant only for the rich but not for the poor, which is beneficial only for rich industrialists but not the poor farmers, which deseminates the states against the Centre, which only enhances the prospects of ruling party in the next elections and which is not created for the progress of the nation—only deserves to be rejected. Hence I oppose the budget on behalf of Telgu Desam party.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Y. S. Mahajan.

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से प्रतीक्षा कर रहा हूँ। मेरा नाम कल की लिस्ट में था। मैं आज खाना खाने भी नहीं गया। यह कैसे होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why we are sitting late today. You are getting your chance today. You must be patient. I am going to call you all. Mr. Kunwar Ram, in yesterday's list, Mr. Mahajan's name was above your name. You can never find fault with me. I do not say. I will not commit a mistake wilfully. I am also a human being and I may commit mistakes. But in this I have not committed a mistake. Mr. Mahajan's name is above your name. You can come and see the list. All members are equal to me. I gave preference to Mrs. Shalini Patil because she is a lady; she wanted to speak and go away. No preference to any other member. All members, including Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, are equal to me.

Shri Y. S. Mahajan.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, allow me to add my voice to the chorus of praise which has rightly greeted the presentation of the Budget for 1984-85.

There is not a single class or a section of our community which has not welcomed it. At one end, there is the corporate sector which is pleased with the reliefs provided by reduction in the income-tax scale and excise duty; secondly, by raising the threshold exemption under the convertability clause from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores and, thirdly, by lowering the IDBI interest rate by 1 per cent for loans upto Rs. 4 crores.

These changes are bound to strengthen the revival of demand. The business community has welcomed it as a constructive and imaginative Budget. At the other end, there are definite prospects of making a dent on the problem of poverty and unemployment as a result of the larger allocations for the poverty alleviating programmes such as the IRDP, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The total allocation of the Ministry of Rural Development will be Rs. 932 crores which is nearly double the amount provided in 1983-84. The number of beneficiaries under the IRDP alone is estimated at about 3 million. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the NREP will provide 550 mandays of work in the rural areas in 1984-85 and create opportunities in the rural areas of fruitful employment on a large scale and transferring purchasing power to the rural poor. These Programmes will help to improve the living standards of millions of people in our country, create productive assets and thus strengthen the impulses of growth and development. The middle-class also form an important section of our community including the salaried people and they have every reason to be happy about the provisions of the Budget such as the changes in income-tax, DA rates and Estate duties.

The year is likely to end with a growth-rate of 6 to 7% which is a satisfactory rate of growth. There has been a record food-grains production and the total agricultural output may show a growth of about 9% in 1983-84. Along with the increase of about 4.5% in industrial production, the rate of growth of the Gross National Product during

the first four years of the Sixth Plan will hit the target of 5.2% during the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This is a remarkable achievement in view of the fact that rates of growth in most of the developed and developing countries of the world have been distinctly lower. The serious recessionary trends in the developed countries had created an extremely adverse situation which militated against normal growth and development. Added to this was the protectionist policies followed by them which reduced the possibilities of international revival.

India had to face serious drought conditions last year which reduced foodgrains production to 128 million tonnes from the previous peak of 133 million tonnes.

This achievement of a growth-rate of 5.2% during the first four years of the Plan was due to the massive investments made in critical areas such as irrigation, power, coal, oil, steel, fertilisers and transport. We have not only improved the performance of the infrastructure but added substantially to capacity in these critical areas to enable this sector to meet the challenges of the future.

Our strategy of planned development has been successful. Experience has shown that our strategy of agricultural development has been sound. It has enabled us to face serious drought conditions in the years of 1979-80 and 1982-83. This year we are likely to reach a new high of about 142 millions tonnes of foodgrains, a rise of about 12%. This shows that our strategy which relied upon increasing raising yields through expansion of irrigation, remunerative prices for the producer, provision of high-yielding varieties of seeds and chemical fertilisers and other inputs can ensure expanding production and prosperity to the farming community. Though this additional growth is punctuated by short falls for some years due to drought conditions, if you take the average in each five year period, we find that the rate of growth has been steady.

Mr. Sunil Maitra is not here. I want to refute his argument. He has put forward the argument that this Government has no strategy for agricultural development. I say that this is wrong. Mr. Sunil Maitra denied that Government had any strategy for agricultural development and he manipulated the statistical data to arrive at this wrong conclusion.

That we have a strategy and that it is a sound strategy can be proved by three facts. First, the foodgrain production in the year 1950-51 was 50.8 million tonnes whereas in 1983-84 it is likely to reach 144 million tonnes, that is, nearly three times of what it was in the first year of the planning. Secondly, agricultural production is essentially fluctuating in character, not only in this country but in all other countries of the world. Fluctuating production does not disprove the existence of a strategy. If you take the average production in each five-year period and then draw a graph, you will find that the graph is steadily increasing. Thirdly, our agricultural strategy has enabled us to minimise, in an increasing measure, the losses during periods of devastation. This explains why—I am quoting the Planning Commission—"the new peak reached has been invariably higher than the preceding one and the latest trough to which the production has been forced down has always been higher than the previous one; this is a more realistic measure of the new strength and resilience gained in the agricultural sector since the country chose the path of planned development".

Then I would like to say a few words about our industrial production. In the four-year period ever since the present Government came to office, the rate of growth of industrial production has been covering around five per cent on an average. This is far less than the eight per cent target which was fixed under the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The performance of 4.5 per cent in the current year is, of course, poor, and this is in spite of the fact that our Industrial Policy laid stress on raising production through better utilisation of the capacity, steps were taken in the course of the year to meet the problems of particular industries suffering from slack demand, the IDBI provided better facilities under the Bill Discounting Scheme to State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations to borrow for purchase of equipment and excise duties were reduced on a number of industries producing durable commodities. Still the rate of growth has been low during this year because of significant decline in some important industries like steel, paper and paper board, jute manufactures and wagon manufacturing. The solution to the problems of our industrial structure lies in three remedies which have been pointed out by the Planning Commi-

ssion. These remedies are technological up-gradation, improved product planning and more effective management systems. One disquieting feature about the industrial structure is that our public sector has again begun to lose heavily during this year. During 1982-83 it showed a profit of Rs. 600 crores. But that profit concealed the heavy losses made by a number of public sector units. These losses were made good mainly by the ONGC and by the oil producing units. This year we are going to lose heavily, particularly steel is a culprit in this regard. But we can not claim the Steel Ministry because the steel industry is suffering from recessionary conditions in demand with the result that stocks have piled up. We were thinking of exporting steel. Therefore, there are factors which are due to circumstances outside and we can not possibly meet them. About the public sector, the Government has expressed a great concern and rightly so because the public sector represents our industrial infrastructure. It has been the greatest constructive work done by our Government in the economic field.

It represents an investment of Rs. 35,000 crores and 20 lakhs of people are engaged in that sector. And on all this industrial infrastructure, depends the rate of growth of industry and the rate of growth in our economic life.

I would like to make one or two suggestions. This is a very big subject—I cannot dilate on it. What happened is that the Government ownership and management have become a short of cover for inefficiency, has become a cover for increasing the employment of people when they are not necessary and bad management. Take the case of employment. There are industries in which, the report says, 50% of the people are surplus and in another industry, 30% of the people are surplus. We cannot throw people on the roads and, therefore, it is inherent in the structure of our public sector to suffer losses. Unless we run those industries on commercial lines or we make their structure elastic, that is, if there is a fall in demand or if production falls or if utilisation of the capacity is less, then you have to reduce the work force. And that we cannot do. Unless we do that, unless we make the public sector units elastic in nature, it will be difficult for us to face the problem of losses.

Our Finance Minister says they must be viable units. And if they are not viable units, why should they not be closed. We cannot close them because they are government units and because just as they have social responsibilities we also have social responsibilities. It is a political problem. That is why I say that it is difficult to face this problem.

Another factor is the balance of payments. Movements in the balance of payments situation have been favourable as a result of increased production of crude and slowdown in the growth of other imports. By the end of January 1984 the foreign exchange resources were higher than at the beginning of the financial year by Rs. 431 crores. This has proved the soundness of our external adjustment policy adopted by the Government at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It has enabled us to do away the last instalment of Rs. 1.1 billion dollars to be borrowed from the IMF. I remember and perhaps you also do the debate we had on this IMF loan. What a dustraising was there in the House and what a lot of noise they made in the House. They said that this loan was a sell-out to the American imperialism, that we are succumbing to the dictates of IMF. They even refused to understand the simple fact that the IMF is an international body whose function is to help countries tide over their temporary balance of payments difficulties. That is exactly what IMF has done in our case and because of the aid we have been able to undergo some structural changes in our industrial life and this has enabled us to do away with the last tranche of 1.1 billion dollars from the IMF and the Opposition Members at that time even secured the support of some economists. They had a meeting in Calcutta. They made much of it. Pamphlets published by them were distributed to the Members of the House.

As regards this, I would like to make two or three remarks. Though there had been some improvement in the balance of payments situation, we must be on our guard because I believe that the foreign currency non-resident accounts cannot be relied upon to be as buoyant as they have been in the past. You can not be sure. Secondly, the concessional finance available to us from IDA and the World Bank, the sources of this finance, are gradually drying up. There are more people who want to participate in the loans of these bodies than before.

Then as regards industry we have been emphasizing on import saving, that is, we have been supporting in this country industries for producing those goods that we imported before and those industries have grown up in an atmosphere of protection with the result that they are not efficient. Therefore, I say, let us emphasize import saving as before because we cannot do without it but let us also emphasize equally export promotion. If we emphasize export promotion, then industries will have to face international competition, they will have to be competitive in nature and that will make for a healthy industrial structure.

Our industries have grown up but it is a hot house growth. We must gradually change our policy to see that they meet the fresh air of competition from abroad.

I cut down. Then, Sir, an important criticism against the budget is that the brunt of the burden of tax changes is to be borne by the States. This is wrong. Though the States stand to lose Rs. 709 crores as a result of taxation proposals, the Central Government's assistance to the States has been stepped up by Rs. 600 crores in this budget over the provision made last year.

What the hon. Finance Minister said we will have to bear in mind.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। अभी पंजाब के अंदर भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री श्री दरबारा सिंह पर फायरिंग हुआ है। आज सुबह उन पर गोली चलाई गई है। हरयाणा में जो रेल काटी गयी है, उसके बारे में सुबह आपके सामने बात रखी गई थी। होम मिनिस्टर ने पार्लियामेंट में कतई इसकी चर्चा ही नहीं की। यह व्यवस्था इस देश में होती जा रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर इस बारे में बयान दें, सदन इत्तिला दें। श्री दरबारा सिंह को गोली मारी गई है, उन पर फायरिंग हुआ है।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You ask the Government to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot direct the Government to make a statement or something like that. You have said something and that has gone on record. It is for the Government to do that.

I cannot direct the Government. You have said something. It has gone on record I cannot ask the Government to come with a statement every time when any one speaks here.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : It is the duty of the Government to come forward...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made the point. It is not the duty of the Chair. We have no duty like this. Please do not give us extra duty. I cannot call the Government to make a statement.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Let him complete his speech.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a very serious situation there. What is the situation in Punjab and Haryana ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know it. It has gone on record.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Parliament is the guardian of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mahajan, you go ahead.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Here I am talking about the States. The Finance Minister had to make fiscal proposals in areas where prevailing economic conditions demanded such an action. Sir, the aggregate assistance during the Plan period to the States will amount to Rs. 17,790 crores as against Rs. 15,350 crores envisaged in the Plan document. In spite of serious restraints, the Central Government has done the maximum that it can do to solve the State's problems.

So, if the States cannot manage their financial affairs properly, they should, in future, learn to do without overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. You should cease to criticise the Government from the political angle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please conclude.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : The Members in the House expressed concern over rising prices. The hon. Minister has also expressed his concern about this. The prices are now rising during this year at the rate of 12%. We succeeded in arresting this. When we came back to power, the rise in price was at the rate of 21.6%. Government has succeeded now in reducing the rate of inflation to a negligible proportion. Only last year some unexpected things happened, the prices have again begun to rise. In spite of record production of foodgrains, in spite of increased industrial production, prices are rising. But, I believe, that this is due to the delayed effect of the drought of last year. Secondly, I believe that because of the good production this year, it will be possible to absorb the large deficits in the budget which the hon. Finance Minister had left unprovided for.

Sir, we have remedies with which we can contain inflation. We can raise the cash reserve ratio of the banks. Now, we have raised it from 7 per cent to 9 per cent. We can raise it still further and immobilise the large amount of money lying with the banks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Sir, I am of the view that most of our social and economic problems in this country are intractable because of the increase in the rate of our population growth. When a balance sheet

is drawn, both the liabilities and assets have to be shown but when liabilities are increasing indefinitely, then how can you make both ends meet. In spite of our efforts to control the population growth, during 1982-83 in the whole world the largest addition to population was in this country. I am speaking this because Maharashtra is on the forefront in the implementation of this programme and in Maharashtra my district stands first. We got a prize of Rs. 30 lakhs for standing first. The movement is spreading to all sections of the people Hindus and Muslims and the man who is in charge of this programme is a Muslim. I believe that though our programme depends on persuasive and motivational efforts we must use stronger methods to achieve our goal of a stable population. Demographers say that at the present rate of growth the population will be stable only after 50 years and by that time it would have grown to 120 crores. How can any government meet the demands reasonably of such a large population? Therefore, I am of the view that this programme must be based on a system of strong incentives and disincentives. If it is done then we will march faster on the road to progress.

Sir, I again thank the Finance Minister for presenting a budget which has been welcomed by all sections of our population.

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने जिन मुद्दों को उठाया था, वित्त उप-मंत्री महोदय ने उन्हें स्पष्ट किया है। उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने इस तरह की आलोचना करना एक फैशन बना लिया है। श्री पुजारी ने कहा है कि यदि विरोधी पक्ष सहयोग करे, तो यह वज्र देश की जनता के हित में होगा।

यह सच है। मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट प्रस्तुत होने के बाद लोगों में एक स्थिरता से सांस लेने का माहौल हमने देखा। मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को यह कहते हुए देखा कि इस बार के बजट ने हम लोगों को एक अच्छे भविष्य की कल्पना करने लायक रखा है। मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जब इस बात को कह रहे हैं तो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी इस बात को सुनते होंगे। लेकिन उनकी इस बात को न कहकर वे इस बजट को एलेक्शन बजट कहते हैं या और कई रिमार्क्स उन्होंने बजट के बारे में रखे जिसका जवाब पुजारी जी ने दिया। इस समय तो विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य यहां पर नहीं हैं लेकिन मेरी यह बात रेकार्ड पर जायेगी और अगर वह रेकार्ड पढ़ेंगे तो उनको पता चलेगा। हो सकता है कि उनको यह जंच गया हो कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोगों ने इस बजट का स्वागत किया है। आज जैसा सतीश अग्रवाल जी कह रहे थे, उनके शब्दों से यह पता चलता था कि इस बजट की प्रस्तुति से उनको संतोष हो रहा था। समझ रहे थे कि यह बजट एक ऐसा बजट है जिससे गरीब तबके और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को ज्यादा सहूलियत मिलेगी।

यह बजट विकास के लिए है और भारत की जनता के विकास के लिए है। यह चुनावी बजट नहीं है। इसमें बहुत से उद्योगों को छूट भी दी गई है और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो हैं उसको बुनियाद पर यह बनाया गया था। ये सूत्र भारत सरकार की राष्ट्रीय स्तर की पालिसी, इस देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए बुनियाद बन गए हैं और उस संदर्भ में इस बजट को बनाया गया है। उसी संदर्भ में भारत की भूमि के एक-एक इंच एवं भारत जैसे विशाल देश में रहने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह बजट पेश किया गया है।

हम लोग अभी पिछली बार जब अपनी कांस्टीच्यूएँसी में घूम रहे थे तो हमने वहां जो विकास का काम देखा और जो लोगों की भावना

देखी उससे यह स्पष्ट था कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का फलाफल देश की जनता को मिल रहा था, रोड्स बन रहे थे, ट्यूबवैल्स लग रहे थे, सिंचाई की सुविधाएं दी जा रही थीं, उद्योग के लिए कार्य चल रहा था। आई०आर० डी० पी० का काम चल रहा था, बेरोजगार लोगों को पैसे दिए जा रहे थे, एन० आर०ई० पी० में ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो रही थी। इस प्रकार यह कार्यक्रम देश के जन-जीवन को टच कर रहा था और हमने देखा कि एक प्रकार का उत्साह और विश्वास, इस सरकार के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो रहा था। ऐसी हालत में जबकि इतनी तेजी के साथ लोगों का विश्वास सरकार में पैदा हो रहा था राष्ट्रीय नीतियों के कारण तो ऐसे माहौल में विरोधी लोगों को देश के हित में साथ देना चाहिए। आज वह सत्ता की बात करते हैं, इस कोशिश में लगे हैं किसी तरह सत्ता हासिल कर लें। लेकिन जब तक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रगतिशील नीतियों के साथ हुकूमत श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ में है और खासकर उनके नेतृत्व में यह जो बजट आया है, लोगों के हृदय में एक बात विश्वास की जाग रही है और इस भावना को विपक्ष हटा नहीं सकेगा। भगवान करे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की उम्र बहुत लम्बी हो। वे जब तक इस देश की बागडोर संभाल रही हैं और जिन राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को लेकर चल रही हैं उनके चलते ही ये लोग न तो कभी सत्ता हासिल कर सकेंगे और न ही इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में समर्थ होंगे। और अगर यह माहौल बना रहा तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि कुछ समय के बाद वह दिन अवश्य आयेगा जब श्री राजीव गांधी भी इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री बन सकेंगे। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आज जो माहौल है उसमें देश की आर्थिक दशा को, देश के बुनियादी ढाँचे को परिवर्तित करने में यदि विरोध पक्ष साथ नहीं देगा तो वह जनता में अपना विश्वास खो देगा। आज श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने यहाँ पर जो पक्ष रखा है उसी के अनुरूप यदि दूसरे लोग भी आचरण करने लगे

तो यह दिखलाई पड़ने लगेगा कि सत्ता पक्ष और विरोध पक्ष दोनों ही वास्तव में देश की प्रगति चाहते हैं। और इस तरह से इस देश की डेमोक्रेसी पुख्ता होगी।

इस बार जो बजट यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है वह बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की जान है। इसमें गरीबी मिटाने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत-सी बातें रखी गई हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ कुछ कमजोरियाँ भी हैं जिनको सामने रखते हुए हमारी सरकार को आत्म चिन्तन करना होगा तभी वास्तव में जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ हैं उनको कार्यान्वित किया जा सकेगा। ऐसी कमजोरियाँ चाहे बैंकिंग सिस्टम में हों या सिंचाई के मामले में हों या किसी भी क्षेत्र में हों उनके सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर काँग्रेस (आई) के सदस्य अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं। जहाँ पर दूसरे दलों की सरकारें हैं उन राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में भी काँग्रेस (आई) के सदस्यों ने अभी रिपोर्ट दी हैं और बताया है कि कहाँ पर कमजोरी है। उन कमजोरियों के प्रति सजग रहते हुए बजट के माध्यम से यदि सरकार हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करेगी तो समझता हूँ कि किसी की ताकत नहीं है कि वह हमारी ओर उंगली भी उठा सके। हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों का एक प्रमुख अंग है गरीबों का उद्धार लेकिन विरोध पक्ष के लोग गरीबों का विकास नहीं होने देते हैं।

18.45 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

ये नक्शलाइट्स क्या हैं, इनमें बड़े लोग घुसे हुए हैं, अमीर तबके के लोग घुसे हुए हैं, जो गलत नीतियों के बारे में प्रचार करते हैं। जो सही-सही नीतियाँ हैं, उनकी सही रूप में चर्चा न करके उल्टे रूप में चर्चा करते हैं। जमीन के सेटलमेंट की बात करते हैं, वे डिसेटलमेंट की बात करते हैं। गरीब लोगों के दिमागों को खराब करते हैं। खराब करके वहाँ एक तरह से क्रान्ति लाई जाती है। जो गरीबों के बारे में

विकास की बात होती है, उसका गलत प्रचार करके अशान्ति पैदा की जाती है और सारा काम ठप्प कर दिया जाता है। चाहे लाल भंडे वाले सी० पी० आई० या सी० पी० एम० के लोग हों। गरीब लोगों को वहाँ से लाकर शहरों में डँस करवाया जाता है, नारे लगवाये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार पुजारी साहब, हरिजनों और देहात के गरीब लोगों को शहर में लाकर पोलिटिकल फायदे के लिये लाभ उठाते हैं। यहाँ लाकर उनसे नारे लगवाये जाते हैं।

जब वह लौटकर अपने गाँव वापिस जाता है, तो उसके घर में पाँच ईंट तक नहीं लगती है। उसकी मजदूरी क्यों नहीं मिलती है, उस की आर्थिक शक्ति नहीं बढ़ती है। जब इस तरह से ये पोलिटिकल पार्टीज अपने लाभ के लिए उन गरीबों के साथ खिलवाड़ करेंगी, तो क्या हालत होगी। इस पर सरकार यदि सतर्क नहीं रहेगी, तो करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपये जो आप हरिजनों के लिए, कमजोर वर्ग के लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं, वह सब बेकार चला जाएगा। उसका विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। श्री भोले ने ठीक कहा कि योजना का पचास प्रतिशत पैसा आपका बेकार चला जाता है। कुछ तो अफसरों की सांठ-गाँठ से जाता है, कुछ ऐसे लोगों द्वारा जाता है जो देश का हित नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको गरीबों के आर्थिक उत्थान की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। नहीं तो करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया जो आप गरीबों के आर्थिक विकास के लिये, उनकी आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये रखते हैं बजट में, उसका कोई लाभ उनको नहीं मिलेगा। उन गरीबों के नाम गाय-भैंस ले ली जाती है और फायदा और कोई उठाता है। उन गरीबों के नाम तीन-पहिया स्कूटर ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन चलाता कोई और है और वह फायदा उठाता है। जब उसके भुगतान की बात आती है तो उनको भुगतान करना पड़ता है। ऐसे बहुत से केसेज मैंने देखे हैं, जो कि हमारी सरकार की नीति के खिलाफ है। इन देश के गद्दारों के साथ सरकार को सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी बराबर एक बात कहती हैं कि हमने हरिजन आदिवासियों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नीति रूपी बैसाखी दे दी है, अब उनको अपनी शक्ति लगाकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। यदि आपने कमजोर लकड़ी की बैसाखी दी है, तो बेचारा गरीब क्या कर सकता है। अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की दो-तीन बातों की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सिचाई आदि के लिए अपर सकरी, फुलवरी या जलाशय योजना और तिलैय्या ढाढर योजना को शीघ्रता से पूरा करना चाहिए। पथरीली जमीन वाले क्षेत्र में योजना दृढ़ता से लागू करनी चाहिये। जहाँ पर पेयजल नहीं मिलता है इसलिये वहाँ पर रीग बोरींग होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : ये बातें आफ डिमांड्स पर कह लीजियेगा।

श्री कुंवर राम : पता नहीं बाद में मौका मिले या न मिले। वैसे भी मुझे मौका नहीं मिल रहा था। मैं कल से भूखा-प्यासा बंठा हुआ हूँ और अब जाकर मुझे मौका मिला है।

नवादा में कागज का कारखाना खोलने के लिए कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है। बार-बार मैंने भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया है कि वहाँ पर कागज का कारखाना खोला जाय। वहाँ पर किसी प्रकार का कोई कारखाना नहीं है। यह हमेशा से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका रहा है, अब उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। आज हर तरफ टाउन-डवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, लेकिन ऐसे पिछड़े हुए इलाके डवेलप नहीं हो रहे हैं। हमने पालिसी तय की है कि लिंक-रोड बनायेंगे, लेकिन जहाँ पर सड़कें हैं ही नहीं वहाँ प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिए। नवादा में कोई उद्योग नहीं है, इसलिए वहाँ उद्योगों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए।

किसानों का मिलों की तरफ ईख का पैसा बकाया है। भारत सरकार कहती है कि हमने राज्य सरकार को पैसा भेज दिया है, लेकिन

किसानों को फिर भी पैसा नहीं मिलता है। किसानों के अन्दर पैसा न मिलने से त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है, वे अपनी बेटियों की शादियाँ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। बीमार पड़ते हैं तो दवा नहीं खरीद पाते हैं। हम लोग वहाँ जाते हैं तो किसान कहता है कि हमारा ईख ले लिया, लेकिन पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

सरकार की नीति है कि हर ब्लॉक में "रेफर अस्पताल" बनाये जायेंगे लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन अस्पतालों के निर्माण की तरफ तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाय।

बिजली के बारे में काफी शिकायतें हैं— इन शिकायतों को दूर किया जाना चाहिये। खास-तौर से जहाँ ट्रांसफार्मर खराब हो वहाँ उसको तुरन्त बदला जाना चाहिये। हम सब गाँवों को तुरन्त बिजली नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कम से कम इतना तो करें कि जहाँ बिजली पहुंची हुई है, वहाँ खराबी पैदा न हो। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : I am very happy to have this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the Finance Minister for presenting this budget.

29 February 1984 has been a memorable day in the recent past for the whole country. During the days immediately preceding that date, we were hearing all sorts of frightful stories about the budget to come. Papers were full of them. The entire country was apprehensive of something very unpalatable coming out of the budget proposals. We had reason to be very apprehensive, because during the days immediately preceding the presentation of the budget, prices were rising very fast. The cost of living index was going up slab by slab. There were many demands for DA increases from Government employees who were giving notices of direct action. Many State Governments had also gone in for substantial increases in DA. So, we were expecting a terrific crash in the economy of the country.

But a few days before the budget, the atmosphere began to change. The first indication of a rejuvenation, so to say, was the announcement by Government that it did not want any more to utilize the 51·1 billion SDR available from IMF, because we had enough of resources ourselves. So, there was no question of depending on it any further. That was a happy augury, and people took it that things were turning for the better.

The next happy occurrence was the Railway Budget. It was beyond the expectations of the people, because people had been expecting something terrifying. When there was only a mild dose of increase in freight etc., they had a sigh of relief. So, this General Budget for 1984-85 was indeed something beyond what the people could expect, because in spite of the indications earlier, we believed that the budget at least would contain something quite beyond our capacity to bear. But the budget has come as a pleasant surprise, and the welcome extended to it by all sections of the people is an indication that it is a constructive document, and that it will be conducive to further production and growth.

The budget has levied certain duties—customs etc.

At the same time, we are happy about the announcement made therein regarding giving relief to the income tax payers. That is a very welcome suggestion. But then I feel that there should be some variation in the rates. The flat rate of 5 per cent is not appealing in the sense that it affects everybody equally. It would have been better if they had made more for the lower category and the less for the upper category that is starting with 10 and ending with 5—10 per cent for the lower category and 5 per cent for the highest category. A graded scaling of the scheme would have been much more presentable and would have contained an element of social justice in this matter. But it is for the government to decide. I still feel that it would be more appealing and more presentable to the people.

We have fared very well during the past few years. Agriculture has improved very much. Production has increased to 142 million tonnes that is the peak production that we have been able to attain in this country in spite of the fact that during the

last one year we have been facing very severe drought, quite unprecedented for so many decades. With new methods of cultivation and technology evolved and also with the co-operation of farmers, we have been able to attain this peak production figure. Our agricultural production is still dependent on monsoon. But we can get over this hurdle by increasing the rate of irrigation. During the past few years, we have seen that the rate of irrigation is about 2.5 or 2.3 or 2.2 million hectares per year. Now, at this rate, we will take at least 15 years more to complete our irrigation projects. Now, we cannot wait for so long. Can we not have some more investment in this field and intensify our irrigation so that it will not only improve our agricultural production but it will also give employment to our unskilled people in our country-side; millions of our people are there in the country-side who are unemployed. They can be given employment on this basic job of irrigation.

Vast areas of our country are without drinking water. If we can expand our irrigation, it can meet the requirements on so many sides; that will have a multiplying effect. I feel that we should expand our scheme of irrigation even beyond 2.5 or 3 million hectares and that will be within our scope; and it will be desirable also.

With regard to agricultural production, inducements have been given in the form of higher prices to our cultivators. That is a very welcome step to take. I myself have been pressing in this Parliament that the only way to improve the standard of living in the country-side is to give a boost to agriculture which will push up industries all over the country. This will create more purchasing power of the people in the country-side; and that can be done only by increasing agricultural prices. May be people from the city may complain about it; may be salaried people may complain about it. But still the only way to pump in more money to the country-side is by increasing agricultural prices which the government has been doing during the past few years; government has been doing it deliberately and steadily by increasing the prices of agricultural product; and that accounts for a change in the pattern of life of our people in the country-side; and that should be pursued further.

With the increase in irrigation, with the increase in agricultural production, I feel that

industries can be improved, can gain substantially and also the entire economy can gain substantially.

With regard to industries in public sector, the investment is about Rs. 30,000 crores; and we have got about 209 units in the public sector.

We are taking them over, in the name of their being sick. I should like to know what the definition of 'sickness' is.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI B.K. NAIR : I require a few more minutes. I generally do not speak at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know it.

SHRI B.K. NAIR : Under the plea of sickness we are taking over several industrial units, which are sick, only theoretically. If for six or seven year capacity-wise and performance-wise, they have not done well, they are being taken over as sick. It is a dead unit. Why not call a dead man a dead man? Even at the last stages of their production, or because of not having earnings, some units are called 'sick units' and then they are taken over. Call them dead, accept the fact. Give it the proper name it deserves. A scheme can very much be devised for their functioning; otherwise they will be getting on and getting on, under the name of 'sickness'. The fact is that many of these units are functioning at the cost of the public money. The money drawn from public funds is given to these units through loans or subsidies. There is no question of taking over them and calling them sick. We should take up this matter seriously and discuss it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If a dead thing can be brought to life, what is the objection?

SHRI B. K. NAIR : The country is investing colossal amount of money with regard to all these public sector undertakings. But the main reason for their losing is what is called the present system.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude early now.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : The present system is not based on any economic consideration. The cost of production is not taken into account. The present arrangement of management is not able to determine or maintain

the prices of the products. The cost price is not taken into account. But the market prices and the cost prices have to be taken into consideration in fixing administered prices. In the absence of all this, the only beneficiary will be the black-marketeer. You are only creating black money in the process. When you fix the administered prices, I feel that the market price will be charged. And then, one of the reasons for the units being sick is, we do not check their capacity utilisation. Many of the public sector undertakings are functioning with 30, 40 or 50 per cent capacity utilisation. Who is blame for this? Has anybody gone into this? Has any action been taken by the Government? Can we not go on a proper check on their functioning? There are defects in the management arrangements. An expanding investment is made for a number of public sector undertakings. We are not serving the country's cause by doing this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You can only enumerate the points now.

MR. B. K. NAIR : The Opposition complained that IRDP loans are not being properly administered. They said that the backward areas do not get the benefits, or that the target groups do not get the benefit.

Mr. Poojary, the hon. Minister has been trying to do substantial things by going out of his way. When somebody in the Government goes out of his way to see that the benefit is bestowed and the beneficiaries concerned get it, the Opposition Parties should co-operate. They also should sponsor some applications for people, and ensure that this programme is not meant for one section of the people only.

It is meant for the entire country. It is for them to take up cases and sponsor applications. They must cooperate in this. But their criticism is not a constructive one. It is only a political propaganda.

About import, we go in for moderation and by modernisation we mean latest technology. Everybody wants latest technology. For that we have to depend upon the American industry or German industry or Japanese industry. What is their objective? Their aim is to eliminate human factor. Japanese industry works as automations. If we borrow that technology in the

name of quality, that will be suicidal for the country. We should not think of going in for the latest technology because that will put down our employment potential. High technology and full employment cannot go together. For giving employment to the Indian masses we cannot go in for the latest technology. Rs. 2000 crores worth of planes are being imported. Do we realise that even for spare parts we have to depend upon them: We will not be able to manufacture even the spare parts for these planes, so, we have to depend upon them all for all times to come. In the process, we will be submitting ourselves to this sort of technological imperialism of the West. Can we not satisfy ourselves with the medium technology? This sort of import policy depending upon the latest technology or aiming at the latest technology should be avoided.

The agricultural sector should certainly be taxed, because of all the wealth that is created in the countryside, who is benefited? It is the agriculturist who is the maximum beneficiary. Are we not to tax him? Why can we not go in for that? Why not go in for a certain amount of taxation on agriculture in cooperation with the State Governments?

With these words, I conclude.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नूपति (विजयवाड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। जो बजट पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन कर रही हूँ। सब लोग कहते हैं कि यह इलेक्शन बजट है लेकिन यह इलेक्शन बजट नहीं है। यह पीपुल वेलफेयर बजट है, ऐसा मैं मानती हूँ। उनको जो सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं उसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ।

इस बजट के बारे में मैं चार पांच बातों पर प्रकाश डालना चाहती हूँ। पहली बात एग्रीकल्चर से संबंधित है। आज हम नेचुरल कैलामिटीज के समय टंपरेरी सहायता उनको देते हैं लेकिन हमें परमानेंट रिलीफ के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर को इंडस्ट्री का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए और क्राप इंड्यो-

रेंस कंपल्सरी किया जाना चाहिए। इससे उनको सुविधा मिलेगी। इसलिए मेरा वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि वे क्राप इंड्योरेंस जरूर लागू करें। नेचुरल कैलामिटीज के समय जो लोन पर इंटरेस्ट लेते हैं, उसको हटा देना चाहिए क्योंकि प्राकृतिक विपदा के समय सारी फसल खराब हो जाती है। उसके बाद किसानों को लोन वापिस करने में काफी दिक्कत होती है। इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इंटरेस्ट फ्री लोन किसानों के लिए नेचुरल कैलामिटीज के समय पर कर देना चाहिए। डीजल ऑयल के रेट्स भी काफी बढ़ गए हैं। 1979 में एक रुपया पचास पैसे, 1982 में तीन रुपए 11 पैसे और 1983 में तीन रुपए पचास पैसे हो गया। अभी भी इसके दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। किसान इसका उपयोग करते हैं इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके दाम कम करने चाहिए। डीजल ऑयल के पैसे बढ़ने से रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट पर भी असर पड़ा है। ट्रक वालों ने भी अपने चार्जेंस बढ़ा दिए हैं। इसकी वजह से किसानों को अपना उत्पादन ट्रांसपोर्ट करने में काफी मुश्किल हो रही है। डीजल ऑयल में जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है, उसको भी रेड्यूस कर देना चाहिए। इंडस्ट्रीयली बैकवर्ड एरियाज में ए० बी० सी० कंटेगिरी बनायी गई थी। "सी" कंटेगिरी में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाइज सुविधा देते हैं, वह ताल्लुक वाइज होनी चाहिए। आपने जो नोटिफिकेशन इश्यू किया था उसका नंबर आपको बता देना चाहती हूँ। उसका नम्बर है 4/एल/81/वीएबी-वाल्यूम-3 दिनांक 27.4.83 मैं समझती हूँ, आप 80-एच एच इन्कम डेक्स एक्ट का इंसैटिव दे सकते हैं।

This incentive is made available to those industries established in districts notified in Schedule VIII of the Income-tax Act. Under VIII Schedule, certain areas in Andhra Pradesh were also included.

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी कुछ एरिया इन्क्लूड किया गया था। मैं बता देना चाहती हूँ कि कुछ एरियाज ऐसे हैं जहां पानी भी मुहैया नहीं होता है।

और किसानों को खेती करने में दिक्कत है। इसलिये वह इन्डस्ट्रियली बैंकवर्ड ऐरियाज हैं। ऐसे ताल्लुकों में इन्कम टैक्स और वैल्यू टैक्स में आप रिडक्शन दे दें, इससे उनको राहत मिलेगी।

इन्कम टैक्स ऐक्ट का जो 8 वां शेड्यूल है उसको भी चेंज करना चाहिए। इससे हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी के 4 ताल्लुकों को नादिगामा, कांचीकरला, तिरूवर, विसनापेट जो कृष्णा जिले में हैं, उनको लाभ मिलेगा। यह ताल्लुके इंडस्ट्रियली बैंकवर्ड हैं उनको आप आठवें शेड्यूल में शामिल कर दें और वहाँ 'सी' में इन्डस्ट्रीज दे दें।

बैंकिंग सिस्टम के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि बैंक काफी लोन देते हैं वीकर सेक्शन को। बिलो 5,000 रु० जो लोन दे रहे हैं उस पर उनसे 4 परसेंट इन्टरेस्ट लिया जाय। 10, 15 परसेंट इन्टरेस्ट बहुत ज्यादा है जो वह नहीं दे सकते। और 1978 के पहले जो लोन दिया था उसका ब्याज 1,000 रु० तक हो गया है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि 1978 के पहले जो वीकर सेक्शन को लोन दिया था उसका इन्टरेस्ट निकाल कर प्रिन्सिपल लोन ही उनसे लिया जाय।

अनएम्प्लायड यूथ को आप लोन दे रहे हैं, और ग्रुप गारन्टी लोन्स दे रहे हैं। इसमें वीकर सेक्शन को दिक्कत हो रही है। ग्रुप गारन्टी लोन में 5 आदमियों को आपने लोन दिया और उसमें से 4 ने रीपेमेंट कर दिया लेकिन अगर 1 आदमी न करे तो उन 4 लोगों को भी लोन नहीं मिलेगा। मेरी मांग है कि जो लोन रीपे कर देते हैं उनको लोन फिर मिलना चाहिए। अनएम्प्लायड यूथ को जो लोन दे रहे हैं इन्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट में आपके बैंक अफसर रहते हैं, इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि उस स्कीम में स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज में ऐसी इंडस्ट्री होनी चाहिये जो एम्प्लायमेंट ओरियेंटेड हों। इसमें उनको राहत मिलेगी।

बैंक्स में लोन देने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा प्रेशर है। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि बैंक्स में

स्टाफ अधिक नहीं है। तरह-तरह के लोन्स दिये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन स्टाफ नहीं बढ़ाया गया जिसके कारण काम जल्दी नहीं होता। इसलिये बैंक्स का स्टाफ बढ़ाना चाहिये। साथ ही वीकर सेक्शन को लोन्स भी बढ़ाने चाहिये। 20 पोइंट प्रोग्राम में जो लोन दे रहे हैं वह जल्दी इसलिए नहीं दे रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके पास स्टाफ काफी नहीं है। यद्यपि अपोजीशन वाले कहते हैं कि रूनिंग पार्टी कुछ काम नहीं करती है, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहती हूँ कि बैंक एम्प्लाइज तो कम हैं इसलिये वह नहीं दे सकते। उनकी तादाद बढ़ानी चाहिए। नहीं तो 20 पोइंट प्रोग्राम में वीकर सेक्शन के लिए अलग से सेक्शन बैंक्स में बना दीजिये। उसके लिये एम्प्लाइज को और रिक्लूट कर लिया जाये ताकि वीकर सेक्शन के लिये जो लोन इन्ट्रोड्यूस किये गये हैं, वह उन्हें सहूलियत से दिये जा सकें।

इसके साथ मैं आपके बजट का समर्थन कर रही हूँ।

श्री रामनाथ दुबे (वांदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने देश के समक्ष इस सदन में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिये वह बधाई के पात्र हैं। देश के तमाम लोगों ने इसका करतल ध्वनि से स्वागत किया है। इससे हमारे देश के सर्व-साधारण और गरीब व्यक्ति को लाभ व राहत मिली है लेकिन हमारे विरोध-पक्ष के लोगों को इससे तकलीफ हुई है। केवल उन्होंने ही इसकी कटु आलोचना की है। देश की आम जनता ने इसका स्वागत किया है।

विरोध-पक्ष का आलोचना करने का एक लक्ष्य था। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने बजट की स्पिरिट को नहीं समझा। उन्होंने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कभी एप्रोशियेट नहीं किया, देश में बैंक के माध्यम से जो ऋण वितरण की व्यवस्था हो रही है, उसकी स्पिरिट को कभी नहीं समझा, जिसके माध्यम से गरीब का उत्थान हो सकेगा। यह ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि कोई व्यक्ति धन के अभाव से अपने विकास को नहीं रोक सकेगा।

मेरे तमाम पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने बजट का समर्थन किया है और मैं भी अपने को उनसे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और अन्य विषयों पर अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

हमारा कृषि-प्रधान देश है, यहां की 80 प्रतिशत जनता ग्रामों में रहती है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये अधिक धन के आबंटन की आवश्यकता है। सारे देश में कृषि और ग्रामीण अंचलों की एक जैसी समस्याएं हैं और इसी आधार पर बहुजन हिताय और बहुजन सुखाय को मानकर उन क्षेत्रों के विकास की आवश्यकता अधिक है। इस कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिये माननीय इन्दिरा जी ने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे देश में चलाया है और उसमें सिंचाई को सबसे पहली प्राथमिकता दी है। सिंचाई 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का पहला सूत्र है। इससे जुड़ी हुई कृषि है और कृषि से जुड़ा किसान और मजदूर है। जब कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो कोई आदमी भूखा नहीं रहेगा।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इन समस्याओं को पूरा करने के लिये अधिक धन देने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे हर खेत को पानी, हर पेट को पीने के लिये पानी और भोजन आश्वस्त हो जाये तथा कृषि, पीने के पानी और सिंचाई का विकास हो सके।

हमारे देश में बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पीने के पानी का बड़ा संकट है। आज भी लोग नदी और गन्दे नालों से पानी पीते हैं। वहाँ पर हैंड-पम्प लगा कर कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन बड़े-बड़े हैंड-पम्प लगाये गये हैं जिनकी कीमत 13 हजार रुपये है। मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटे हैंड-पम्प भी लगाये जायें। जहाँ पानी का स्तर नजदीक हो वहाँ हजार-डेढ़ हजार रुपये के हैंड-पम्प भी लगाये जा सकते हैं। कुछ ऐसे भी क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ गाँव के जबदस्त लोग हरिजनों को कुओं से पानी नहीं भरने देते हैं। उनके लिए भी पानी की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है।

छोटे सस्ते पम्प लगा कर उनके लिए पानी उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है, जिससे वे नदी-नालों का गंदा पानी पीने के लिए विवश न हों।

ग्रामीण अंचलों की प्रमुख समस्या—और गाँवों की पुकार तथा माँग—है कि लोगों के आने जाने के लिए सम्पर्क मार्ग बनाए जाएं। पक्के मार्ग बनाने के वादे तो बहुत हुए हैं, लेकिन देश बहुत बड़ा है, इस काम के लिये बहुत धन की आवश्यकता है। इस स्थिति में बजट में यह व्यवस्था की जाए कि पुल-पुलियों सहित गाँवों के लिए कम से कम निर्बिघ्न कच्चे मार्गों का निर्माण किया जाए और अगली योजना में उन्हें पक्का कर दिया जाए। यह कार्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर होना चाहिए, जिससे गाँवों के लोगों का मुख्य मार्गों के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सके, वे अपना गल्ला अनाज आदि बेचने के लिए ले जा सकें और हर दृष्टि से लाभ उठा सकें।

गाँव में बिजली की विशेष माँग है, इसलिए नियोजित ढंग से गाँव के विद्युतीकरण के लिए विशेष धन-आबंटन की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे देश में शिक्षा की भी माँग बहुत जोरों से है। ग्रामीण अंचलों में प्राइमरी, माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षा के लिए अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण अंचलों की विशेष तौर पर यह भी माँग की है कि वहाँ पर लड़कियों के स्कूल खोले जाएं। समाज के समन्वित तथा संतुलित विकास के लिए पुरुषों के साथ-साथ महिलाओं की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इसलिये वहाँ पर लड़कियों के स्कूल खोलने के लिए विशेष योजना बनाई जाए।

बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहाँ हरिजन और अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग रहते हैं उनके विकास में गति लाने की आवश्यकता है। यदि इस बुनियादी विकास के लिए अधिक धन व्यय किया जाएगा, तो देश का विकास तेजी के साथ हो सकेगा।

मैं संक्षेप में अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं लोक सभा में उत्तर प्रदेश के बाँदा जनपद का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, जो बुन्देलखंड संभाग में स्थित है। बुन्देलखंड का समूचा क्षेत्र कम सौभाग्यशाली क्षेत्र है। आज भी वह अत्यधिक पिछड़ा, अभावग्रस्त, उपेक्षित, घनहीन, साधनहीन, भूखा और प्यासा है। पिछले 35 वर्षों से वह गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन से जूझता हुआ बड़ी सहनशीलता का परिचय दे रहा है।

हम लोगों ने माँग की थी—और इस बारे में प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी को पत्र लिखा था—कि हिल डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड की भाँति बुन्देलखंड डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए। उन्होंने प्रदेश सरकार से इस बारे में कहा। इसके जवाब में प्रदेश सरकार ने बुन्देलखंड सलाहकार परिषद् का गठन किया, लेकिन घनाभाव के कारण उसने कोई कार्य नहीं किया और उस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो सका। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से बुन्देलखंड के विकास के लिए बुन्देलखंड डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए, जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्थिक सहायता दे। बजट में ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाए, जिससे इस तरह के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सके।

इन क्षेत्रों की मुख्य समस्याएँ सिंचाई, पेय-जल, विद्युत सड़कों और स्कूलों का अभाव है। मेरे क्षेत्र में आज तक कोई उद्योग नहीं लगा है, जबकि वहाँ पर बहुत मात्रा में बाकसाइट पाया जाता है। वहाँ पर एल्युमिनियम और सीमेंट के कारखाने लग सकते हैं। उस क्षेत्र में गरीबों और हरिजनों की बहुत बड़ी आबादी है। उनके भी उत्थान की आवश्यकता है। देश में प्रगति हो रही है। हमारा देश प्रगतिशील देशों में है। इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में प्रगति नहीं है। विकास के असंतुलन को रोकने की आवश्यकता है तथा बुन्देलखंड के पिछड़े क्षेत्र को आवश्यकता के आधार पर अन्य क्षेत्रों का भाँति विकासशील

क्षेत्रों की श्रेणी में लाने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद दूँगा और बजट का समर्थन करूँगा।

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Supporting the Budget I wish to offer a few points.

In spite of constraints prevailing in the country, the Finance Minister has presented a well balanced Budget by keeping in view all aspects of country's progress and developments.

All sections of the people, the agriculturists, the common man, housewife, poorer sections of the society and the down-trodden are all greatly benefited by this realistic budget. This budget would encourage savings, promote investment, strengthen production and contain inflation. In response to the tax concession, the industrialists should provide commodities at a cheaper price and that in turn would promote demand and thereby generate greater production. This budget deserves to be praised as a 'generous budget'.

The budget gap of Rs. 1762 crores would not pose any problem if the envisaged agricultural and industrial growth ensued and the supply is managed effectively.

Regarding direct tax on personal income, reduction of income tax to 20% to the first slab income ranging from Rs. 15001 to 20,000 and reduction in all income levels above Rs. 20,000 and the fixation of reduced rate of 55% for those whose income is over one lakh has given substantial relief to the fixed income group. This would encourage better compliance and reduce avoidance and evasion of tax. This would leave more money in the hands of the wage earners and salaried classes and that would generate more incentives to savings.

Substantial concessions are extended to the Corporate Sector which would enable them to gear up production.

The proposed reduction of excise duty on khandsari sugar, cotton and blended fabrics, writing and printing paper, table fans and smaller ceiling fans, stain-less steel, utensils, umbrella, costume and jewellery would bring down the price of these goods. This would stimulate demand, increase production and

growth of the industry. Common man would be greatly benefited by the reduced price of these consumer goods. This would contain inflation.

The proposed reduction of excise duty on khandsari sugar would enable the industry to grow and thereby generate greater opportunities for employment. The cane growers also would be benefited by this step.

Similarly the relief given to textile industry would make the cloth cheaper and thereby the poor people would be greatly benefited by it.

Regarding rationalisation and simplification of tax administration, the awareness of the Government about the loopholes, leakages and unwanted complexities in the taxation procedure and the adoption of rationalisation and simplification of tax administration would greatly prevent tax avoidance & evasion.

Compulsory audit and accounts should be there in cases where annual return exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs or where the gross receipts from a profession exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs is a step in the right direction. This would make them to keep accounts in a better form and there would be better compliance of the rules.

There is a great step-up in the Plan outlay. The Plan outlay for the Centre, States and Union Territories has been greatly increased. An amount of Rs. 30132 crores is allotted for 1984-85 and the Central assistance for the Plans of States and Union Territories will be Rs. 5050 crores as against Rs. 4462 crores during the current year. It is a sign of the country's direction towards development.

Regarding rural development, the real India is rural India. 70% of our people live in our country-side. India is taken as developed only if villages are developed. We cannot improve our economy unless rural sector is developed, agriculture is developed, rural economy is developed and rural employment is provided. There is water scarcity in the rural area. A sizable percentage of the people live below the poverty line and a sizable percentage of them including children suffer from malnutrition. There is unemployment, poverty and unhygienic environments. Realising this,

an amount of Rs. 932 crores has been allotted for rural development which has been more or less double that of the current year. For the effective and speedy implementation of the I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., and self-employment programme, greater attention is shown and greater and enhanced amount is provided in the Budget.

Regarding drinking water supply, there are several villages in our country which suffer for want of safe drinking water. These problem villages should be provided with drinking water at the earliest. Under the accelerated water supply programme, an amount of Rs. 243 crores is allotted. The States are also expected to provide Rs. 364 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme. Over 50,000 problem villages are expected to be provided with drinking water facilities during this year.

Regarding 20-point programme, on full realization of the importance of the scheme, an enhanced amount of Rs. 4033 crores is allotted for 1984-85, which is an increase of 47% over the current year provision. If this programme is effectively implemented and the allotted amount is properly utilised, there will be better funding and development of the entire economy of our country and all sections of the people would be greatly benefited by it. Evaluation regarding the progress of the programme has to be made preferably at Block levels, to see how far the intended places and people have benefited by this programme. Committees have to be constituted and they have to be made to function to ascertain the stage of progress of the programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You can reserve other points for the Finance Bill.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Regarding the implementation of the programmes and proposals, the allotment of funds should reach the nook and corner of the country and also to the intended persons and places. The proposals should be implemented in the spirit in which the Budget is being presented here. The success of the proposals very much depends upon those who execute them. Some bureaucrats who are expected to implement these programmes do not get themselves involved on them. Certain bank auth-

curities are not helpful in the execution of the scheme the disbursement of loan amounts. They are raising objections in the disbursement of loan amount even after the recommendation of the sanctioning authorities for it.

Regarding the power sector, there is a proposal to set up a thermal plant at Rajakamangalam Kanyakumari District in my constituency. There is an investigation going on regarding this scheme. That should be implemented.

My constituency has been classified as an industrially backward area. Not even a single industry either in the public sector or in the private sector is set up in that area. So, industrial establishments have to be set up in that area.

An amount of Rs. 201 crores is allotted for the development of ports. The development of minor ports is neglected. The development of minor ports is at the mercy of the State Governments. But the State Governments are not taking interest in the development of minor ports. For example, in my constituency there is an ancient historical Colachal port in the Southern West Coast. It is neglected and it has not been taken up for development for several years. That has to be developed.

I request the Finance Minister to take note of all these submissions of mine.

श्री जयराम वर्मा (फैजाबाद) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में निर्बल अंगों के लिए विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए जो विशेष व्यवस्था की है, उससे उनको रोजगार मिलेगा और उनकी हालत में सुधार होगा। इस बजट से हर वर्ग को कुछ न कुछ सहायता मिलेगी और बोझ कम होगा। इस बजट के पेश करने से आम जनता में प्रसन्नता की लहर दौड़ गई है। इस लिए इस बजट को आम जनता का, गरीबों का जनप्रिय, अच्छा और संतुलित बजट कहा जाए तो कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। यद्यपि इस बात के होते हुए भी विपक्ष के लोगों ने और कुछ माननीय सदस्यों

ने इसमें तरह-तरह की बातें, अपनी-अपनी भावनाओं के अनुसार देखने की कोशिश की है और अपनी-अपनी भावनाओं के अनुरूप संज्ञा देने की कोशिश की है। किसी ने इस को संविधान पर घोखा कहा। किसी ने इसको पूंजी वादी बजट कहा है। किसी ने यह कहा कि इसमें गरीबों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। थोट बटोरने हेतु हवा बनाने की नाकाम को कोशिश की गई है। गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए कोई बड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। इस तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। इन सब बातों को देखते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ :

जाकी रही भावना जैसी

हरि मूर्त देखी तिन तैसी ॥

भगवान् संपूर्ण है उसमें कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन लोग अपनी अपनी भावनाओं के अनुरूप उसे भिन्न-भिन्न रूप में देखते हैं। मानव और मानव कृत्यों में कमियां होती हैं। हम अगर अपनी भावनाओं के अनुरूप कमियों को देखने की कोशिश करें, तो कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, वित्त मंत्री जी की आशाओं के अनुरूप यह बजट उत्पादन, निवेश बढ़ाने, कीमतों को कम करने, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में स्थिरता लाने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। इस साल कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में रिकार्ड-उत्पादन की स्थिति दिखाई पड़ रही है। 1420 लाख टन की पैदावार से ज्यादा होने की आशा है। यह सरकार की कुशल कृषि नीति और किसानों के परिश्रम का फल है, लेकिन फिर भी उधर के लोग कहते हैं कि यह महज संयोग की बात है कि इतना उत्पादन हो गया, क्योंकि पिछले सालों में कम पैदावार बढ़ी और कभी घटी है। इस तरह से अच्छी बात में भी वे ईविल-डिजाइन या बुरी बात देखने कोशिश करते हैं।

इस साल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले साल 3.9 की वृद्धि हुई थी जब कि इस साल 4.5 की

वृद्धि हुई है और यदि चार सालों की औसत ली जाय तो यह वृद्धि 5 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा होगी । यद्यपि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की जो क्षमता है, उसके अनुरूप यह वृद्धि नहीं है, इस से ज्यादा होने की जरूरत थी और अगर हम को आन्तरिक घरेलू उत्पाद में ऊंची दर को कायम रखना है और और आगे आने वाले श्रमिकों के लिये रोजगार पैदा करना है तो हम को अपनी वृद्धि की दर को कम से कम 7 और 8 परसेन्ट के बीच में लाना होगा । हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में भी इस साल काफी वृद्धि हुई है जो 662 करोड़ के लगभग है और चार वर्षों की औसत ली जाय तो यह 54 प्रतिशत आती है जो किसी भी योजना काल के चार वर्षों की वृद्धि के मुकाबले ज्यादा है । इस के लिये भी हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं ।

गांवों में जो विभिन्न योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं उन के लिये 932 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जो पिछले साल की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले करीब-करीब दुगुनी है । इस तरह से गरीबों, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, किसानों तथा अन्य पिछले वर्ग के लोगों को काफी राहत मिलेगी । इतना होने के बावजूद भी यदि यह कहा जाय कि किसानों के लिये या गरीब लोगों के लिये इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो यह बात सत्य से कितना परे है ।

कृषि क्षेत्र में भी पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है—इस बजट साल में 758 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जब कि चालू साल में 600 करोड़ रुपये से कुछ कम की व्यवस्था थी । विद्युत उत्पादन में भी पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है । विद्युत में पिछले साल के मुकाबले 44 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है । इस व्यवस्था से किसानों को, गांवों में रहने वालों को काफी राहत मिलेगी और उन का काम बढ़ेगा, उन के काम में आसानी पैदा होगी । लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ—गांवों में जो विभिन्न योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं, चाहे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हो या दूसरी योजनायें हों, उन में हमारे बैंकों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रोल है और इस दृष्टि से बैंक-सुविधायें काफी बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन अभी भी इस बात की जरूरत है कि वहां इस तरह का इन्तजाम किया जाय जिस से लोगों को वे बैंक सुविधायें आसानी से मिल सकें । आज विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लोगों को जो ऋण मिलता है वहां उन को काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है । बैंकों के लोग सही तरीके से उन के साथ सहयोग नहीं करते । वहां ज्यादा मानिट्रिंग की जरूरत है, ज्यादा देख-भाल करने की जरूरत है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर भी ज्यादा जोर देने की जरूरत है कि वे इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से देखें कि जो रुपया आज लोन या सहायता की शकल में जा रहा है वह सब ठीक से इस्तेमाल हो और उस का पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठा सके ।

श्रीमन्, हमारा जो प्रदेश है उत्तर प्रदेश, वह उद्योगों के मामले में काफी पीछे है और बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री से कहूंगा कि वे हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का कुछ ध्यान रखें । वहाँ पर ज्यादा उद्योग लगाने की जरूरत है और हमारा जिला फैजाबाद जो है, वह उन जिलों में है, जिनमें बहुत कम उद्योग हैं और वह पिछड़े हुए जिलों में माना जाता है । इसलिए मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे जिले में वे कुछ उद्योग लगाने की व्यवस्था करें, तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी ।

हमारे जिले में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कई वर्ष पहले गई थीं और वहाँ पर उन्होंने सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक गन्ना मिल लगाने की घोषणा की थी और उसके लिए लाइसेंस भी मिल गया था और किसानों ने करीब 16 लाख रुपया उस के लिए इन्ट्रा भी कर लिया था लेकिन जब जनता सरकार आ गई, तो वह लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिया गया । अकबरपुर में हम लोगों ने मिल लगाने की माँग रखी थी । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि वह लाइसेंस फिर से रिन्यू किया जाए,

जिससे उधर का जो विकसित क्षेत्र है और जहाँ पर काफी गन्ना उपलब्ध है, वह मिल को दिया जा सके और किसानों को कुछ राहत मिले।

मैं एक बात और माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे क्षेत्र में एक मडहा नदी है, जिसमें बाढ़ आ जाने से बहुत नुकसान होता है। उसको गहरा कराया जाए और उसकी सफाई कराई जाए। पश्चिम से पूरब को वह जाती है और फ़ैजाबाद और बाराबंकी के दोनों जिले उससे प्रभावित हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि मडहा नदी को गहरा कराया जाए और उसकी सफाई कराई जाए, जिससे बाढ़ से जो नुकसान होता है और जिसके लिए सरकार को बड़ी सहायता देनी पड़ती है, वह न देनी पड़ी। एक दफा ऐसा कर दिया जाएगा, तो बार-बार जो सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है, उसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जो नुकसान होता है, वह भी नहीं होगा।

मैं फिर मंत्री जी को उनके अच्छे बजट और जन-प्रिय तथा सन्तुलित बजट के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। इससे गरीब और आम आदमी को फायदा होगा। उनको इस बजट से प्रसन्नता हुई है और मैं फिर वित्त मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया (जालौर) : चैयरमैन साहब, इस वर्ष का जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जालौर जिला राजस्थान में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जालौर और सिरोही जिले में ग्रैनाइट, फ़्लोरस्पायर, सीमेंट, टंगस्टन और कौपर के बड़े उद्योग लगाने की कृपा करें। वहाँ पर वाजिब मात्रा में सीमेंट और ग्रैनाइट का भंडार है और काफी मात्रा में ये वहाँ मिलते हैं। इसलिए सरकार वहाँ पर इन से संबंधित उद्योग लगाने की कृपा करे। हमारे यहाँ के लोग मजदूरी के लिए हर साल बाहर जाते हैं और जब अकाल पड़ जाता है, तो आस-पास के प्रदेश

में बहुत भारी संख्या में लोग चले जाते हैं। अगर सरकार वहाँ पर उद्योग लगा देगी, तो हमारे यहाँ के मजदूर बेकार नहीं रहेंगे और वहीं पर मजदूरी करेंगे। बिजली की हमारे यहाँ कठिनाई है। बिजली की कठिनाई के कारण हमारे यहाँ उद्योग भी नहीं लग सके। उद्योगों के लिए बिजली की जरूरत होती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली मिलनी चाहिए।

जालौर जिला एक ऐसा जिला है जो सोना उगलने वाला जिला है। जालौर जिले की जमीन ऐसी है कि वहाँ राजस्थान का सबसे ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होता है। इसलिए जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में बिजली की बहुत जरूरत है।

पिछले चार सालों में काश्तकार अकाल की वजह से फसल नहीं बो सके। पानी की बड़ी कमी थी। पानी की कमी इस लिए थी कि बिजली की कमी थी। बिजली की कमी की वजह से कुछ जोती हुई जमीन को उन्हें जोतना पड़ा, कुछ जमीन जोती ही नहीं। इससे काश्तकारों को फसल में काफी हानि हुई। बिजली से पानी न पहुँचने के कारण फसल भी नहीं हुई।

वहाँ जो बिजली मिलती है उसमें भी वोल्टेज की काफी घट-बढ़ होती रहती है। इससे काश्तकारों का मोटर जल जाता है और फिर दुबारा मोटर बनवाने पर उनका हजार से डेढ़ हजार रुपया लग जाता है। मोटर खराब रहने की वजह से फसल को भी बहुत हानि होती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए, बिजली का वोल्टेज ठीक रहना चाहिए।

हमारे जिले में बहुत से कुएँ हैं। राजस्थान में सबसे ज्यादा कुएँ जालौर जिले में हैं। मेहरबानी करके जालौर जिले में क्रूड डीजल का डिपो खोलें क्योंकि वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा डीजल की खपत होती है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वहाँ डीजल का डिपो खोलने की कृपा करें।

साथ-साथ वहाँ नहरी सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर ज्यादा कुंए होने से जमीन के अन्दर पानी घटता चला जाता है, यहाँ तक कि कुंए खाली हो जाते हैं और जमीन का सत नहीं रहता है। वहाँ छोटे-छोटे और बड़े-बड़े बाँध बनाए जायें, तालाब बनाए जायें ताकि उनमें वारिस का पानी रुक जाए। उनमें पानी रुकने से पानी जमीन के अन्दर धीरे-धीरे चला जाता है और उससे कुंए सूखते नहीं हैं। इसलिए वहाँ बाँध और तालाब बनाना जरूरी है।

राजस्थान सरकार का गुजरात सरकार से 1966 में एक समझौता हुआ था। उसके मुताबिक माही नदी का पानी जालौर, सिरोही और बाड़मेर तीन जिलों में आना था। यह समझौता 1966 में हुआ था जबकि मैं राजस्थान विधान सभा का एम० एल० ए० था। वह समझौता अभी तक लागू नहीं हुआ है और इन जिलों में माही नदी का पानी अभी तक नहीं आया है। नर्मदा का पानी भी आना था। पता नहीं वह पानी कब तक आयेगा। हमारा पिछड़ा जिला है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दे। रानीवार, जालौर जिले में एक डेरी लगाई गई थी जो अब बन्द कर दी गई है। इस डेरी पर 50 हजार पशु निर्भर थे। किसानों ने और गरीबों ने कर्ज लेकर गाय-भैंस खरीदे हैं, लेकिन अब डेरी बन्द है। इसको शीघ्र ही चालू किया जाना चाहिए। इसका प्रबन्ध सरकार अपने हाथ में ले या इसको कोआपरेटिव के अन्तर्गत चलाए।

पेय जल के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे जिले में कुछ जगह तो पेयजल की व्यवस्था है लेकिन कई गांवों में नहीं है। जिन गांवों में है वहाँ भी गरीबों के मोहल्ले में पानी नहीं पहुँचता। इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।

जोधपुर से भीलड़ी 266 एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी भीलड़ी तक जाती है और उसके 7 डिब्बे कट-

कर अहमदाबाद तक जाते हैं। इस गाड़ी को अहमदाबाद तक चलाया जाना चाहिए। रेल विभाग से अनुरोध किया लेकिन जवाब आया कि 7 डिब्बे अहमदाबाद तक जाते हैं इसलिए इसको अहमदाबाद तक ले जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ से कास्तकारों को अपना गेहूँ, सरसों आदि लेकर ऊँझा मंडी जाना पड़ता है। कई लोगों की जेब कट जाती है और दो-तीन लोग तो लापता हैं। इसलिए यह गाड़ी जोधपुर से अहमदाबाद तक जानी चाहिए।

अभी एक मारवाड़ जंक्शन से अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाई गई है। इसको सिरोही रोका जाना चाहिए और स्वरूप गंज सीमेंट फैक्ट्री है वहाँ पर भी इस गाड़ी को रोका जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है। मैं, 27 तारीख को प्रधानमंत्री जी से माउन्ट आबू में टेलीविजन सेन्टर खुलवाने हेतु मिला था। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसकी सिफारिश करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। यह टूरिस्ट स्थान है। इसके लगने से पालनपुर, डीसा, कस, जालौर, पाली और उदयपुर तक दिखाई देगा। मैं सिफारिश करता हूँ कि सिरोही में एक हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण किया जाए। इसके बन जाने से व्यापारियों और अन्य लोगों को काफी फायदा होगा। यह बजट बहुत अच्छा है। इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और बूटा सिंह जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget that has been presented to this House by the hon. Finance Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Vairale, you may continue your speech tomorrow.
20.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 14, 1984/ Pngaluna 24, 1905 (Saka).