

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

effectively intervene in the land disputes between the farmers of the two States.

(vi) NEED FOR GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE BASIS OF THE REPORTED DETECTION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS IN ASSAM BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir there are shocking reports that the work of detection of foreign nationals has been launched by the Government in Assam with 1951 taken as cut-off year. Nearly 800 persons in Darrang District, suspected to be foreign nationals, have been reportedly interrogated by the police on the basis of a revised questionnaire entitled 'Interrogation Report'. The questionnaire specifically asks whether the respondent's name is included in the National Register of Citizens of 1951. That 1951 is being taken as the cut-off year to detect foreign nationals is significantly evident from the point that the questionnaire does not contain any question about any evidence except the NRC of 1951 and the electoral rolls.

This is a shocking state of affairs contrary to all assurances consistently given by the Central Government with respect to just and fair formula acceptable to all for detection of foreign nationals in Assam.

I urge upon the Government to apprise this House and the nation of the basis and other details of any operation launched in Assam for detection of foreign nationals and to withdraw the said revised questionnaire. Let the Government not fall a victim to the pressures of the agitationists. The Government should make an early statement in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rasabehari Behera. Not here.

14.30 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1982-83—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we resume further discussion on the Budget (General) for 1982-83. Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas may continue his speech. He has already taken one minute.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Not one minute.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Before you speak, since large numbers of hon. Members want to participate in this discussion I request you and, through you, the House, to continue sitting beyond 6 p.m. today so that many hon. Members can participate in the discussion.

Tomorrow, the hon. Minister of Finance will reply at 12 O'clock after Question Hour. If this is agreed upon, I hope the Members will be happy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is also a half-an-hour discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have one submission to make to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. At 6 O'clock in the evening tomorrow, there is a discussion on the remunerative prices for potato. I would suggest that starting a discussion at 6 O'clock is very bad. So, tomorrow, we may drop the lunch break and we may shift the discussion to 5 O'clock. That would be better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister says that the speeches of the hon. Members be over today and the Finance Minister will reply tomorrow.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
बजट में तो आलू भी लिया जा सकता है।

श्री मधु वण्डवते : मोशन एडमिट किया है, भाई ।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Sir, if time is extended then allow one or two Members from our side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After 6.30 p.m. those hon. Members who will be present and interested to participate will be allowed. I am even prepared to sit upto 10.30 p.m.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what about my request.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, we are agreed for dispensation of the lunch hour tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope the House agrees for dispensation of the lunch hour tomorrow and taking up the discussion at 5 p.m. instead of 6 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, it is agreed. Now, Mr. Vyas may continue with his speech and try to finish in ten minutes. Every Member will be allowed ten minutes each.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सन् 1977 में जनता पार्टी का शासन आया तो उस समय देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ी । जब जनता पार्टी शासन में आई तो हमारी तरफ से उनको बहुत अच्छी आर्थिक स्थिति सुपुर्द की गई थी, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ा, सब क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन गिरा, उससे देश को बहुत धक्का पहुंचा और देश की जनता ने इस बात को अच्छी तरह से पहचान लिया कि जनता पार्टी के लोग जो उस समय इसमें घुसे मैं, वह तमाम निकम्मे हैं और वे लोग इस देश का शासन नहीं चला सकते और इसीलिये

उन्होंने कांग्रेस (आई) को फिर शासन वापिस दिया ।

माननीया श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथों में जब से इस देश की बाग-डोर फिर आई है, मुझे यह कहने में खुशी होती है कि उन्होंने इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के कई कदम उठाये हैं जो कि निश्चित रूप से प्रशंसनीय हैं । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के आने के बाद इस देश के ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम दुनिया के लोग इस बात की तारीफ कर रहे हैं कि हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन की वृद्धि हुई है, चाहे वह उद्योग हो, कृषि हो या और क्षेत्र हो । इससे निश्चित रूप से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत बनेगी ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के हालात को और ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहिये । जितना हम आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बनायेगे, उतना ही देश मजबूत होगा और हमारे देश के जो सबसे बड़े दुश्मन गरीबी और बेकारी है, उसको हम मिटा सकेंगे । इसीलिये हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से कहा कि आप राज्य चला नहीं सकते, मगर सहयोग कीजिये । ताकि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो और हम गरीबी तथा बेकारी को दूर कर के देश को शक्तिशाली और महान बना सकें । इन दो वर्षों में हमारे देश ने हर एक क्षेत्र में प्रगति की है । हमने एक्सपोर्ट में वृद्धि की और इम्पोर्ट का घटाया है । पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के आयात के कारण हमारा ट्रेड गैप 5,000 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है हम अपने देश में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ा कर उनको

[श्री गौधारी लाल व्यास]

कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं हमारी मान्यता है कि आने वाले वर्षों में हम पट्रोलियम पदार्थों का इतना उत्पादन कर सकेंगे कि हम विदेश व्यापार को बराबरी पर ला सकें और इस तरह अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को ज्यादा मजबूत बना सकें।

हम इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पट्रोलियम पदार्थों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने राजस्थान की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया है। राजस्थान के डेजर्ट एरिया में तेल और गैस मिलने की पूरी सम्भावना है लेकिन वहाँ इसकी खोज बीन नहीं की गई है। इस लिए पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त में तेल और गैस का जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो सका है। एक और ती वैस्ट बंगाल में, जहाँ तेल का एक भी कुँआ नहीं निकला है, सकड़ों करोड़ रुपए बेकार खर्च किए गए हैं दूसरी ओर राजस्थान में, जहाँ तेल निकलने की पूरी सम्भावना है, एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि पैसा ऐसी जगह लगाया जाये, जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ और हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो। विरोधी लोग सरकार को क्लिटिसिज्म कर के, अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग कर के, नाजायज तरीके से अपनी स्टेट में पैसा ले जाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए, जिनसे हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत राजस्थान में पूरी तरह से खोज बीन कर के और कुँए खुदवा कर वहाँ पर तेल और गैस के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि यह प्रान्त आगे बढ़ सके।

जहाँ तक इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने यह नीति बनाई है कि देश की तमाम नदियों की एक दूसरे के साथ जोड़कर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि एक चप्पा भी जमीन इरिगेशन के बिना न रहे। इस बारे में जो नेशनल प्लान बनाया जा रहा है, देश के लिये वह बहुत आवश्यक है। आज भी हमारे देश में 70 परसेंट जमीन ऐसी है, जहाँ पानी ही नहीं पहुँचता है। पानी के अभाव में हम अनाज का उतना उत्पादन नहीं कर पाते, जितना कि हम कर सकते हैं। नदियों को आपस में जोड़कर हम उनके पानी को किसानों के खेतों में पहुँचा सकते हैं। इस प्लान को कार्यान्वित करने से देश का किसान मजबूत बनेगा और देश को शक्तिशाली बनाएगा। इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

राजस्थान कैनल के द्वारा राजस्थान के सूखे हुए हिस्से को जिसे डेजर्ट एरिया कहते हैं, पानी मिल सकेगा और वहाँ पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर फूडग्रेज का उत्पादन हो सकेगा। इस लिये इस कनल के निर्माण को प्रार्थमिकता देनी चाहिए।

हाल ही में जो फसला हुआ है, उसके अनुसार राजस्थान के जालौर और बाड़मेर जिलों को नर्मदा का पानी मिलेगा। इस काम में तेजी ला कर नर्मदा के पानी को जल्दी से जल्दी राजस्थान के डेजर्ट एरिया में पहुँचाना चाहिये। गंगा और जमुना का पानी भी राजस्थान को मिलना चाहिये। वहाँ पर सोकर, झुझुनु, अलवर और भरतपुर ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहाँ गंगा और जमुना का पानी पहुँच सकता है। हमने कई दफा कहा है कि इस फर्टाइल एरिया में पानी पहुँचने से फूडग्रेज का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ सकता है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित रूप से की जानी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने न्यू ट्वैन्टी वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम देश के

सामने रखा है जिसके जरिये से करोड़ों गरीब किसान, मजदूर, पीड़ित शोषित लोग तथा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है। सन् 1975 में भी इस कार्य को शुरू किया गया था जिससे करोड़ों शोषित व गरीब किसानों, मजदूरों को फायदा पहुंचा था। आज भी इस प्रोग्राम के जरिये से ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के करोड़ों बेकार एवं अर्ध-बेकार लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है। पूरी तेजी के साथ इस प्रोग्राम को लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

इस देश के ऐसे बहुत सारे इलाके हैं जिनके साथ अभी तक न्याय नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज पैदा हो गये हैं। उन इलाकों में विशेषरूप से औद्योगिक प्रगति करने की आवश्यकता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो धन सरकार ने लगाया है उसका केवल एक प्रतिशत ही हमारे प्रांत राजस्थान में लगा है जबकि दूसरी ओर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, वेस्ट बंगाल आदि राज्यों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग-धंधे खोले गये हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में सबसे कम पैसा पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाया गया है इसलिये औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में राजस्थान को विशेषरूप से प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे राजस्थान में प्रचुर मात्रा में खनिज पदार्थ विद्यमान हैं जिनके आधार पर औद्योगिकरण करके राजस्थान को प्रगतिशील बनाया जा सकता है।

भिसाल के तौर पर, हमारे राजस्थान में जिक का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। रामपुरा और अहूजा में सर्वेक्षण करके हमारे वैज्ञानिकों एवं माइनिंग इंजीनियर्स ने साढ़े पांच करोड़ जिक के भण्डार का पता लगाया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लांट लगाया जाना चाहिये। आज सका सीसा और जस्ता विदेशों से आयात करती है जिस पर 200

करोड़ खर्च होता है। आज सरकार वहां पर सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लांट लगा दे तो वो सौ करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने के साथ-साथ 200 करोड़ का फारेन एक्सचेंज और कमा सकती है। वहां पर जो पानी और बिजली की कर्म है उसके लिये हमारी राजस्थान सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है कि थर्मल प्लांट लगा कर बिजली और बांध बना कर पानी की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जायेगा।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे राजस्थान में अभ्रक का भी बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। आपकी जो संस्था मिटकी है वह विदेशों को अभ्रक भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकती है लेकिन वह आजकल अभ्रक खरीद नहीं रही है। (व्यवधान) मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

इसी प्रकार से जो राजस्थान में सिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ताकि मजदूरों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कारखाने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लगाये जा सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को विशेषरूप से कदम उठाने चाहिये ताकि हजारों लोगों के लिये वहां पर रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें। राजस्थान में रेलों को सुविधा भी अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। रेल मंत्री जी को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India, after independence has travelled a long way in the tough and turbulent jungles and mountains of economy, conquering newer and newer heights and achieving success after success in the economic sphere. India, today, is said to be one among the twelve most highly industrialised nations in the world, and so far as volume of agricultural production is concerned, India is among the first two or three nations in the

[Shri Mahendra Prasad]

world while in 1947 India was not at all counted anywhere. A rise of Rs. 1536.9 in per capita income in 1980-81 from Rs. 246 in 1950-51 in spite of population explosion is a commendable achievement.

It is unfortunate that the Indian economy was pushed to back gear in 1977, 1978 and 1979 and it took the whole year of 1980 and quite a substantial part of 1981 to bring the economy to neutral gear by checking its downward trend. It is heartening to see the economy in first gear. There is a substantial increase in agricultural and industrial production and the rate of inflation is credibly brought down to 4.9 per cent in January 1982 from 23.3 per cent in January 1980. But, economically, has India achieved all that should have been achieved? Have we done all that was expected of us? There are countless tearful eyes. We have got millions and millions of uneducated, unhealthy, diseased and unsheltered, unclothed people. There is misery, there is poverty. Our industry and agriculture are not fully catering to the needs of our people. We have to import industrial and agricultural goods in large quantity. Our additional production in the farm and factory is eaten away by additional mouths through the gateway of population explosion keeping us almost there where we were and making all our additional progress invisible. Ours is one of the poorest countries in the world.

The situation is sad and gloomy keeping in view our goal and objectives. We have to ameliorate the sufferings of our people and are duty-bound to ensure for our people a life of plenty and abundance. We are amidst countless problems and the only solution to all problems is production and production and pro-

duction and increase in production, besides control of population. The question is, how do we increase our production? Production needs investment and abundance of production needs abundance of investment. But is our policy consistent with encouragement to investment? We are pursuing an unreal taxation policy that discourages investment and by implication encourages generation of black money. We are pursuing a policy which is creating more demand and less supply, obstructing production and creation of wealth, marring the way of progress of our people. Black money creates unnecessary demands and disturbs the economy. We will have to mop up all the black money and channelise it, through investment for productive purposes thereby helping supply and creation of wealth. But, Sir, is it possible under the present income-tax rules where incidence of tax is as high as the sky? Human beings by nature can work only through fear or incentive. Fear in a democratic country like India and unlike Communist countries, cannot be exercised and used unbridled. Incentive in our country and system is the only way that will work effectively. The figure of black money is put very high and varies from 25,000 crores to 50,000 crores of rupees. Let us imagine that we do away with all taxes, corporate and non-corporate, as a result of which 25,000 crores of rupees comes in circulation through investment for productive purposes. This massive investment will bring a massive production of goods worth Rs. 1 lakh crores, besides creating a lot of employment opportunities. This Rs. 1 lakh crores of national income will bring to the Government exchequer through excise duty, as per the structure of the excise duty rule, not less than 20 to 25 thousand crores of rupees. The revenue to the Government exchequer in 1980-81 was Rs. 1310.79 crores from corporate tax and Rs. 1506.39 crores from non-corporate tax making a sum total of Rs. 2817.18 crores, though the expenditure

of Rs. 52.85 crores in 1980-81 in collecting the tax money has been ignored. By abolition of taxes, the Government will lose Rs. 2817.18 crores and gain Rs. 25,000 crores, a net gain of Rs. 22,182.82 crores. The yearly employment of this Rs. 25,000 crores by the Government in national efforts like construction of dams, canals and roads, creation of communication and transportation facilities and other productive efforts, besides the yearly production of wealth to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh crore and creation of lots of employment opportunities can bring revolution and create wonder in the national economy in a few years, wiping all the tears of our people by pushing them in the ocean of plenty and abundance, ensuring defence of our country and a prestigious place, with our head erect, in the comity of nations.

Sir, we have to do something about our taxation policy. If we cannot abolish it totally, we will have to reduce it substantially. This is not to suggest that the country should be handed over to the moneyed people. In a socialist and democratic country like India, or in any other country, such a situation cannot be allowed to happen. Only our political leaders should run the country and should be at the helm of affairs of the country and the moneyed people must be bridled and should not roam about in the national life unchecked and unhindered. They will have to work under the authority and control of our political leaders. Therefore, a system will have to be evolved, other than taxation, whereby moneyed people are restrained and forced to play to the tune and directions of the political leadership. The leadership of the nation should not be allowed to slip into the hands of moneyed people; it should always remain in the hands of political leaders.

Sir, to pursue such a real policy on taxation, as suggested by me, we will require a person of great courage. The country is lucky to have, at the helm of affairs, in Mrs. Indira Gandhi, a

most courageous personality in the world. We also have a courageous person in Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, our present Finance Minister. To know about his courage, one has to talk to his teachers and Professor Dutta to mention one name. During the Janata regime, when so many commissions and enquiries were instituted to harass and drive Mr. Gandhi to doom, Mr. Mukherjee was the first and one, and I don't know if the only one, among her Council of Ministers to support Mrs. Gandhi in a commission of inquiry openly at great personal risk. At that time Mrs. Gandhi had no finance portfolio to offer, she had only thorns and her company was the most dreaded one. I hope Shri Mukherjee will show the same courage and pursue a courageous policy to take the country out of the rut.

Sir, ours is a socialist and welfare State. We have adopted this policy after a very very careful consideration. We cannot think of pursuing any policy apart from this in the present circumstances. But our Godfather, as a socialist, was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Nehru was the pioneer and the leader of the socialist movement in India in real sense. It is under his leadership that socialism was adopted as a national policy. It was he who advocated socialism on mass scale and got the consensus imerged.

In favour of socialism on national basis through mass movement on socialism and got this concept of socialism accepted as a national policy by our countrymen. Ours is Nehru's concept of socialism. And to understand Nehru's Socialism correctly, we will have to peep into the history of Pandit Nehru's life, and the forces that influenced him to pursue socialistic policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Prasad, you have got to conclude Now.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: I will take only two minutes more, Sir. His concept of socialism was not dogmatic; his was humane and dynamic

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One can read his autobiography to understand Nehru's socialism, which is the only fit one in the Indian context. Remember, he was the only son of a very rich and affluent father. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and brought up in great luxury and comfort. He was educated in England, a dream at that time. Pandit Motilal Nehru spent lavishly to keep him at par with sons of wealthy English people. So much so that his clothes were said to be washed in Paris. A study of his autobiography shows that he was tender and a very-very kind-hearted person. He had a heart full of emotion, sentiment and feeling. He had seen, through study and intensive travel of England, the free, happy rich and affluent life of English people. Remember, Nehru of that accomplishment returns to his country. He desires to see the same freedom, happiness, richness and affluence in the people of his motherland. His aspirations are dashed when he returns and sees his countrymen. Knowledge hungry and restless Nehru takes to travel in the interior of U.P. and sees the pathetic and pitiable and beggar like condition of the poor Indians. He is shocked and tormented. He is loved and respected worshippingly by the hungry naked Indians. He travels all through the country. He finds the same pitiable condition everywhere. He compares his own life and the life of English people with the life of the suffering slave Indians. His heart revolts, he decides to fight to mitigate the sufferings of the people. He becomes a messiah. He loves the people and the people love him abundantly.

The concept of socialism emerges in him out of the suffering of the people of India, especially when he sees the suffering farmers of U.P. in the interior. He wants to heal the sufferings of the people which he saw with his own eyes. His socialism flows from human feeling—the feeling for the suffering people. We are the followers of Nehru's concept of Socialism.

I am sorry, Sir, socialism through its wrong application is caused to be a hinderance in the national progress. My request is to pursue correct socialism. Nehru's socialism, the socialism that does not come in the way of progress of our country and countrymen. The real socialism will come through great push to production.

Sir, the message of the present Budget is very lightly saving—saving for investment and investment for production. The current-year is the year of productivity. Sir, I support the Budget. I also support the loan to India by the I.M.F. in the national interest.

Sir, the message of my speech is: massive increase in production through massive inducement to investment, along with ruthless control of population, by a very strong and stable government that ensures total industrial and social peace.

(SHRI HARINATH MISHRA *in the Chair*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I mean no disrespect to my friend, the Finance Minister, when I say that his maiden Budget is the biggest non-event of the year. Both in terms of a short-term expression of the views of the Government's policies and in terms of a long-term expression of the direction in which they wish to take the country, this Budget is a great disappointment. But I don't blame the Finance Minister, because as I said outside the House when he became the Finance Minister, that despite the tremendous qualities that he has, he will always be subjected to political directions where he would have to take views with which he may not agree and base his calculations and conclusions on premises that may be politically very rewarding to the ruling party, but that would cause grave damage both to the short term and long term interests of the country. In fact in his opening paragraphs, i.e. in the very third paragraph of his Budget speech, he starts on a very wrong premise.

15.00 hrs.

(SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA in the Chair).

He says:

"As the House is aware, when the present Government came into office a little over two years ago, the country was faced with a serious and deteriorating economic situation. Gross National Product had declined by as much as 4.8 per cent in 1979-80, the infrastructure was in shambles, and prices had increased at an annual rate of 23.3 per cent by the end of January, 1980."

And it was against this background that the Government whose Budget he was to present, had to start working

There are two aspects of this wrong premise: one is that on which the Government is trying, or the Finance Minister is trying, to base his entire approach, is not true; and the second is that over a period of time, over economic development has gone on at a pace and in a manner that it has not really had much to do with the ordinary man in this country. I would like to deal with both these aspects.

Let us first take this question of shambles, total destruction, directionlessness and so on. Excellent political slogans, if they can help you to get a few votes, keep trying them. (*Interruptions*)

But it is very wrong when one base on them one's whole approach to the next twelve months of economic administration of this country, or to the next five or ten years of economic and social projections that he wishes to have for this country.

The Prime Minister first came to power in 1966. She became Prime Minister in January 1966; and this Economic survey which the Finance Minister was to present to the House just a few days before he came with this Budget, at page 71, presents a picture of three decades—from 1950-51 to 1980-81—of the economic development of our country. And I would appeal to the Finance Minister, not as a politician, but as someone who really cares

and is concerned and I would also appeal to the ruling party, irrespective of their political predilections, their approach to us....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may say; 'to the whole House'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The whole House is appealing to the ruling party, that they do their homework, not merely on the basis of what they are told at the beginning of a session, or at the end of a session or in political jumborees, but on the basis of the documents which their own Government keeps producing, so that their own contribution in regard to policy formulation may become meaningful. I will not go back to 1950-51; I will not narrate the overall development of this country in the last three decades and more. If they feel that they have done a magnificent job excepting in those 2 1/2 years or 2 years and 9 months; if they believe that they have done a magnificent job, then good luck to them. (*Interruptions*) Good luck to you because the country can have no luck wish you sitting there. As I was saying, this Prime Minister came to power in 1966. According to their Economic Survey in the year 1964-65, the per capita national product of our country at 1970-71 prices was Rs. 607. The Finance Minister, I am sure, knows this figure by heart. In the very first year of the Prime Minister's taking over, from Rs. 607 it dropped down to Rs. 558—the per capita national product. It may shock people there because they not accustomed to hearing these things. In the second year of her coming to power, it dropped down to Rs. 551 while in the third year, it shot up to Rs. 587, then to Rs. 589 and so to till in the year when she demitted her office in 1976-77 it was 682. In other words, during the period of 11 years from 1964-65 to 1976-77, the total increase in the gross national product, in the per capita national product of this country was a piddling Rs. 45—if I may use that term—was a piddling Rs. 45 in terms of the real value of the rupee according to 1970-71 prices as per your Economic Survey. This is the development of which they

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are very proud that over the period of 11 years the gross national product of this country grew or the per capita national product of this country grew at about Rs. 3.50 per annum. This is something which make them very produd. (*Interruptions*).

Then we came to power. The Janata Party returned to power in 1977. During the next two years, according to their Economic Survey, because this was presented by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, the other day, whereas in 1976-77 the per capita national product was Rs. 652, it shot up to Rs. 695 in 1977-78 and in the next year, 1978-79, it shot up to Rs. 740, an increase of Rs. 62 in just two years. Rs. 45 over a period of 11 years at the rate of Rs. 3.50 a year and Rs. 62 over a period of two years at the rate of Rs. 31 a year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the base year?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is 1970-71; it was the same index which is continuing (*Interruptions*)

Now we come to the year 1979-80. In every document that this Government has produced in the last, say one year, the document they gave to the International Monetary Fund, the document they presented to the country, in this Economic Survey and the one preceding this, in any place where they have to talk sense, in any place where they have to move away from politics and have got to come down to economics, they say we went through the worst drought in recent memory in the year 1979-80. And, therefore, in the year 1979-80, food-grains production in this country really plummeted. No dispute on that. It had nothing to do with the Janata Governmnet. In fact, I said one in this House that the Prime Minister has a very interesting argument; if there is a good harvest when she is in power it is because of her, and whenever we have a had harvest it is because of... (*Interup-tions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Indra!

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: God Indra! she has said this and I must say in fairness to her that she was gracious enough to smile; she appreciated it, and so we want through this bad patch—a really bad patch. I have with me the figures. I will not waste the time of the House in gouting the figures of every State, how the food-grain production plummeted that year. But take Uttar Pradesh. In 1978-79 when the Janata Party was very much in power both at the Centre and in Uttar Pradesh, the foodgrain production in U.P. was 23 million tonnes. The next year, the drought year, the production came down to 16 million tonnes, a drop of nearly 35 per cent: In West Bengal where the Janata Party was not in power, but where very often our Marxist friends would like to say, "as far as we are concerned, we made a mistake then, we do not intend making such mistake again" in 1977-78 when Marxist were very much in power in West Bengal, there was a record foodgrain production eight million nine hundred and sventy thousand tonnes, almost nine million tonnes. In 1978-79 Bengal went through a drought, in fact many areas of this country went through drought in 1978-79, and in Bengal foodgrain production came down to 8 million tonnes, a drop of almost one million tonnes. And in 1979-80 the grain production in Bengal dropped, because of this drought that we had all over the country, to 7 million tonnes. In other words, in two years, West Bengal, with a Marxist Government, a very efficient Government despite what the hon. Members from the other side, inspired by their suprème leader may, say, now and then, a Government that has been relating itself to the problems of the people, was not able to do anything in the face of two years of drought and the food production came down from 9 million tonnes to 8 million tonnes in 1978-79 and to 7 million tonnes in 1979-80. But, in West Bengal the Marxists were in

power and, therefore, one can certainly use the drought, the absence of rain, to attack the Marxists just as you can use it to attack the Janata. But in Andhra Pradesh, where neither the Marxists nor the Janata Party was in power, but your own Party—Medak, incidentally is in Andhra Pradesh, do you know—where your chosen man has been in Government, in 1978-79 the foodgrain production was ten million six hundred and sixty thousand tonnes, and in 1979-80, the following year of drought, the foodgrain production came down to nine million five hundred and twenty eight thousand tonnes, a drop of 1.1 million tonnes! Madhya Pradesh went through a worse situation where from 11 million tonnes it came down to seven million tonnes in 1979-80; and across the country because of the worst drought of the century as many people have chosen to call it, the foodgrain production came down from 131 million to 109 million tonnes, a drop of 19 per cent, with Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh having borne the brunt of the drought, with a fall in foodgrain production to the extent of almost 35 per cent. And now we have the Finance Minister, and this Government, basing their entire approach to their policies, or to their not having policies, on this 1979-80 situation, the year of the drought, when there was a fall in the *per capita* output, the gross national product, the *per capita* income. And then comparing what was happening during the last two years to the previous whatever number of years that they were in Government or the period when we were in Government!

I would like therefore first and foremost to lay to rest this ghost once and for all, and I hope (*Interruptions*).

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): In what respect?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, yes, in every respect, I would like to lay this to rest. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about infrastructure?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will come to infrastructure, my dear friend. I will not run away. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: But ghosts appear generally in the night. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Unfortunately, for them we are always appearing as ghosts. He can see the ghost all the time. He must keep himself in *hosh*. When is the area and the period you want to compare? Let us compare the three years of Janata—Lok Dai—the years of drift, the years of indecision, the years of every conceivable pejorative term that you are capable of using—in respect of any aspect of the national life—economic life, social policies and particularly in regard to the overall development that took place during that period. I will go back to no other document except the hon. Minister's Economic Survey of 1981-82 which bears the stamp of his approval. Let us take infrastructure in an area which is the most important in this country, namely, irrigation. Page 83 of your Economic Survey gives the total area under irrigation in the country. In the five years preceding—the Economic Survey talks of only years—the three years of drift, the land that was brought under irrigation was at the rate of 1.5 million hectares per annum. In the three years of drift, directionless, lack of policy and collapse of the infrastructure, the land brought under irrigation was 1.9 million hectares per annum. So, 1.5 million hectares per annum irrigation is achievement, dynamism, and leadership that must be hailed from the housetops and 1.9 million hectares of irrigation per annum is drift, lack of direction and

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lack of policy and must, therefore, be condemned! (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to him. When you get an opportunity, you may say whatever you like. This sort of interference at every at every stage is not good.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If this was the infrastructure, what was the output? Let us view the output in terms of what was available as foodgrains. Where do you like to start again, Mr. Finance Minister? Would you like me to start from 1956 or sometime after that? When you demitted office, the per capita availability of foodgrains was 435 grams per day in the year 1976-77, the year of the greatest achievement, the dynamic decade had concluded and the second dynamic decade had begun, the Emergency was at its glory and the average Indian was able to consume 435 grams of foodgrains per day. And the year that we came to power, power i.e. in 1977-78, 470 grams and next year 480 grams of foodgrains became available. When we come to the year of drought, the foodgrain intake collapsed because there was no grain produced in the country. It came down by 19 per cent. But I would like the House to remember that in the entire post-Independent period—except one year 1972 when India did not import foodgrains; in fact, India exported half a million tonnes that year—there were only three years in free India's history or at least the history since 1956, when no grain was imported that is, when the Janata—Lok Dal were in Government. Not only did we not import foodgrains during those three years but we exported foodgrains. We exported foodgrains to Mauritius, Vietnam and the countries which were desperately in need of foodgrains.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): And still you left with surplus of goodgrains.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, they talk about the surplus that they had left behind. I know that they are accustomed only to reading political documents. You left behind 20 million tonnes and when we demitted office we left behind 21 million tonnes, unless in your mathematics it is the other way round. And it is not only 21 million tonnes that was left behind, but, Sir, as I said there were no imports, there were exports and there was enough foodgrain in the country that the people were able to absorb the worst ever drought that we have had in living memory and yet, you would like to tell us that those were the years of drift and those were years of darkness and they were not the years when things really moved forward. Now, Sir, let us take any other area because our friends are so restless, they feel so terribly upset when one discusses facts and figures, again based on their own documents.

Which is the area that you want to discuss? Do you want to discuss edible oils? Look at the three years of the Janata Government and look at the three previous years. In terms of per capita, whereas you made available 3.3 Kg. of edible oils in 1974-75, 3.5 Kg. 1975-76 and 3.2 Kg. in 1976-77, the three years of Janata Government saw 3.8, 3.8, and 3.7 Kgs. of edible oils available to our consumers.

Do you want to look at Vanaspathi? Whereas you had 0.8, 0.6 and 0.8 Kg. it was 0.9 in 1977-78, 1 Kg. in 1978-79 and 1 Kg. in 1979-80.

Do you want to look at sugar? It is the same picture. Do you want to look at cloth? Whereas we saw when their great leader became the Prime Minister in 1966 the per capita cloth available to the people was 16.4 metres per annum, 16.3 metres were available per annum during the next year, in the last three years of her dynamic rule, the availability of cloth had come down to 14.6

metres in 1975-76 and in 1976-77 it came down to 13.8 metres—a sudden decline in the per capita availability of cloth. And when the Janata Party came into power in 1977-78 it was 13.5 metres, but in 1978-79 it went up to 15 metres per annum and in 1979-80 it was 14.7 metres.

A lot is made about electricity and how the infrastructure was all destroyed. These are his statistics, these are not my statistics. Kilo-watt hours electricity available. Domestic—In 1974-75 it was 8.8, in 1975-76 it was 9.7, in 1976-77 it was 10.4, in 1977-78 it was 10.9 in 1978-79 it was 11.9 and in 1979-80 it was 12.1. So, what is the infracture that we are discussing? Whether it is consumer goods, whether it is foodgrains, whether it is basic essentials like cloth or whether it is electricity, here is a record of growth which they have presented to this House a week before the Budget and then the Finance Minister comes with this Budget and says, "years of drift, years of destruction" and we have to sit here and listen to our hon. friends there. Otherwise they are such a fine set of gentlemen, but when it comes to reeling of their speeches or reading their speeches, we are told that they were the years of drift. Do not believe those people who quote these statistics. Statistics are going to the International Monetary Fund. You say that they were years of drift and you go on parroting the slogan of the 'years of drift'. So, where does one go?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizarnabad): Before you conclude, you should talk about the population growth.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): What does per capita mean?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What have you done during your

period regarding population growth? We want to know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, kindly tell him that his quoting per capita figures and 'per capita' involves population. (Interruptions) without population, per capita cannot be calculated. (Interruptions) He thinks 'per capita' has something to do with capital'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Please don't exhibit ignorance. Learn from the learned professor. (Interruptions) You never learn, you are incapable of it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not take the time of the House in reeling out statistics from their book. If the Congress Members or anybody for that matter is interested, we can cite these documents, make these available to them or we can have discussion somewhere else.

I will come to the Budget. It was necessary to bring in this point not merely to set the record straight but also to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister and this Government that if you proceed on wrong premises you will invariably reach very wrong conclusions.

What is the hope this Budget holds out? I would like you to judge this Budget not in terms of *ad valorem* how much has been the increase in regard to the cellulose and non-cellulose and so on and so forth? What is the additional excise or customs levy here and there; what is going to be the impact? Those who are concerned, they may do it and there are people who will do and it is important to do it. I am not saying that it is not important. I shall not discuss the Budget in that context. I would like to discuss the Budget....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are interested in the end products.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Well, Sir, in a manner of speaking, I would like to discuss Budget from three points of approach:

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1. What is it going to do to prices?
2. What is it going to do to employment?
3. What is it going to do to reducing—I am not saying removing but just now to reduce, disparities that exist between the rich and the poor, urban and the rural, between the farmer and the rest?

Now is there anything in this Budget that holds out any hope? Cause that it beyond you

Take prices. What does your Budget tell us about prices? In fact, what is worrying me is that the Finance Minister, I hope it is not deliberately, but, nevertheless, the Finance Minister has tried to mislead the House in certain respects. For instance, take his statement which is on page 2, paragraph 6 of his Budget speech:

"At the end of January 1982, the annual rate of inflation on a point to point basis was only 4.9 per cent..."

"The declaration in the wholesale price has occurred in a wide range of commodities and is being gradually reflected in the consumer price index."

I do not know whether the Finance Minister really goes to the market and buys his vegetables, buys his other requirements and so on and so forth? But that is not important, may be he does not, may be he does. In any case, I started by saying that as far as this Budget is concerned, it is not merely he and his views that have surfaced. But I would like to take him to his own document—the Economic Survey. Which he presented only seven days earlier. What does that say? Page 29, para 5.17—

"The increase in the consumer price index during the quarrent financial year works out to be higher than that in the wholesale price index which implies that the significant deceleration in the latter is not fully reflected in the former."

So, whereas a week earlier the deceleration was not getting reflected, suddenly a week later, the Finance Minister has a vision and then it becomes evident all over the place. But does it really? Are you able to control the prices? I ask particularly of those who keep attacking the performance of the Janata Government and the earlier Government of Shri Charan Singh and believe that it is these two Governments and their Budgets that put the prices up. Have you been able to keep the prices down? Jugglery of figures is one thing. But the facts, as you yourself have submitted in page 121 of your Economic Survey, say something quite different. Look at the three years—1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The food price index went up by 53 points. I hope the Finance Minister will, when he discusses prices not relate himself to the abstract but get down to the concrete situation which exists, firstly in the market places and secondly in his own statistics as he has presented them to us. Now you say, in your own statistics, that during the three years of Janata—Lok Dal rule, right up to 1980—financial year ending March, 1980—the increase in the food price index was 53 points. Perhaps, most people have yet to go through these statistics. But those who have taken care to go through these statistics, will find that till November, 1981—not even two financial years—according to your statistics, the price of foodgrains has gone up by 106 points. When the people outside the House are crying about price increase, despite what the hon. Finance Minister may say on the floor of the House and despite the kind of assurances they may give outside the House that prices are coming down, they have not even been able to hide the real facts. And the statistics that they have given to us, tell us that in the three years of drift, three years of price rise and the three years of price rise and the three years of 53 points whereas two years of magnificent, what was it Mr. Stephen used to call it the resurrection, in the

two years of resurrection, the price indices have shot up by 106 points. And yet you will make your statements and you will say that prices are being held. If this is the situation with the general price index.

In our three years, the general price index went up by 61 points. But in your two years, you have been able to take them up by 89 points. So the record is there, that there is no holding of price line so far as you are concerned.

Now, we go to the Budget itself. Because, after all, you will say it is the new Budget that is going to bring the prices down! Does it really? In fact, you have said somewhere in your own Economic Survey that in the next 12 months, "we shall try to hold the prices at an increased level of 10 per cent". They have assured a price increase of 10 per cent. This is an assurance your Economic Survey has conveyed to us. In fact, you will over-shoot your target of 10 per cent just as the Railway Minister has said that he will over-shoot his target of railway accidents. This is evident by the manner in which you have decided your entire investment pattern, by the manner in which you have decided to go in for such a massive dose of deficit financing. My hon. colleague clear. What has happened to your Five Year Plan document by which you still swear?

You have come to a 20-point programme. I knew that there was something in it. Now the 20-points have come because the plan has to be given a go-by. From now on, it will be the 20-points. I am told, yesterday, the NDC endorsed the 20-point programmes. But what happens to the Plan?

AN HON. MEMBER: It goes in the wind.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There will be no more discussion, no more approach in regard to the Plan document and regarding the overall development programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If my information is correct, there are representatives of the Opposition Parties and groups on the Business Advisory Committee. But none wanted to discuss the Plan.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. I am not talking about discussing this in the House. The NDC, over which the Prime Minister presided yesterday, have now moved on to the 20-point programme. So, the Plan has been buried 100 fathoms deep. It is finished. Now we have to discuss the 20-point programme. Because the Plan envisaged that over a period of 5 years, you will have a deficit financing of Rs. 5000 crores. You have already gone beyond that. With your present Budget proposals you are over-shooting your Rs. 5000 crores ceiling. If we have to go by past experience of your predecessor's first budget and the second Budget, and now your own Budget, then you will over-shoot the target of Rs. 1300 crores that you have set for yourself.

So, where do we go? What was intended for five years has been finished in less than 2-1/2 years and, by the end of third year, it will be much beyond that. If this is not going to add to inflation, what is?

Now, take the areas where they are investing money, in the non-development areas. After all, that is where your inflation is. How much of their investment is going in that area? In 1981-82, their non-development expenditure, according to Budget estimates, was Rs. 15,100 crores and, according to the revised estimates, they have raised it by Rs. 1,060 crores. It has gone up to Rs. 16,160 crores. The Finance Minister has told us that as per the new Budget proposals, it will be Rs. 17,874 crores. As against that, the increase in the development outlay for 1981-82 has gone up by only Rs. 467 crores. I would like the Finance Minister to remember this. Whereas during the Janata Government regime, between 1977 and 1980, over a

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period of three years, total non-development outlay was only Rs. 29,055 crores, in the first two years of their being in office, their non-development expenditure has gone up to Rs. 29,341 crores. Add to this, the non-development expenditure that they are now going to increase and you know the situation that is going to confront us so far as the prices are concerned.

Hence, this Budget is an inflationary budget. The overall investment pattern that you have decided for yourself is the one that will push the prices up. Therefore, to me, the disappointment in this Budget or the hopelessness as far as the people of this country are concerned is obvious and patent.

Then, let us take the question of jobs. It is another area where I would like to test the Budget. What hope does it hold to the unemployed in this country. I heard the old Youth Congress member just now speaking about the loss of jobs in Rajasthan. I applauded his speech because he was concerned with the loss of jobs in Rajasthan. This is the situation everywhere. It is not only in Rajasthan. The sickness in industry is on the rise. Their whole investment pattern is now moving in a direction where the large-scale is going to be encouraged. They are asking multi-national companies to come in. Again, they are telling monopoly houses, "Even the core sector that was beyond your reach is open to you now." So, the money that is now going to be invested will be in areas where there will not be much job generation. You will produce, no doubt; the machines will come; no doubt; the sulzer looms will come, no doubt; but the handloom weavers will be rendered jobless. The textile industry will modernise, there will be looms more modern, more upto-date looms. But the millions of handloom weavers in the countryside will be in the first place, thrown out of job and, in the second place, will not be provi-

ded with alternative jobs. This is reflected in their whole investment pattern also.

Again, look at the investment they have earmarked for the rural, for the small-scale industry, for agriculture, where you can create jobs. In their entire Plan Approach itself, they had made mistakes. But now I find that that they have decided to give a go-by to everything. In 1979-80, during our last year in office when we were there only for less than three years—the investment in village and small-scale industry was 2.1 per cent of that year's total investment. But in the Sixth Plan that they have drafted, they have provided an investment of only 1.8 per cent. In 1980-81, it was 1.9 per cent and in 1981-82, they have brought it down to 1.8 per cent. Now, again, when they have come with new Budget proposals, they have brought the investment down, in this, one of the most significant sectors in so far as job generation is concerned, to 1.8 per cent.

But in regard to large-scale industry, whereas during the last year of our Government, the investment was 19.6 per cent, their Sixth Plan provided for an investment of 20.9 per cent, they overshort it in 1980-81 to 21 per cent, in 1981-82 to 21.7 per cent and now in 1982-83, they are holding on to the level of 1981-82.

And where agriculture is concerned, there is a dip. All investment in agricultural sector, takes a dip because the money has got to be made available to the big industry.

Irrigation, for instance was 10.6 per cent in 1979-80. The Sixth Plan visualises an outlay of 9.7 per cent. In 1980-81 you brought it down to 9.4 per cent in 1981-82 to 9.10 per cent and now you are holding it at 9 per cent.

An area where jobs are going to be created is the small-scale sector. This is your explanatory memorandum, Mr. Finance Minister. Even in money

terms, in rupee terms. look at the hopelessness. Page 96, Village and Small Industries. And what are the areas?

Everybody talks about Khadi, about the handlooms. about cotton and what are the allocations that you have made?

Your budget estimate for 1981-82 says Rs. 56.9 crores is the Plan Expenditure. You did not spend even that meagre amount. You spent only Rs. 54.95 crores and now in 1982-83, you are offering Rs. 55.38 crores as against your 1981-82 outlay of Rs. 56.9 crores.

In agriculture, the outlay is coming down and here again is your explanatory memorandum, Mr. Finance Minister.

The Plan Expenditure in 1981-82 was Rs. 299 crores. You spent only Rs. 262 crores. You did not spend that money. You diverted those funds elsewhere and now in the current Budget, you are allocating Rs. 350 crores. Percentage-wises, there is decline. But in absolute terms, it looks like an increase. But, I know that at the end of the year, even this money will not be spent in the agricultural sector.

So, in the small-scale sector, in the rural sector, in agriculture, in irrigation. money is not going, and these funds are now going to be diverted to the big industry, to the large-scale sector and to the monopoly houses.

What a great welcome was offered by our Minister of Planning and Industry recently at Damos in Switzerland to those 500 and odd of multi-national top executives assembled there. 'Welcome, come to India. We have cheap labour! Please come and exploit it!' This is the way you have taken the economic direction. Then, it is no surprise, Mr. Finance Minister, that your Budget speech does not mention a word about socialism, though one

Hon. Member of the Congress-I who preceded me waxed eloquent about what is called 'Nehru Socialism' I am glad that at least in regard to this one aspect of your Budget speech, you have not been trying to deceive anybody! You have been very honest/ You have not used the word 'Socialism' while they want to swear by it even now. But the directions obvious. To me it is not merely the shift in the direction that worries. What worries me is that there is going to be a decline in terms of jobs.

I am sure, Mr. Finance Minister, you are aware of the fact that during the last one year, the number of jobless in this country has gone up by 2 million and there will be more jobless coming into the market now, with your new Budget proposals.

So, to me, even now, in the area of creation of jobs, there is nothing that this Budget has done.

In, so far as the removal of disparities between the urban and the rural and between the large and small what is the hope? What do we get there?

The Budget again, as I said earlier, is oriented, in a manner, that it will increase the disparities, while removing none.

Now there are certain aspects of this Budget where I hold that the Finance Minister could have perhaps come with some positive moves, that might have helped in creating at least a new ethos.

Take the whole question of parallel economy. Where is the Budget discussing the parallel economy? An economic journal was to write a few weeks ago that half the money in this country today was already in the parallel economy sector, almost half the annual GNP was already a part of the parallel economy sector. You came with those Bonds and you got Rs. 875 crores. But what is the new programme that you are having? The Bonds have not served the purpose:

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the Bonds were not bound to serve the purpose. You have ignored that area. Why? You have reduced the outlays in number of vital sectors. There are two areas where I find you have increased the outlays. I know, a lot of people do not like to discuss defence because when one discusses defence, one believes that one is being rather unpatriotic. Everybody certainly says, 'The Jawans are out there; what are you upto?'. But I would like to raise this issue because the defence of the country is related ultimately not to the strength of the army alone, of our young men who take those weapons, stand up and fight, but the defence of the country is ultimately related to the total strength of the nation's economy, to the nation's social fabric. If the social fabric of the nation should collapse, if the economic situation in the country should continue to deteriorate, what is there to speak of the defence of India? In the last one year, the defence outlay has gone up by almost a thousand crores. You are now going to the International Monetary Fund. I will not discuss how much of the IMF money is going to what sector; I will not discuss that. I am glad the hon. Defence Minister has just walked in when I am discussing this...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(Shri R. Venkataraman): I heard you and I came.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has come in time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They have just now negotiated the purchase of some 40 Mirages at a cost of Rs. 2,000 crores, and I know that there are going to be more discussions and they are going to buy another 110 Mirages at a cost of another Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 crores. I was to raise this question with my French colleagues a few days ago. In France, Mr. Mitterand is the President now,

a socialist, with whom some of us have had relations at the political party level for a number of years, for several decades. When I was to raise my socialist colleagues in France this question of their selling arms to India—it is not that I do not want India to have arms, it is not that we should not have sophisticated weaponry,—When I raised the question, "what is it that the socialists in France, who have come to power after two and a half decades, have to offer as something new to the world in terms of a new world order, a new social order, a new economic order when all that you are doing is producing better Mirages and looking out for markets, and India is one of your markets", they made two points. One point they made was, "If we do not sell you the sophisticated planes, then you will buy them from a Super Power and in this case from the Soviet Union; so, we are saving you from having to go to a Super Power; we are not a Super Power, we are just merchants; we are manufacturers and merchants; so, you buy them from us; we liberate you from a Super Power". And the second, and more significant, point they made was, "It is a question of jobs of the workers of France; if we do not produce Mirages and sell Mirages, if we do not produce arms and sell arms, what about the workers of France?". I do not know how many are aware that France is the world's third major producer of weapons. 13 per cent of the world's weapons are produced and marketed by France, 26 per cent by the Soviet Union and 46 per cent by the U.S.A. France is the third major arms producer. You know the reply I got—jobs required production of arms....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, they discussed privately with you.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not private.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, this may not be made public.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: These are not private discussions. We are discussing development, we are discussing utilisation of resources in sectors that are not going to produce any wealth in this country, that are not going to produce any assets in this country. The French are concerned with job and, therefore, they want to sell their arms! I was to tell my French colleagues, "If today you have become so synical that you must, in order to keep your jobs going produce arms and sell them to us, then tomorrow so that their jobs may continue you will have to create situations where your arms going to be used. So to keep your jobs at home you have to promote wars abroad.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, instead of a welfare state, they would like to be transformed into a warfare state.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have made a very valid point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But keep them aside.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am making this point for the simple reason that if India's inherent strength were to enable us to produce the most sophisticated weaponry, I will not quarrel on this. So, to-day I would like to raise the point with the Defence Minister-with his illustrious background. Since he is here I would like to make this point...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am aware of that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the total approach of India to our neighbours and towards the world? Is Gandhiji's India a thing of the past? Are we no more to discuss Gandhiji and all that he talked of? Has foreign policy, has defence policy now reached the point where all that we can discuss is to have more and more weapons and more and more sophisticated weapons and divert in the current budget 18 per cent of your total outlay only on defence. Sir, I am raising this point because I want a

national debate on this question. And nobody need question anybody's patriotism. If one were to say that the money that is going into the making of guns, the money that is going into the purchase of Mirages, the money that is going into sectors that are not productive but are destructive, if that money were made available to the farmers, for irrigation, for agriculture, for the Khadi and Village Industries, for the small-scale sector, you can create a different India. And that is Gandhiji's dream.

आचार्य भनवान देव (अजमेर) :

इनकी कथन और करने में अन्तर है। बड़े-दा डाइनामाइट कैसे को तो यह जानते हैं हैं। कैसे ये अब गांधीवाद की बात कर सकते हैं? गांधी जी की बात करने का हक इनको क्या है? आइने में अपना चेहरा तो देख लें।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now, if this is the situation...

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, what is the time allotted to the hon. Member?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know my job. I will remind him. The time allotted is 54 minutes. As Chairman, I have some discretion. I know the moment when I may request him to conclude his speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am conscious of that, Sir.

So, therefore, I am raising this question to-day not merely in terms of the allocations that are going in that direction but I want a national debate on this issue. What is going to be our foreign policy? What is going to be our defence policy and what are we going to do? Is it to create conditions or become victims of the situation where the French will produce the arms, they will keep their factories going, they will keep their jobs going and we shall use those arms continuously so that the

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French factories may work and the French workers may not become jobless? This is true of all arms manufacturers.

So there is a need of a reappraisal but whether one can expect this is another matter. That is why I propose a national debate.

While I spoke about the decline in investment in certain critical sectors where jobs are to be created, there is one area where I find that the allocations, the utilisation, the original estimates, the revised estimates and the new proposals are continuously increasing and there is just one straight upward spiral; and that is the Police.

Sir, in the current year's budget, the allocation is like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. You may now try to conclude.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I shall try to conclude now. Thank you. Whereas in 1981-82 budget, the distinguished Finance Minister who is now the distinguished Defence Minister for the police, had allocated Rs. 593 crores for the police. In the revised budget it has been raised to Rs. 607 crores. The new budget which is the maiden budget of police, from Rs. 593 crores it has been raised to Rs. 667 crores. But, in even other sector, there is a decline in the allocation. In the minor irrigation from Rs. 14 crores it has come down to Rs. 10 crores; in animal husbandry it is Rs. 23 or 22 crores; in fisheries from Rs. 35 crores it has come down to Rs. 28 crores; in the rural development from Rs. 182 crores it has been revised to Rs. 181 crores. In village and small industries, from Rs. 157 crores it has come down to Rs. 155 crores. Now it is Rs. 166 crores. In Khadi and Village industries sector from Rs. 37 crores it has come down to Rs. 36 crores; in handloom textiles from Rs. 92 crores it has come down

to Rs. 57 crores; in health, from Rs. 71 crores it has come down to Rs. 58 crores. In sector after sector, there is a decline in the allocation. Police is one area where the original estimate was Rs. 593 crores which was revised to Rs. 607 crores. For the current year it is amounting to Rs. 667 crores. We know the direction of what you call the year of productivity I think the Finance Minister has concluded his speech by mentioning the year of productivity and by appealing to everybody that the productivity year be made successful under the dynamic leadership of the Prime Minister. Even there, there is not a mention about the workers. Productivity, how? Productivity, by giving concessions in Wealth tax, gifts tax, capital gains tax, capital, investment bonds, tax-free concessions to Five Star Hotel, to refrigerators, to the air-conditioners, water collars. These concessions are given to the big men in this country. This is their year of productivity.

As far as the worker is concerned, one very hon. Member of your Cabinet, Shi C. M. Stephen had this to say very emphatically on the floor of this House. He sat exactly where the Finance Minister is sitting and he had to say this without any sense of shame that we shall bring about productivity through the Essential Services Maintenance Act. He made this statement to the workers, to the farmers, to the man in the factory or in the field that by the use of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, he will have that productivity. But, to the Five Star Hotel, culture men, you give all these concessions. This is why I say your budget policy—less and and directionless. There has been an increase in the defence expenditure. They are treating this as something sacred. There must be a full discussion on the increased expenditure for the police. The country's non-developmental expenditure has to be reduced. What we did in that regard in three years they have already overshoot it

in two years' time. In this manner, you have presented the budget. The Finance Minister's budget will see the creation of more unemployment and increase in disparities in incomes. You will see during the next 12 months time the situation that will be created in this country. This you have anticipated very rightly. Therefore, you have increased the allocation for the police from Rs. 593 crores to Rs. 667 crores.

Therefore, Sir, I have no hesitation whatsoever in opposing the proposals made in this budget. I hope the Finance Minister in the light of various points that have been made in this House, will try to revise the direction. He can revise it, given the political will, that I hope he has. Therefore I started by saying, I mean no offence to him; I mean no disrespect to him when I say that his budget is a non-event. But at the same time, it is a very dangerous budget. It must be opposed tooth and nail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Barot.

SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in this august House following the speech of my predecessor who is now a Member of the Lok Dal Party. Who was once upon a time a socialist.

I would like to deal with his speech as well as the speeches of some of the Members from the Opposition side.

Sir, the budget speeches from Opposition were opened by Comrade Maitra with his usual subject of attacking the IMF. Starting from Comrade Maitra it ended with hon. Indrajit Gupta so far as IMF is concerned. What I found was that they felt that this budget is prepared not by the Government of India; not by the Finance Minister of India but by the IMF or by the team of IMF.

Sir, we have all read the story of Don Quixote and his companion Sancho Panza suffering from a kind of hallucination and obsession. We know that they went out somewhere and

came across a wind mill which they imagined to be a giant and, as such, picked up a quarrel with him. Sir, our friends in the Opposition who are talking about the IMF are just suffering from obsession. Mankind has invented medicines for all kinds of diseases and illnesses but one has yet to come across a cure for the illness called 'obsession' from which our friends in the Opposition are suffering in the name of IMF.

Sir, I would like to mention not from my side but what the Times of India editorial dated 12th March has written under the title 'The Budget and IMF'. I quote:

"Of all the possible grounds on which the Opposition could have attacked Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's budget the one that it has chosen, to wit that it was influenced by the International monetary Fund, is the strangest. It is true that some IMF officials visited New Delhi in January and that a term of Indian officials is in Washington now. But to infer from this that IMF officials sat in on the budget-making process is absurd."

Sir, an allegation was made that everything is being discussed at the instance of IMF and so much so that our Plan projects are also designed by them. I would request Shri Indrajit Gupta if he cares to read from the same page, namely, page 61 of the Economic Survey which he quoted. I quote:

"The Aid India Consortium met in Paris on June 9 and 10, 1981. Delegates at the Consortium meeting commended the recovery of the Indian economy during the fiscal year 1980-81 and in particular the remarkable agricultural recovery achieved during the year. There was a strong endorsement of the objectives, priorities and structure of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Recognising that India's balance of payments

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had worsened mainly due to external reasons and would continue to be under heavy strain, the member countries endorsed India's need for increased flow of aid and for support to its balance of payments."

This appreciation of our economy by the Consortium has been now treated as a matter of weakness of this country but that is not unusual of the friends in the Opposition on when they suffer from obsession.

Sir, as I said just now Mr. Fernandes—a very eminent leader of labour world—spoke about this budget as a non-event budget. He is justified in calling the budget as a non-event budget because events took place only in the year in which they were in Government and they presented a budget and I would like to recall an even of that eventful budget of 1979. I would like to tell the House not only from my memory but would like to quote from the newspapers as to how a very eventful thing happened.

In 1979 a budget was presented and a few days after that, in opposition of the budget, a rally was taken out by the housewives of Delhi and it will be an interesting thing to know by whom the leadership was taken. It was taken by two very eminent lady leaders, I think Prof. Dandavate and Mr. Fernandes will pardon me for my reference to this rally. Mr. Fernandes was the Industry Minister. Prof. Dandavate was the Railway Minister. Mrs. Dandavate and Mrs. Fernandes took out a rally against the budget. The budget was brought before the House by the Government in which their respective and respectful husbands themselves were the Ministers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is because our wives are not bonded labour.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: I will quote what an eventful budget it was..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Indirectly you are provoking the ladies to take out another rally.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: Let them be provoked. I will quote this from which it will be seen what an eventful budget it was which was presented before the House. Under this item 'Women seek tax relief' this is what has been stated there. I quote:

The demonstrators who were led by Mrs. Leila Fernandes, wife of the Union Industry Minister and Mrs. Pramila Dandavate, wife of the Union Railway Minister, carried placards with the slogans: "We want cheap bread and not chocolates" and "This budget spreads disease lift levies on soap and oil"

So, this Budget was described by those leaders of the rally as a Budget spreading disease. And Mr. Fernandes says that only that Budget was an eventful budget. We admit that this budget which our Finance Minister has now presented is not one which spreads such disease. They say that all the good was done was during the Janata rule. They say all the previous rule of the Congress was bad and all the succeeding period of the Congress was also bad; the only golden period was during the Janata rule. The people of India in voting decided in 1980 that what you considered to be golden era was the blackest era after the independence of our country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): He quoted statistics; you are telling stories.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: Let not my time be taken away by their interruptions, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Statistics should be countered by quoting statistics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every member has got his own way of saying things.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I will come to this: If he wants, let Mr. Fernandes have a discussion on the Economic Survey and comparative history of the congress rule and the Janata rule. I will go back to the Budget of 1982-83. A criticism was made about the taxes which the Finance Minister has imposed. He has asked for Rs. 533 crores from the country. He has asked parliament to sanction the same. For the sake of comparison let me quote the previous figure. Fortunately the Defence Minister is present here in the House. The Finance Minister had to come to this House for a demand of Rs. 533 crores. I will refer to only one paragraph of his speech. The hon. Minister said that the Defence Expenditure Estimates were Rs. 4600 crores which, because of certain circumstances, is required to be increased and revised and which is now Rs. 5100 crores. It is exactly a difference of Rs. 500 crores. Only yesterday I read a news item, I think it appeared somewhere from Washington. I am quoting only one or two paras from the Sunday Statesman. We are all aware that unfortunately one of our neighbours, Pakistan, is getting arms and ammunition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not name them; everybody understands.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: My quotation will bear that name so I am mentioning it. We know that these weapons are going to be exclusively used against us. If experience has taught us any lesson we cannot afford to be complacent about it. I quote from yesterday's report from Sunday Statesman.

I quote—

"Pakistan's military spending had increased from \$405.5 million in 1972-73 to \$1,600 million in its budget for 1981-82, registering a 400 per cent increase. Even the figure of \$1,600 million as defence expendi-

ture did not reflect the true picture of the resources that have gone into augmenting the military potential."

It then further says—

"In the light of these developments, the experts felt that India could not afford to be complacent, and also noted that Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact could not be considered 'genuine' with the dichotomy in its precept and the practice of acquisition of arms."

Sir, it is here that the question is to be posed. Country surrounded by this situation, requiring its borders to be strengthened and asking the Finance Minister exactly Rs. 500 crores from the country and from this House for a single purpose of defence, would any patriot Indian get up and say that he does not agree with the Finance Minister? What is the suggestion? What is the Opposition's suggestion to this? What is the answer to this? Let us tell as the master—this House is the Master—that we have the right to tell the Finance Minister about his. But let us not also tell to him that we will not give you Rs. 500 crores and we leave our country's defence to God's will and the Opposition's sweet desires. Sir, it is clear that he does not understand the mood of the nation. The nation is to be strengthened. If in the circumstances as it is placed, the Finance Minister has asked for Rs. 500 crores, India as one man and as a team will rise and stand by the Finance Minister and the Government of India and shall be able to pay even more than this amount of Rs. 500 crores (*Inter-ruptions*) Sir, normally those who claim to be democratic, claim rights of the Opposition and attack the ruling party take illustration of the English Parliament as the ideal where there is always shadow cabinet which, when the budget is discussed comes out with counted proposal and suggests that you are wrong here and what you should do is this but here they

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have not given any concrete suggestions. Of course, with the exception of Professor Madhu Dandavate who spoke on the Demands for Grants for the Railways, no one from the Opposition has given a single constructive suggestion. Nothing is appreciated and they cannot say what is justified and what is right within the budget. They have not even taken any pains, not done any home work in regard to the budget. They are all experienced, they have served in the Government, some of them were even Ministers, they are ex-Ministers. But nobody is prepared to give any suggestion today. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was only one Opposition party at that time. But now do you know how many parties and groups there are?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, my friend Mr. Godhavi is right in saying that a shadow requires a substance, but that is not there. Then Sir, can't you appreciate and ask the Opposition Members to look into some of the outstanding new points made out in the budget by the hon. Finance Minister? Many of my friends have dealt with the positive Points of the budget and some of them have gone unnoticed. I would like to mention from my experience some important features of the budget.

Looking to the balance of payment crisis through which we are passing, the Finance Minister has come with the proposal of giving facilities to overseas Indians. On this subject I seek the indulgence of pointing out something with a little personal experience. From the day I had the honour of entering this House, I have had some acquaintance with the overseas Indians and I have had an opportunity to plead their cause. Last year, there was a convention of Overseas Indians at Bombay on 14th January

1981 and our Hon'ble Prime Minister was kind enough to inaugurate the function over which I had the honour to preside.

The hon. Prime Minister, while listening to the demands of these overseas Indians was pleased to say these kind words to the convention on 14th January, 1981:

"The favourable impact on our balance of payment already existing because of Overseas Indians is well known. It speaks of the affection and patriotic ties of Indians settled abroad and to the remembrance of their kith and kin and it contributes to our economy. I am fully aware of the problems of Indian nationals abroad and have made it a point to keep in touch with many of them."

It is here that a golden mine remains untouched and unopened.

Today, 2500 crores of rupees are coming from our own brethern, overseas Indians as remittance. The charter of demands presented to the Prime Minister on that day was to give the facilities to the trusts, HUFs and Companies, which have been given to the individuals, and the Finance Minister has done that now. They asked a little more rate of interest; we have given them 2 per cent more interest. We have allowed them now to invest not only in new industries, but also in the existing industries by going to the share market, except in landed and other property transactions.

One more thing that has been done is to allow them to invest in the schemes of national savings; all overseas Indian can send the money for investment in a national savings scheme and at the maturity of that pay it over to his kith and kin without requiring to pay the Income-tax wealth-tax, or even the gift tax.

I am receiving letters of compliments and congratulations, and may

I take this opportunity to convey through the hon. Finance Minister to the hon. Prime Minister and to the Government of India sincerest thanks of the overseas Indians, who feel that an avenue has been opened to them, and given the proper opportunity, given the proper treatment and given the proper facilities, the need of IMF loan can be covered and filled up by the overseas Indians' money by diverting that to this country.

The Economic Times survey says that nearly between ninety thousand crores and one hundred and fifteen thousand crores of rupees of the overseas Indians is invested abroad. What is required is channelising only 10 per cent of this money towards the motherland for whom their patriotism and love is well known. I would only request the Finance Minister in furtherance of what he has done to propagate this scheme and educate the people about it, as the other countries have done, and not just leave it to be done at the official level. I would request three things to be done. First, kindly send a high-power delegation to those countries where overseas Indians are very well settled and explain to them the benefits given under the new law. Secondly decentralise the functions of the Reserve Bank for the purpose of guiding and investment to some of the nationalised banks, and open what is called, a portfolio management cell, where they can be given guidance to where their money can be invested and where it is in their interest to bring the money to India. Thirdly, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have an overseas Indians cell, represented by three Ministries, namely, Finance External Affairs and Home, so that any problem arising for an overseas Indian, intending to bring his money to India or technology from abroad to India, or intending to take something from India abroad can be settled and he can get the necessary help. Please consider these suggestions so that we can meet the

long-term demands of the foreign exchange resources.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why can't our Embassies be properly equipped to deal with these things?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I am only making my humble suggestions. This is in addition to whatever our Embassies can do. I would now come to some of the points which I hope the Hon. Finance Minister, whom we welcome as a young and a new Finance Minister would like to know well. The revenue that is sanctioned by this House, but the Exchequer does not get it. He will have to deal with such embargoes. Sir, his distinguished predecessor is also here and it will be very convenient to recall it. On 18th June, 1980 in the first Budget of the Congress Government after 1980, which he presented before this House, a legal provision was brought with regard to Section 80(j) in Income-Tax Act because the last seven or eight years' accumulations either by requiring government to refund because of the Court's Order or requiring the Government not to recover from the assesseees. There was a legal problem. To plug the hole. The then Hon. Finance Minister brought the amendment of 80(j) in 1980. Before I say, so, Sir, I had put the question to the Finance Minister as to what are the estimated dues under 80(j) and of the three items—income-tax edible oils on which he imposed duty and of the newsprint which we passed in the Budget last year? All these three have been stayed by the Orders of the Courts, so much so that whereas on 18th June, 1980, we brought this amendment in 80(j) and the matter is pending before the Hon. Supreme Court. Till we brought in the third Budget of 1982, the decision of the Supreme Court is not known whether our law is a good law or a bad law. We brought Newsprint Duty Act last year. Immediately a Stay Order was obtained.

(Shri Maganbhai Barot.)

The Hon. Finance Minister has taken steps to convert the ad valorem duty into a specific duty. He proposed this thing on 27th February and what has happened? This House is yet to discuss the matter. I will read a cutting from the Financial Express dated 7th March:

"The Supreme Court on Friday, stayed the Notification issued by the Government on February 28, which imposes duty on imported newsprint derived with landed cost of the newsprint."

Sir, we are bringing in the proposal today and the Tax-payer approaches the Court next day and till the next Budget comes, we do not know whether the law is a good law or a bad law. We just cannot recover it and we only take criticism from the people and the Pres; that the Government has imposed taxes. Least do they realise whether the money has come to the Exchequer.

I respectfully submit for the consideration not only of the Finance Minister but through him, I will appeal to the Cabinet and the Government to consider wheher it is a proper thing that a Government brings in a proposal to the House, this Parliament, which supreme in the financial affairs of the country, and passes the law and authorises it to recover the revenue and the recovery is never made?

I am a lawyer by professions. I have been brought up in the courts and I have earned maintenance from the Courts. So, I am second to none in my respect to the Courts of law. But permit me to add my little experience as the standing counsel of the Government of India; and—ask this question for the benefit of the Finance Minister. I will read over the question so that the Finance Minister can take up the matter, because it is a legal matter.

I asked this unstarred Question No. 1133, answered on 26th February:

"(a) What is the total amount, which has not been possible to recover for the last two years on account of the pending legal challenge in Section 80(j) to the Income-Tax and the various interim orders granted by the Courts in this regard?

(b) what is the amount involved on account of import duty on newsprint and edible oil allowed to be imported under agreed orders, to private traders in the last two years and the legality of which has been challenged?"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it before the Supreme Court.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Some are before the Supreme Court, some are before the High Courts.

"What were the estimated recoveries for the last two years on these accounts and what are the accounts actually recovered?"

The answer is:

"The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House."

The officers are here; I know their dynamism, their capacity and their vigilance. But I would like to tell the Finance Minister that nothing will happen, because with my experience at the Bar, I can say that once a duty is imposed and one assessee goes to the court and obtains a stay order, a series of stay orders will follow. Stay orders are not getting vacated, not because attempts are not being made—I am not saying that—but the legal provision is such that you cannot do anything in the matter.

Though the Government does not have the figures, I have tried to collect the figures from my friends practising in the court—High Court and Supreme Court. On account of matters

pending before the High Courts and Supreme Court in respect of taxes brought in, permitted and approved by this House during the last two years and which Government can lawfully recover but are not made recoverable, the amounts in question today would surely exceed Rs. 533 crores, if the last two years' injunctions are taken into account.

The Finance Minister is perfectly justified in asking the people to pay tax; but if there is previous year's dues, the legal position is such that the departments cannot make recoveries. I will tell you what is happening: in the case of edible oils, some traders succeeded in the court of law; and we were compelled to give them permission to import edible oil. By that time, the price had doubled. So, we imposed a duty on them. Nobody has paid it—to my knowledge, subject to correction; and the duty on edible oil itself will not be less than Rs. 100 crores accumulated from the traders—which we are not able to recover.

What I say is that we cannot make the hearings expedited. I respectfully submit this: Let us respectfully go to the Supreme Court, i.e. make a reference under Article 143 from the President of India to the Supreme Court of India—if a budgetary provision makes tax a legal entity, if the tax is allowed by Parliament and approved; and for the whole year after the Budget is passed we cannot recover the revenue, please advise us what we should do about it.

I am suggesting that when Article 140 of the Constitution empowers Supreme Court to give an interim order, and subsidiary power is given under Article 226 to the High Court. I say with utmost respect to the courts of law that there is need to put some kind of an amendment, whereby at least under the laws passed by Parliament, recoveries can be made within a reasonable time, from the assesses. Instead of the State losing the

tax, let the assessee pay; and the State be made to re-pay. This provision, I am sure, for an amendment will be for a limited purpose; viz., to ensure that the law passed by Parliament must be carried out within a reasonable time. I have no doubt that the House will agree if the Finance Minister brings this up before the Parliament. I respectfully submit that this is an embargo on the collection of revenue, and I request the Finance Minister to do the needful about it. (*Interruptions*) I am saying this since the Opposition has not given any constructive suggestion. I would like to say that there are some ways and means which the Finance Minister may kindly consider. No doubt he is in charge only now; but I would request him to look into some of the pending matters.

On the roads, we come across petrol pumps; and there, we see a board which says: 'Oil is important; save every drop of it.' Charity begins at home. Incidentally, a delegation came to meet me at Bangalore. It was a delegation of an association of oil re-refiners. Their case is that used oil can be re-refined and purified, and it being a mineral like any other mineral, after purification, can be used again. The Government of India, at one time, had proposed that only those who were re-refining holding the certificate of ISI should be allowed to re-refine this oil. The Government uses nearly two-thirds of this oil. If it goes into the hands of those who are not scrupulous, those who are not on the obligation of the certificate of ISI, then possibilities of adulteration are there. The contention of these association is that what requires 66 barrels of the crude to purify into one barrel of oil, 2 1/2 barrels of the used oil can be converted into the same purified oil; it is their estimate; may be exaggerated that Rs. 500 crores of foreign exchange can be saved. This matter is pending before the Petroleum Ministry. I will request the Finance Minister to take up the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This contention is suggested by our scientists.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The demand is that if you restrict the re-refining of oil only to those people who have the certificate of ISI and not to anyone and everyone, then the total oil you can re-refine by which you can save Rs. 500 crores of foreign exchange,—that is their claim. I am prepared to cut it down to 50 per cent. Even if we save Rs. 250 crores not only in the reduction of our balance of payment responsibility but we save Rs. 250 crores in foreign exchange. I would respectfully and earnestly urge the hon. Finance Minister, in consultation with the Petroleum Minister before whom their application is pending, to look into the matter and do the needful whereby we can justify what is written on the Petrol Pump 'oil is important. Save every drop of it.' We can save barrels and barrels of oil; it is not a question of a drop. I will humbly submit, as a constructive suggestion, to the Government to do it.

My friends from the opposition are criticising the Government's policies. They are the same friends who were criticising the saving scheme.' This time, the same friends who opposed the Bearer Bonds last time, oppose it, because according to them, it was encouraging dishonest money. (*Interruptions*) They are permanent friends. Last time, they opposed the Bearer Bonds saying that it had encouraged dishonest money. This time, we have got capital bonds, the money for which is coming from honest sources, accountable money, even then they oppose it. I think oppose they must to justify their title of opposition. Nothing else they can do. These capital bonds and the small saving security scheme are the ones to mop up—from small to big ones—saving; it is a saving which prevents the money from going into the parallel

economy about which Mr. George Fernandes is so much worried.

One of the sources from which we have not been able still to tap is the agricultural money. I am not suggesting agricultural tax as such; I am saying that the agriculturists have got money, but they apprehend fear in investing money in industries, because they fear that the income-tax net will cover this. We must appreciate this. The result is that we are not able to tap it at all. Something should be done about it and that something can be done in this way. I asked an Unstarred Question from the hon. Finance Minister.

I asked a question: as to how much money is invested in the securities of the companies or what is the income tax that we derive from it. The answer is like this: The last 500 year's figures are given; for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81, it was Rs. 16.39 crores and Rs. 16.18 crores respectively. I am quoting from the Unstarred Q. No. 3086.

I quote:

'The estimate of tax collection on account of interest on security for 1981-82 is Rs. 17.90 crores.

Say, nearly Rs. 18 crores. I respectfully submit, if you want to tap not tax the entire agricultural income, and to mobilise or channelise it towards the industry, or to any priority sector, let us take a risk and let go this income tax on the securities and what we lose in Rs. 18 crores, we shall be able to get hundreds of crores of rupees from the agricultural sector. Once we say that you invest it in industry or in any priority sector, whatever you decide, the limited area, if we exempt investment from income-tax, namely the income derived from securities on which income tax shall not be taxed, the question will be of discrimination between the other income and agricultural income. Therefore, I say, if we take the risk and let go the claim on Rs. 18 crores,

on the income from agriculture, and divert it to the industry we can get itself involved in the industry. This is the way we can make a modest beginning, getting the agricultural income without their being feared of being caught in the net of income-tax. I believe these are constructive suggestions and the Finance Minister will take it in the spirit of constructive suggestions.

Lastly, there are one two promises that he could have fulfilled, because the Budget is a continuing budget, it is a continuing process. My friends ask 'what have you given?' They forget that in 1980 soon after their Budget came the Budget of 18th June 1980. Contrary to their expectations, because everyone believed that Mrs. Gandhi having won the seat in Parliament and having won the State Assemblies would come down heavily with taxation, but my very reverend senior and the distinguished Finance Minister of 1980, is here, who surprised the Opposition and pleased the nation by giving only concessions rather than taxing them. Contrary to the... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Collections were made earlier.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Contrary to the rally of the housewives, a cartoon came which showed the house wife giving a very pleasant kiss to the then Finance Minister. (Interruptions) Therefore the concessions given (Interruptions)

We gave concessions to the people.

AN HON. MEMBER: How do you know that it was pleasant?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: He is speaking with a sense of nostalgia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should take it with a sense of humour.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Comrade Maitra has a long nose not to be nostalgic about anyone. In that year

income tax concession was given, the limit being increased from 8,000 to 18,000. Now take any salaried man in this country earning Rs. 2,750/- per month, he is out of the net provided he plans his investments in insurance, Unit Trusts, standard deduction, etc. This may be something to the country, but they see nothing in them.

I can only say that we just passed through the conjunction of nine planets. Those who were prophets of doom, they thought that the world was coming to an end. Well, if the world is coming to an end, it is coming to an end for the Opposition; for the nation that day is gone. The nation is on the march. The nation is marching forward under the leadership of the Prime Minister. Thank you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is currently debating the Central Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister on 27th February, 1982. Prior to it, many hon. Members from both sides of the House have participated in this debate. Many of them have ventilated grievances relating to their constituencies and their States. Some of them have highlighted the general problems facing the economy.

Before I deal with some of the renewed controversy raised by the previous speaker, Mr. Maganbhai Barot, with regard to the IMF stamp on this Budget, I would like to make certain general observations with regard to the formulation, presentation and discussion on the Budgets in this House.

It is nothing new that this Budget has been presented by a young Finance Minister, Mr. P. K. Mukherjee. This is the 62nd Budget of the Central Government. The first Budget was presented on 1st of March, 1921 for a meagre sum of Rs. 129.5 crores. After independence, the dimensions, volumes and the scope of the State activity have widened so much that since 1947 the supplementaries or the excess demands exceed much more than

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

the initial Budget of the Government of India. But the checks and balances or scrutiny or control of the legislature over the public finances that was in existence prior to 1947 or say upto 1952, is no more there.

Firstly, I take strong exception because under Article 112 of the Constitution it is mandatory on the Government in office on that day to present an estimated account of the receipt and expenditure for the coming year. This is a mandatory requirement. But I have seen for the last two three years, particularly from 1980 onwards that the sanctity of the Budget has not been preserved. Only in the skeleton form the sanctity of the Budget is being preserved such as, the Budget is to be presented on 28th February, at 5.00 p.m.; if on that day, it is Sunday, then on 27th February but it cannot be presented on 1st of March. But I am sorry to say that during the last two years, the sanctity attached to the Budget has been nullified and sullied by scattering levies and duties at convenient intervals all throughout the year. If I am not wrong, during the last two-and-a-half years, approximately Rs. 5000 crores have been passed on to the consumer as extra-budgetary levies outside the Budget scope. This is something very serious and I take strong exception to this.

Not only this. We are very well aware as to what is the control of Parliament over public expenditure and over this Budget. I am sorry to say that there is a massive erosion of financial control of Parliament over public expenditure. I have made this point earlier also. And in brief I would like to emphasise again that this erosion of financial accountability to Parliament is very serious. Excepting that we have the general discussion for 16 years, discussion on the Appropriation Bill for one hour and we will have the discussion on the Finance Bill for 15 hours, the rest is more or less, a *fait accompli*. This

House has nothing to do with regard to the plan allocation, revision in the plan allocation or public sector undertakings, their profitability, their return or the provisions for social security, for agriculture, for rural development. Absolutely nothing can be done at this stage and this Parliament is faced with a *fait accompli*. I am in agreement with the observations made by the former Finance Minister last year in a symposium in the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training whereby he commended some sort of a standing financial committee to scrutinise all these things. This system has been introduced in UK, Australia, Canada. In this country, unless we have got the standing committees for each department and even for public sector undertakings, simply having discussion, levelling certain accusations and counter-accusations will lead to no fruitful results. So, I would strongly recommend that the Government should consider this question, and the former Finance Minister should persuade the Government, according to his own convictions, that there should be more statutory standing committees to keep control over these things.

In the process of budget formulation, it has to be in tune with our objectives and our national economic priorities. But, I am sorry to say, it is only a single man show, which depends upon the whims and fancies of one individual. I am opposed to it from the beginning; I am opposed to it even now. Parliament is never involved in this process at any stage of time.

We are talking of the Sixth Plan. This Sixth Plan, which is the basis of this budget, which has become the basis of the extended facility from the IMF, has it ever been discussed by this Parliament? We are not involved in it in any way. They are talking of co-operation from the opposition, but we have never discussed the Sixth Plan document on the floor of the House and it has never got the approval of this Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I raised this issue.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am in agreement with you. All wise men think alike.

I am sorry to say that, though this is the third running year of the Sixth Plan, so far that document has not been discussed in this House. This Parliament has not approved this document, even though it forms the basis of everything.

With regard to borrowings, this Parliament is never taken into confidence. You can borrow any amount of money you like. Our internal borrowings during the last 10 years have increased by 23 times, by 2,300 per cent. I do not want to go into all those statistics; I can satisfy the Minister concerned about the figures. The whole question is: where is this going to lead us? If there is erosion of control of Parliament over the executive, then, I am sorry to say, that we will not be able to reach any conclusions and this House will be in the same position.

There should be a thorough and comprehensive examination of the source patterns of revenue and instruments of expenditure. It has never been done. It cannot be done in a general debate here in this House; it can be done only in Committees, where members behave in a non-partisan way. Here they have to support the budget. Though they may be criticising it, it may be in the form of suggestions. I heard the speech of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Though he made some constructive criticisms, he made them in the form of suggestions. But we do not want to do that. We are here in the opposition to point out the mistakes of the Government. Our job is like that of an auditor. We are not here to appreciate the general budget and say that everything is all right. Our method of scrutiny is entirely different:

When we are faced with the situation that the time is very short, then

we dispense with the lunch hour. Why? Can't we have a longer debate? Why don't you amend the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act and provide 90 days, instead of 75 days? We are pushing through it. I made this suggestion in the BAC also. Now what we usually do is, we dispense with the lunch hour, we put through the whole business hurriedly, with the result some of the Demands are never discussed, they are guillotined. Some of the important departments have never been discussed which is a very serious situation.

Take the case of borrowings. Government can have any amount of borrowings. The House is never taken into confidence and this question is never discussed in the House. After all, we have to lay down certain limits. For example, you have tied down our country, the future generation of our country, to the IMF. You may have one point of view, we have a different point of view, but these things are never discussed with the opposition. The opposition is never taken into confidence. The Finance Minister is meeting the industrialists, he is meeting the representatives of the Chambers of Industry and Commerce, but I am sorry to say that he has never tried to invite some of the members belonging to the opposition for a discussion, as to what are the suggestions with regard to allocations, the public sector the tax structure, nationalisation, simplification, raising of resources and so on and so forth.

They never take us into confidence. They only seek our co-operation. Our co-operation is very much there when the interest of the nation is concerned. On issues of war we co-operate with you; when there is a national calamity, we co-operate with you. But, it cannot be a one-way traffic. After all, Government do not extend to us their hand of co-operation; they do not want our co-operation. They seek our co-operation and, simultaneously, they condemn us. This approach is not going to help matters.

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So far as this Parliament is concerned, in connection with this budget I will refer to the annual allocations, about which Shri George Fernandes was making a complaint, as also many other members. I do not want to go into the specifics, but there have been reductions in the allocations to the various sectors, for example, the rural sector. There has been a 62 per cent reduction in the allocation for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there has been a reduction in the allocation for agricultural sector and the rural development sector by 3.2 per cent. I do not want to go into details, but all these matters can be discussed in some Committee where we can meet and discuss cutting across party barriers.

Similar is the case with regard to public sector undertakings and with regard to other major decisions such as borrowings. For example, you have repealed the Hotel Tax Act. On what authority and with whose consultation? The former Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, introduced this Hotel Tax last year. What is the philosophy of this Government? I will give two or three instances of RV Vs PK. What is the philosophy of approach? Mr. Ramaswamy Venkataraman, I have got this press cutting, a very big one, a very huge one. There are headlines with a photograph. What does it say? The Heading is: "TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOMES HINTED AT". And I have read his speech also delivered in 1977-78 wherein he said, "15 per cent people are controlling 60 per cent of the land." So, he justified this levy of some sort of a tax on agricultural incomes. Last year this has not been done. This was his philosophy. He was strongly of this opinion consistently since 1977. He was pleading like this when the Janata Party was in power. He hinted at it when he was himself the Finance Minister. But now Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has done away with wealth tax on plantations. I have got nothing to quarrel with him. But what is this

philosophy? With the change of the Minister, does the whole philosophy change? What happened? He introduced wealth tax last year and said so many words—luxury hotels, those who pay Rs. 1000 by staying in luxury hotels and there is some conspicuous consumption and so the Government should get some share. What has happened to that philosophy? You have done away with this hotel tax. The Hotel Tax Bill had been passed by the House. It had to be implemented by the Government and it was being implemented by the Government. So, what business or authority the present Finance Minister has got to stop its enforcement without coming before the House in the form of an amendment? The enforcement of this Bill has been stopped. Now I would ask this. The Wealth tax has been removed in respect of plantations. I am not pleading for it at the moment, but I am comparing the philosophies announced and enunciated by the two Finance Ministers belonging to the same Party. Mr. Venkataraman announced last year in this House that the Bill should be passed in order to acquire cooperative flats where prices are going up. That Bill was passed last year and you were in the Chair at that point of time. That Income-tax (Amendment) Bill was passed. What happened to that? The Notification has not been issued so far and the Bill has not come into force and not even a single property has been acquired in Bombay. Prices had shot up from Rs. 1000 per square metre to Rs. 10,000 per square metre. A flat costing Rs. 10 lakhs is being sold for Rs. 40 lakhs. What is the philosophy then? I would ask this Government who are pleading for the poor people—Mr. Ranga, I am not pleading at the moment whether the wealth tax should be retained or not, but these are the top 10 agricultural wealth tax assesses in the Karnataka chart. This is the official document from which I am quoting now. You have abolished wealth tax on these people and—any they the people who are living below the poverty line? What is the relief that you have given and what is their

net wealth tax? Their total wealth is as follows. I quote from page 21 of *Income Tax in Karnataka and Goa* as follows:

<i>Name of the Assessee</i>	<i>Total wealth</i>
1. Shri N. K. Ganapaiah	Rs. 41,49,300
2. Shrimati U. K. Puttamma	Rs. 34,69,500

Like this, the Top ten agricultural wealth tax assesseees so far as their agricultural income or wealth is concerned have more than Rs. 22 lakhs of wealth. You have abolished wealth tax. Why?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rs. 22 lakhs?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: More than Rs. 22 lakhs. One is having even Rs. 41 lakhs. Why? Because these large holdings of coffee areas, rubber, tea, and cardamom areas are in South—Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and a part of Tamil Nadu. Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala are going to face elections very soon and you want these people to come to your rescue and that is why this abolition of wealth tax on plantations is not motivated by any economic considerations. You are trying to deceive the House by saying that because the levy is only on Rs. one crore you are doing it. If this is the wisdom that has dawned on the Finance Minister today it could have very well dawned on the previous Finance Minister as intelligencewise he is no less than the present Finance Minister. But there is no philosophy that way. Now that is why I would request this House that there should be an item by item analysis of each of the hundreds of heads of receipts and expenditure in relation to the basic economic goals of the national policy keeping in view the lessons of the past at the Centre as well as the States. Unless we do this exercise we would not be anywhere.

16.55 hrs.

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

Briefly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance, you are levying taxes. Shri Venkataraman was being praised by Shri Maganbhai Barot

that across the board he has relieved more than million assesseees of tax of about Rs. 146 crores. What has this Finance Minister done—additional taxation increased indirect taxes and income tax—how much? Rs. 2 crores. He has disturbed the slab from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 85,000 to Rs. ———. What is this approach? Just for Rs. 2 crores he has done that. My humble submission is that this Government shortly be guided by certain philosophy. Here we have been talking about IMF. Shri Maganbhai Barot renewed that controversy tions).

So far as other points are concerned I am one with my colleagues here who made eloquent speeches—Shri Ravindra Verma and today by Shri George Fernandes and earlier by Shri Sunil Maitra and a day before by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I do not want to repeat those facts and figures. But why should you feel shy when we say that this Budget bears IMF stamp? This certificate from the Opposition, as a matter of fact, is very difficult to get. Now if you have got this certificate from us, it is very easy for you to go and convince the IMF authorities. You can go and say—"Look here, the whole Opposition is saying that this Budget bears the stamp of IMF". What else do you want? They will be satisfied. They will not question you any more. You will have a very easy say. What more co-operation do you want? Our criticism will come to your assistance. It will have an easy say with the IMF authorities.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We do not want adventitious arguments. We want truth. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What should prove it? Either what we say the country should accept it or what the masters have said should be accepted. What does Mr. Reagan say? What is his assessment of the Budget? What is the assessment of your policy being pursued this year? I really appreciate and pity this Finance Minister I will continue to pity all Finance

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Ministers hereafter because (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Including yourself.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Because now Mr. Venkataraman, you have tied down the whole thing. The whole thing is like a ropeway. It is remote control. There is no other go for any Finance Minister in this country hereafter, but to go on these lines. This is a trap. This is a broad gauge or a metre gauge. If you are in the metre gauge, you have to go on the metre gauge. This is a narrow gauge. On this narrow gauge you have to move on. You have just to go on this narrow gauge in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and even thereafter. And as you are not satisfied with it you hid all this information. I have no time to go into details. But you have given false information so far as your IMF authorities are concerned. You have given information to them. I have got those papers with me. They have not seen the light of the day as yet. There is assessment by the IMF team & staff also. What information you have furnished to them, you have not furnished to the House. I will see to it later on at an appropriate time.

My friend Shri Maganbhai Barot was saying something. It is not what he is saying. It is not what you say. What matters is what the lenders feel about it. What is their assessment? What do they say about all these concessions—their income tax or capital investment points or your social security scheme or excise relief, this or that. What is their assessment? Now they should be happy to nap out and we make your task very easy.

Here is the message received by President Reagan.

17.00 hrs.

What is that message, Sir? The Budget reflects the continuation of policies initiated by the Government

of India in the previous Budget. That is: Emphasis on inflation control, resource mobilisation, priority to investment in infrastructure and energy production which are closely linked to the structural adjustment programme of the 5 billion SDR EFF extended to India last year.

Further, Sir, this is second para Expanding export base and creating conditions to stimulate larger exports. Mobilising domestic resources in a non-inflationary manner. Adjusting administered prices upward for viable commercial operation of public sector corporations. Improving facilities to attract greater flow of funds from overseas. Increasing domestic production of petroleum and its products, fertilizer steel, edible oil and non-ferrous metals. Part of the medium term adjustment programme linked to SDR 5 billion line of credit which is extended to India in November, 1981.

To achieve these objectives, the Government of India has taken those steps which are mentioned in a message to President Reagan. You can verify from Mr. Reagan when you go to Washington. The steps which are mentioned are:

10-Year Tax Free Savings Certificate
7 per cent Tax Free Capital Investment Bonds. Increase in approved long term savings from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 for reduction at 100 per cent and subsequently at 50 per cent. Increase in ceilings on tax exempted income from interest on bank deposits and company dividends from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000. Interest from investment from Unit Trust exempted from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. From 1-3-82, short-term and long-term interest rates on bank deposits were also revised upward between 0.5 per cent and 1.5 per cent. To promote investment in corporate sector, the investment limits were doubled in new private companies. Increased in postal tariff was raised to Rs. 26 crores. Within brackets it is mentioned why? This is to reduce subsidy in postal services. 20 per cent excess production rebate in excise on

38 items of tariff. With regard to allocations, lastly they say, growth of subsidy contained Rs. 1693 crores in food, fertilizers and export promotion as against Rs. 1715 crores in 1981-82.

This is the assessment and this is the message what your economic masters have made. He is very happy. If you would like you can go to Washington and check from Uncle Sam whether this is your assessment or not. Why should we go into controversy? After all, this is the position. So far as our criticism is concerned, we are only worried. We are not to oppose the borrowings. We are opposed to conditionalities. We are opposed to making Indian economy as a bonded economy, because we feel the IMF conditionalities are insult to our dignity and honour. It is against our economic sovereignty. That is why we are opposing. I am prepared to adopt abstinence, not sleeping with my wife but not at your dictates. Who are you to say this? We will follow those policies which are in the national interest. The Government will follow only those policies which are approved by the Parliament but not at the dictates of somebody.

We did not sign the declaration during the Emergency. Why? Not because we are opposed to 20-point programme or those schemes which are envisaged but because that was taken to be a surrender to get a release from the jail. That is why, we did not sign it. But we did not oppose to it. Not at all. We did not sign it because signing the document at that particular point of time was taken to be a surrender before the establishment. So, I am not prepared to accept the conditions. No condition should be accepted.

So, Sir, in this particular case, very briefly, I would like the Finance Minister to tell the House with regard to the taxes he has I would like to know from Mr. Maganbhai Barot not with regard to the case. I am not asking about the case when you were the Minister of State in the Department of Banking, how Mr. Jayanti Lal Agar

Chand and Company, an export house in Bombay, during the year 1980 got an order from Zambia for the export of goods worth Rs. 15 crores from Bombay. Nonetheless, he was approaching all banks, they refused. All those banks refused to grant to this particular gentleman. But it was somewhere in October, November, or December, that this facility was extended to this gentleman for Rs. 15 crores exports of cycles, bi-cycles, cotton textiles October, November or December, that etc. God knows how. God alone knows. This is a matter for inquiry. The former Finance Minister must be knowing about it. I would earnestly urge upon him to unravel the mystery as to who got the 10 per cent commission for getting these limits sanctioned by the banks who had declined and refused to grant limits to this particular gentleman. How was this done between October and December and the 10 per cent pay-off was given to whom? This is a matter for inquiry. Let them look into it.

Now, I want to know from the Government what steps they are taking with regard to recovery of arrears of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty. What is the total amount of arrears? They are levying taxes every year. But what are their efforts in that direction? Why don't they inform the House about it? Even the Audit Report for 1980-81 has not been made available to Members of Parliament. We do not know the latest position as to what are the arrears of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty. More than Rs. 1400 crores are in arrears.

What is the wealth-tax and on whom it is levied? why was it introduced in order to curb inequalities; it was introduced in order to have a socialistic structure, not widening the gap between the rich and the poor. That was the objective stated in the Bill. But what is the position today? I may tell Mr. Kamal Nath, out of the total sections under the wealth-tax, those people who have got income of

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more than Rs. 5 lakhs, whose total wealth is more than Rs. 5 lakhs, the number of those assesseees is only 5 per cent in the total number of wealth-tax assesseees and 95 per cent of wealth-tax assesseees come from the cadre whose wealth is below Rs. 5 lakhs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why Mr. Kamal-Nath only?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Because he understands the phraseology much better; he can appreciate. I cannot direct my observations to Mr. Bhagwan Dev or anybody else.

This is the position with regard to wealth-tax. What is the position with regard to collection of wealth-tax? The wealth-tax collection is Rs. 70 crores. And the wealth-tax arrears are to the tune of Rs. 210 crores. What are they doing about it? The wealth-tax arrears are three times the wealth-tax collection. You will be surprised to know that a study, a survey, has been done by the Income-tax Department wherein it has been found that the individual wealth belonging to large industrial houses of this country has gone down in real terms, so far as the wealth-tax assessment is concerned.

With regard to concessions he has given, one is the leave salary encashment allowed from the assessment year 1978-79. He has stated that it will be admissible to all persons entitled to this concession from 1982-83. It was allowed in 1978-79. The cases are going on in courts and the Government servants are claiming the benefit. The Madras Tribunal has decided that no tax can be levied on the leave salary encashment. The Department is contesting in the High Court. If they want to give this benefit, let them give it retrospectively from 1978-79 onwards so that the litigation comes to an end.

Then, the Finance Minister has increased the limits for approved savings from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 and from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000, but the ceiling is the same. You can get more but subject to the ceiling of 30 per cent. What is the sense? He has increased the limits in abstract terms. But ceiling remains the same. So, these are all lollipops just to befool the people. These are not real concessions. They do not use anywhere. It does not create confidence amongst the people.

In short, the whole philosophy of this Budget is on the one hand you remove the hotel tax on those who can spend the money in one night which is the per capita income of the common man in the street, more than a thousand rupees in one night, on the other hand, you increase the rates of postal services. These are the two extremes of this Budget. I am sorry to say that this is not a happy of this state of affairs.

We measure the deficit in terms of the total deficit. This is an incorrect way of computation.

What is on their revenue account? What is the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure? Do not take capital receipts and capital expenditure because then, the deficit will come down. It will come down because of internal borrowings. This Government has been resorting to internal borrowings, 23 times more, in comparison to the last 5 to 7 years. I can give you the statistics.

So far as the deficit in the current account is concerned, that is a question of worry. You may borrow for a marriage. You may borrow for constructing a house. But if you borrow for milk, if you borrow for minor daily expenses, then, it is a matter of great concern and this Government is borrowing, is incurring deficit on the revenue account, to the tune of Rs. 626 crores and this phenomenon is continuing since 1980-81. For the last three or four years, this revenue account deficit is going up. It was not

there previously excepting in one year. This is a matter of serious concern that the Government should look into.

Now one thing more. You belong to Tamilnadu. States are entitled to a share in the Excise duties. Are you entitled to a share in Customs duties? Previously the structure of the duties was 25 per cent direct taxes, 25 per cent Customs duties and 50 per cent approximate Excise duties. Now what is the percentage today? Customs duty has been increased from Rs. 3,300 crores two years back. They have reached Rs. 4,600 crores. And the share of Customs and Excise duties is practically equal. Now the States do not get a share out of the Customs duties and this Government is innovative in this respect that instead of increasing the Excise duties or other taxes where the States get a share, they are increasing the Customs duties because it is exclusively their property. This is really an infringement on the resources of the various receipts. It is against the spirit of our federal policy and I would like this question to be examined in depth, so far as the Government is concerned.

Now one or two questions more. Mr. ex-Finance Minister, the present Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman, do you remember that you had announced in this House that you would create a Customs and Excise Classification Tribunal, two years back? What has happened to that pronouncement? Has it taken place? Has it been created?

And there has to be a Bank in Madras. You may kindly remember. You are being deprived of that Bank. You will not have a Supreme Court bench but you will have a bench of the Customs and Excise Duties Tribunal. It was announced by the Finance Minister two years back. But it has been given a go-by. Nothing absolutely has come out of it.

What happened to the Income-tax Amendment Act? He was enthusiastic

in pleading in this House 'Please give me powers. I want this Amendment for the Cooperative Bank to be acquired by the Government.' No Notification has been issued so far.

Now, the Non-Plan Expenditure is going on. Administrative expenditure is going on and the Development Expenditure is coming down. So, the efficiency of the public sector is going down very badly.

So far as number of public sector undertakings are concerned, it is 168 in 1980-81 and the pre-tax profit was only 39 and post-tax profits minus Rs. 82 crores.

These are the 10 public sector undertakings which are incurring a loss of Rs. 495.92 crores in the year, 1980-81.

Fertiliser Corporation of India, the Eastern Coalfields Ltd, the Hindustan Fertilisers, Heavy Engineering Ltd, Delhi Transport Corporation, Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd., National Fertilisers, Hindustan Steel Works Construction, Bharat Aluminium and Air India.

In these 10 top losing concerns, how much loss? Rs. 495 crores only in 1980-81. We have offered an investment of Rs. 21,000 crores, Mr. Finance Minister.

We have been talking that our public sector will occupy commanding heights in our economy. What about this, with an investment of Rs. 21,000 crores, if you put it in the bank, you will get 10 per cent. I agree that social benefit is there, But not to this extent. What about the return? What are we getting? Their sales have gone up from Rs. 3,992 crores in 1971-72 during 10 years to Rs. 21,645 crores. Sales have gone up. If you get a return of 10 per cent on this new investment, on these sales, as an ordinary business man gets, then, we save Rs. 2,800 crores.

If we are able to reduce the non-development expenditure by 10 per

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cent, we get more than Rs. 2,000 crores and if we are able to check tax evasion, we get another Rs. 2,500 crores. Tax evasion is very rampant and, in this connection, I would like to give a very concrete suggestion to the Finance Minister and that is this. And that is this. There are 140 items in all and you are getting more than Rs. 8,000 crores. Now, 45 items are such that the revenue of excise on those items is as follows: Methol Rs. 46 lakhs; non-ferrous metals, lead unwrought, Rs. 89 lakhs; Flax Fabrics and Ramie Fabrics Rs. 41 lakhs; Textile Fabrics impregnated Rs. 26 lakhs; Linoleum Rs. 50 lakhs; and Flax yarn Ramie Yarn Rs. 4 lakhs. you are keeping these items here. If you remove these 45 items, then you lose only Rs. 94 crores from the excise structure. If you are able to remove these 45 items, then on the rest you can concentrate better and check tax evasion and you will get a hundred times more revenue than what you are getting from these. That is my plea. The tax evasion is not less than 25 per cent. It is very essential that this particular question should also be examined in this light.

Then, how are we giving the export subsidy? What is the total export subsidy as brought out by the Tandon Committee Report? In 1971-72, the estimated public cost was Rs. 110 crores and in 1978-79 it went up to Rs. 625 crores and it is going up still. You have to change the picture. If you want to increase exports, then say that all export earnings will be income-tax free. But you are giving them market development allowance, 133 per cent. They spend Rs. 10 lakhs and get a credit for Rs. 15 lakhs. Everybody is roaming outside India because they get Rs. 15 lakhs Rs. 5 lakhs more unnecessarily; it is a drain on foreign exchange. You say, 'Nothing doing; it will all be income-tax free for a period of two to three years', you have some innovative policies with regard to boosting of ex-

ports. They have to be boosted up, but not in the manner in which you are doing. There is so much of bungling in all these things; so much money is being misused. Unless we are able to check all these and we are able to have a control over public expenditure, we cannot succeed.

For house-tax purposes you have a valuation cell in Madras and we have one in Jaipur. For income-tax purpose there is a different valuation Cell. For wealth-tax purposes there is a different valuation standard. For estate duty there is a different valuation standard. For all these taxes throughout the country, there should be one valuation agency set up by the Government of India whose evaluation with regard to properties should be accepted by the municipal authorities, by the income-tax authorities, by the wealth tax authorities and by everybody, whosoever is concerned. Ultimately Government should take care that inter and intra imbalances in development do not take place and there is a balanced development. Government should try to give incentives. Incentives should be given for population control which was very much dear to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, which is dear to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which is dear to all of us. I have written to Mr. Satpal Mittal because I am one with you on this score. Some incentives have to be given without consideration of caste, creed or religion. Government should formulate a proposal whereby anybody having more than three children, and now, hereafter, having more than two children, will not be given a ticket for elections to Assembly or Parliament, Rajya Sabha, Panchayats or Municipalities. I say this on behalf of my Party, the BJP and perhaps on behalf of the whole Opposition. (Interruptions) Let us decide about it. Those who have more than three children should not be given party tickets. Now we are going to have Rajya Sabha elections. Scrutinise those lists and see who are those

people. Your commitment should be total. You are only giving slogans; that is all. If you really want population control to be effective, if you really want the family welfare programme to be effective, then naturally you have to do this. A Health Minister having eight children cannot inspire any confidence. A Finance Minister having a black record cannot inspire any confidence. A Minister who charges commissions for grant of loans cannot inspire any confidence. A Minister talking only *shers* and *shairee* can never control law and order situations in the country. So, a good team has to be there. Mr. Venkataraman, there are good people in this Government and there are talented people in this whole lot also, but they do not enjoy the confidence. I am sure that talents will be utilised. We wish this Government success. We do not want a coup, we do not want you to be in a soup; we do not want you to fall down earlier. Mr. Venkataraman, you initiated this process in 1980, with that fund facility. That is your bady. That is the IMF conditionalities fund. It takes us to 1980. You did the dating and you did the mating and all the Finance Ministers to come have to reap the fruit of your dating and mating. It is a very difficult task for our Finance Ministers to come.

I was thinking in my heart because Mr. Pranab Mukherjee remembers 1979-80. He remembers because he is occupying the bungalow which I was occupying. We always remember 1979-80. But I am happy that he is a young man. I wish him all well. He is a professional. As Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said, professionals make good budgets. Mr. Venkataraman made a good budget. He is non-political. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has made a good budget—he is non-political. Mr. H.M. Patel made a good budget—he is non-political. Mr. Deshmukh made a good budget—he was non-political. Mr. Mathai made good budget—he was non-political. Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan made a budget which was a monstrous budget. These politicians should not

be permitted. In other fields they may be very well but not in budget-making.

If you seek our co-operation in national endeavours right earnest, it will always be available. So far as this Budget is concerned, I am sorry to say that this will neither be able to remove poverty will this be able to remove unemployment nor will this be able to remove inequalities in incomes so far as this poor country is concerned. For people living below the poverty line you have not given any priority in the Sixth Plan. You have given priorities only to those who are multinationals and transnationals.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): In desperation the whole Opposition is walking out because they could not make any performance. When the Budget was discussed and even earlier also it was discussed in this House, the same type of speeches are made by the Opposition leaders. I know they cannot inspire the nation but they can make gimmicks in the House so that they may have a cheaper popularity and publicity.

We have no difference so far as the Opposition and the ruling Party are concerned regarding eradication of poverty and building up of our nation and building up of our economy. These are all sermons the Opposition makes. The only thing to-day we see is that the Opposition is tottering. Can a tottering opposition with divided ideology bring out any valuable suggestions to make this nation a vibrant nation? I feel very sorry that the entire opposition is to-day not only divided but also is suffering from a psychosis and weaknesses from a conflict of ideologies and also principles.

My friend, Mr. George Fernandes also Mr. Satish Agarwal are very vocal members of the Opposition and he reeled out what is called the statistics—jugglery of statistics which earlier also revealed the same facts.

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I know the bullock-cart economy and the bullock-cart of industrial development was produced in those two years when Mr. George Fernandes was the Industries Minister and Mr. Satish Agarwal was the Finance Minister—I know his hands were soiled not only with many other things but even the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai differed with his policies and programmes and ultimately there was a conflict of views so far as framing of the Budget at that time. I was on the other side and was very vocal in attacking them.

Sir, the budget for 1982-83 is the most balanced budget and I have already reacted when the Budget was presented. It is not only a balanced budget but it has envisaged not only the future but also the present so far as the economic situation of the country is concerned. Therefore, I not only congratulate the great economists of our country but also our Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. Sir, we are no angles; we have no animosities against them. When the Opposition, when they were in power, presented a budget, we came forward with all praise. Taking into consideration, the present economic situation, Shri Mukherjee and the previous Finance Minister in these two years were able to mobilise or mop up the resources and found out a solution to the economic situation and they have put our economy back for the rail. But those forces have destroyed within those 2/1-2 years the economy of this country and put it in doldrum. They have sold out the country by selling the gold which this country had and they put the economy in shambles. This has been made out again and on the floor of this House. I have nothing more to say on that. I do not want to repeat the same thing over and again. I may also say that the enquiry committee appointed on the gold auction revealed what had happened at that time. They destroyed the eco-

ronomy of this country. It has been destroyed by the Janata Government. Sir. One economist has this to say about the budget:

"The budget is a deficit budget and he could have avoided this."

This is one of the lowest deficit budgets ever presented. He has presented such a beautiful budget—a balanced budget. No other Finance Minister could have done anything to consolidate the economic position in this country. I want to quote what one great economist said. I think the Opposition Members should have been present now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am present.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You are also present. Sir, he said that there was a commitment to Defence. The Opposition Party went on attacking him. It should have been welcomed by everybody—his efforts at the resource mobilisation in this budget through encouragement to savings and investments. The budgetary deficit estimated in the year 1982-83 compared to the last four or five years is the lowest. Shri Fernandes and Shri Satish Agarwal, my good friends, have not understood the reality of the situation. They had no praise for him. Take, for example, the dual policy in regard to cement and sugar. At the time of presenting the budget, whereas the essential commodities were not available, to-day even in the black market, the prices of cement and sugar have come down. If you go to Bombay or anywhere else in the country, you will find that the prices of cement have come down. But, not a word of praise has come from the Opposition for the action taken by the Government of India in this regard. The budget provision has not only envisaged the future plans, outlays, but it has led to the further growth of our economy as far as various sectors of our economy are concerned. Take, for instance, the

important sector of our economy—agriculture. The provision made in the budget has been increased. It has also given a definite direction. But, my friends have forgotten the allocations made to the various sectors where the provision is made in the budget. Everywhere the plan outlays have gone up. Rs. 3,658 crores is the plan outlay envisaged for the Centre and the States and Union Territories put together. Look at the 1982-83 plan allocation. Even the highlight of the plan has also been revealed in the budget. There is a sizeable increase in outlays for the petroleum sector, irrigation sector, agricultural sector, coal, power, integrated rural development programmes etc. Shri Fernandes was attacking that the economy is not operating in the rural areas where only rural indebtedness goes on increasing thereby the economy itself has been destroyed. But would like to say that the Plan allocation during that period was not only the lowest but the rural and the industrial sectors were not given the priority they deserved.

Sir, now the Central Assistance for the plans of States and the Union territories has been increased from Rs. 3,452 crores to Rs. 4,000 and odd crores. The total Plan outlay provision has been stepped up from Rs. 9,771 crores to Rs. 11,345 crores.

Sir, Mr. George Fernandes criticised the Defence expenditure. Defence of the country is most important. In view of the international situation and the war clouds hovering in our border areas it has created a situation where India has to show not only its internal strength but also external strength. The expenditure on defence of the country cannot be criticised and it was quite unusual for a Member to criticise the Defence strategy of this country. It shows the hollowness of the Opposition. Sir, because of the strategy adopted by the Government of India in respect of the defence preparedness of our country, India has emerged as a great

sovereign nation. This is one of the reasons that today we have credibility in the international world and international economic institutions.

Sir, IMF is a cheap gimmick with the Opposition to attack the Government and they have no respect for the country; they have no respect for the national development and they have no respect for the economy and building up of this nation.

Sir, let us analyse the suggestions given by the Opposition. Shri George Fernandes has given so many figures but no suggestion. Has he given any alternate suggestion for developing our country or preparing our Plans or preparing the Defence strategy or for building up our irrigation resources? He has only indulged in character assassination and attacked the Government without any reason or rhyme. Therefore, I call this Opposition a tottering Opposition. They have no direction. They have no programme. They have no policy and they are divided amongst themselves.

What is it that we have to project under this budget I want to know! Are we to project the economy of Charan Singh or Atal Bihari Vajpayee or the destructive attitude of Shri George Fernandes? Shri Fernandes objected to the increase in police expenditure but he must know that the Opposition is encouraging anti-social elements. Has he forgotten the Baroda Dynamite case and other instances of his destructive attitude. He staid, whereas outlay on police expenditure has been increased, in the agricultural sector there is no increase. Sir, the agriculture sector is equally important. Police department is equally important to see that civilised people are protected from the goondalism operated through this tottering Opposition. Today there is great satisfaction in the world. You find this in all countries of the international world. India stands today as the 5th top industrialised country in the world. This is borne out by the international

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statistics which have come out. I am not talking only about our own statistics, but the international statistics which have come out. Not a word of praise has come from the side of the opposition. Unemployment problem is there in the country; we have made a provision in this budget to reduce unemployment; several crores of rupees have been earmarked for the various programmes to reduce unemployment in the country. We are doing many things not only in the agricultural sector. Our 20 point economic programme is a panacea for the whole country. It is to help the have-nots in every way. May I ask them what they have done when they were in power? Have they got any real sympathy? Then why have they not done anything when they were in power? Now they shed all sorts of crocodile tears for the down-trodden people. But when they were in power they did nothing to help the down-trodden people; they auctioned this country; not even a tear was shed by them for the have-nots, for the down-trodden, when their party, the Janata party, was in power. When I brought out a Private Member's Resolution, Mr. Ravindra Varma answered it and he said, we cannot give doles to unemployed people. You are making various kinds of proclamations, declarations, statements and so on, saying we are the angles, we were running the Government in an excellent way, but now this Government is not functioning properly and it is not even performing its commitment made to the people, not adhering to its policy and so on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Really masculine speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I understand it. I know what is happening in West Bengal. I know how this 20 point programme has been given a complete go-by in West Bengal. My friends were telling this. We know

what happened in West Bengal. You were not even willing to discuss it in NDC meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, when you were in the Opposition, you asked for unemployment dole to the unemployed people. Now that you are in power, will you give it to them?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Yes, Sir, so far as unemployment problems are concerned, we have certain solutions for these problems. But what solutions have they got? What is their solution to these problems? What are their suggestions? About West Bengal what have they said? My friend Mr. Unnikrishnan is there, my friends Mr. Yadav and Vajpayee are there. They say, Combined Opposition, Unity of the Opposition and all that. But they are fighting among themselves; they are wrecking everything, they are creating differences among themselves. And these types of tottering opposition parties try to catch something in this Budget and attack us in this way. But I am sure they cannot do anything. They must sooner or later be aware of the situation; the people are not with you. People have already rejected you. People have known how the administration was run by you. People have seen your so-called opposition-unity. People have known your performance, your direction to the nation and so on. People know what had happened at that time when you were ruling this country. Therefore, don't have such an imagination that you are going to come to power. If you are elected, it is a fortune for you....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By chance.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let us see; elections are coming.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You would even say that opposition is responsible for the population explosion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have got a remedy for the population explosion also.

We have also participated in the Seminar. I think your party also has participated in that. Don't bring in Politics in these national programmes. Population programme is a national programme. In national programmes, don't bring in politics; don't create a situation like this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many more speakers from your own party; the hon. Lady Member is waiting to speak.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Taking into consideration the country's need, taking into consideration the industrial growth and agricultural growth of the country, I would like to make some suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister.

For the last 30 years, the working of the bureaucrats has not been satisfactory and it is to be trimmed. The bureaucrats are the roadblocks and they have to be removed. I would ask them to join hands in the nation-building programmes. I have no objection to that. Sir, there is a general feeling that public administration has deteriorated both in integrity and efficiency and that trend continues. The main criticisms against the administration may be briefly stated as (i) undue delay and cumbersome procedures in decision-taking and (ii) an attitude of apathy and discourtesy in dealing with the public. The basic reason for much of the delays in public administration is, apart from the political and other general factors, the out-dated equipment and systems. While there has been quite some use of modern equipment such as telex and even computers, the basic organisational set-up to utilise them effectively does not exist. Telephones are still considered a mere status symbol and not instruments of utility. For effective functioning, the organisational struc-

ture must be an integrated and coordinated one.

The Government have been aware of the problems of administration for quite some time. The several Administrative Reform Commissions, the establishment of administrative training institutes and the Government-sponsored Indian Institute of public Administration are all evidence of the awareness of the problems. What is needed is a systematic study of each department and evolving necessary measures to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. Re-organisation of the structure and introduction of modern management system can be done without much radical change. Therefore, I think that a machinery is to be set up in order to see that the 20-point programme is implemented throughout the country. The 20-point programme has been appreciated very much by the people of this country and now we should see that the benefits of the schemes go to the masses of the country. The percolation of benefit should start at the grass-root level. On this occasion, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to evolve a machinery or a statutory body at the national level so that it can see that the administration runs smoothly and the benefits of the various programme go to the common people. It can also supervise the performance of the bureaucrats and their approach towards the development of backward regions, etc. Today steel forms a very important raw material for the growth of the country. When there was a revolution in Russia the great leader, Mr. Lenin, had advocated that for the growth of major industries, power and steel are the basic requirements. For a country of this size, steel plants should function in a proper manner. The steel industries should be so distributed that there is no imbalance of growth in the country. The resources of the mineral wealth of this country available in different States, should be taken into consideration for starting a

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viable steel plant in a particular region. Today steel industries are located in one area only as if the Steel industries have to be kept only in the South. Taking into consideration the size of the country, we find that the *per-capita* consumption of steel is the lowest in the world. Therefore, I suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister, who was holding the portfolio of Steel Ministry earlier, that he should see that the country's industrial development, agricultural growth and employment potentials are mobilised and mopped up through the available resources and the mineral wealth available in various States. My question is how is this that Paradeep has found a high place in the priority and Vijay Nagar Steel Plant the last priority even when the project report for Vijay Nagar Steel Plant has been completed whereas in the case of Paradeep it has not been done so far. Therefore, the people of Karnataka have a right to urge upon the Government of India to stop this imbalance in setting up of steel plants in various parts. While every facility has been provided, proper development in various places have been brought about, the railways, the land, the mineral wealth, administration and other things have been properly invested, why is it that no sympathetic view in this regard has been taken? Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to see that the Vijay Nagar Steel Plant is also put in line with the Paradeep Steel Plant at least.

Sir, my friend was suggesting that ten public sector undertakings are running losses and that they should probe into their functioning so that they run better. Sir, the Reports and Balance Sheets of these public sector undertakings are being discussed in this House and we probe into their functioning. But the private industries which borrow money from the IDBI, insurance and other financial institutions including the banks, are also running into losses worth crores

of rupees. I ask why their balance sheets are not being looked into and discussed in this House? We have accepted in our country a mixed economy. We have accepted the cooperative sector, the public sector and also the private sector. Therefore, all these sectors must owe a responsibility to this House. Parliament has a right to see their balance-sheets and discuss their performance and give guidelines to them.

Therefore, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to take this fact also into consideration and see that it is implemented.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the fag end of this long debate, I shall confine my remarks to some of the more significant aspects of the policy reflected in this Budget.

I do not want to repeat because a wide-ranging discussion has taken place and a lot of grounds have been covered particularly by my hon. friends, Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Satish Agarwal.

A Budget is not an annual ritual of laying down a statement of revenue and expenditure. Nor is the opportunity for the Finance Minister provided by the Budget an invitation to perform in a circus arena. It is indeed an occasion to review the performance of the national economy, and to see how far the Budgetary instruments or fiscal instruments have been used to correct the imbalance and to reduce disparities—which all of us claim are our final goal.

In this context, I want to pose this question: what exactly are the policies which this Government wants to pursue? Policies, not only in terms of prices and inflation, but the whole gamut of policies and perceptions of social transformation, if any. It is also in this context that the Budget has to be understood and judged. I

have looked at my good friend Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's budget only from this angle, and I regret to say that it has totally disappointed me. Somebody called it a Grocer's Budget; Mr. Indrajit Gupta the other day saw the imprimatur in this Budget. I shall come to all that later.

The Budget is preceded by an Economic Survey which is laid on the Table of the House, and which is a document of vital significance. When the figures in the Economic Survey itself vary from year to year for the same period, one has to be careful in dealing with the figures.

For example, in 1980-81 the Economic Survey stated that the average daily loading of coal for steel plants in terms of 4-wheeler wagons was 1450 wagons during April–December, 1980. We find the 1981-82 Survey, for the same period, giving the daily loading rate as 2222 wagons. The 1980-81 Survey had showed percentage change in imports in 1979-80 over the previous year as 21.1; whereas for the same period, the 1981-82 Survey said that the change was 32.4.

The Economic Surveys of 1979-80 and 1980-81 mentioned the percentage change in electricity generation in 1977-78 over 1976-77 as 4.4; but the 1981-82 Survey for the same period said that the percentage was 3.4. I would like to pose this question to the Finance Minister: which of these figures are correct?

When facts are juggled to buttress the logic of the party in power in a basic document like the Economic Survey, how are we going to judge the performance of the economy itself? Are we going to change statistics because one party has replaced another in power?

The Finance Minister has claimed the annual rate of inflation during 1981-82 as 4.9 per cent, as against 15.9 per cent for the previous year. This way of making claims at aggregate

levels is a socially wasteful and meaningless exercise.

The point of great concern and consequence to the people at large, as well as this House is: if, at the aggregate levels, inflation has come down, is it reflected in the wholesale and retail prices?

Therefore, the wholesale price index has to be compared with the cost of living. If you look at it, you will find that while the wholesale price index moved up at 6.9 per cent (year ending January 9, 1982), the cost of living index witnesses a rise of 12.4 per cent for industrial workers; 11.4 per cent for urban non-manual employees and 14.4 per cent for agricultural workers in rural areas. Then, what happens to the Finance Minister's claim?

This reflects the stark fact and reality that the essential goods of mass consumption are in short supply in the distribution stream, and the Government has miserably failed in providing a public distribution mechanism by which whatever is produced or imported, reaches the consumer. Whether it is pulses or edible oils or cement or sugar, this is true; but on the contrary some of the prices of very some items have been raised by the Government themselves. I do not want to talk of the role of economic offenders to which the Finance Minister has referred to because when the Chief Ministers of the Ruling Party are allowed to fiddle around with and play havoc with essential commodities like cement in Maharashtra and Karnataka—how do you deal with small time operators or big sharks. What is reflected in this attitude is the result of certain callousness and the total paralysis of will that has overtaken this government—the Government that promised to work! There are many more examples of this and I do not want to go into them in detail. The Finance Minister, for example, had the gumption to claim in his speech that “the infrastructure is functioning well.” What is he talking about railways, power, ports? But

(Shri K.P. Unnikrishnam)

the Prime Minister of this great Government goes a step further. Asked by a BBC interviewer recently whether it was not important for the Railways to function efficiently. The Prime Minister answers—I quote—“But the people of India were travelling a great deal long before there was any bus or train.” This is the latest interview which she has given to the BBC. That is an amazing statement, I thought, which is befitting only a Mary Antoniette or a Czarina than the Prime Minister of a great democratic country to make, confronted with the stark reality of miserable failure in toning up so vital a system like the Railways. Then what is the infrastructure that you are talking about?

Let the Budget be judged in the context of their own promises of the earlier one of ‘Garibi Hatao’ and the 20-point programme, whether old or new or even the word, which sometimes occasionally slipped out of the tongue by a sheer force of habit, ‘socialism’. I know the word is very often missing from their pronouncements these days; it has almost become obscene for some. But traditionally and historically the fact remains that the Indian National Congress movement had been associated with this goal and that is why we chose the planning process and regulatory framework inherent in it as an instrument for achieving this goal. I am aware that there are men who manipulate the Finance Minister and other Ministers, whether old or new, as well as sophisticated executives who decide things behind the corridors of power; they have no use of this word. But the tragic fact remains, the social reality remains that over 300 million people of this country are still on the verge or below subsistence level. The number of destitutes according to the National Sample Survey has gone up and the per capita consumption expenditure has gone down. In the city of Bombay,—I am sorry to say—alone 40,000 people earn

their livelihood by selling their blood in the Blood Bank! Vast numbers—even the educated sections of youth—cannot find opportunities for work. People are concerned, therefore, Mr. Finance Minister, with food, shelter, clothing and work. What is more disturbing is the pattern of production that has emerged in this country was itself being determined by those who have been the beneficiaries of the development in the past. An unduly large share of resources is absorbed in production which relates directly or indirectly in maintaining or improving the standard of life of higher income groups in the Indian context. In this context, any talk of socialism is sheer baloney. The question, therefore, is for whom do you make your policies? Here is an example. I refer to para 114—121 - Part B of the Finance Minister’s speech. Astonishingly, he devotes 7 paragraphs of his speech on the fortunes of one industry alone—man made fibres and yarn! I could have understood if the Finance Minister had reserved this solicitude for the fate of handloom weavers or even the cotton textile industry which is facing a crisis or even the woollen industry.

If he had come to cotton
(Interruptions)

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One minute. we should have taken up Half-an-hour discussion. Mr. Jatiya, I think he is not in the House. Therefore, we continue our discussion, as we decided in the morning. ‘The Budget - General’ and we will complete the discussion. Those Members who want to speak from either this side or that side, they must sit here and they will get a chance. We want to complete the discussion. Tomorrow at 12 O’ clock the Finance Minister will reply.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only those who want to speak should sit and the others can go away?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, No. If they sit they will get a chance.

Those who remain here will get a chance, and whose names are before me here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I could have understood, similarly if he had given concessions to cotton growers so that we can step up our cotton production from the present level of 70 lakh bales or so to 102 lakh bales, or if he had encouraged sheep breeding. Cotton textile sells in this country at an average price of Rs. 6.02 per metre whereas polyster sells at Rs. 25.2 paise and only one-tenth of production of the cotton textiles. These are facts which are familiar to my dear friend, because he has been dealing with Commerce. But, now I want to quote what he had done in this Budget. I refer to paragraphs 114 to 121 of his speech. I am not quoting the whole thing. Here, he starts doling out concession after concession.

'The total incidence on such blended years containing more than one-sixth but less than 50 per cent of polyster fibre, which seem to be desirable blends in Indian conditions.'

There has been an argument of certain names .

'...is proposed to be reduced from Rs. 22.50 kilogram to Rs. 11.25 per kilogram.' (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): It has nothing to do with the realisation of Sales tax.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Then, again,

"Acetate filament yarn which is used in the decentralised sector is not...."

That is one concession, I can understand. And now, he goes on and includes this in a top priority industry, another incentive scheme for higher priority as Item No. 11 in the explanatory memorandum. It is but natural, that the Finance Minister finds his warmth in the company of a few giants like Arvind Lalbhai, President of

FICCI, or any other polyster producer. One of their advertisements reads, "A woman expresses in many forms — VIMAL is one of them!". I hope, their next advertisement will not be "VIMAL is one of them. Budget is one other!". So, these are the policies,—I want to ask—tailored for whom? For which section of the society? Whom do you propose to help? In whose interest are these proposals made? These policy measures continue to rely on incentives rather than on directives or regulatory framework. A policy is essentially an intervention. They are determined by the existing structure of society and economy. So, a socialism which does not call for structural alteration in terms of policies and instruments cannot be called by that name. By an irony of fate, it has been a substitute for a kind of dynastic populism which cheats people downright; downright cheating goes on at the time of ballot and what they do subsequently has no relevance to what they have told the electorate. So, the 20-Point Programme about which there is a lot of talk, whether the old or the new one, remains a kind of undefined empathy for the poor. So the question has to be asked again, where do the benefits go? It is very clear that the benefits go to the better off sections. It is a well-orchestrated move, as is very clear from the Budget and it was started last year, towards liberalisation of the economy within a system—which I want to underline—where resources are privately owned and then equally distributed. Naturally, in such a system, the production would respond only to provide opportunities as indicated by the market and resources will naturally move only to those who already command resources. What happens in a situation like this is that whatever the Finance Minister may want to do and whatever may be his intention, the credit criteria in the economy will also be at the same level and in the same direction.

I do not want to repeat many of the points which have been made earlier. I want to tell the Finance Minister that all these selective programmes

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

will increase inequalities. These policies can neither solve the problem of mass poverty nor unemployment. All attempts at transformation of the economy without involving any structural transformation would be counter productive and illusory.

The question before the Government or those who have made this Budget is simply this that the first charge on resources available to the country will be utilised for production of goods and services required at least for tolerable living standards. But unfortunately, this Budget is like the previous one. I am sorry to say this. I hold the Finance Minister in great affection and I count him as one of my close friends though we are on different sides. But I am sorry to tell him that this Budget will only fan inflation and consequently prices. It will further distort the production pattern in favour of better off sections. Instead of 'hatao garibi' it will 'badao garibi'. It will push up unemployment further and it will increase poverty. In the context of the IMF line of credit which they have chosen to accept and their conditionalities further buttressed by these Budget proposals, it would push the Indian economy further into the vortex of international finance capital.

I know the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. There was a time when his heart used to be in the right place. I do not know by an irony of fate, what has happened to him. Now it certainly seems to be in the wrong place by some kind of a magical touch or by some kind of a face surgery which is very evident in this Budget. This Budget is only a Budget of the rich, for the rich and unfortunately by the rich.

श्रीमती गुरचिन्द्र कौर बरार (फरीदकोट) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देती हूँ जिन्होंने बजट पेश करते

वक्त हर पहलू को ध्यान में रखा और बजट पेश करने से पहले उन लोगों से भी मशविरा किया जो लोग इंडस्ट्रीज, एग्रीकल्चर या लेबर के साथ सम्बन्ध रखते थे। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 1982 को जो "प्रोडक्टिव इयर" कहा है, इससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में दिए गए निर्देशों को यह बजट पूरा करेगा। अगर मैं इस बजट को प्रोडक्शन इन्वेस्टमेंट आरिएण्टेड बजट कहूं तो यह कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वर्ष 1982 में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में यह बजट अवश्य मदद करेगा। आज इस चीज की मुल्क को सख्त जरूरत है।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने बजट तैयार करते वक्त रिसोर्स मोबिलाइजेशन, कंट्रोल आफ इन्फ्लेशन, मीटिंग दी चैलेंज्स आफ दी पेमेंट्स, प्रमोशन आफ लार्ज सेर्विस्स और इकनामिक ग्रोथ, इन बातों का ध्यान रखा है। छठी योजना का थंहु जो साल है यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जो पिछले दो सालों में काम हुआ है उसको आगे बढ़ावा देना इस साल बहुत जरूरी है। इन्वेस्टमेंट करने का जो प्रोग्राम वित्त मंत्री जी ने रखा है उससे भी अगर टेम्पो बढ़ता है और जो प्लान आउटले इन्होंने किया है 27.6 परसेंट वह राइट दिशा में कदम है और इससे मुल्क और तरक्की करेगा।

आप इरिगेशन को लें। उसके लिए पानी की सख्त जरूरत होती है। हमारे पास जो 61.32 मिलियन हेक्टर जमीन है उससे हम पूरी तरह से फायदा नहीं उठा रहे हैं पानी न होने की वजह से और 57.21 मिलियन हेक्टर से ही

फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इसको ध्यान में रख कर नैशनल वाटर डिवेलोपमेंट एजेंसी की जो बात इन्होंने की है जो इस साल स्टार्ट होगी, इससे मैं समझती हूँ फायदा होगा। इसके जरिये पैनिनसुलर रिवर्ज का सर्वे और इन्वेस्टीगेशन किया जाएगा। साथ ही नैशनल परस्पेक्टिव प्लान आफ वाटर रिसोसिस है, उसकी भी मैं सराहना करती हूँ। इससे हिमालयन रिवर्ज जो है उनको ध्यान में रखकर उनका डिवेलोपमेंट किया जाएगा, पैनिनसुलर रिवर्ज का डिवेलोपमेंट किया जाएगा और इसके लिए 107 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है दस साल के लिए और शुरु में इस काम के लिए दो करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, दो करोड़ इस एजेंसी को दिया गया है।

यह जो कमांड एरिया डिवेलोपमेंट प्रोग्राम है यह भी बहुत अच्छा है। इससे फील्ड चैनल्स को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा, फोल्ड ड्रेज को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा। सब से जरूरी चीज है लैंड लेवेलिंग की। अगर लैंड लेवेल न हो तो पानी है वह जाया हो जाता है, एक तरफ वह कर चला जाता है। लैंड लेवेलिंग और लैंड शेपिंग के लिए जो पैसा रखा है, उसकी भी मैं तारीफ करती हूँ। यह भी बहुत बढ़िया काम है।

लोन असिस्टेंस जो दिया है असम गवर्नमेंट को ब्रह्मपुत्र रिवर और उसकी ट्रिब्यूटरीज के लिए उसकी भी सराहना करती हूँ। 58 करोड़ का कुल लोन उसको मिलेगा। उसी तरह से उड़ीसा में रंगोली डैम प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ब्राह्मणी रिवर पर इस साल के लिए चार करोड़ रखा गया है और 3.50 करोड़ अगले साल के लिए रखा गया है। केरल के लिए सी इरोजन कंट्रोल के लिए सात करोड़ इस साल के लिए रखा गया है। यह भी एक लॉग टर्म पॉलिसी है जो बहुत अच्छी

है। इंटरलॉकिंग आफ वेरियस रिवर्ज इन दी कंट्री के बारे में जो लोग टर्म प्लान एनवीसेज किया गया है और नैशनल परस्पेक्टिव रखने की जो बात कही गई है वह भी बहुत अच्छी चीज है।

तमाम जितनी जमीन हमारे पास है उसको हम पूरी तरह से कल्टीवेट कर सकें इसकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मेरी एक प्रार्थना है। ग्रैंड-ग्राउंड जो वाटर है उसका भी पूरी तरह से फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिये। पंजाब में कंडी एरिया में डीप ट्यूबवैल लगाए गए हैं। उससे हमें उस एरिया को डिवेलोप करने में बहुत फायदा होगा। इसके और ज्यादा बढ़ावा जाना चाहिये।

मुझे खुशी है कि इरिगेशन के लिए पैसा रखा गया है। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से पानी से हम बिजली लेते हैं, हाइड्रो एटामिक पावर स्टेशन हमने लगाए हैं। हमें रिन्यूएबल एंड न्यू सोसिस आफ एनर्जी की जरूरत है जिसमें सोलर, विंड टाइडल एंड जियो थर्मल वगैरह आ जाते हैं। इस में कोई ज्यादा मेरे खयाल से जोर नहीं दिया गया है। रिसर्च वगैरह इस के बारे में अगर जोरशोर से किया जाए तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इस में भी हमें कामयाबी मिल सकती है।

एनर्जी सैक्टर के लिए मैसिव इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है जो 62 परसेंट टोटल आउटले में मोर है पिछले साल के मुकाबले में। पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकलज सैक्टर में 2045 करोड़ रखा गया है जिस का मतलब यह है कि इस साल नव्वे प्रतिशत ज्यादा रखा गया है। कोल के लिए 1981-82 में जहाँ 578 करोड़ रखा गया था वहाँ इस साल 877 करोड़ रखा गया है। पावर सैक्टर के लिए

[श्रीमति गुरविंदर कौर बरार]

जहाँ 1981-82 के लिए 721 करोड़ रखा गया था वहाँ इस साल 929 करोड़ रखा गया है। जब कि 1981-82 में 721 करोड़ था। खयाल है इससे और ज्यादा मेगावाट होंगे।

हमारे पंजाब की प्रोब्लम यह है कि बहुत से प्लान्स अभी भी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास पड़े हैं, जिसमें आ जाता है आनन्दपुर साहब हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट। यह प्रोजेक्ट 1970 में सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन से मांगा था उस वक्त इसकी कोस्ट थी 29.19 करोड़। फिर 1975 में वह कास्ट बढ़कर हो गई 52.40 करोड़ अब सितम्बर 1980 में बढ़ कर हो गई 96 करोड़ रु०। अब इनर्जी मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया कि इसमें कुछ टेक्नीकल पॉइंट्स हैं और इंटर स्टेट इशूज हैं। जब कि इसमें कोई इंटर स्टेट इशूज नहीं हैं। पंजाब सरकार कहती है कि जल्दी करो, क्योंकि वह पूरी तरह से कंस्ट्रक्ट कर रहे हैं और जुलाई 1982 में कमीशन भी कर रहे हैं फर्स्ट पावर हाउस को। ऐसे ही दूसरी स्कीम है जो कि मुकेरियां हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट है। उसकी भी यही हालत हुई पहले कम खर्चा था, लेकिन इस वक्त बढ़कर बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। फिर कह दिया यह इंटर स्टेट है। मेरा कहना है कि इंटर स्टेट इसमें बिल्कुल नहीं है। मेरी गुंजाइश है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन जल्दी से क्लीयर करे ताकि पंजाब को पावर मिल सके ज्यादा। इसी तरह से थियन डैम प्रोजेक्ट आपने सुना होगा। जब वहाँ अकाली सरकार होती है तो वह कांग्रेस को कोसते हैं और जब हम यहाँ आते हैं तो हम कहते हैं कि इसको जरा जल्दी करो ताकि पंजाब में एग्नीकल्चर को बढ़ावा मिले जो कि सेंट्रल पूल में 60 परसेंट फूडग्रेन देता है। ऐसे ही

शाहपुरकंडी प्रोजेक्ट है। उसकी भी यही कंडीशन है। तो आप मेहरबानी कर के इनको ऐक्सपेडाइट करें ताकि पंजाब को ज्यादा पावर मिल सके और उससे हम इंडस्ट्री और एग्नीकल्चर को बढ़ा सकें।

18.18 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair].

इस दफ्ता डिफेंस के लिए 5,100 करोड़ रु० रखा गया है जिसके माननीय फर्नान्डीस ने क्वांटिटाइज किया है कि 500 करोड़ रु० इस में क्यों बढ़ाया गया? माननीय फर्नान्डीस साहब वार्डर स्टेट में नहीं रहते जहाँ कि ज्यादा खतरा है। वह तो इतनी दूर बैठे हैं उनको पता ही नहीं लगता कि पंजाब के वार्डर एरियाज वालों की क्या हालत है? 1962, 1965 और 1971 में पाकिस्तान से लड़ाइयां हुई। उस की रोशनी में अगर अब हिन्दुस्तान अपनी पूरी तैयारी करता है तो पंजाब, राजस्थान और रन आफ कच के लोग खुश होंगे कि कुछ न कुछ तैयारी हो रही है। ऐसी सूरत में 500 करोड़ रु० का इजाफा कुछ भी नहीं है, बल्कि मैं तो समझती हूँ कि 500 करोड़ रु० से भी ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि मुल्क को बचाना है। जरूरी नहीं है कि लड़ाई हो, लेकिन अपनी तो पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिये। मुझे हैरानी थी जब वह क्वांटिटाइज कर रहे थे। इंडियन ओशन में आप देखते हैं क्या हो रहा है। चारों तरफ मुल्कों में क्या हाल हो रहा है। अगर तैयारी नहीं करेंगे तो कसूर हमारा होगा।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत सी राहें दी हैं। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी को ध्यान में बिल्कुल नहीं रखा। 1953 में यह ड्यूटी लगी थी, तो यह ऐक्ट बेस कर रहा था इंगलिश ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी ऐक्ट के ऊपर। उस वक्त उन्होंने 50,000 रखा

था। इस वक्त रुपये की कीमत 22 पैसे आ गई है। तो 50,000 रु० तो बिल्कुल कुछ भी नहीं है।

श्री प्रणव मखर्जी ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि सारे मुल्क में, स्पेशली बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और मद्रास में हाउसिंग की शार्टेज है। इतनी हमारी जेन्सोज हैं जो एम०आई०जी०, एल०आई० जी० स्कीम के अन्डर हाउसेज बनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हम पूरे टारगेट पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं।

सैलरीड परसन्स जो अपनी सारी लाइफ को सेविंग, प्रावीडेंट फंड लगाकर, लोन लेकर घर बनाते हैं, उनका हृष देखिये क्या होता है। जिस वक्त उस को डैथ हो जाती है तो उसके हेयर को बड़ी मुसीबत आ जाती है, उस पर बहुत ड्यूटी लगती है। आप हैरान होंगे कि प्रापर्टी की 31 मार्च, 1971 को जो कीमत थी, वैल्यू टैक्स उस पर लगता है और जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगती है वह आजकल के मार्केट रेट पर वैल्यूएशन करते हैं, उस पर लगती है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि वैल्यू-टैक्स फर्क टाइम पर लगता है और एस्टेट ड्यूटी फर्क टाइम पर लगती है।

मेरा फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से निवेदन है कि वह इस बात का ध्यान रखें और सैलरीड परसन्स जो होते हैं, उनको एल०आई०जी०, एम०आई०जी० ग्रुप में एक घर फ्री देना चाहिये, उस पर कोई एस्टेट ड्यूटी नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह मेरी जोरदार अपील है। और मैं उम्मीद करती हूं कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे।

बाकी उन्होंने बहुत सी चीजें बोई हैं जो कि सही हैं। अगर एस्टेट ड्यूटी

से एक रैजीडेशनल हाउस को एम्प्लेंट कर दें तो मेरा खयाल है कि लोग इसको बहुत वैलकम करेंगे।

एग्रीकल्चर कितना इम्पार्टेंट है, यह आपको पता ही है। हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारे मुल्क के पास बफर स्टॉक है। कोई जमाना था जब आजादी मिली थी तो लोग कहते थे कि इनके पास इतना अन्न है ही नहीं कि मुल्क के लिये पूरा कर सकें, ये बाहर से मंगवाया करेंगे। लेकिन आजकल एग्रीकल्चर में जो पर्जाब व हर्नियाणाने हिस्सा डाला है, वह 60 परसेंट सेंट्रल पूल को व्हीट और राइस देता है। मैं उन फार्मर्स को मुबारकबाद देती हूँ।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्द्र कौर बरार : सभापति महोदय, अभी तो मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हुई। जो हमारे भाई थे जार्ज फर्नान्डीज, वह एक घंटे बोले और इतना ऊंचे बोले कि सिर-दर्द हो गया और उसके बाद मगन भाई बरोट बोले वह भी इतना ऊंचा बोले कि उन्होंने माइक का कोई फायदा नहीं उठाया। तो इतने नायज पौल्यूशन के बाद अब थोड़ा और तो कों टाइम दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to give to your Party Members ten minutes each. I have given the first bell after fifteen minutes.

श्रीमती गुरबिन्द्र कौर बरार : एग्रीकल्चर में इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा किया, 54.90 करोड़ आई०सी०ए०आर० के लिये दिया है। यह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट है। डेवलपमेंट आफ कामर्शियल क्राफ्स, काटन-जूट, पल्लेज आयल सीडज बगैरहा के लिए 2.44 करोड़ रूपया दिया है। एक्सटेंडेड क्राप इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम बहुत इम्पार्टेंट है,

[श्रीमति गुरबिन्द्र कौर बरार]

क्योंकि बेचारे किसान को पता नहीं होता कि कब ओले पड़ जायेंगे। वह अपने हरे खेत को लहलहाते देखकर बहुत खुश होता है, लेकिन अचानक ओले जब पड़ते हैं तो क्राप ऐसे हो जाती है जैसे कैंची से काट दी हो। क्राप इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम जरूर होनी चाहिये।

मुझे खुशी है कि बायो-गैस गांव-गांव में लगाने की कोशिश की है और उसके लिये 5 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। फर्टिलाइजर के लिये इन्होंने 1174.34 करोड़ रखा है, लेकिन एक बड़ी अजीब बात है कि कुछ स्टेट्स जैसे राजस्थान वगैरह हैं, इनमें सेल्स-टैक्स लगता है। यह बहुत फनी बात है। यह सेल्स-टैक्स उस पर लगाते हैं तो जो स्टेट्स पंजाब वगैरह लेते हैं, उन पर सेंट्रल टैक्स लगता है 4 परसेंट। एक ही जगह पर कुछ फर्टिलाइजर वगैर सेल्स टैक्स के विकता है और दूसरी जगह विद-सेल्स टैक्स। मेरा सबमिशन है कि सारी स्टेट्स को फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये ताकि एक ही कीमत पर फर्टिलाइजर बिक सके।

नैशनल रूरल एम्पलायमेंट प्रोग्राम सराहना के योग्य है। हांट एंड कोल्ड एरिड ज़ांज़ के कुछ सिलेक्टड एरियाज में डेवेलपमेंट और प्राइवटाइजिटी को बढ़ाने के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ती जा रही है और जमीन कम है। इस हालत में अगर हम जमीन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं उठावेंगे, तो हमें बहुत मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

पापुलेशन कंट्रोल भी होना चाहिए और जो जमीन है, उससे भी पूरा फायदा उठाना चाहिए। बजट में यह जो प्राविजन किया गया है, हम इसकी श्लाघा करते हैं। नैशनल बैंक फार एग्रीकल्चरल एंड रूरल डेवेलपमेंट की स्थापना के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये का जो प्राविजन किया गया है, इसको सब लोगों ने सराहा है।

जहां तक सीमेंट का ताल्लुक है, बिल्डिंग कम्पनियां और डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स ने गवर्नमेंट द्वारा इंट्रोड्यूस किए गए नये सिस्टम की बहुत प्रशंसा की है। इसके लिए मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देती हूं। इससे बिल्डिंग एक्विटी और खासकर हाउस-बिल्डिंग एक्विटी को बहुत बढ़ावा मिलेगा। अगर फ्री सेल के कोटा को 33.5 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 35 परसेंट कर दिया दिया जाता, तो समेंट और भी सस्ता हो जाता। सीमेंट की कीमत 125 रुपये तक बढ़ गई थी, मगर इस बजट के आने के बाद वह 62 रुपये तक आ गई है।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने नये 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम में लेप्रासी, टी०बी० और ब्लाइंडनेस की रोक-थाम को रखा है। ये सब क्यूरेबल डिजीजिज है। अगर बच्चों को छोटी उम्र में पूरे विटामिन्ज और बैलेंस्ड डाइट दी जाए, तो ब्लाइंडनेस का खतरा दूर हो सकता है। फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में मैं हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर डिस्कशन के वक्त कुछ कहूंगी, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इसको बिल्कुल बालन्टरी प्रोग्राम रखना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने कहा है कि नैशनल इम्पोर्टेंट्स के मामलों में वह और उनकी पार्टी गवर्नमेंट का साथ देगी। आपोजीशन से मेरी अपील है

है कि वह इस प्रोग्राम में पूरा सहयोग दे, क्योंकि इसमें सारे मुल्क की बहुवृद्धि है कि पापुलेशन को कंट्रोल किया जाए। पापुलेशन के बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ने की वजह से ही इतनी तरक्की होने के बावजूद उसका फायदा नजर नहीं आता है।

डिपार्टमेंट आफ ओशन डेवलपमेंट नया बनाया गया है। हमारी जो टीम एन्टाक्टिका गई थी, उसके बारे में पिक्चर को देखकर हमें बड़ा खुशी हुई। इसमें हमें मानसून के बारे में एनफर्मेंशन मित्र सकेगी। हमारी टीम एन्टाक्टिका के पहाड़ों से ऐसी राक्स लाए हैं, जो साउथ इंडिया में पाई जाने वाली राक्स से मिलती हैं।

सेविंग्स को माप अव करने के लिए कई अच्छी स्कीमें जारी की गई हैं, जिनमें सोशल सिक्युरिटी सर्टिफिकेट और कैपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट बांड भी हैं। चूंकि टाइम बहुत कम है, इस लिए मैं उनकी डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहती हूं। जो इंडियन्ज दूसरे मुल्कों में रहते हैं, उनके लिए भी कोई इनसेन्टिव्स रखे गए हैं, ताकि वे अपना पैसा हिन्दुस्तान में खर्च करें और इस मुल्क से अपने प्यार को जाहिर करें।

अहमदाबाद के गुप्ता साहब ने एक अखबार में लिखा है :—

"On the income-tax front, Dr. Gupta said, the tax-free limit had gone up to Rs. 47,800 if one could take full advantage of all the benefits made available. Besides the exemption limit of Rs. 15,000, the benefits offered were standard deduction Rs. 5,000, exemption for income from specified deposits Rs. 7,000, investment in company shares under Section 80CC 10,000, contri-

bution to provident fund and life insurance up to Rs. 6,000 and houses rent allowance Rs. 4,800/-."

इस तरह टैक्स-फ्री लिमिट 47,800 रुपये तक हो जाती है।

मेरा खयाल है कि यह बिल्कुल फर्स्टक्लास बजट है। यह एक एन्टी-इनफ्लेशनरी बजट है। जिससे लो इनकम ग्रुप और गरीब आदमियों को पूरी मदद मिलेगी। मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को दोबारा मुबारकबाद देती हूं और आपका भी धन्यवाद करती हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister on his realistic budget. I hope, you will not have any objection to my congratulating him because you come from the same State....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That cannot be the only reason. I am not unhappy that in the present set-up he is the Finance Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): How many negatives are there !

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Budget has been discussed from various angles. Many critic analytics of the Budget have taken place. What I want to emphasize here is that they should not take a particular area and analyse that area and say that the Budget is anti-people or anti-national, whatever they call it. We must analyse the Budget on the whole to see whether the entire Budget will be useful or helpful to the public by way of creating employment and augmenting production.

It was said here that the Budget does not reflect the policy of the Government. But as far as I am concerned,

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

I say that this Budget does reflect the policy of the Government. We know and you know better that we have accepted directive principles as enshrined in our Constitution. There are many welfare measures to be implemented. Those welfare measures have to be implemented. For that purpose, the funds have been provided for in the Budget for example, in the matter of creation of more employment, special programme for the upliftment of Harijans and Adivasis, rural development, forestry, social schemes for the welfare of women and children, adult education, family welfare and so and so forth. These are the items which have been incorporated in the directive principles. So, I can say that this Budget really reflects the policy of the Government.

Another important thing is about the tax concession for higher production. On the basis of the Prime Minister's declaration of the year 1982 as the Year of Productivity, the Finance Minister has announced certain incentives for higher production, tax concessions to gear up productivity and activity in major and minor industries and complete exemption from excise duty on polished or blended fabric, woven or handloom sector, for faster growth. Special provision has been made to augment agricultural production and great interest has been taken for social welfare activities in rural areas. These are the important areas on which the Finance Minister has concentrated to give more fillip for the betterment of the common masses.

Further, the rate of interest has been increased for investments in debentures, that is, for those who invest in industries, a higher rate of interest has been provided. In the same way, the banks have been given some facilities, namely, 40 per cent of profits as the reserve account which is exempted from income-tax. The Indian banks

can go to foreign banks and invest their deposits upto higher limits in the foreign countries so that the projects under taken by our Indian banks in the foreign countries could be financed easily. This is an area which has to be strengthened further. In the way, our financial activities will grow more in the foreign countries.

The other important point is about the Plan allocation. More than Rs. 21,000 crores have been allotted for the Plan. As far as the Plan is concerned, I would like to say one thing.

These Plan proposals are being drafted in the Centre. NDC Meeting is being conducted. All the Chief Ministers are called. The discussion takes place. Then allocation is being made. The net result is, when the fund is utilised for a particular purpose, the Centre or the NDC, they may not be knowing what would be the amount spent for a particular Scheme or whether the earmarked amount, was spent properly. These things have to be analysed. There should be a monitoring system. Then only the Plan allocations will be utilised in a proper manner. In this case, what I would suggest is that the Government should have a proper monitoring system to watch over the performance of the plan allocations and other performance of State Governments.

The Prime Minister has said that this year is 'The Year of Productivity.'

The public sector undertakings need some sort of re-nationalisation. Public sector undertakings should set an example to the private sector and then only there will be meaning of this year being called as a Productivity Year. I would request the Hon. Minister to take note of this so that they can have a watch over the performance of the public sector undertakings.

Here the Economic Survey states that:

"Industrial production has increased by about 8 per cent in 1981-82. Annual rate of inflation came down to 5.4 per cent till January, 1982. The whole-sale price index has fallen in the index for food and non-food articles."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And Kerala Government has fallen:

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This week also, there is a marginal downfall in the fourth successive week. When I say this, then, when and under what circumstances we have achieved? If you go through the other aspect, particularly in other areas, the global areas, if you go through the report of the World Bank, that is, 1980-81, it states: it is general, on p. 19, it states:

"Recession in industrial countries is high. Energy costs, inflation, high interest rates, volatile/changes in exchange rates, low growth of world trade and decline in prices of primary products other than petroleum led to difficulties for many developing countries."

Coming to industrial countries, the World Bank says:

"The growth real output of the industrial countries declined from annual increase of 4 per cent in 1976 to 1979, to an increase of 1.3 per cent in 1980. Growth in the United States "and the United Kingdom was negative and there was a marked slow-down in Canada, France and Germany. The economic slow-down in these countries was accompanied by an increased inflation."

This is about the industrial countries.

If you go to socialist countries, which I would like to quote many among higher income countries of this region namely, Rumania and Yugoslavia, both experienced a general slow-down in the past year as rates of growth in gross domestic product consumption and investment, fell no-

ticeably. Both Yugoslavia and Rumania are taking steps to conserve energy and reduce dependence on imported oil and both the countries are also stressing on increased agricultural production as a way of promoting agricultural export.

This is about the socialist countries.

Our neighbouring country, you know, is. Peoples China.

"Some unforeseen effects on the Budget and on the balance between aggregate demand and supply occurred mainly because the planned reduction in investment was not entirely achieved. There were large unplanned budget deficits in 1979 and 1980.

Coupled with inflationary pressure that was partly suppressed by the Price control system."

The inflation was officially given as six per cent, but unofficially it was known as twelve per cent.

Even in Japan, we have seen in yesterday's paper, there was a negative growth of 0.9 per cent.

In these circumstances, when all over the world there was a recession, India certainly has made some achievements. According to the report of the World Bank:

"The country's agricultural and industrial bases are considerably broader and more diversified than they were in the past; imports of foodgrains have been gradually eliminated, while substantial buffer stocks of grains have been established, rates of gross investment and national savings have climbed to impressive levels reaching about 22 per cent of GNP; substantial foreign exchange reserves have been built up; and external debt is at very low levels".

Considering all these things, we can certainly claim that India is in a better position.

(Shri C. T. Dandapani.)

Here we have not discussed the Budget presented by Shri Pranab Mukherjee alone. We have discussed the previous Budgets also, presented by the Janata Government. The former Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, gave some figures. Some Members challenged the figures and asked him not to give fake arguments. He quoted from the *Economic Survey*. I also want to quote from the same *Economic Survey* page 5, Table 2.1:

"Agricultural Production: 1977-78 126.4 million tonnes; 1978-79 131.90 million tonnes; 1979-80 109.7 million tonnes; 1980-81 129.87 million tonnes."

Mr. Fernandes conveniently left out the 1980-81 figure.

In the same way I would like to quote about fertiliser off-take:

"The increase was about 4.9 per cent during 1980-81, from 5.25 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 5.52 million tonnes. Concerted efforts were made to increase domestic production."

About coal I would like to say that, in 1977-78, the coal production was 89 million tonnes, in 1980-81 it was 101 million tonnes.

In the same way, about industrial production, the *Economic Survey* states on page 16, 4.3:

"Industrial production increased by 4.0 per cent in 1980-81 as against a decline of 1.4 per cent in 1979-80. This was made possible by concerted efforts which led to progressive revival from the second quarter onwards. In contrast to a decline of 2.4 per cent during the first quarter of 1980-81, the growth rates in subsequent three quarters were 2.1, 7.1 and 8.8 per cent respectively."

I would like to say one more thing about industrial production. Month-wise, in the year 1979-80, it was:

April 2.1, May minus 1.7 June minus 0.3 July minus 1.8, August 1.4, September minus 0.1; If you take 1980-81 the figures are: July 2.3, August 0.7, September 3.2, October 5.1 and November 5.5.

In 1980-81 also this has been recorded. There are many figures of the index of industrial production—1979-80—148.1 and 1980-81—160.3, something like that. I can quote many figures.

Another important matter about which everybody talked about is the IMF loan. I do not want to talk about it because we had already discussed it. One point raised is whether the Government of India will be in a position to repay the loan and are you going to mortgage the country? I would like to quote the *New York Times* which states:

"Typically, nations have come to the Fund when they were in deep financial trouble, when their reserves of hard currency were all but exhausted and their own currency faced a steep devaluation. But India is in a relatively strong position. Its harvests have yielded enough wheat and rice so that no food has been imported for four years. Money sent home from a growing number of Indian immigrants to the Gulf States has also helped to build reserves. And Indian industry increases its exports each year and has replaced imported consumer goods with domestic products."

This is a note in refreshing contrast to recent cynical comments on India's development effort in the *American Press*. What it has stated is that we are in a sound position and there need be no fear whether India will be in a position to repay it or not.

Another important matter about which I would like to say a few words is this 20-point programme. Of course, we welcome the 20-point programme.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
What happened to the five points?

'were able to dream away part of the funds as profit.'

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We welcome the 20-ptint programme. The Government has earmarked to the States, including your State, Mr. Chairman, some funds. But they have not been properly utilised particularly in my State. Right from 1977 to 1980 that amount was not properly utilised. The Planning Commission constituted a committee called the Sivaraman Committee to study the backwardness of particular areas. That Sivaraman Committee asked the Madras Institute of Developmental Studies—the Director of the Institute is Mr. C. T. Kurien, a former Member of the Rajya Sabha—to make a survey in the two districts of Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri districts. That survey says—I am only quoting the gist of the survey:

"The integrated Rural Development Programme, the Food for work Programme and the Employment Guarantee Scheme, the much trumpeted crash schemes meant to ameliorate the condition of the poor in rural areas, miserably failed in Ramnad and Dharmapuri districts."

The Institute undertook last year an evaluation of the centrally sponsored programme like the Food for work programme in Ramnad and Dharmapuri districts declared by the Centre itself to be backward. It has come out with a damaging report, damning the state government officials for inefficiency, corruption and for playing into the hands of vested interests—that is, the ruling party people. It further says:

"The poor quality, inadequate quantity, difficulty in mobilising people during a busy season, and the influence of the local contractors on panchayat union official? all these resulted in the Food for Work Programme works being given out on contract, and the contractors

The report finds that the greatest flop was the employment guarantee scheme. There was no awareness on the part of the village youth about the scheme. No proper register was maintained. No identity card was issued. Continuous employment was not given to anyone covered by the survey and a dole was not even heard of.

This is one of the important points. I shall take another two minutes and I shall complete.

Coming to the State's industrial development, of course, the Centre has placed ample funds at the disposal of the State Government. Our Chief Minister himself applauded the Central Government for having given them the required funds for the plan proposal. But the thing is this. The Economic times has made a survey which states this about my State. I quote:

"In spite of unique political stability, an efficient bureaucracy, a fairly developed infrastructure and near 200 per cent foodgrains productivity, Tamilnadu has continued to rank among the poorest States in the country. And there is no reliable indication of any major development to warrant reversal of the trend in the subsequent three years".

For the coming three years, the State is going to be ruled by Shri Ramachandran. The non-developmental expenditure has been rising from Rs. 159.15 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 279 crores in 1979-80. According to one study, Tamilnadu has the percentage of poor of 78.9 per cent in the rural and 71.7 per cent in the urban area. The number of total illiterates has swelled from 16.25 million in 1971 to 25.19 million in 1981. States like Punjab and Haryana have edged past in terms to per capita investment in the

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

form of fixed capital in registered factories. Our State slipped to 6th place in 1976-77 from the 3rd place in 1970-71. Even Bihar occupied the eleventh position a decade ago but it has overtaken Tamilnadu. Now, Tamilnadu is in the twelfth place in industrial development.

This is what the Economic Times says.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are we discussing the State's Budget?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I do not know why Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty is worried about that.

So, what I say is this. My State is being deprived of developments because some other political party is in power. There is no industry; unemployment is growing. So, I would request the Government of India to look into this matter and see that they establish more centrally sponsored industries in my area. I would like to touch one point about the industrial development. We have already been pleading about the Salem Steel Plant. It was of course a bigger unit proposed by the Central Government. Now, it has been made just a steel rolling mill. The fund was diverted to your State, Mr. Chairman. West Bengal for Durgapur during the Janata period.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chair is stateless.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Same is the case with regard to Sethu Canal Project. It should be taken up as a special component plan. In the Hill areas, Valappanai in Tamilnadu should be taken up for development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have made important points already. Now you must conclude.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am concluding. This project should be

implemented. In Palk Strait oil exploration is being done and the Russians help us. It should be included as the project.

Finally, I would demand this Government to do something with regard to the social security certificate. It has fixed a ceiling of age as 15 to 45. This should be removed. There is a ceiling of Rs. 5,000. That should be removed. There should be no ceiling. The duty on import of newsprint should be dispensed with. Postal charges are very high. I would request the Government to reduce that. At least, they can dispense with the cards and they can introduce inland letters and can sell them at 25 paise per inland letter.

About 13 per cent duty has been imposed on coal. This should be reconsidered as it will help increase the industries. The other aspect of the budget are commendable and I welcome them and I congratulate the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nityananda Misra.

AN HON. MEMBER: How long we shall continue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know what has been decided. Let us go on for a while. Mr. Misra.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Balsore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak a few words in support of this budget placed before the House by the hon. Finance Minister.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government has given an excellent account of itself by its performance in the current year, on the strength of which it can be conclusively proved beyond any shadow of doubt that it is a Government that performs. It was a tremendous job to bring back the economy from the verge of collapse brought in two and a half years ago to the present level. It is heartening to note that in every

vital sector of the economy, significant achievements have been recorded in the current year. Massive investment has been provided for in the Budget for stepping up production of coal and power. So, there is hope of greater production in the next year which will give a new impetus to the economy. Performance by the Railways has been significant. There was record-handling of freight by the Railways in the current year. This will not only stabilise the financial position of the Railways but will also help to develop our economy in a large measure. Infra-structure which is very crucial to economic growth has improved. Two years ago it was in a very poor shape. After careful coordination and monitoring at the highest level its performance has improved and Government adopted a number of measures which led to significant improvement in its performance.

18.58 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we imported a large amount of oil and petroleum products from the Middle East for which we had to pay a colossal amount of foreign exchange which brought about adverse balance of payment position on account of which we had to seek IMF loan. We felt that we must augment our domestic production of oil and I congratulate the Finance Minister for providing a huge allocation for exploration of oil. Sir, it is the availability of energy that determines the pace of economic progress and from this point of view the priority attached to this sector is a welcome step.

Sir, on the industrial front we have recorded a significant increase. It was because of sincere implementation of the new Industrial Policy adopted by the Government and incentives offered to industrialists and the favourable climate brought about for savings and investment which has resulted in better and greater industrial production.

Sir, in the public sector also our performance is better but much has got to be done in this sector. Those who are in charge of the management of the public sector must bear in mind that a colossal amount of national resources have been invested in this gigantic sector and they must make efforts to improve productive efficiency in the public sector. They should eradicate corruption and favouritism and ensure adequate returns which might be ploughed back for modernisation and expansion.

19 hrs.

Sir, a disturbing feature of our economy is the inflationary pressure which has been generated. This is not only a feature in our country, but in other countries also we find the same phenomenon. We find the same situation in every one of the countries, whether it is developed or under-developed. We find the same conditions in their economies. In this country, we are happy, we have done something substantial in reducing the rate of inflation in our economy. In January, 1980, the inflation rate was 22 per cent. In the next year it was reduced to 16 per cent. In the year 1982 it has been still further reduced to 5.4 per cent. Sir, this is a very significant achievement. We have been able to maintain the price-line; we have been able to contain inflation. We are proud of the fact that when various advanced countries and developed countries have not been able to curb inflation we have reduced the rate of inflation from the old double-digit figure, and we have succeeded in curbing it to a very large extent and it is within control today.

Our friends from the Opposition have criticised in strongest terms our going to the IMF for loan. They have not provided any positive or constructive suggestion or any alternative which the Government could follow in the present situation. If they do not want sufficient amount of funds to be allotted for the import of oil, what will happen? It will only lead to a

[Shri Nitya nanda Misra]

static condition and stagnation in our economy which we all want to avoid and we want the economy to move ahead with dynamism and with accelerated growth. That is the reason why we have not restricted the consumption of oil. We cannot go to Euro-Dollar Market and get loan at very high rate of interest. The interest rate is as high as 20 per cent. It is twice as much as what we get from the International Monetary Fund. Our debt-servicing capacity is not so good that we can go and get that huge amount of Rs. 5,000 crores at double the rate of interest of what IMF is offering to us. Therefore, this action had to be taken by the Government.

As far as agricultural sector is concerned, although much headway has been made already, yet, much more remains to be done in this regard. The irrigation facilities which we have provided in the last two years have not been reflected in the additional increases in agricultural production. For example, if we take the statistics, during the last 3 years we have given irrigation facilities to additional 6 million hectares of land. But, proportionately the agricultural production has not increased very much. We have to evaluate and analyse the factors which are responsible for this low agricultural production in spite of giving increased irrigation facilities. We should go into the factors why increased irrigation has not resulted in proportionate additional agricultural production. Our irrigation facilities must be extended. It is the prime need of the hour.

There is an element of uncertainty in our agricultural production. Our extreme dependence upon the monsoon is one of the factors which has been a great stumbling block. If that element of uncertainty is to be removed, then, we shall have to go in irrigation in a very big way; we shall have to give top priority to it; we should set apart colossal amount of money to be spent over it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made very valuable points. You may please conclude now.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: In the agricultural sector we should particularly note one thing: In towns and cities and urban areas we find greater concentration of wealth, greater investment of resources and greater economic and productive activity. So, there is greater opportunity of employment in the urban areas whereas in the rural areas, it is not the case. There is no irrigational facilities, there is no investment in the rural areas and there is less of economic activity. There is, therefore, no employment opportunity in the rural areas, as a result of which people from the rural areas are rushing to the urban centres of growth and they are creating problems there. As a result of industrial growth, an unskilled labour gets Rs. 600 per month in the urban areas, whereas the farm labour gets only Rs. 60 per month in the rural areas. In the rural areas where there is no irrigation facilities, the labour gets only Rs. 60 per month. In the rural areas the labour gets employment only for 4 months in a year in agriculture and there is no employment opportunity for 8 months of the year. In my constituency, the landless labourers manage to get on with only one meal a day for 8 months of a year and there is a great disparity between the income of the rural areas and the urban sector. This breeds social and political unrest which is a great de-stabilisation factor.

Therefore, I would request the Government to make an in depth study in the matter and make greater amount of investment in the rural areas, give greater amount of emphasis on irrigation because it is through irrigation alone that we can provide employment to the rural farm labours. Instead of one crop they can raise two or three crops in a year. So, I would request the hon.

Finance Minister to give greater emphasis on irrigation not only for agricultural purposes, but because it has social and political implications. That is the reason why I lay stress on giving the maximum importance to irrigation.

Now, I would like to touch only one point, that is, the wanton and indiscriminate destruction of forests in our country. As a result of cutting down of trees everywhere a number of problems have been created and it is threatening our agricultural economy to a considerable degree. As a result to destruction of forests, there has been soil erosion and the upper crest of the earth which nature has provided with fertility through thousands of years of natural processes is washed away. We should see that it is not washed away into the sea, it is a colossal waste for the nation. Secondly, it brings about climatic changes which affect monsoons. For agricultural purposes we depend upon monsoon and unfortunately the climatic changes are responsible for the erratic rainfall. That is also a very important factor which we should take into consideration. Moreover, this kind of indiscriminate destruction of forests would lead to soil erosion and the consequential effect of this would lead to flood havoc as a result of rise in the river bed. This would result in loss of property and human life.

Another important thing is that this indiscriminate destruction of forests has got grave implications. If this soil erosion is unchecked, then after 15 or 20 years, the hydel reservoirs which provide irrigation facilities and power will be silted up and it will be a great loss to the agricultural economy of the country. Sir, with these words, I support the budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are about 9 or 10 hon. Members who want to participate in the debate. They are all from the ruling party. We can adjourn the House at 8 O'clock provided each hon. Member

takes only 5 minutes. There are many opportunities for the hon. Members to speak, especially in the Budget Session. In the Demands for Grants for various Ministries you can get an opportunity to speak. Now, I call Mr. Dabhi to speak.

Now, Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi will speak. You kindly speak for five minutes only. This is the final thing. I will allow five minutes to each Member, because I have many members on the list. There should not be any repetition. You stick to your constituency only. Some opportunity will be given to you when we discuss demands-for-grants. The ruling party has already exhausted its time. We are only helping you. You start your speech.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Sir, I don't want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Arunachalam, you speak only for five minutes. Only five minutes for a speaker. You may use some other opportunity.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi): Sir, I welcome the Budget. Budget is an annual exercise to raise resources and to allocate them rationally to achieve the overall objective of faster rate of economic growth and development within the frame of Five-Year Plan. It has to take note of the current needs and emergencies in the economy. If any one analysis this year's Budget from this angle, he cannot but congratulate the Finance Minister, who has sincerely attempted to take care of every section of the society by granting some relief or others at the same time keeping savings as the paramount goal without which a higher rate of economic development is impossible.

Sir, I appreciate the Finance Minister for his efforts in the Budget to keep the budgetary deficit as low as possible; to avoid undue burdens on low and middle income groups and to

(Shri M. Arunachalam)

promote the increases in savings and productivity.

These goals have to be achieved if the major task is of fighting against inflation, since it hurts all sections of the community, though at different degrees of severity.

Sir, I would like to praise the pragmatism shown by the Hon. Finance Minister, because he has gone to the root of inflation and the method of fighting against it. Usual solutions offered for arresting inflationary pressure in the economy are to reduce money supply, to mobilise money from the public so that money in circulation will be less, leading to reduction in the pressure on the demand side. At any rate, all the Hon. Members are aware that ultimate solution for inflation lies in increased production. This issue has been grasped well by our Hon. Prime Minister and has appropriately made 1982 as the 'Year of Productivity'. Ultimately, it is increased production which will dampen price rises.

I appreciate the Budget because it is logical to support the productivity movement set by the nation in this year. Productivity can be increased only by increase in investments. Increase in investments can come about only if there are increases in savings. Hence savings have been encouraged in this Budget.

This encouragement for savings can be observed from the fact that the tax exemption from investments on certain specified securities have been raised from 3,000 to 4,000.

Under Wealth Tax Act, value of specified financial assets is exempt from wealth tax upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The Finance Bill proposes to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 1.65 lakhs. There is one phenomenon called 'fiscal drag' which should be really taken

into account in giving such reliefs i.e. Rs. 1.5 lakhs exemption given in wealth tax a few years back already works out at the present inflation rate to Rs. 1.80 lakhs. But the relief given is 1.65 lakhs. The tax-payers' burden is partially relieved, but if full relief is to be given the exemption might have been Rs. 1.8 lakhs. A new feature of the Budget is capital investments bonds. The bonds so purchased from Government will be bearing an interest of 7 per cent per annum. But in effect the return of such bonds will be 25 to 30 per cent since the income from investment bonds will be exempt from income-tax without any limit. This is an attractive scheme of savings.

Likewise, social security bonds also cover savings plus security. A bond holder who owns bonds for Rs. 3,000/- between the age group 18 and 45, will get back Rs. 10,000/- with interest, after maturity of the bonds after ten years. Additional benefits in these bonds, is that if the bond holder by chance dies, the entire amount of Rs. 10,000/- will be paid as if the bonds have matured on the date of accident or death. Thus an element of risk to life coverage is built in this security bonds scheme.

To encourage investments in equity capital or risk capital or risk capital of new industrial undertakings, the maximum of deduction from taxable income is being raised from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- Thus the Budget has been made savings-oriented, to increase investments in the economy and to achieve higher production—with is the only answer to inflation.

Tax relief to incremental addition to export performance will increase foreign exchange earnings to set off the huge deficit on this front. Profits and gains made from projects outside India, will get exemption from income tax. Contractors in this category will be entitled for 25 per cent of the income exempted from tax, if the profit or gain is paid in foreign currency. Corporate saving has also

been encouraged by granting exemption to investments in corporate mobilization.

Sir, I would like to appreciate the Minister for giving relief to salaried employees. Standard deduction in the computation of taxable income of salaried employees is proposed to be increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the salary, or Rs. 5,000/- which is the ceiling. This implies that those with salaries upto Rs. 20,000/- per annum will have benefits.

An employee retiring can encash his earned leave due to him, and such leave-encashed-income will not be taxed. Leave encashment can be for six months or Rs. 25,000/-, whichever is less.

Here, I would like to suggest that the encashment of earned leave and the consequent tax relief on this, can be allowed even in cases where employees shift their jobs—one to another. It need not necessarily be tied up with retirement, and this will encourage job mobility, and thereby quality will improve.

Productivity incentives: The decision to grant some concessions of excise duty in respect of goods covered by 38 exciseable products, may act as a catalyst to increase production. The exact products and exact reliefs have to be announced by the Government.

In this respect, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that the tiny sector and hand-made match industries in the rainless districts of Tamil Nadu should also be included, along with the 38 exciseable products, for granting excise reliefs. Import duty on raw materials and components for electronics industry has been reduced to 55 per cent from still higher rates. This may give scope for having industries like transistor-making, a cottage industry, as it is in Japan.

Agriculture has received the attention it deserves. Agricultural incomes are exempt from income-tax. Except

for tea, coffee, rubber, cardomom estates, all agricultural lands are exempt from wealth tax. From 1982-83, the exemption of wealth tax will be extended to estates also. Here, I do not really know why Government has proposed to lose revenue from those who can afford to pay.

Capital gains from sale or transfer of agricultural land in rural areas, are exempt from capital gains tax. This existing concession is proposed to be extended to lands used for agricultural purposes, in non-rural areas.

Full exemption from customs duty on some fertilizers will reduce the import cost, and may help to supply imported fertilizers to farmers at reasonable prices.

Like-wise, reduction or abolition in duty on tractor-tyres and hand-pumps will encourage agricultural output.

Allocation of Rs. 4,372 crores is there for agriculture, irrigation and rural development; this, of course, indicates the Government's keen interest in the development and betterment of agriculture and the rural population.

Here, Sir, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to explore the possibilities of giving some reliefs to small farmers in terms of credit facilities from nationalized bank, better seeds, and loans for digging of wells in areas dependent on rainfall. This help to farmers will be of great assistance in increasing agricultural output. Therefore, our budget and fiscal policies are made to build the nation in all these aspects. This budget thus reflects development requirements, defence requirements and other aspirations of our people. The hon. opposition members have been attacking the budget arguing that the budget has not attempted to tackle the serious problems of the economy such as the unemployment and inflation. My answer to this will be that the budget is an annual exercise and there is no scope for outlining the long-term strategy for solving the grim and chronic problems of unemployment and inflation. Yet in the

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

budget there are programmes to reduce rural unemployment. The emphasis on 20-point programme in the budget is also another proof to indicate the serious attempt to reduce growing unemployment.

Similarly, this budget has tried to give as much incentives as possible to encourage all types of savings to reduce the money supply in circulation and thereby to reduce the effective demand. On the supply side, the budget has encouraged productivity because production alone is the ultimate solution to control inflation as has been already pointed out.

I would like to submit that in Tamilnadu the State Government is not following or adopting the 20-point programme to achieve the plan targets. Some appropriate steps are necessary to make the State Government to implement the 20-point programme which is nothing but special efforts to implement the plan already in blueprint. To implement the NREP, IRDP the Government of Tamilnadu had constituted a steering Committee a year back. But the Government has not taken any initiative even to convene the maiden meeting.

Resource allocation for Railways has been reduced by 60 per cent while for other public sector undertakings it has been increased by 34 per cent, particularly in Tamilnadu for various sectors in the "Railways-net works", allotment of funds have been severely cut and there may be hardship of closing down of some offices in Karui-Dindigul and Dindigul-Tuticorin conversion lines are proposed to be closed for want of funds. May I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look into this serious problem and increase financial allocation to these sectors in Tamilnadu? This increase in allotment will tone up infrastructural facilities in those parts of the country and will aid immensely to comply with our revered Prime Minister's productivity year by removing hurdles for move-

ment of raw-materials, fertilizers, coal, foodgrains which are essential for productivity in industry and agriculture.

Lastly, the Tamilnadu State Government has not followed up the initiative taken by the hon. Prime Minister in setting up a Joint Consultative Machinery to implement diversion of some of the swift flowing rivers in the steep western slopes of the western ghats to the eastern side including Ghiriyar for irrigation of the rain-less dry districts. The State Government in Tamilnadu should immediately take up follow-up steps to implement Ghiriyar Project to rehabilitate the dry and drought affected districts of Tirunelveli and Ramnad on a permanent footing.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the budget for 1982-83 presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. After taking over the reins of the administration in 1980, this Government, through its Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, had presented the budget for 1980-81, which, he described as a budget of 'crisis management' the economic crisis created by the mis-rule of the Janata Party. Thereafter, the next budget presented by Mr. Venkataraman was rightly called 'growth-oriented', the supply management and exports subsidies playing a very important role in increasing all round production in the country.

This Budget for 1982-83 presented by hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee may well be called 'Operation—forward'. For any country to move forward increasing of production is a must. Therefore, rightly, hon. Mr. Mukherjee has in his Budget given more incentives to production and productivity.

The foremost incentive is the scheme of excise duty concessions for producers whose production exceeds 110 per cent of the production during base period. This scheme covers basic raw materials, important industrial inputs and certain finished goods, and will

lead to an increased utilisation of capacities and thus will go a long way in increasing production. The Capital Investment Bonds with 7 per cent interest free of income-tax and exempted from wealth tax will also contribute to more production. The hon. Finance Minister has sagaciously decided to adjust administered prices to economic costs, because uneconomic pricing policy in public sector and high priority industries results in erosion of resources for further investment and thus affects production.

The hon. Finance Minister Mr. Mukherjee in his maiden Budget has given certain really imaginative concessions which will increase the flow of foreign exchange. He has given relief to exporters whose exports exceed by 10 per cent over the export in the preceding year. The 25 per cent tax exemption on profits earned by construction contractors undertaking projects outside India will not only provide incentive for greater efforts but also will strengthen the competitiveness of Indian construction bids.

A special feature of Mr. Mukherjee's Budget is his innovative proposal to tap the remittances of non-residents of Indian origin abroad. Any investment without right of repatriation will be treated on par with the investment made by the Indian nationals. They will also be allowed to invest in new or existing companies in India up to 40 per cent of the issued capital. Their new deposits of maturities in non-residential external accounts will carry 2 per cent interest above the interest which is generally given on local deposits. They can also invest in 2 per cent 6-Year National Savings Certificates free from wealth-tax, gift tax and income-tax. This particular proposal of Mr. Mukherjee will prove to be a big source of foreign exchange particularly when at present the balance of payments situation is very critical because of the hike in the import bill on petroleum and petroleum products.

The powerful private sector organisers of the corporate sector, were ex-

pecting a reduction in corporate taxes and change in capital gains structure. They are disappointed. But it should be remembered that Mr. Venkataraman, the distinguished predecessor of Mr. Mukherjee had given a variety of concessions and incentives. Therefore, the hands of Mr. Mukherjee were tied down. But still he has provided incentives for new investment and for production and productivity. It is quite to the point to mention here that last year 20 per cent expansion in the bank credit to the corporate sector has enabled the industrialists to raise Rs. 600 crores by way of deposits because of the high rate of interest given on deposits by Mr. Venkataraman. Now, Mr. Mukherjee has provided further excise duty relief for industries falling within the list of 38 items. Therefore, the corporate sector is not justified in making a grievance.

In levying both direct and indirect taxes the hon. Finance Minister has made a conscious effort to spare those at the lower income brackets. The increase in the standard deduction on income-tax from 20 per cent to 25 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000/- will provide benefit to those drawing salaries up to Rs. 20,000 a year. Corresponding progressing in the tax rates for higher incomes is marginal and, therefore, it should not lead to howling protest. Particularly welcome is the relief granted at the lower levels of pension. 85 per cent of these pensioners are retired Defence personnel, who have given the best years of their life for the defence of the country.

No country can ignore the critical position of balance of payments as it would cause inflation which would erode the economic achievements of any nation. The Government, therefore, has rightly taken precautions in advance to meet the difficult situation and has arranged to draw SDR 5 billions from the International Monetary Fund.

Some of the opposition, particularly the CPM, have alleged that this Budget

[Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi]

is dictated by the IMF. This particular allegation is baseless and is an intentional attempt to mislead the nation. My Leftist friends have conveniently forgotten that Communist China too is in the line to obtain a loan from the IMF.

IMF is a self financing institution, which gets its funds from the member countries. Many in India are not aware of the fact that India is a member of the IMF and up till now it has contributed by way of subscription 2 billion dollars to it. Therefore, India is entitled to get a loan worth four-and-a-half times its subscription quota. At present, India has asked for only half of that money. It is better to borrow than to beg. In this respect, the IMF is not obliging us. As a matter of fact, India is asking this loan as a matter of right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What they say is that the Government of India have become a member of the IMF without consulting them. They would not have allowed if their permission could have been sought.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: Before granting a loan to any country, the IMF makes a macro-economic survey of the applicant country in order to establish that it will be able to repay the loan. The IMF could see that imposing of stringent conditions and enforcing them led many countries in the Latin America, in the Middle East, Africa and Asia to political instability which resulted in their incapacity to repay the loan. The imposition of stringent conditions created bad debts, which could not be recovered by them. Because of this new consciousness, and also the sense of rivalry generated by another institution viz. the World Bank, the IMF has now changed its stance. It has softened its image of Shylock, by loosening the stringent conditions attached to the loans. Now India is considered to be an indispen-

sable partner in the Fund's bid for power in international finance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can mention the interest rate also.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: This extension of facility by the IMF received a great boost when USA abstained from voting the loan to India. The IMF obtained 9 billion dollars by way of contribution from Saudi Arabia—splitting up the Saudi-Arabia-USA coalitions. Therefore, the IMF loan of 5 billion dollars SDR is a diplomatic coup, so far as India is concerned.

IMF and the World Bank are now convinced that India is the only customer, which is the world's largest market and has a progressive economy, the technology, industrial infrastructure and skilled labour force, which will enable India to repay the IMF loan. IMF loan will enable us to tide over the arrears in the balance of payments in the next few years.

It will also give a breathing space to India. Our Government has already an all-out research for oil both on shore and off shore. The oil research has proved that there will be a big boost in oil production in the coming years.

It is alleged that IMF has forced India to cut subsidies. As a matter of fact, the subsidies are very much there, including subsidies on the public distribution of foodgrains. There are subsidies by way of reduction of import duties on selected chemical fertilizers and export promotion are very much there.

The second allegation, which is baseless, is that IMF has called on India to revise and increase the prices of the products of the public sector projects. The budget has not at all tinkered with the prices of the products of the public sector units. So far as bringing cement under the dual pricing policy is concerned, it was thought of long

before India decided of getting the IMF loan.

Equally baseless is the allegation that IMF brought pressure on India to open its markets for overseas imports. On the contrary, the auxiliary customs duty and the average levy modification in the budget are designed to boost the indigenous production at home and cut imports.

In the budget Shri Mukherjee has cleverly spread new levies of Rs. 470 crores, thinly enough not to be sectionally oppressive. They have also been weighted in favour of not so affluent, in a conscious effort to ease the burden on the lower income groups which are the worst sufferers in times of inflation.

This maiden budget of Shri Mukherjee is described by some as timid, by some as uninspiring and still by others as slow moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you call it?

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: But it is none of this Mr. Mukherjee's budget is a matter-of-fact practical budget. Sir, Mr. Mukherjee hails from Bengal which abounds in extremists and ideologists.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Not from West Bengal, he has now migrated to Gujarat as is evident from his name being in the voters' list of Gujarat.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: What I say is that Mr. Mukherjee hails from Bengal which abounds in extremists and ideologists, but now Mr. Mukherjee is elected from Gujarat which is known for its practicality. This budget has that impact of practicality.

DR. SARADISH ROY: He is practical man and so knowing full well that he will not be returned from West Bengal he has migrated to Gujarat.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: Mr. Mukherjee's budget does not contain

any fireworks or major surprises, pleasant or otherwise. But his is a sedate exercise in the art of budgeting.

With these words I hail the budget presented by the youngest Finance Minister of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari may speak. No time limit for her because she belongs to the weaker section!

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह मुद्रास्फीति और सामान्य अर्थव्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तुत किया है। इस बात का हमें बड़ा गर्व है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने का यह महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है जो कि हमारे सामने आया है, ऐसा मैं समझती हूँ। इस बजट में मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रण में रख कर कामन मेन को गरीबी को रेखा से ऊपर उठाने की इस में कोशिश की गयी है, उस के लिए हम शासन को और वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं।

हमारे जार्ज साहब जब बोले थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इसमें समाजवाद का नाम नहीं लिया गया है। इस बजट के विवरण से शायद उन्हें ऐसा लगता हो और शायद वे यह भी समझते हों कि केवल खून बहाने से ही क्रांति आ सकती है। शायद वे इसी क्रांति की भाषा को समझते हों। लेकिन हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने पहले जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम सामने रखा था और अब फिर दुबारा नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम दोहराया है उस से तो हरेक को रोटी और मकान की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान है। यह हमारी सामाजिक क्रांति के लिए एक

[श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी]

सामाजिक अभियान है। यों तो हर साल बजट शासन पेश करता है लेकिन इस साल के बजट की यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है। यह बजट का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति है उस को सामने रख कर इस बजट में समाज परिवर्तन करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहले बीस सूची कार्यक्रम रखा, उसके बाद जो यह बजट बनाया गया, और इसमें उनके लिए जो प्रावधान किया गया वह इस बजट की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इसका मूल्यांकन शायद अभी नहीं हो सके लेकिन जैसे जैसे हमारा बीस सूची कार्यक्रम पूरा होता जाएगा, वैसे वैसे इसका मूल्यांकन होता जायगा। बीस वी कार्यक्रम के लिए इस बजट में जो योजनाएँ रखी गयी हैं, उनको पूरा करने की हमारी सकल दृष्टि है। गुणात्मक और परिमाणात्मक दृष्टि से भी हमारा यह उपाय है और इस दृष्टि से भी हमारे देश की जनता और करदाता इसका मूल्यांकन करेंगे।

यहाँ मैं भाषण देने के लिए ही नहीं खड़ी हुई हूँ। मेरी एक शंका है। निजी बचत को सरकारी इस्तेमाल के लिए दो प्रकार के बचत पत्र जारी किए गए हैं, उनका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। एक सामाजिक-सुरक्षा पत्रक और दूसरा पूँजी निवेश पत्रक। इनके उद्देश्यों के बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता, सभी इनका स्वागत करेंगे, लेकिन इनके बारे में मुझे एक शंका है, मैं आशा करती हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उसको दूर करेंगे। शंका यह है कि पूँजी निवेश बांड खरीदने वाले को इन बांडों पर लगाई गई पूँजी का लेखा जोखा देना होगा और विशेष धारक बांड जो पहले बनाए हुए थे, उनके खरीददार उन बांडों से ऋजु लेकर पूँजी निवेश बांड क्या नहीं

खरीदेंगे? इसके बारे में मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि विशेष धारक बांड खरीदने वालों को लेखा जोखा देना जरूरी नहीं था। इसलिए उनका दुरुपयोग नए बांड खरीदने में हो सकता है।

इसी प्रकार सामाजिक सुरक्षा पत्रक पर 5000 रुपये तक पूँजी लगाई जा सकती है, लेकिन कम आमदनी वाले या मध्यम वर्ग के जो लोग हैं वे तो 5000 रुपये का राशि नहीं डाल सकते। इसलिए इसके एक हजार या इससे कम तक रखना चाहेंगे या नहीं, इसके बारे में भी स्पष्टीकरण चाहती हूँ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्गों पर योजनाओं के लिए प्रावधान तो हम कर देते हैं, लेकिन प्राप्ति कहां तक हुई, इसके बारे में हम सोचते हैं या नहीं? प्रावधान 12 साल बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इस साल भी मेरे ख्याल से 10 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ, मुझे आशा है कि अन्य प्रदेशों में भी यही हालत होगी। मैंने वहाँ पर इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिकल आदि बड़े बड़े कालेजों का एक तरह से सर्वे किया और देखा कि शेडयूल कास्ट की रिजर्वेशन तो पूरी हो जाती है, लेकिन आदिवासियों के लिए जो दो-जगह उच्च शिक्षा के लिए आरक्षित हैं, वे पूरी नहीं हो पाती और उनकी जगह दूसरे लोगों को एडमिशन दिया जाता है।

मेरा कहने का मतलब है कि प्रावधान कर देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता, उसके कार्यान्वयन में कमी रही है। इस कमी के बारे में सोचना चाहिए, ताकि सही तरीके से योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन हो सके।

इसी प्रकार महिलाओं के बारे में भी कई कदम उठाए गए, इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद

देती हूं, लेकिन उन कदमों का भी यहो होने वाला है। हम ऐसी योजनाओं का प्रचार-प्रसार कैसे करें, इसके बारे में सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

अंत में एक सुझाव देकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। विपक्ष ने एक आशंका व्यक्त की है कि केन्द्रीय बजट और रेल बजट से मूल्य वृद्धि होगी। इस तरह की आशंकाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार दो-चार महाने वाद एक सर्वेक्षण नहीं करवा सकती, जिससे पता लग सके कि रेल बजट और केन्द्रीय बजट का मूल्यों पर असर पड़ा है या नहीं? इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण करके और सारी जानकारी हम सब लोगों के सामने रखने से हमको यश मिल सकेगा और जिस तरह से मुद्रा-स्थिति रोकने में सफलता की जनता ने प्रशंसा की है, इसी तरह से इस बात की भी प्रशंसा होगी कि बजट का मूल्यों पर असर नहीं पड़ा है।

यहां बताया गया कि यह वर्ष उत्पादन शिखर पर पहुंचेगा और इस साल उत्पादन में कीर्तिमान रहेगा, लेकिन मेरा आशंका है कि उत्पादन अधिक होने पर भी यदि वितरण प्रणाली ठीक नहीं है तो उसका फायदा उतना नहीं होता। मूंगफली बहुत पैदा हुई, लेकिन मूंगफली का तेल मार्केट में महंगा हो रहा। इस तरह से हम जनता को जवाब नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए उत्पादन के साथ-साथ वितरण प्रणाली और चीजों के मूल्य, इनमें संतुलन रखने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। इतनी मेरी नम्र प्रार्थना है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन के लिए तो गारंटी दी जाती है लेकिन किसान का जो उत्पादन होता है उसके वास्ते कोई गारंटी उसको नहीं दी जाती है। उसको राहत भी मिलनी चाहिए और उसके द्वारा उत्पादित माल की कीमत को उसको गारंटी भी दी जानी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ उसको मार्केट भी अपने माल के लिए देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है हमारी योजनाएं

यशस्वी होंगी, ऐसा मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूं। हमने उत्पादन बढ़ाने का जो आदर्श अपने सामने रखा है मैं नहीं समझती हूं ऐसा किए बिना वह पूरा हो सकता है। कांग्रेस आई का जब से शासन आया है हर साल उत्पादन में वृद्धि होती रही है, छोटे से छोटे इंसान को भी राहत देने की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो स्ट्राइक चल रही है देश में और खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में उनमें हर रोज़ तीन कोटि रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट तो प्रयत्नशील है हो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए लेकिन उसके साथ साथ केन्द्र का ध्यान भी उधर जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो जो हमारा बौस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है और उत्पादन को शिखर तक पहुंचाने का जो हमारा लक्ष्य है वह कागजों पर ही धरा रह जाएगा। मैं यह भी चाहती हूं कि जहां जिस इलाके की जिस मामले में ज्यादा जरूरत है, जहां ज्यादा गरीब हैं, जहां देशांतो किसान ज्यादा रहते हैं वहां के लिए हम को ज्यादा प्रायधान करना चाहिये। दृष्टि से महाराष्ट्र से तीन बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स आपके पास आई हैं, जिनका उल्लेख मैं नहीं करती हूं, उनकी आपको मंजूरी देनी चाहिये। विदर्भ से मैं आती हूं। वहां कपास सब से ज्यादा पैदा होता है। एशियाई खंड में मैं समझती हूं कि विदर्भ ही सब से ज्यादा कपास का उत्पादन करता है? वहां के किसानों की आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत ही बुरी हालत है। वहां बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। वहां कोई नई रेलवे लाइन भी नहीं दी गई है। वहां कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री भी नहीं है। प्लानिंग का जो इतिहास है उस में विदर्भ की उपेक्षा हुई है। मैं आशा करती हूं कि जो डिमांड्स आएंगी उन में विदर्भ के लिए कुछ प्रायधान किया जाएगा, उस में हमारे क्षेत्र का कुछ विचार किया जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करती हूं और अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूं।

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to support the General Budget submitted by our able and young Finance Minister. He has paid more attention to allocate more funds for the implementation of the new 20-point programme in the rural areas, as announced by our reverend Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Recent statistics have shown sharp increase in the industrial production by public sector units, besides earning lot of foreign exchange reserves. It is quite encouraging that our public sector industries have earned profits in the year 1981-82. In the agriculture production we are self-sufficient and more encouragement is provided for exploring new areas under cultivation.

In the light of the observations made by our hon. Members from this side and that side, I would like to restrict myself to say only two points regarding our native constituency, Karur in Tamil Nadu. Government have paid more attention in providing potable drinking water for 2.31 lakh problem villages. Their programme is found under Point No. 8 in the new 20-point programme, 1981-90 is a decade to provide potable drinking water to all the problematic villages in our country. But I should bring one point for the immediate consideration of the hon. Finance Minister and hon. Planning Minister and for thinking seriously about the drinking water problems of financially weaker municipalities.

There are hundreds of Municipality towns in our country where they are not able to provide potable drinking water to the people. Whenever they draw up some projects the State Government is again and again asking for repaying capacity. Those Municipalities with little resources of revenue would not be able to mobilise funds for repaying the loan sought for the purpose. For example, in Tiruchirappalli District, the Manaparai Municipality had drawn up one project at the cost of Rs. 3.25 crores and sought a grant from the State Government. But

this scheme is not yet cleared for want of funds by the Tamil Nadu Government. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to think seriously to provide some amount in this budget to implement drinking water schemes of problematic Municipal towns also which have less resources. Then only all the people irrespective of whether they belong to Municipal towns or villages will be provided with potable drinking water.

Regarding match manufacturing units, the Government have grouped them in three categories, that is, cottage sector, middle sector and mechanised sector. For cottage sector, the excise duty is Rs. 1.60 per gross of boxes containing 50 sticks; for middle sector, the excise duty is Rs. 4.50 and for mechanised sector, the excise duty is Rs. 7.20. Now, the middle sector has almost already mechanised their production in one way or other. So, there is no problem for their existence. But the excise duty enforced for fully automatic mechanised sector is so heavy that they are not able to market their products since the duty is on the higher side. This evidently compelled the mechanised sector to close their production resulting in unemployment for nearly 10,000 workers who have to earn their livelihood only from this source. I do fully agree with the sentiments expressed by our hon. lady M.P., Shrimati Begam Abida Ahmed regarding the employees of the mechanised sector match industry. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this problem seriously and reduce the excise duty on the mechanised sector.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly give serious attention to the points which I have expressed in my speech.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय समय कम होने की वजह से आपका आदेश भी है कि बहुत कम समय में अपना भाषण समाप्त किया जाय मैं वित्त मंत्री जी

ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। दोनों पक्षों से बहुत ही सारगर्भित बातें आ चुकी हैं। मौजूदा जो परिस्थिति है मैं समझता हूँ इस परिस्थिति में इस से अच्छा बजट कोई दूसरा नहीं पेश हो सकता, जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाय वह थोड़ी है। कुछ सैद्धान्तिक चीजों की तरफ मैं आपका और शासन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बजट में जो धनराशि हर विभाग के लिए अलाट की गई है उस में जो वित्त मंत्री जो ने दिया है वह एक उदारता का परिचय दिया है, किन्तु उस में यह दोष है कि अक्सर देखा जा रहा है कि पहले सामन्त-वादो जो तत्व था तो उसके साथ कुछ अवांछनीय तत्व भी रहते थे जो साधारण लोगों को तंग करते थे। वह तो अब समाप्त हो गए। लेकिन इस समय एक ठेकेदार वर्ग का प्रादुर्भाव हो रहा है जो इतना मजबूत है कि अधिकारी से लेकर नेता तक को प्रभावी करता है। जो धनराशि जिस काम के लिए अलाट की जाती है, अगर 1 करोड़ 80 की धनराशि किसी प्लान के लिए अलाट की जाती है तो उसकी 30 परसेंट से भी अधिक धनराशि ठेकेदार की पाकेट और संबंधित अधिकारियों की पाकेट में जाती है। एक सजेशन यह है कि जिस विभाग के लिए जिस मद में धनराशि जमा की गई है, उस को ठोक से उमी मद पर खर्च किया जाए। इस वक्त लाखों नौजवान बेकार हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि ठेकेदारों से काम न करवाकर सरकारी स्तर पर काम कराया जाये। अगर कोई बांधा बन रहा है तो उसका 1 करोड़ का ठेका दे दिया जाता है उस में से आधा खर्च होता है और आधा ठेकेदार व अधिकारियों की पाकेट में चला जाता है। जब हमारे पास साधन हैं, पैसा है, तो सरकारी स्तर पर क्यों नहीं काम लिया

जाता जिस से सीधे ही मजदूरों को रोजी रोटी मिल सके? ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से क्या काम लिया जाता है? मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान मौजूदा स्थिति को और दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसे रोकने के लिए वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिस से सीधा रूपया मजदूरों को मिले, सही काम में इस्तेमाल हो, ठेकेदारों की पाकेट में न जाये।

गांव में रहने वाले जमींदारों और राजाओं की जमींदारी समाप्त हो गई। गांव में 40, 50 एकड़ खेत जोतने वाले पर सीलिंग लगा दी गई है, लेकिन शहर में जब गांव के लोग आते हैं और देखते हैं करोड़ों रुपये की अट्टालिकाएं यहां बन रही हैं तो उन लोगों की आत्मा को चोट लगती है। क्या गुनाह किया था गांव के लोगों ने जो उन के बाप-दादाओं ने किसी तरह से 40, 50 एकड़ खेत रखा था, उस पर सीलिंग लगा दी गई? शहर के लोगों पर क्यों नहीं कोई सीलिंग लगाई जाती जो यहां लाखों करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति लगाकर अट्टालिकाएं बनाते जा रहे हैं? मेरा निवेदन है कि शहर में भी सम्पत्ति की सीलिंग की जाये। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि शहर में भी लोगों की आमदनी निश्चित हो।

आप जानते हैं कि गांव में रहने वाले किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर को बारहों महीने काम नहीं मिलता है। रबी और खरीफ के सीजन में 2, 3 महीने काम मिलता है, और बाकी 6, 7 महीने बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। आज भी गांव के सब से तंदुरुस्त आदमी को 5 रुपये रोज मजदूरी बारहों महीने मिलती है आज के युग में अगर बैंक में फिक्सड एकाउन्ट में कुछ राशि जमा करा दें तो 10, 12 परसेंट ब्याज से आमदनी होती है। अगर 15 हजार रुपये बैंक में जमा करा दें तो साल भर में उस का साढ़े 16 सौ या साढ़े 17 सौ मिलेगा। और गांव में 5 रुपये रोज 47 नौजवान को सालभर रखने पर 1800 रुपये मजदूरी मिलती

[श्री राम नगोना मिश्र]

है। तो एक नौजवान की जिन्दगी की कीमत 15 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं है और 15 हजार रुपये में खरीद ली जाती है। दूसरा सबसे बड़ा तबका आई ए० एस० आफिसर्स का है। उन की तनख्वाह आखिर में चलकर 3,000 रुपये माहवार हो जाती है। साल में उस को 36 हजार रुपया मिलता है। अगर तीन लाख रुपया बैंक में जमा करते हैं तो 12 परसेंट के हिसाब से 36 हजार रुपये ब्याज बन जाता है। इस तरह से आई० ए० एस० की जिन्दगी की कीमत तीन लाख हो जाती है। इसी तरह से पी० सी० एस० की जिन्दगी की कीमत क्योंकि उसे 2,000 रुपये मिलता है, साल भर में 24,000 हो जाता है। अगर दो लाख रुपये बैंक में जमा करा दें तो 24,000 रुपये साल का ब्याज हो जाता है। इस तरह से शहर में रहने की जिन्दगी की कीमत और गांव में रहने वाले की जिन्दगी की कीमत में बहुत फर्क है। और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की प्रति दिन 3 लाख रुपये की आमदनी होती है।

मेरा कहना है कि जिन की रोज की आमदनी 2, 3 लाख रुपये हो रही है, क्या इस पर कोई हदबन्दी नहीं हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन पर भी हदबन्दी होनी चाहिये।

गांव से ले कर देश के विकास के लिये बिजली का उत्पादन अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अभी हम को बताया गया कि रेणुकोट में जो बिड़ला जी का पावर हाउस है, उस में उत्पादन 100 प्रतिशत होता है। मगर ज पावर हाउस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं, उन का उत्पादन 30, 35 परसेंट है। उन पर अरबों रुपयों का खर्चा किया गया है और वे घाटे में चल रहे हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की फैक्ट्रियों और उपक्रमों की तरक्की नहीं हो रही है, तनज्जुली हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि विशेषज्ञों की एक

समिति बना कर ऐसा प्रयास किया जाए कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इंडस्ट्रीज, विद्युत विभाग और रेलवे आदि में प्रगति और दक्षता आए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो समाजवाद का हमारा सपना धुंधला पड़ जाएगा।

हमारे विरोधी भाई बार बार हमारी आलोचना करते हैं। उन्हें इस सरकार में एक भी खूबी नजर नहीं आती। कांग्रेस के शासन में जमींदारी समाप्त हुई, राजाओं के प्रीवी पर्स समाप्त हुए, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। हमें याद है कि किसानों के लिए बनावटी आसू बहाने वाले और किसानों के मसीहा कहलाने वाले चौधरी साहब ने उन वक्त निर्देश दिया कि राजाओं के प्रीवी पर्स के मामले पर कांग्रेस का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिए, राजाओं को प्रीवी पर्स मिलना चाहिए, बैंकों कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना चाहिए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि इन्दिराजी को दोबारा चुनाव कराना पड़ा। वे लोग यह ठान बैठे हैं कि हमारे अच्छे से अच्छे काम की भी आलोचना करनी है। हमारे समझाने से वे नहीं समझ सकते। मुझे एक श्लोक याद आता है :

अज्ञः सुखमारामः सुखतरमारामधत्ते विशेषज्ञः
ज्ञानलो दुर्विदग्ध ब्रह्माभितम नरमत रंजति।

अर्थात्, जो बिल्कुल अज्ञानी आदमी हैं, उस को तो बहुत सहज भाव से समझाया जा सकता है, विद्वान को इशारे से समझाया जा सकता है, किन्तु अपने आप को बुद्धिमान कहने वाले को इन्तान बग, साक्षात् ब्रह्मा भी नहीं समझा सकते हैं। उन को समझाने की कोशिश करना बेकार है।

जहाँ तक रक्षा विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, जब तक आदमी मजबूत नहीं रहता है, तब तक वह अपनी टिफाजत नहीं कर सकता। देश की रक्षा के लिए यह जरूरी है कि देश को मजबूत किया जाए, अपनी शक्ति को

मजबूत किया जाए, उस से दुश्मन डरेगा । जब पाकिस्तान आदि कई देश परमाणु बम बना रहे हैं, तो हमें भी अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए परमाणु बम बनाने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत बड़ी धनराशि अनुसूचित जातियों, हरिजन धर्म और बैकवर्ड लोगों के लिए स्वीकृत की है । उस के लिए मैं उनका कोटिश धन्यवाद करता हूँ । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर तीन आदिमियों को टाफायेड हुआ हो और अगर तीनों भिन्न भिन्न धर्म के हों, तो क्या उन तीनों का इलाज नहीं किया जाएगा । क्या ऐसा करना चाहिए ? बहुधा देखा जाता है कि सवर्ण कहलाने वाले धर्म में भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन के पास घर नहीं है, एक कट्टा जमीन भी नहीं है और जो भुखमरी के शिकार हो कर दर-दर की भीख मांगने के लिए मजबूर हैं । मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे भूमिहीन, अर्थहीन और हर तरह से पिछड़े हुए लोगों की तरफ भी धन ध्यान दें, जिन्होंने तथा-कथित सवर्ण जाति में जन्म लिया है । जब वे लोग भी आर्थिक कमजोरी की वजह से भित्ति में फंसे हुए हैं, तो उन लोगों की भी आर्थिक मदद की जानी चाहिये ।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सवाल है, मैं तो उतना शिक्षित नहीं हूँ, लेकिन देखा जाता है कि मौजूदा स्थिति में सब बड़े बड़े डिग्री कालेजों आदि द्वारा केवल बेकारों की एक फौज खड़ी हो जा रही है । मैं निःसकोच कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज युवक-युवतियों को केवल क्लर्क बना कर छोड़ दिया जा रहा है और वे लोग अपने जीवन-निर्वाह के लिए कोई भी काम करने में असमर्थ हैं । आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि जो व्यक्ति पच्चीस साल तक शिक्षा प्राप्त करेगा, क्या उस के बाद वह गाँव में जा कर कुदाल चला सकता है — नहीं चला सकता है । वह कोई शारीरिक काम नहीं कर सकता । मैं शासन से निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ कि जो धनराशि आज तथा-कथित उच्च शिक्षा के लिए स्वीकृत की जा रही है, उस को देश भर में टेक्निकल स्कूल और कालेज खोलने के काम में लाया जाए । और वहाँ पर उन को रोजी-रोटी कमाने की शिक्षा दी जाए । मैं समझता हूँ यह सब से पुनीत काम होगा और गरीबी दूर करने की तरफ एक बड़ा कदम होगा ।

मान्यवर, अभी-अभी मैंने पुना कि आय-कर और सेल्ट टैक्स का अरबों रुपया कैप्टेलिस्ट्स पर बकाया है । मैं गाँव का रहने वाला हूँ वहाँ पर किसान के ऊपर रेवेन्यू जिसको मालगुजारी कहते हैं, वह अगर दो साल के लिये भी बाकी रह जाती है तो उसके लिये किसान पर वारन्ट होता है, उसके घर और मवेशियों की कुर्की की जाती है तथा उसे हवालात तक जाना पड़ जाता है । देहातों में रहने वालों की संख्या 80 प्रतिशत है उनके पास अगर 100 रुपये भी रेवेन्यू बकाया रह जाती है तो हवालात जाना पड़ता है, मवेशी कुर्क होते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ अरबों रुपया कैप्टेलिस्टों के पास बकाया है फिर उसको वसूली क्यों नहीं की जाती है ? जिस तरह वे गाँवों में रहने वाले किसानों से मालगुजारी को वसूली की जाती है उसी प्रकार से यदि कैप्टेलिस्ट्स, कार-खानेदारों से भी बकाया इनकम टैक्स और सेल्ट टैक्स की वसूली की जाए तो सरकार के खजाने में अरबों रुपया आ जाएगा ।

मान्यवर, समय कम होने के कारण मैं आपका और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं सोचता हूँ हमारे विरोधी दल के भाइयों को भी इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए ।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): I rise to support the Budget presented by my young friend, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. Within a very short period he has presented the Budget—a productivity budget, I can say.

My friend, Mr. Fernandes spoke in an one track manner. My hon. friend, Mr. Dhandapani, the DMK leader replied to him point by point exposing the figures reeled out by him are all wrong and he was misleading the House and he gave the correct figures. So I need not go into that.

My friend, Mr. Poojary is dealing with banks. So much so I wanted to make a suggestion to him. This is about increasing industrial production. This is productivity year. You are giving excise concessions. But excise concessions alone will not bring about increased production. The Reserve Bank of India has introduced a credit squeeze which has affected many industries. Take for instance the sugar industry. To increase sugar production by 19 million tonnes they will be requiring Rs. 650 crores to hold the required stocks. But the RBI has directed that only Rs. 450 crores would be sanctioned. This is the difference. How can you expect productivity to go up? By the credit squeeze productivity is going down.

I come to the small scale industry. Everybody wants hundreds and thousands of industrial units to come up in the small-scale sector. But I understand more than 2000 small scale units are sick already. All of a sudden you have imposed a cut of 10 per cent. How can you expect the small scale industry to come up? What is going to be there? You should consider this point very seriously. Of course, in the budget you have provided for all aspects. That we cannot blame, But this is a small thing and you can very easily solve this problem.

I am happy that the Finance Minister has introduced the dual pricing policy for cement. Before that neither the manufacturer gained nor the con-

sumer; only the middleman made the money. By this new policy at least the manufacturer will gain something. But one thing I wanted to tell the Government. You must be very careful about the manufacturer fixing the price and at what price the consumer is getting it. These are the two points. How are you going to control—this thing I am leaving it to you. Because, the consumer should not be made to pay the price for this. So, there should be a proper supervision at one point.

Everywhere cement scandal is there involving our own Chief Ministers. So, you must be very careful about the cement manufacturers on the one side and the consumers on the other side. The Minister must also be very careful to consider this point.

I now refer to the large scale adulteration that is going on in cement. Cement adulteration is so dangerous that the public utility projects like bridges, dams etc. may collapse any time. Adulterated cement is everywhere. Some stones are powdered and with one bag of cement, ten bags of this powder is mixed and that cement is being marketed everywhere. So, that danger is there that the buildings may collapse or bridges may collapse any time.

Another point is that the State Government should be directed to be cautious in their financial dealings. For example, the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation of Tamilnadu has contracted with a West German firm to buy three vessels at a cost of Rs. 100 crores. The DG Shipping as also the Shipping Development Fund Committee have asked the State Government to review this proposal since the vessels can be had at 50 per cent cost from Japan or South Korea. The Southern Shipping Corporation, a private sector Corporation is buying a ship from Japan at Rs. 22 crores only. Where is Rs. 35 crores? Where is Rs. 22 crores? The difference is more than Rs. 10 crores for the vessel. Already the State Government of Tamilnadu had brought a bad name to the country by withdrawing its contract with Bulga-

ria for the purchase of vessels. There were rumours of huge kick-money for interested persons in that deal. Again, the funds should not be frittered....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why can't the S.C.I. purchase the ships and supply them to the State Government? You can suggest that to the Government.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: The SCI and the private people are buying from South Korea and Japan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If any State Government wants a ship, then, immediately, the S.C.I. can purchase the ship from Japan or South Korea or from any other country and supply it to the State Government.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: It is a very good suggestion. I hope my friend Shri Poojary will convey that to my friend, Shri Mukherjee. I am not talking only about Tamilnadu Government but I am speaking about other State Governments also. The SCI can purchase the ships and give them to the State Governments. I thank you very much for this suggestion.

The Government of Tamilnadu have submitted many power generation projects with the capital outlay of above Rs. 2,500 crores. Tamil Nadu is deficit in power. These schemes should be expedited.

Another small point is this. We have to do something about agricultural production. Water is the most precious resource of our country. Although 1440 MAF of water flows annually in the country's river systems, hardly 200 MAF is actually being used, the rest flowing down waste into the sea.

This means only 14 per cent of the precious wealth of the country is being put to use. We have now become self-sufficient. We are proud of it. At the same time, as I said earlier, we are utilising only 14 per cent of the water. High powered Commissions like the Irrigation Commission, the National Commission on Agriculture

and the National Floods Commission have made almost identical recommendations in regard to the Centre playing more active role both as regards planning as well as efficient and equitable utilisation of water.

Now, I understand that a National Water Resources Council with Prime Minister as Chairman and Chief Ministers of all the States as Members is going to be constituted. This is going to be a deliberative body only. No River Board under the above Act could be formed so far because the concerned States did not agree to their formation. I wonder whether they will agree to accept the recommendation of the National Water Resources Council.

Since the implementation of any Central legislation requires unreserved and active participation and support from all the State Governments—which has not so far materialised from any State Government—I demand that the Centre should take powers to implement the legal provisions compulsory. We cannot afford to waste any more time. The rivers should be declared as national assets and their utilisation should be left to the responsibility of the Central Government. For this purpose, if necessary, you may amend the Constitution and take appropriate powers.

Sir, some hon. Members have criticised allocation made for Defence. This is unfair considering the role played by America, Pakistan and China in our region. This is not the time to criticise Defence allotment.

I must thank the Finance Minister for streamlining the excise processes on cottage sector match industry with Rs. 1.60 per gross. The ceiling of 150 millions has been brought down to 120 millions for the tiny units. Unfortunately, the Notification 22/82 dated 23-2-1982 has been given retrospective effect from 19-6-1980. From 19-6-1980 to 31-12-1981 there was no ceiling. Although many cottage units had not gone beyond 150 million limit in a year yet some of them have produced more

[Shri K. T. Kosal Ram]

than 15 millions in a month. Since the Notification prescribed that anyone going beyond 15 millions production in a month should be made to pay Rs. 4.50 per gross, those cottage units who have produced more than 15 millions in a month will have to pay Rs. 4.50. I think this is not fair. Kindly waive the retrospective effect and make it applicable from the date of notification. Hereafter if they go beyond 15 million per month then they should pay Rs. 4.50 per gross.

श्री रामनाथ बुबे (बांदा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह आगे आने वाले भविष्य में उत्पादकता बजट सिद्ध होगा।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। जैसे देश की रक्षा के लिए फौज की आवश्यकता होती है, उसी तरह से पेट की रक्षा के लिए अन्न की आवश्यकता होती है, दोनों ही महत्वपूर्ण मोर्चे हैं। हमारे देश में हस्तान अन्न भूखा रहेगा तो वह कान्ति करेगा। इसलिए इन दोनों मोर्चों पर अधिक से अधिक व्यय करने की आवश्यकता है और बजट में ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए जिससे इन दोनों महत्वपूर्ण मर्दों में अधिक से अधिक व्यय किया जा सके। किसान अन्न पैदा करता है। उस के लिए उसको सस्ती दर पर पानी, सस्ती दर पर खाद और सस्ती दर पर बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए, जिससे अन्न महंगा न हो सके। जब अन्न महंगा होता है तो उससे गरीब आदमी प्रभावित होता है। हमारे देश के अधिकांश लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। और भारत गांवों का देश है। इसलिए देहात के रहने वाले लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधा मकान की, विद्युत की, पेय जल की सड़कों और गृह उद्योगों

आदि की प्रदान की जानी चाहिए। इन चीजों के लिए बजट में अधिक राशि का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। ताकि ग्रेटेस्ट गुड आफ दि ग्रेटेस्ट नम्बर हो सके।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सिंचाई की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं के साथ-साथ जिन में करोड़ों रुपये लगते हैं, लघु-सिंचाई योजनाओं का प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। चैनल डेम और स्टेटर्ड डेम बनाए जाने चाहिए और छोटी-छोटी नदियों को दूसरी नदियों से मिलाया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की योजनाओं के साथ-साथ ट्यूबवेल और दूसरे जल स्रोतों के साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाने चाहिए, जिस से किसानों को ज्यादा लाभ मिल सके। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो आर्थिक असमानता है, जो बैकवर्ड क्षेत्र हैं और आगे बढ़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उन में जो असमानता है, उस को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है और गरीबों और अमीरों के बीच की खाई को कम करने की आवश्यकता है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए हमारी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम देश को दिया है और उस के लिए वे बधाई की पात्र हैं। हमारे विपक्ष के कुछ साथियों ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम पसन्द नहीं किया। मैं नहीं समझता कि क्यों नहीं इसको पसन्द किया है। इस को वे ही समझ सकते हैं। इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से देश में सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिवर्तन एवं कान्ति होगी और देश को जल्लोत्तम लोगो, गरीब लोगो को इस का अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचेगा। हमारे देश में महंगाई बढ़ी है और इस को इन्कारा नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं जैसे चावल, गेहूं आकर, उन में महंगाई एक सीमा में रही है जबकि अन्य वस्तुओं में महंगाई बढ़ी है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस बजट से

इन सारी चीजों की महंगाई पर निश्चित तौर पर रोक लगेगी और मेरा खयाल यह है कि आज जो देश की स्थिति है, उस में महंगाई बढ़ना बन्द हो चुका है, रोक लग चुकी है और भविष्य में इससे ज्यादा लाभ होने की आशा है। इन सब चीजों के साथ-साथ मैं कुछ सुझाव, हमारे जो कर्मचारी हैं और अधिकारी हैं उन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आज जो देश में परिस्थिति है, उस को देखते हुए, वे अनुशासन और ईमानदारी से काम करें। हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के जो कारखाने हैं, वे घाटे में चलते हैं और जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं, वे मुनाफे में चलते हैं और यह सही बात है। मैं इस पर और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगा और सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि आज अनुशासन और ईमानदारी से काम करके देश को आगे बढ़ाना है और देश को तरक्की के मार्ग पर ले जाना है। इस उद्देश्य को ले कर उन को काम करना है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहूंगा। एक सुझाव तो मेरा यह है कि नीड-बेस्ड बजट होना चाहिए। बजट को थोड़ा सा संतुलित किया जाना

चाहिए और जिस क्षेत्र की जैसी आवश्यकता है, उस को आधार बना कर बजट बनाना चाहिए।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जनपद का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं। हमारा प्रदेश देश का बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और मेरे क्षेत्र में कृषि का व्यवसाय अधिक मात्रा में होता है। हमारे उत्तरप्रदेश में खनिज भारी मात्रा में है जिसमें बॉक्साइट, सिलिका, डोडो-माइट, चूना पत्थर हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां आज तक एक भी कारखाना नहीं लगा है केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वहां वह कांच, एल्यूमिनिया और सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाए।

चूंकि समय बहुत हो चुका है, इस लिए मैं इन शब्दों के साथ बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

20.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 16, 1982|Phalguna 25, 1903 (Saka)