

14.00 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1983-84—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1983-84. Shri Ravindra Varma.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have very high esteem and affection for my Right Honourable friend, the Finance Minister. I wish I could say that I have similar feelings for the Budget proposals that he has presented.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Very good!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know that he has a very difficult task, and he has had to do it in a very difficult year. He has made a conscientious attempt, but I am afraid it is his total conscientiousness that has landed him in a very difficult situation. He has attempted to be conscientious as far as the parameters of the philosophy of his Party are concerned. He is, therefore, a prisoner of the philosophy of his Party. I must say that his Budget is true to the philosophy of his Party, that is to maintain the facade and undermine the foundations. This is precisely what year after year this Government has attempted to do with the sanctity and utility of the Budget. In the hands of this Government, the Budget has ceased to be what one has a right to expect from a Budget. It has deteriorated into a sanctimonious annual ritual. The Budget of this Government no longer presents a clear, comprehensive, categorical picture of the state of the exchequer, nor of the intentions of the Government in raising revenue or incurring expenditure. Democracy started from the demand that there should be no taxation without representation. This obviously means that there should be no taxation without the sanction of the representatives. But the Government has evolved a very strange strategy by which every year they come before the House with minimal demands for additional taxation and when the House is in recess, behind the back of the House, they heap a heavy

burden on the people through imposts, through additions, increases in the administered prices of commodities. The sanction of the House is taken for granted. The major share of the revenue in a year is raised through imposts that are levied at the back of the House and a symbolic element is placed before the House for debate to fulfil a customary ritual or, should I say, constitutional responsibility if that phrase clicks better with you—at least, it is more uptodate.

There are three methods that are employed. One is imposts and concessions, the other is frequent revisions and re-revisions of the estimates of figures, and the third is frequent recourse to supplementary demands.

Let me take up the imposts first. In 1980-81 the additional taxes that were levied were to the tune of Rs. 262 crores in 1981-82 Rs. 320 crores; the total amount of taxation was Rs. 587 crores in 1982-83, and this year it is Rs. 716 crores, giving the country the impression that the Government is mild, considerate about the burden that it places on the people and in four years it had levied a total of Rs. 1885 crores. But what is the reality? There are two realities—the apparent reality, that they would like to project before the people, and the reality as the figures will show when the revisions are over. During the year 1982-83 pre-Budget imposts were of the order of Rs. 2600 crores and post-Budget imposts were of the order of Rs. 2500 crores. This year before the Budget, my hon. friend and his equally illustrious colleagues—I would not like to say that there are many illustrious colleagues, perhaps, he is more equal than the rest—raised Rs. 2100 crores through imposts. So, even if I do not go into other things, I can straightway refer to Rs. 6,700 crores which have been raised behind the back of this House.

In reply to a question on the 25th of February, 1983 in this House, from three Members who asked the Government to specify the number of notifications in the last three years and in the current year giving effect to increase in levies and prices, the Government stated that—this reply should not pass without notice—in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 upto 15th February,

1983, there have been 35, 68, 53 and 5 notifications issued by this Government levying imposts or raising prices to add or augment to the revenue. Then, Sir, there is one sentence. I do not know whether this has passed the careful eye, hawk's eye of my friend the Right hon. Finance Minister. The sentence says:

"Any estimate of the revenue effect of these notifications cannot by its nature, be very accurate or firm."

I leave alone the grammatical mistake. I think he has not seen it otherwise it would have been corrected. The estimate of the yield cannot be 'accurate or firm'. The Government does not have before it an accurate estimate of the yield from the imposts that it levies. It is an astounding admission of the manner in which the Government calculates its revenue.

Notifications are issued not only to raise the revenue but also to extend concessions. On the eve of this Budget, my hon. friend placed five notifications on the Table of the House giving concession to small cars and scooters manufacturers worth Rs. 216 crore. It is a very costly penalty that the Government is paying to adopting a delinquent baby in the small car sector, should I name it, Maruti.

14.11 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*].

Then, Sir, I come to revision. The budget estimates are revised and re-revised, and actuals are available only years later. Are we aware of the actuals. The actuals will come later. They are very useful to statisticians and academicians but not to Parliamentarians.

In the case of Supplementary Demands, the hon. Minister believes in hitting a hat-trick every year. There are three Supplementary Demands on an average. The frequency and dimensions of the supplementary budget have increased. Thousands of crores are accounted for through these supplementary demands. These items are not always unforeseen items. This in the way budgeting takes place. Ad hocism in

budget estimates has made Parliamentary sanctions almost look redundant and attenuated. Parliamentary scrutiny and control. There seems to be a new system of budgeting which is from hand to mouth—from the hands of the people to the mouth of the Government, perhaps. Is not the Finance Minister himself perturbed about the state of budgeting, this thorough break down of the system of budgeting, the absence of a system in budgeting? I know he is a very intelligent man, and I know that he is not one of those who revel in sanitimony and in conservatism. I had, therefore, expected that he would at least take some steps, take same initiative to improve and streamline our system of budgeting in the last four years. But he is a prisoner of populism.

Now, take the budget for 1982-83. Every year the estimated deficit gets enlarged in spite of mid-year or quarterly augmentation of sources of additional revenue. The House is told that the expected deficit will be 'X'. Additional taxation is levied. But during the year further additional taxation is levied further income accrues to the State, and yet the deficit increases at the end of the year. If this is not done in the middle of the year, there should have been a terrible inflation as far as the figures of deficit are concerned. In the year 1982-83 the estimate of deficit was 1,365 crores. But went up to 1935 crores excluding 1,743 crores given to the States. Apart from this, there seems to be an effort to pull wool over the eyes of Parliament. Take this year's figure. If you look at market borrowings which were originally 3,200 crores, and later raised to 3800 crores the explanatory Memorandum on page 66 says that the total receipts upto the date on which the Memorandum was presented was Rs. 2,744 crores. After that two bonds have been issued for Rs. 385 crores. This does not total upto Rs. 3,800 crores for which credit has been taken. This would mean, that is, if the actual turns out to be different from the revised estimate, it would mean a hidden, concealed, deficit of Rs. 671 crores.

Sir, you have been a member of the Public Accounts Committee and you know very well that generally the revised esti-



[Shri Ravindra Varma]

mates and actuals do not go downwards, they go upwards. For instance, I can give you the example of 1980-81. Take one figure, that of customs. I could read the whole list, if I have the time. The budget estimate was Rs. 3,000 crores, the revised estimate Rs. 3,350 crores, and the actuals Rs. 3,409 crores; so, there is an ascending order. But last year, as my hon. friend knows, the corporation tax customs, excise, everything has been scaled down in the revised estimate. What the actuals would be, and what the shortfall in actuals would be remains to be seen.

Coming to public sector units, my hon. friend says that the estimate of profits in the public sector is Rs. 360 crores, as against Rs. 134 crores in 1981-82. Everybody knows, as my hon. friend from Calcutta North East said the day before yesterday, that it is mainly the public sector undertakings that had the benefit of the increase in administered prices, particularly the petroleum group, which have shown profits. We do not have the figures for 1982-83, but if you go by the figures for 1981-82, what is the position? The total profits made by public sector undertakings making profits was Rs. 732.25 crores; the profit of the petroleum group was Rs. 594.70 crores and the profit of the rest was Rs. 137.55 crores. The loss made by the loss-making group of public sector undertakings was Rs. 261.95 crores. So, it cancels out and works out to a loss of Rs. 124.39 crores. I do not have the figures, which my hon. friend may have, for 1982-83. If there

is a shortfall of this kind in the actuals, it would mean an addition to the figure of the actual deficit. There has been a lot of jugglery with statistics. My hon. friend comes from the State of P. C. Sarkar. I am not, therefore, surprised with his mastery over the art of jugglery.

The *Economic Survey* is a very interesting document. In fact, it begins with appropriate claims to give the illusion of progress, and ends with the inescapable admission about the mounting failures that are crippling the economy, making a mockery of planning. It is very interesting reading indeed. In every paragraph the first line talks of the past, 1981-82, which re-

gistered an increase, and the third line talks of the future, in which there is hope for even greater increase, and the second line, in between, sandwiched in between, talks of the failure of the last year. Last year's report is not given prominence in the *Economic Review*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you look to the second line only?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Because occasionally, as in the case of the Panel of Chairman, one has to look at the second line, not only to the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In between the lines!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have tried to cull out these figures, and they make interesting reading. The growth in GNP in 1981-82 was 5.2 per cent. The Survey talks of 3 per cent for 1982-83. Agricultural production, 133.1 million for 1981-82, 125 to 128 million for 1982-83; high yielding varieties, the target is 51 million hectares; they say it is not likely to be reached. Coal production was 124.9 million in 1981-82; there is an increase of 4.2 per cent in 1982-83; in the previous year the percentage of interest was 11.4 per cent. Industrial production in 1981-82 was 8.6 per cent. In 1982-83 it is likely to be 4.5 per cent. There is a significant shortfall in the production of selected industries. The growth in production in the public sector in 1981-82 was 19.7 per cent; from April to October 1982-83 it was 8.9 per cent. These are figures culled from the second line of my hon. friend's *Economic Survey*.

The *Economic Survey*, in the end, as I said, in the chapter on Taxes ahead, is very realistic. It says.

"However, the fact remains that despite the increase of 9 million hectares in the irrigation potential and about 2 million tonnes in fertilizers etc., there has not been any significant increase in the level of production of the food-grains."

It is a catalogue of confusions. It goes on:

"In the last year's survey it was pointed out that part of the reason for high

growth of industrial production in 1981-82 was the depressed level of production in the previous two years....

"The experience of 1982-83 has once again highlighted the fact that the industrial structure is yet to regain the dynamism..."

"The level of capacity utilisation in most industries continues to be low..."

"Prices of industrial products are relatively high which puts them beyond the reach of all but the few."

These are from the *Economic Survey*.

Towards the end his conscientiousness has asserted itself again and he has, therefore, come to this assessment.

The Minister has claimed that there has been an average growth rate of 5 per cent per annum during the last three years. This calculation, as he himself would admit, is based on the assumption that the growth rate of 1982-83 will be around 2 per cent. But, this again depend upon the estimated shortfall in the production of khariff. The estimate varies between 6 million and 11 million tonnes and if the latter figure, the higher figure turns out to be the figure, then the growth rate may be below 2 per cen and as some Research Bureaus have prophesised it may be well below zero. It may be negative.

I, now turn to the Plan. The Minister has said that one of his highest priorities is to protect the Plan. He claims that the Central Plan outlay has been stepped up by 26 per cent to Rs. 13870 crores.

It is one thing to provide. It is another to revise. It is a third thing to expend, and it is a fourth thing to expend wisely. I do not know whether my hon. freind has examined every stage of this process in his desire to protect the Plan. The Plan is a sacred document. The House never discusses the Plan these days. In the olden days the House used to discuss the draft of the Plan, before revision after finalisation, and then the mid-term appraisal. We have passed three years of the Plan. The other day I asked a question about the mid-term appraisal. Do you know the answer I was given? I was told that the mid-term appraisal is in progress

and is yet to be completed. The Plan will be over. Like the Bharat Ratna, a poshumous award will be given. When the Plan is over, the mid-term appraisal will be placed before the Parliament. But it is not surprising, you know when the financial targets are fulfilled, but physical targets get eroded because of the erosion in the value of money, then there is talk of salvaging the core of the Plan. Now the core of the Plan has been defined as the 20 Point Programme. It is the core of the Plan. Everything case is frill. Everything else is body, and so,

कसंसि जीणानिवथा विहाय

just as the body when it is out-worn, old and diseased can be cast away, and the soul preserved so too with the plan. Now the 20-Point Programme has become the soul. The esteric of the soul has been introduced and the soul, of course, is. अष्टवक्तायम् अनिन्वयायम्

It does not submit itself to intellection analysis, qualification. Therefore, the soul has no quantum. It cannot be described. It is a profance, it is a blasphemy, to attempt to quantify the soul. So, the 20 Point Programme has no quantification. I is a statement of direction. It is a statement catalogue of desirabilities. It is

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It is beyond the concept of time and targets.

MR. CHAIRMAN You have become philosophical now.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In the presence of a Pandit in the Chair, I have no other option. I am addressing another Pandit. So I have no other option.

What is the real situation? Let us take the question of the provisional that the Plan makes. He said that there is an increase of 26 per cent. Last year, he said, there was an increase of 27.1 per cent. I do not know by what mistake he did not keep this year's increase above 27.1 per cent. The hon. Minister has claimed that the provision made last year represented an increase of about 27.3 per cent. What happened in the Revised Estimates? You must bear with me, these are important

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things that the House should know, which should not be put under the carpet.

The Plan provision for Medical and Public Health was scaled down from 122 to 119 crores;

Co-operative Fertilizer factories from 120 to 105;

General Economic Services from 268 to 261.

Special Programme for rural development from 430 to 405. This covers practically all services including the IRDP, NREP and DRAP. The provision has been reduced from 430 to 405. Animal Husbandry—from 24 to 16; Fisheries — from 23 to 18. Khadi and Village Industries from 167 to 169. Machinery and engineering industries—from 128 to 120. Petroleum—from 242 to 143. Fertilisers—from 232 to 209. Coal and Lignite—from 857 to 844. Consumer industries—from 160 to 142. Hydrel—from 107 to 103. Shipping—from 103 to 99. Total under industries and minerals—from 187 to 177.

This is the scaling down. But what is the estimated outlay actually made? Yesterday or the day before yesterday, my hon. friend Mr. Barot referred to the IRDP and pointed out how the money provided even in the revised estimate had not been spent. Even if the financial target are reached to the extent of Rs. 79,000 crores and if the Government succeeds and I do not doubt their ability to spend, and they reach the figure of Rs. 97,000 crores, by the end of the Plan, there would have been an erosion of 40 per cent of the outlay on the Plan. The real targets will therefore, be down by 40 per cent. This has been the bane of our Plan.

I know that you are worried about the time that I take and, therefore, I shall not read out to you what the position is after 30 years. I am not blaming my hon. friend alone. It is a national calamity that after 30 years of Planning 50 per cent of our people are below the poverty line. Steel, raw cotton, export and practically

everything you choose. If you put together the total target of the 30 years, you will find that the increase reached is 33 per cent for steel, 39.27 per cent for raw cotton and 44 per cent for exports. This is the way the Plan is being fulfilled.

Take for instance, agriculture. The overall production this year will be 3 per cent less than that of 1981-82. One does not deny the drought. But there has been a fall in production inspite of more than 2 million additional hectares being brought under irrigation every year, large sums of money being invested in agriculture, an increase in the consumption of fertilisers and the introduction of high yielding varieties. What has been the net result? My hon. friend will agree with me that there has been a decrease in the per capita availability of cereals leading to malnutrition—a few minutes ago you found the echoes of this in the House—strain on the public distribution system, purchase of 4 million tonnes, worth how many crores of rupees from abroad, reversal of the policy of self-reliance, strain on the foreign exchange resources and discontent due to differential prices? I am very glad that my hon. friend, Prof. Ranga has come when I am talking of the difference in the prices being paid to the Indian agriculturists and the agriculturists abroad.

Now, Sir, I come to irrigation. Through major and minor irrigation projects, we have created an additional potential of 28.5 million hectares. But we are utilising only 24.6 million hectares. The cost of providing irrigation potential for one additional hectare is Rs. 7,000. This means Rs. 28,000 crores worth of potential is unutilised and locked up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have almost taken 25 minutes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I had been promised 40 minutes. I shall finish within that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The entire time is 32 minutes only.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I had a talk with the Deputy-Speaker. I had been promised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is a mathematical error.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: 36 per cent has been set apart for the Energy sector. Out of Rs. 5014 crores of which my hon. friend was proud, Rs. 2815 crores will go to the petroleum sector and Rs. 2200 crores for power and coal. Allocations for the Railways—my hon. friend, I am happy that you were not there—are totally inadequate. The right hon. gentleman from Malda is threatening that the Railways will have to close down. He did so in one of the speeches in the other House. I am not referring to his speeches which are tapped else where, and on which there are walk-outs in other places.

Barring three States, every State has been suffering from power shortage. In some States, the shortage has been heavy, leading even to 100 per cent power-cut on some days.

Now, I shall refer to the small scale sector about which my hon. friend has made no reference. Perhaps with the influence of the World Bank, the small scale sector has become unmentionable. Not only untouchable, but unmentionable. Of course, I know that the Finance Bill refers to it but I shall come to it later.

Recession hits not only big units but also small manufacturers who have less of cushioning, no guardian angels, who can grease palms or twist arms. There are reports that thousands of small scale units are being closed down or are on the verge of closing down or are sick. The All India Federation of Small-scale Industries has decided to start an agitation against the discriminatory policies of this Government. 800 articles were reserved for this sector. But it did not mean reservation to the exclusion of others who were already manufacturing these articles. Is my Hon. friend monitoring the way in which these depredators the multi-nationals and FERA Companies and MRTP Companies are still using these areas as happy hunting-grounds in spite of the reservation? The new excise Rates are likely to hit the small scale

industrial units. While the disqualifying limits for items under 68 have been fixed at 40 lakhs for small-scale units, the eligibility limits have been revised upwards from the level of 15 lakhs to 25 lakhs to 25 lakhs. If small units can manufacture items under 68 up to 40 lakhs, what is the *raison d'être* for your decreasing, that the limit in other cases should be 25 lakhs? Then again, the new amendment that lays down that those between 5 lakhs and 7.5 lakhs will lose exemption, will again hit the small-scale industries. Perhaps he may not persist with these proposals. I have a suspicion that these are the small sops he wants to hand out when he replies to the debate on the Finance Bill later.

I shall now turn to non-plan expenditure. Non-Plan expenditure, we are told, is decreasing. I must crave your indulgence to point out that even the Budget at a glance, the disc which you supplied to us along with other papers, shows that development expenditure was 59 paise in the rupee in 1980-81 when you came to power and to-day it is 57 paise. I do not think it is lying because an additional 1 per cent has now gone for defence and another one per cent for interest, the rest remaining the same.

My Hon. friend has made an exhortation against wasteful expenditure in private companies and the public sector. But it does not apply to the Government, perhaps. There is an attempt to create an impression that the non-Plan expenditure has gone down. He claims that it has been brought down to Rs. 21,985 crores for 1983-84. This is a very good gimmick.—I am sorry I should not use that word for my friend. It is I would not say calculated but likely to give the impression that it is brought down. What is the position? Actually, the total expenditure on the plan went up from Rs. 11,344 crores in the Budget estimate to Rs. 11,987 crores in the revised estimate. But, non-Plan expenditure went up from Rs. 17,875 crores in the Budget estimate to Rs. 22,253 crores, that is an increase of 24.5 per cent in the non-Plan expenditure. And now when you say



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that it has been brought down to Rs. 21,984 crores. Hon. Members will look at your figures only at two lines. They will miss the intermediate line.

Therefore they will get the impression that it has been brought down. But the reduction is from the revised estimate which is 25.4 per cent over the original estimate. There have been revisions in the previous years. If I had the time I would have quoted them. But the revision was only marginal, as far as the previous years are concerned.

Now about prices. My Hon. friend has claimed that there has been comparative stability and the whole sale price index is only 3 per cent higher. But he has conceded that the consumer price index has not been under his rein. I do not want to refer to the arbitrariness in the selection of a point when you talk of point to point comparison. But the behaviour of the CPI consumer price index—with due apologies to CPI—is very important. It has gone up by 8.5 per cent. It has been showing a continuous rise every week. The explanation that the fall in the WSPI (Whole Sale Price Index) will get reflected in course of time, perhaps eternity in the consumer price index, does not hold water. On the other hand, has it occurred to you, Hon. Minister that the gap between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index, according to your own figures, point to point figures, was double, last years, but it has trebled this year—the gap between the two. The Government itself has admitted that the prices of most essential commodities have been rising—cereals, vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat, fish, milk, edible oil, etc. This is your confession. I shall not quote figures.

Now black money. My friend has inveighed against black money. But he is in the company of people who are adept in making white money black who have the Midas touch. I do not want to refer merely to his colleagues here but

elsewhere too in different parts of the country who have specialised themselves in the art of Midas—making white money black and black money white. In a recent paper, Dr. Rangnekar has said that two-fifth to one-half of India's GNP is perhaps originating in the black economy. The links between politicians and black money are well known to you. My hon. friend, there have been illustrious office-bearers of your party in different States accusing Ministers of the very same State about their links with black-marketeers and smugglers, and one even asked another to get somebody's house, a Minister's house, searched if he wanted to lay his hands on gold. There is a good deal to be talked about the tontacles of the economic offenders, the princes of the parallel economy, some of whom are politicians. If I had the time, I would have said that this calls for an immediate reform in the electoral system to prevent this country from being held to ransom by the princes of the parallel economy. I know, my friend is a very honest man. His conscience, therefore, must be bring him. But the conscience can act in two ways on the other side: one against discipline and the other for discipline. So I do not know which one he prefers.

Now, productivity. The last year was christened as the Year of Productivity. But what is the situation today? According to the statistics of the CSO, the growth rate of industrial production has fallen from 7.9 per cent to 3.5 per cent. The incremental capital output ratio, has gone up to 6.6. The increase in power generation has fallen from 11.7 per cent to 7.3 per cent. There are hundred per cent powercuts for many days in States. A hundred million mandays have been lost in strikes and lockouts. Will that not effect production? The result has been loss of production lay-off, retrenchment and loss in excise duty as well.

I must say a few words about your taxation measures. You have done the job of darning. Coming from somewhere in Bengal, somewhere near places famous for muslin, I should have expected the hon. Minister to show his skill in the fine art of weaving. But he has chosen to

be satisfied with darning the tattered fabrics of the economy and window-dressing. There is some relief, marginal, illusory relief, for people in the lower income brackets. For lack of time I shall not refer to the raising of the standard deduction and the reduction of five per cent in the tax rate. But most of the income, he is seeking—almost a hundred per cent of his estimated income of Rs.716 crores—is from indirect taxes. One per cent of the people of India pay direct taxes. So, his imposts are continuously on the common man, on the 99 per cent of the people who are outside the net of his income-tax; the burden falls on the common man.

I must welcome some of his taxation measures as far as the private sector, the corporate sector, is concerned. He has made a very bold effort to end the understandable phenomenon of high-dividend-zero-tax companies. I must compliment him for that. There must be a pinch of salt in one's dilt. Therefore, I shall say that this is a very good measure you have taken. So also the new dispensation in which one has to pay first before claiming deduction. There are some very good proposals as far as the corporate sector is concerned. But I shall not say that you have taken away with both hands; you have taken away with one hand and given with the other. More than Rs. 270 crores worth of loss to the exchequer will result from some of the incentives that you have provided.

I want to talk of the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only three minutes are left out of 40 minutes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Allright. If it is unmentionable, I shall not refer to it. I hope it never materialises....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:..because if it means that all contributions to voluntary associations will dry up and

they will be funnelled or siphoned into a Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund which will be a monopolistic agency. Then it will mean the emasculation, starving choking of all voluntary efforts and that is dangerous to democracy.

This brings me, towards the end, to the crucial questions that no instrument of policy or economic policy can ignore, the questions of poverty, unemployment, hunger, illiteracy, disease and bondage. Poverty cannot be fought with unemployment. It will retreat only before employment, the generation of adequate purchasing power, a system of production that ensures adequate production. We need a technology of production that achieves these objectives. You cannot generate massive opportunities for employment through economic gigantism. You cannot solve the problem of rural unemployment by promoting an exodus from rural areas to swell the population of the slums in the metropolises. You cannot generate employment without promoting self employment, without small-scale industry, without co-operatives and without attending to the problems of bonded labour and landless labour. This is what the Plans have failed to do. This is what our Party tried to do when we were in Government. You had an opportunity, a golden opportunity that we gave you by reorienting planning to the generation of employment and the needs of the poorest and the lowliest sections of the people. You squandered that opportunity because you were afraid that it would be said that you were following in our footsteps.

What does the Budget do to promote self employment or small scale or co-operative sector? I must say to my hon friend and his Government. You promised security to the citizen—you have created insecurity. You promised order—you have given us anarchy. You promised protection to the minorities and Harijans—your regime has witnessed the worst carnages in our recent times. You promised self-reliance—you have opened the floodgates for imports. You pro-

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mised zero foreign assistance—you have heaped a himalayan foreign debt, a crushing foreign debt on the people of this country. You have abandoned all pretensions to socialism. You have consigned the concept of the welfare state to the limbo of the obsolete. You are content with clinging to power through sanctimonious populism, reducing statecraft to intrigues and the ability to marshal the support of the corrupt, economic offenders and the anti social elements. You promised a government that works—you have given the country a government that wrecks—wrecks the economy and would fain wreck the policy of the country based on the constitution that we have.

These days everybody in this country goes and witnesses the picture 'Gandhi'. I have a suspicion that soon the Government may decide to ban the showing of the picture 'Gandhi' as they censored the sayings of Gandhi and Tagore during the emergency, because the example of the old man Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi is indeed a dangerous example. He asked the British to quit, leaving the country to God and anarchy. My friends have created enough anarchy in the country, and the time is round the corner when the country will say, 'Quit and leave the country to God and better hands.'..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you conclude there.

Acharya Bhagwan Dev

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:  
*Sabhapati ji.*

AN HON. MEMBER: Now the God speaks!

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। बिगड़ती हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा स्थिति को

देखते हुये जो सुन्दर, श्रेष्ठ और सन्तुलित बजट पेश किया गया है उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुये स्वयं परन्तु और लेकिन के चक्कर में पड़ गये।

उन्होंने एक बात कही कि आय और व्यय का चित्र अच्छी तरह पेश नहीं किया गया जब कि उन्होंने स्वयं ही आंकड़ों का उल्लेख करते हुये जो कहना था, कह दिया। यह तो ऐसी बात हुई कि हरियाली सामने हो, फिर भी किसी को नजर न आये इसमें हरियाली का दोष नहीं है, देखने वालों का दोष है। ये विरोधी पार्टी के लोग निराश और हताश हो चुके हैं। इन्होंने अपने काल में क्या नहीं किया? ये आईने में अपना चेहरा देख लेते।

श्री रानावतीर शास्त्री : दोनों देखें हैं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : इन्होंने आक्षेप लगाया है कि महंगाई बढ़ गई है। क्या यह सच है कि नहीं है कि जनता पार्टी के टाइम में जब यह मेढ़की टोला और एक ही विचारधारा के लोग बनकर मंच पर खड़े हुये थे तो प्याज पांच रुपए किलो थी और बाद में चीनी 14 रुपए किलो इनके टाइम में हुई। चीनी का बेड़ा-गरक इन्होंने किया। यदि आप सुनना चाहते हैं तो आंकड़े देकर हम दलील करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था को न समझने वाले बुद्धि के ब्रह्मचारियों ने चीनी का भाव गिराया और उसी की बजह से गन्ने का भाव मिट्टी में मिल गया और किसान को पैसा नहीं दिया, उसके लिए दोष आप लोग हैं। 14 रुपए किलो चीनी और पांच रुपए किलो याज आपने किया। पेट्रोल को पी गये।

पेट्रोल और डीजल लोगों को नहीं मिलता था, लम्बी लाइनें लगती थीं। आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था का दिवाला जनता देख चुकी है और इसीलिए आप अपने घर पर जाकर बैठ गए, जनता ने आपको घर पर पहुंचा दिया।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रास्फीति को देखते हुये सन्तुलित बजट रखा गया है। श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि बड़ी कुशलता से और बहुत अच्छा बजट रखा गया है। लघु उद्योग की उन्होंने बात कही। गत वर्षों में लघु उद्योगों का बहुत विकास हुआ है, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग पनप न जायें, इसका ध्यान रखा है, और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए प्रयत्न किये गये हैं। ग्राम विकास बैंक योजनायें बनायी गई और उनमें अधिक पैसे रखे गये हैं। नौजवान शहर की ओर न बढ़ें इसका ध्यान रखा गया है जिससे वह गांव में रहकर वहां पर विकास कर सकें। लघु उद्योग बंद करने की आपने बात कही। सभापति जी, वह लघु उद्योग बंद होता है जो बैंकों से पैसा लेकर शराब पीता है, जो मेहनत नहीं करता है। जो नौजवान व्यक्ति मेहनत करता है वह उतना ही उत्पादन पाता है। जो बीज डालता है उसको कई गुना बीज मिलता है, यह प्रकृति का नियम है। उनकी बहकाने वाले, गुमराह करने वाले और कार्य न कर सकें इसलिए झोंकने का प्रयास करते हैं। इसके लिए जवाबदार विरोधी पार्टी के लोग हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) जो गत वर्षों में स्मगलरों और चोरों की बकालत करते रहे हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि यहां की व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाये। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मधु दंडवते जी और राम जेठमलानी जी दोस्त हैं। आपस में, चुनाव लड़ें हैं, एक दूसरे

को इन्होंने सहयोग दिया है। एक तरफ स्मगलरों को बचाने के लिए बकालत करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनकी आलोचना करते हैं। आईने में थोड़ा अपना चेहरा देख लें कि आपकी कथनी और करनी में कितना अन्तर है? . . . (व्यवधान)

दो प्रतिशत विजली का विकास हुआ है। सीमेंट—10.2 और फर्टिलाइजर 9.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। रेलवे, कच्चा तेल, लघु उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कितना काम हुआ है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हजारों की संख्या में सस्ते भाव पर दुकानें खुली हुई हैं। हर व्यक्ति यह चाहता है कि उसके क्षेत्र का विकास हो, और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। यदि कोई आमदनी का जरिया नहीं होगा तो देश के अन्दर जो हर मेम्बर चाहता है कि उसके क्षेत्र का विकास हो वह कभी नहीं हो सकता है। उसके लिए आवश्यक है करों को बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि देश का विकास हो। पेय जल, सूखे की व्यवस्था ठीक की जाय यह सब बिना पैसे के कैसे हो सकता है?

एक बात म धार्मिक ट्रस्टों के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं काले धन की बात म ननीय रवीन्द्र वर्मा न की, मैं चाहता हू कि इस देश के अन्दर काला धन कैसे लगाया जाता है अपने लाभ के लिये जितने धार्मिक ट्रस्ट बना रखे हैं बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने वह उन कम्पनियों में भी डायरेक्टर और पार्टनर है और इधर ट्रस्टों के अन्दर भी कुछ न कुछ दे कर पद लिये हुए हैं, धर्म के नाम पर अधर्म का जो काम कर रहे हैं। मैंने पहले भी कथ ता और वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए है, बाहर की बात छोड़ दीजिए, इसी दिल्ली अन्दर दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व मंत्र, \* \*

सभापति महोदय : नाम नहीं लीजिए।



आचार्य भगवान देव : आज भी कई ट्रस्टों की सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार कर रखा है। जो लोग खाकी निकर पहन कर यहां आ गये हैं उन्होंने भारत गो सेवक समाज के लाखों ₹0 श्रद्धानन्द ट्रस्ट में लगा रखे हैं। आपको अगर काला धन निकालना है और धर्म के नाम पर जो चोर बाजारी हो रही है आपको मिटाना है तो उस श्रद्धानन्द ट्रस्ट, जोरबाग, भारत गो सेवक समाज, सदर थाना रोड, दिल्ली (6) मुखर्जी ट्रस्ट पिछड़ा वर्ग सेवा संघ, जोरबाग, दीवान चन्द ट्रस्ट, नई दिल्ली, राधो मल आर्य ट्रस्ट की सम्पत्ति के इस व्यक्ति ने करोड़ों ₹0 अपनी कम्पनियों में रख रखे हैं। आप इसकी जांच कीजिये। बिना उन ट्रस्टों को पूछे उस व्यक्ति ने उन कम्पनियों में अधिकारी होते हुये दूसरी कम्पनियों में उस पैसे को भेज दिया जो मेरठ में शराब बना रही है। डूब मरना चाहिये, धर्म का पैसा, आर्य समाज के ट्रस्टों का पैसा, गऊ का पैसा ले कर शराब बना रहे हैं। इसकी जांच कीजिए आपको करोड़ों ₹0 का काला धन मिल जाएगा। इस पर आपको नियंत्रण करना चाहिये, यह मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ।...

(व्यवधान)

चौ० चरण सिंह\*

\*\*यह अर्थव्यवस्था को क्या समझेंगे...\*\*

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. I am sorry Mr. Acharya Bhagwan Dev. What are you doing? Please look to the Chair.

आचार्य भगवान देव: सभा पति जी, जो वजट यहां पर पेश किया गया है,

मैं समझता हूँ वह बहुत ही सुन्दर है। कोई सरकार आती है वह अपने टाइम में देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुये कर लगाती है क्योंकि उसे देश का विकास करना होता है। उसी दृष्टि से उसे भी लगाना होता है।

माननीय सदस्य, रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की वावत कहा है कि वह एक अमर आत्मा है। यह एक हकीकत है। संसार भर में जितने भी वाद हैं वह वाद-विवाद में पड़ सकते हैं लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे सामने पेश किया है उससे मजदूरों, किसानों, पिछड़े हुए वर्ग लोगों के तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों का सर्वांगीण विकास किया जा सकता है जिससे कि वे सुखी जीवन की नींद ले सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी को बधायी देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम को अमर आत्मा की संज्ञा दी। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए यहां की गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम को पेश किया है और उसके माध्यम से ही इस देश का सर्वांगीण विकास किया जा सकता है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों तथा अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय तनावों को देखते हुए रक्षा के ऊपर जो वजट बढ़ाया गया है उसको भी मैं अत्यावश्यक समझता हूँ तथा सरकार को इसके लिए बधायी देता हूँ।

इसी प्रकार से इस वजट का अच्छा असर मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों तथा कर्मचारियों के जीवन पर भी पड़ेगा क्योंकि इस वजट के द्वारा उनको बहुत सी राहत दी गयी है। नशीली चीजों पर रोक लगाने के लिये हमने जीवन भर

संघर्ष किया है अतः उन चीजों पर अधिक कर लगाकर जो अंकुश लगाने का काम किया गया है उसके लिए भी मैं सरकार को बघायी देता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ, माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने जो बहुत कुशलता, सुयोग्यता और सुन्दरता के साथ बजट पेश किया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, day-before-yesterday and this morning, so far, quite a good number of hon. Members on both sides of the House have spoken on the Budget.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have have not heard me!

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: What to do? You were late. He is my good friend; I am always happy to listen to his speech. My senior colleague the Minister will reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister is a very nice man.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, they have spoken on many points. I will concentrate and give reply only on those subjects I deal with, namely, taxation measures. By and large, the proposals on Customs and Central Excise levies have been welcomed by the Members. There has been general appreciation of the concession in regard to Indirect Taxes announced by the hon. Finance Minister. Criticism was no doubt voiced on some of the specific measures. I will touch upon those criticisms and certain points raised by them.

15.00 hrs.

Dr. Kalanidhi and Shri Bhakta referred to the increase in import duty on viscose staple fibre and polyester staple fibre. The import duty on these two fibres has been raised to afford protection to the indigenous industry, as the industry

was adversely affected in the recent past by cheaper imports of these fibres. Further, this is part of a package of measures relating to man-made fibres, blended yarns and fabrics, announced in the Budget. In order to encourage the use of desirable blends of cotton fabrics, certain concessions have been given to polyester-cotton blended yarn and fabrics.

Dr. Kalanidhi seems to fear that the concessions relating to baggage may lead to increase in smuggling. These concessions are intended to help quick clearance of genuine passengers through the Customs. Goods in trade quantities are not permitted to be imported as baggage. Liberalisation of baggage concession should not therefore lead to increase in smuggling. In any case, the preventive machinery of the Department will be quite vigilant.

Shri Maganbhai Barrot referred to the changes in the rates of duty on tyres for two-wheeled vehicles and tractors and observed that the reduction of statutory duty from 60 per cent to 25 per cent was not a real concession. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Member to what the Finance Minister has stated in his speech in this connection. It was stated that the tariff rate of 60 per cent for these varieties of tyres was proposed to be reduced to 25 per cent which was the level of the effective rate of duty existing before the Budget. In other words, the proposal was merely to equate the tariff rate with the effective rate. This is an anti-avoidance measure and would in fact result in a gain of Rs. 12 crore of central excise duty, which would otherwise have not been realised. The Finance Minister had not claimed that the prices of tyres for automobiles would go down as a result of the measure.

Sir, K. D. Sultanpuri had urged that opium cultivation should be permitted in those areas of Himachal Pradesh where it was earlier cultivated. The opium poppy cultivation was banned in the State of Himachal Pradesh in 1954. There is at present a global over-supply of opiate raw materials and steep fall in

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

their prices leading to accumulation of large stocks of opium with us. In the circumstances, Government have been forced to reduce the area under poppy cultivation even in the traditional poppy growing regions in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan from 63,685 hectares in the crop season 1977-78 to about 31,958 hectares in the crop season 1981-82. It is, therefore, not considered feasible to permit revival of opium cultivation in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Shri Moolchand Dass had stated that cases of evasion of excise duty was on the increase. Sir, the Department has been taking vigorous steps against evasion of excise duty. The result achieved in this regard is an indication of the success of these measures. In 1982, 7108 cases involving evasion of duty amounting to approximately Rs. 59 crores were detected. In 1981, the number of cases detected was 5,257 involving evasion of duty amounting to Rs. 50 crores.

Coming to the field of Direct Taxes, I am gratified to find that, by and large, the proposals contained in the Budget have been well received. Some Members have made suggestions; some have sought clarifications and yet others have criticised some of the proposals. I shall deal with the more important of these.

Shri Sunil Maitra, spoke eloquently on Government exempting the trusts of the monopoly houses from income-tax in perpetuity. He got carried away by the eloquence in saying that the Government has exempted from income-tax in perpetuity 300 trusts belonging to the monopoly houses. It is a fact that a little more than 300 trusts have been granted exemption from income-tax in perpetuity by executive notifications but of these 300 trusts not more than very few can be said to belong to a large house. I will give examples of trusts notified in perpetuity and leave it to the House to judge whether they belong to a monopoly house:

1. Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore.

2. Mahatma Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, Pune.

3. Cancer Relief Society, Nagpur.

4. National Association for the Blind.

I am glad to inform the House that exemption in perpetuity which was granted has been reviewed already and notices have gone to each of these trusts limiting the validity of the notification upto assessment year 1984-85. Further, the trusts now being notified are only for a limited period so that the Government can review the working of these trusts at the time of considering their applications for renewal.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARRO *in the Chair*]

Shri Maganbhai Barot made reference to the litigation relating to the provisions of Section 80J of the Income-tax Act. Rule 19A of the Income-tax Rules which prescribes the manner of computation of capital for the purposes of Section 80J was challenged by some assesseees on the ground that it was outside the rulemaking power of the Board. Some High Courts upheld this contention. To overcome the adverse judicial decision, Section 80J was amended by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 with retrospective effect from 1-4-1972 incorporating in the Section the provisions earlier contained in the Rule.

In February-April, 1982, the Supreme Court heard the reference challenging the validity of Rule 19A and reserved judgement. Cases where the constitutional validity of the retrospective amendment of Section 80J was challenged have not been heard by the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court upholds the validity of the Rule 19A, the petitions challenging the retrospective operation of the amendment of Section 800 are likely to become infructuous.

SHRI 'SOMNATH' CHATTERJEE:  
Section 800? Which Act has got so many sections?

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** I am sorry, Sir, it is Section 80J and not Section 800.

Every effort is being made to expedite disposal of cases by the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Cases involving common question of law are bunched together. The courts are requested to hear on priority basis cases involving issues affecting a large number of assessees. Where there is a conflict in the decisions of High Courts in respect of any particular question of law, the Appellate Tribunal may draw up a statement of the case and refer it direct to the Supreme Court. This helps quicker disposal of controversial issues.

The overall performance of the Income tax Department this year compares very favourably with its performance in the earlier year.

There has been an increase in the disposal of income-tax assessments. The total number of assessments completed up to January 1983 is Rs. 31.32 lakhs as against Rs. 3071 lakhs during the corresponding period of the earlier year. Disposal of cases with income exceeding Rs. 1-lakh increased to 36,000 up to January 1983 from 29,000 during the corresponding period of the last year. Every effort is being made to recover the old arrears of tax. For example, arrears of tax relating to the financial year 1975-76 stood at Rs. 388.19 crores on 31-3-1976. Out of this, only a sum of Rs. 38.83 crores was outstanding on 31-3-1981. As on 30-9-1982, 47 cases alone accounted for Rs. 29.97 crores of demand stayed by courts.

The machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of information for discovering new assessee and detecting concealment in the case of existing assessee has been streamlined, survey operations have been intensified and, as a consequence, 71,208 income-tax and 3,239 wealth tax notices have been issued to new assessee upto 31-1-1983. The number of voluntary returns submitted by new assessee during this period is: Income-tax—2,08,775 and Wealth Tax—

6,918. Apart from this, spot surveys were conducted covering 4,289 assessee leading to suspected concealment exceeding Rs. 1-lakh in 67 cases. The number of other cases of suspected concealment as a result of survey is 1,691 and the total concealment suspected is Rs. 2.67 crores.

The total number of searches conducted upto 12-3-1983 is 3,937 as against 4,282 during the whole of the preceding year and 3,746 during the year before that. The value of assets seized upto 12-3-1983 is Rs. 26 crores as against Rs. 30 crores in the entire preceding year and Rs. 19 crores in the year prior to that. The number of approvals for launching prosecutions upto 12-3-1983 is 346 as against 390 in the entire preceding year and 200 in the year period to that.

Sir, after reading this note, I would like to make a few points about some of the friends, who have mentioned certain things—which I have noted myself.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi referred to the hoodwinking of various authorities, including the Income-Tax Department by an industrialist of Orissa, who got a merger of Kalinga Tubes with Indian Metals and Ferro-Alloys Ltd, approved by the court, with a view to getting substantial tax benefits. You all know that he happened to be a Minister also at the time; and probably, he managed to get it done when he was there.

I would like to assure him—by 'him' I mean Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi—that after the matter came to the notice of the Income-Tax Department now, suitable review applications have been moved before the Court by the concerned Commissioner of Income-Tax to seek modification of the Court's order.

Yesterday, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev had spoken at length about the difficulties they felt in Assam, particularly in those backward area. He was particular about TV and Radio being installed there, so that they may be useful for people to get the news upto date, and so that people there may get Indian news instead of Pakistan news or Dhaka news. That is what he was say-



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ing. We are going to recommend, and I am going to advise the Department which is going to recommend to the concerned Department to look into this, and see what best could be done as early as possible.

He also suggested that a Central University be started in the Cachar district. But in Cachar district, I do not know whether my good friend Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev thinks a University could be started *i.e.* in a small place like that. I am afraid it may not be that easy to start a University in a small area. Probably it will serve the needs of that area, if suitable educational institutions are started, and a Centre of the University from some other place is thought of, instead of having a Central University being started. But I would stress the need for having technical education which is the need of the hour, and see that proper technical education is provided. We will recommend to the Department of Education about this.

Mr. S. P. Singh has made a complaint that in his area some of the businessmen are maintaining two sets of accounts, and they are trying to make good by maintaining two sets of accounts. I am sure the Department will go into it, and certainly see that proper remedial measures are taken, if this is happening.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is an ancient complaint.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is happening everywhere.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: He has mentioned about a particular area; that is what I am saying. Steps will be taken everywhere. Wherever we have any knowledge about it, it will be done. It is the job of the Income-Tax Department certainly to look into it. I am sure that the Department will certainly look into this.

He also mentioned that middle-class people should not be burdened with heavy taxation. You might have seen that in the present Budget, it is not so. Actually,

the complaint is from the corporate sector. But I am sure the corporate sector has been dealt with properly, because, as has been said in the Finance Minister's Budget speech, though the corporate sector is giving high dividend and even bonus shares, they are not able to contribute to the Government exchequer. Now, by the present arrangement in the Budget, the corporate sector has got to certainly sell out something to the exchequer; and we will get something from them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Something means what?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Thirty per cent of the profit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is, after manipulating the accounts?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: How can it be said? After all, Department is there to look into all that. I am sure, Department will certainly look into it; and if anything is brought to our notice, with the knowledge of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, we will certainly look into it. (*Interruptions*) He is alleging that we are saving them I hope we will not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There were interruptions on behalf of some of my friends here based on ignorance; the point is how much arrears have been accumulated and how they have been accumulated. The Income Tax Department has always been there. Laws are always there. How have they been accumulated?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: You yourself are a lawyer, You come to their rescue in the court to get a stay.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I never do that, for your kind information. Please find out. Do not bring me into this. What I do you can never do.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: You, meaning the lawyers.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** What I mean by 'you' is all the Minister; some of them, what they are, you know.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** I can tell you that certainly we will look into the whole thing. When the cases are pending in the courts and they are giving stays, what can we do? We are trying our very best to see that the stays are vacated and we get our collection properly; we are doing our very best. With these words, I command to the House to adopt the Budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Since you were referring to tax evasion, will you clarify whether there was interference on the part of the Government to stop investigation of tax evasion by the Golden Tobacco Company?

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** I think I have already replied to this question earlier.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** That is why it had attracted a privilege. You gave a wrong answer.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** Opposition has every right to do what they like. That is not the point. As I have said, I am perfectly correct in what I have said. This is all I can say.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):** Mr. Chairman, in the short time at my disposal, I will not try to cover all the aspects of this budget; it is not possible to do it. I want to concentrate on a few aspects which in my opinion perhaps have not received enough attention so far in the debate. We have just been congratulating ourselves on the very successful holding of the Seventh Non-aligned Conference in Delhi in which our country and the Indian delegation there led by the Prime Minister had played a leading part; she had been chairing the Conference, as a matter of fact. (*Interruptions*) I am only stating facts; there is nothing to applaud. She was Chairing the Conference. You can cheer her for Chairing the Conference. My point is that there some

very important documents had been adopted; some very important declarations had been made dealing, particularly, I would say, with the question of the economic struggle which is going on in the world between the developing countries and the developed countries; and most of the countries, almost all the countries which were represented here belong to the developing world and in greater or less degree have been suffering from the unjust and exploitive international economic order which is being maintained at present in order to suit the needs and the requirements of a handful of richer nations and developed nations;

Now, I take it that our country which is a party to these declarations did not support the declaration simply for the sake of some public posture. I presume we take these things seriously.

The Budget after all, is a very important indication of the Government's thinking and how the Government itself proposes to fashion its economic and financial policies in a way which will strengthen that struggle to which a reference has been made in the documents of the Non-Aligned Movement, because nobody, I think, has any illusions, that by simply beseeching, begging and requesting the developed countries, they are going to listen to the developing countries. They have not done so. They are not going to do it either. They are the bastions of capitalism and imperialism and therefore the developing countries have been compelled to come together and to form a united front which will exercise some pressure in the world councils and try to get this injustice rectified.

Now, practically, everything—that is admitted by our Government also, for example, in the *Economic Survey* there is nothing new—I may say it is an old story, we know from year to year, is also mentioned in paragraph 5 of the New Delhi Message issued by the Summit of the Non-Aligned countries—if I may quote a sentence it refers to—

“...the fact that the world economic crisis in developing countries whose economies are specially vulnerable, has

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led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens, worsening terms of trade, due to the steep fall in international commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which they have to import...."

These are all very familiar symptoms. I think you know that these are all the maladies we have also been made to suffer. All these have brought many of these countries to the brink of disaster.

Now, I would have thought that coming fresh from that Conference, the Government this time would at least put forward some more bold perspective before us.

India is a very big country, India is not like many of the small countries which we were attending this Conference. I do not mean to decry them because of their size. But among the developing countries, India is recognised to be one of the biggest, if not the biggest, and perhaps by standards of the developing countries we are perhaps a little more developed also, due to various historical reasons.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** The Budget has been introduced before the Non-Aligned Meeting.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** But, after all speeches are being made and the changing situation has to be taken into consideration.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** Next year.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Next year? Next Budget?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Next year? Who will make the Budget speech then?

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** The Finance Minister! (*Interruptions*)

**AN HON. MEMBER:** One thing is certain. You will certainly be there to listen.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Now everybody knows that we are living in the regime of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Every developing country knows it. I do not know why some times our friends on the opposite benches get very sensitive when this thing is said. It is a hard reality of international economic life. And no less a person than a very big and conservative minded person, who attended this Non-Aligned Conference, who by any standards should be described as very conservative and having rightist views, it is President Jayawardane of Sri Lanka, what did he say in his speech here in the Conference? He explained to the delegates, how the IMF, once the Sri Lankan Government had decided to accept the conditionalities which were attached to the loans of the IMF, compelled them to raise the prices of practically all the commodities which their people had to buy. This is on record. You must have got the text of his speech which is more than I have got. I have got only the newspaper reports. He was also quoted as saying that the IMF should have inscribed at its gates, at its here! ". "Abandon hope, all ye, who enter here!". It is not said by me. It is said by President Jayawardane.

So, we have of course entered these portals last year. We are all abandoning hope, or are full of hope. I do not know. Now the question arises: does the Budget gives us any kind of a glimmer of hope that a strategy is being evolved which will gradually—I do not expect any magical results overnight—mobilise the healthy forces in this country, the democratic forces in the country to resist the kind of economic exploitation which is sought to be super-imposed on us by the international agencies, about which so many countries have spoken including President Portillo of Mexico, who was here a year ago as our honoured guest and who finally took the desperate step of nationalising the banks in Mexico because, he said that high interest rates which are being charged deliberately by the World Bank and the IMF are the main factors responsible for crippling the economies of

the smaller and the developing countries. But I do not find anything here. What I find is that at a time when the developed countries are shutting their doors, when they are adopting more and more protectionist measures, when they went to safeguard their own markets from our countries, at such a time, what have we done? We have opened our gates by announcing a liberalisation of imports. We have taken to the path of liberalisation of imports, which means that you allow those countries to dump their goods in your market, how are you going to fight along with all these non-aligned partners of yours and how are you going to fight against the whole world-wide, global offensive of these powerful agencies? You cannot do it. What a ridiculous state of affairs we have come to! I will give you one example. These tin containers, metal containers which are used by the processed food industry for packing different types of processed food — we export quite a lot of them company which is well known for making these containers, i.e. M/s. Poysha — that is the firm owned by the Kapadias; they are not small people; they are quite big people—is lying closed here near Delhi, in Ghaziabad for more than one year now. It is closed, locked out or perhaps, closure has been declared, I do not know. And at the same time, the same identical variety of metal container is being imported by us in crores and crores from Taiwan and South Korea. Taiwan, of course, is a country which we do not even recognise; we do not have diplomatic relations. Taiwan and South Korea are now selling here huge quantities of these metal containers, which were formerly made by this company, Poysha, here in Ghaziabad. What is the use of talking about protecting indigenous industry? I am no friend of Kapadias. But certainly I am very much worried about the workers, who are unemployed for the last more than one year. Repeated representations have been made. I myself have represented the matter several times to the Minister of Industry, but I got no response at all. I am told that it has something to do with the rates of excise duty on these metal containers which make it cheaper for the processed food exporters

to import these containers from Taiwan and South Korea rather than buy the Indian made containers, paying the excise duty that is levied on it. I do not find any mention anywhere in the Budget proposals about the impact of excise duties on such metals, which is leading to the ruination of indigenous capacity and benefiting some people, who are importing from Taiwan and South Korea. This is one example. I could give more examples, but I do not have the time now.

In fact the day when the Budget proposals were presented, I described it as a tax collectors scrap book. I said: this is not a Budget at all; it is a tax collector's scrap book, pasting some scraps into the book, trying to see where money can be collected from here there and everywhere. As my hon. friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma, has pointed out a short while ago, one per cent of the people in this country pay direct taxes and the rest of the revenue has to come from indirect taxes. The ratio of indirect taxes to direct taxes is going up all the time. That is part of the prescription of the IMF also that direct taxes should be reduced and proportionately indirect taxes should be increased. This is a well-known prescription of the IMF. Unfortunately one per cent of the people who are in a position to pay direct taxes, even among them the bigger people I should say, are in a position to carry on a concentrated lobbying in the political parlours of New Delhi after the budget proposals are presented and till the Finance Bill is passed. I know that they are here now. I know Mr. J. R. D. Tata is here. I know Mr. Russi Mody is here, I know the representatives of the Bengal Chambers of Commerce are here. They have come from Calcutta. But those 99 per cent people on whom the whole burden of the indirect taxes and the levies falls, are unfortunately not in a position to rush to Delhi and lobby the Ministers.

**SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI** (Banaskantha): We are here.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** So, this is the position. These budget proposals do not ensure that there will be any new direction towards the growth of the



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very well-known impositions which have somebody will say that Plan expenditure has been increased substantially? That is true. Plan expenditure has been increased in terms of financial outlay but experience is showing us every year and from one Five Year Plan to the next Five Year Plan that in spite of considerable increase in the Plan expenditure, fulfilment of the targets of the Plans is less than 50 per cent. The rate of fulfilment of the target is less than 50 per cent. Why? It is mainly due to three things. One is delay. Delay in the execution of those projects and all that. They should tell us what they propose to do about that. Is this something that we expect must be there? Must it be in-built into our whole system? Is there any monitoring system? Is there any guarantee for the future? Otherwise you just show that compared to last year, this year we are allotting 2,000 crores or 6,000 crores of rupees more for the Plan expenditure. But what is the use if the fulfilment of the target is going to be less than 50 per cent which is partly due to delays, partly due to terrific corruption at all levels and partly due again to the higher costs, the higher increased costs of the imported machinery, under the whole system which is prevailing in the world? So, just by showing some figures like that we do not find any reassurance of any drive towards growth. This Budget is anti-consumer. Not this budget. I am wrong in saying it because these are the new tactics now—in order to try to show that the budget proper is fairly moderate, on the eve of the budget and on the eve of the Parliament session, you pile on your main burden on the people under other heads. The pre-budget impositions must be seen along with the budget; otherwise it is dishonesty, it is an attempt to deceive the country. Those things I do not need to recapitulate. What has happened everybody knows about that. The main burden of the revenue raising proposals had come long before the budget and even after that when the budget proper has come, they are budgeting for a deficit. At the end of 1983-84, there will be a deficit of Rs. 1,555 crores. I just want to point out to you one thing that those

economy. Why do I say that? Because come before the budget on postal rates, railway fares and freights and petroleum prices and all that, everybody understood those because they were declared openly. But two little points are worrying me very much because they have been concealed even now. One is that there was a surreptitiously raised excise duty on different varieties of coal.

One day I happened to notice in the Revised List of Business that some paper was being laid in connection with that. So, I opposed it, hoping that I would get some explanation. The Minister said that the excise duties, both on coking and non-coking coal, are being increased because the condition of the roads in the Dhanbad coal area are very bad, some money is required to improve the roads and, therefore, the excise duties are being increased. That is okay. But how much are you going to realise from the increased excise duties? They could not give a reply to that question. They said "we want notice" or "we will tell you later on". We do not know it till this day. This is an absolutely dishonest, backdoor method of imposing a higher price of coal on the country, without announcing it anywhere, either in the House or outside.

There is also another case. Sir, perhaps you use a car; I do not know whether it is a diesel or petrol car. Anyway, the price of diesel and kerosene were put up and you said that the price of petrol is not being touched. But the price of petrol has been put up, except perhaps in Delhi and North India, because of the Mathura Refinery coming on stream. Everywhere else the price of petrol has been put up. I asked the Ministry of Energy "What is this? How is this being done?" He said "I do not know, I will find out". Nobody knows anything; they are such innocent angels. So, he said: "I will find out". Then he informed me that what has happened is that the cost of transport of petrol, which previously used to be absorbed by the Company, i.e. the Indian Oil Corporation, it has now been decided that the cost of transport should be passed on

to the consumer, which means adding to the price of petrol. It does not matter whether it is 5 or 7 paise per litre, whatever it is; the fact is that it has been increased. I do not know whether the Government approved of it, whether the permission of the Government was taken before the transport cost was passed on to the consumer. That also, I have been told, they do not know yet, they will find out and let me know. Then the Minister told me that the transport cost which they expected to save is Rs. 114 crores per year. Is this not an indirect form of taxation? Is it anywhere shown in the budget papers or any papers? You will not find it anywhere. Wvp

Then I am not saying anything about the small scale industries. So many friends are saying it and going to say it. I fully support them. The change which is made in the clearance, the ceiling limit, which was brought down from Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, is going to hit so many small scale industries very hard and so many representations are coming. I hope you will re-consider the matter.

Now they are talking very often about the need for discipline in the economy, and most of the lectures are delivered to the State Governments, the most indisciplined of course being the Central Government itself. Now I would ask the Minister whether it is a fact or not that the financial institutions, the Central Government financial institutions, which were set up essentially for a promotional role, and which are supposed to have some social responsibilities to perform, is it not a fact that it is being found that these financial institutions have been surreptitiously acting as accomplices of certain big powerful business groups, by selling to them whole blocks of shares, which these financial institutions held in certain companies, selling them clandestinely, without informing the public, without informing the shareholders, selling them at a high premium, and perhaps on some consideration I am sure, to enable those big groups to corner certain other companies? Editorials have

appeared about this. We have been told now that the Ministry has instructed the financial institutions that in future they are not to sell those shares, the selling of large blocks of shares should not be done, without the consent of the Ministry. Would you tell me just what these financial institutions are for?

I am reminded of the famous LIC deal of Haridas Mundhra, when they were pulled up and hauled up before the House, and the credit for that really at that time went to Shri Feroze Gandhi, when the whole thing was uncovered as to how the LIC funds were being diverted to one—I could not call him an industrialist—some type of speculator, a big speculator in shares, Shri Haridas Mundhra. Some people's heads had to roll for that. Now we find that financial institutions are selling large blocks of shares of companies without any public announcement, without telling the share holders or anybody. They are selling them to other big groups who want to control certain other companies. This is a sordid malpractice. Had any private person been caught doing this kind of a thing, he would have been liable to heavy punishment. But these financial institutions and the gentlemen who run them have gone scot-free. And you are lecturing about discipline in the economy or indisciplin in the economy to other people. One particular deal has just been struck or is in the process of being struck. I hope they will tell us something about it. It is between Mahindra and Mahindra and the Indian Aluminium Co., The Indian Aluminium Company, of course, is a subsidiary or a branch of a multi-national Canadian Company. We know Mahindra and Mahindra very well. What is this deal? Who has sanctioned it? What is the valuation of the shares? How many shares of one are going to be exchanged for shares of another? Who has been appointed to do this valuation? Have you approved of these things? What about the fate of the share holders? They know nothing about it. So, where are we coming to? We are coming to a very dangerous state of affairs. That is all I can say.

I have a few more points to say.

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It seems that same companies which were referred to by the Finance Minister, in spite of high profits and dividend, have reduced their tax liability to zero. They are paying no tax at all. It seems that out of 250 giant companies which are listed in many journals and all that, there are at least 60 such companies which were showing zero tax liability. Others may not be showing zero but they were showing tax liability far below the statutory minimum which they are supposed to pay. Now he has been trying to do something to plug that loophole because it has become too glaring. It is so ridiculous. How do you expect people in the country to swallow this? Birla Companies and Tata Companies are not paying a single pie as tax whereas the people are to pay tax every year on all sorts of commodities and things! Of course, Government does not have the honesty to tell us who is responsible for this state of affairs, who gave them in the past years such a terrific array of concessions and facilities which enabled them to enjoy this and enabled intelligent people like Shri Palkhiwala in Bombay to see to it that Tatas and other Companies will not have to pay a single pie as tax? Who is responsible for it? Who colluded with them and enabled them to do such a thing? How much revenue have you lost on that account? Now you are making this new proposal which of course, I welcome, though it does not go very far—that at least 30 per cent of their profit, pre-concession profit, must be taxed. They will have to pay tax on that. Some economic journals have calculated that those 60 giant companies who were paying no tax at all, will now have to pay altogether Rs. 33.4 crores. I was wondering why these people were not shouting very much about this. I should have expected them to raise a hue and cry, a big clamour. But we do not find anything like that. It seems that they have the capacity to digest this kind of thing quite easily. What are they shouting about? They are shouting about your bringing within the tax net their expenditure on travelling guest houses and on advertisements. This hurts them the most. But they are not worry-

ing about the business of paying tax on 30 per cent of their profits. So, you have compensated them immediately by increasing the depreciation allowance substantially which will give companies a saving of Rs. 155 crores in a year.

You have reduced the bank rates from 19.5 per cent to 18 per cent. This also baffles my imagination. At a time when you are unable to fight inflation and when you cannot keep your head above the water and inflation is drowning you, you are talking so much all these days about the need for credit squeeze and a tight money policy so that this inflation can be kept in check. Now, under the pressure of tycoons of big business, you have reduced the bank rate so that more money will be available to them because they claim that they have not got enough resources, which is all a big bluff and everybody knows about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just five minutes more.

I must say one thing. When the crisis in the oil world came, you remember at that time, when the OPEC was formed and the Gulf countries and the Arab countries came together and started escalating the prices of oil up and up and up and up, there was a disastrous effect on the economies of many countries. It was really an unprecedented development and it hurts us also. And every year, we are told that the main reason for this tremendous balance of payment deficit is the bill for oil imports. Not a word is said today about the fact that the oil prices are collapsing. When the oil prices were being raised, it was such a big issue. Today, before the OPEC countries did anything, the non-OPEC countries—Great Britain which is producing North Sea oil now, Nigeria, Mexico—all announced substantial cuts in their oil prices. Then came the OPEC countries which have now reduced their prices to dollars 29 a barrel and the Soviet Union which is the single largest producer of oil in the world has also ad-

nounced, today, a cut in its price. What is its implications for your import bill and your balance of payment deficit? You do not say a single word about it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You say yesterday it came.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You say something. You are taxing people because you have to meet the deficit. You say "We have to go to the IMF with a begging bowl to meet the balance of payment deficit." But due to these factors which have come into play, there is glut in oil. It is very good that we have also stepped up our own exploration and all that. It should have been done much earlier. It does not matter. But now the substantial import which we have to get from outside will come much cheaper now. You will be saving about Rs. 750 crores if your quantity of import remains the same as it was during last year or your quantity of import may go down also. But there is not a word about it. Coming to the OPEC balance of payment. The OPEC balance of payment in 1980-81 was a surplus of \$ 60, billion and in 1982, the OPEC has got a deficit of \$ 18 billions. From a surplus of \$ 60 billions, they have gone to a deficit of \$ 18 billions. Has it no connotation for its impact on the world economy and the economies of the developing countries and the oil consuming countries? The Minister does not think it necessary to make even a mention of such a "small matter" in his speech. As a matter of fact, the erosion of our foreign exchange reserves also will be very much slowed down now, because of the tremendous fall in the oil prices. Not a hint of it, at all, in this Budget.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** Only yesterday oil price came down.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** That is all. The fall suddenly started yesterday? There is no intelligence service in your Government? You do not know what is going to happen? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** Unless it is finalized there, how can we know it?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** All right. In your reply to the debate, let us hear

something about it. The point is, you are not prepared to give a single pie as relief to the consumer—whether it is diesel or kerosene or petrol or anything. Even if oil prices crash in the world, you are not prepared to give a single pie of relief to the consumer. Neither to the common people who consume kerosene nor to the farmers by whom you swear night and day who consumer diesel.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** What about development expenditure which is going up.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Yes. Development expenditure is going up.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Then you start black-marketing.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** No.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Lastly there is one other point which I should mention. I have not dealt with so many points that my friends have dealt with, all these questions of prices, the whole sale prices and retail prices. Every year we talk about them. Nothing is going to come from a scrap book. Out of the scrap book, these basic things can never change. They will not change!

I am charging this Government of deliberately depreciating the value of the rupee. It is being done deliberately. Only two years ago, a dollar was equal to Rs. 8. Now it has come to Rs. 10. It means a fall of 15 per cent in one year, 30 per cent in the last three years. Now we are always told that the rupee is first of all linked with the sterling. Because sterling is the currency of intervention and rupee floats against a basket of currencies which includes the dollar, the mark the yen etc. If you study this matter, you will find that in previous years, the exchange rate of the rupee—with the sterling of course, it kept on being changed—but it was always done in such a way that the over-all value in terms of the dollar was kept round about Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 8 per dollar. Because you are linked with the sterling and the sterling is depreciating against the dollar, it does not



[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

follow that the rupee must also go downhill with the sterling right down into the abyss. It is a question of how our people who are looking to the finances or the currency of our country, appreciate the real interests of our own economy. Previously, we had some cushion for compensation. That is to say that, if frequent changes took place in the sterling rupee ratio, then against the other basket of currencies, we used to get some compensation. Now this whole thing has been changed in the name of realistic exchange rates, another prescription of the IMF, that we must have realistic exchange rates. Realistic for whom? Realistic to serve the interests of the people whose currency is the dollar, or mark or yen! Not realistic for us. And now at a time of international recession, when we are at the receiving end of this exploitation, when our imports are not allowed access to the markets of those richer countries and when they are trying to dump their goods into our markets and when our indigenous industries, many of them, are facing grave dangers—it is not something I am saying, so many people have started saying it, so many industrialists in the country also have started shouting now because they are feeling the pinch, "Where are you going how far are you going?" Think over it. You are not compelled to take all instalments of IMF loan. There is nothing in that agreement which binds you to do it. It was stated here by Mr. Venkatraman at the time of concluding the agreement that after some time if we find that it is not working to our interests, we will consider whether we will take further instalments or not.

I would like to conclude by saying that in this critical situation when oil prices are cashing, are you going to give us some relief, as far as oil import bill is concerned? And when you have signed a very noble document in the Seventh Non-aligned Summit saying that we have to get together and fight, we have to resist, we have to oppose this kind of imposing these conditions of exploitation on us, at least muster some courage and say that we are going to get out of the trap of the IMF. We have taken some money. We

do not want to take any more. Let us rely on some other sources. I have many suggestions to make. If you allow me to speak for another one hour, I can tell you many things. Let us have some seminar to discuss these things. Please do something about it.

The Budget cannot be supported. It is only a miserable scrap book trying to take money from this person's pocket and that person's pocket, making a show of taking something from the capitalists and with the other hand giving them big concessions again. Meanwhile, the price position is going from bad to worse. The common people are suffering and the Central Government employees are offered this carrot of a Pay Commission which takes from three to four years always to complete its labour.

16.00 hrs.

The meaning of the Pay Commission is that these employees working in the Railways—17 lakhs of people work in the Railways—Posts and Telegraphs and the civilian workers in the defence establishments in which you, Sir, are interested, are not to be treated as industrial workers. Pay Commission means that they are a category apart, they are not treated as industrial workers, they have to be treated as departmental employees of the Government on a different plane. And they have been saying all along that they are not going to accept another Pay Commission. They want that they should be brought on a par with public sector. Are Railways not in public sector? But they have tried to keep them out of it. Apart from the fact that they have not paid them yet the dearness allowance due to them, they are dangling this carrot of 'Pay Commission' and they expect them to keep quiet.

AN HON. MEMBER: The employees are rejecting it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are rejecting it. They are committed to reject it, and the Government knew it. Before making this announcement, the Government knew that all the Central Govern-

ment employees' organizations have said that they will not accept the Pay Commission, but without caring for their views, without any discussion or consultation with them, they announced it here: 'Pay Commission'. A great thing they have done!

Anyway, this is what I have to say. But this Budget has to be—what can I say? We have not got the strength, of course, to reject it. The people of the country have to reject it. In any case, it is a very retrograde type of Budget which does not fit in either with the Non-Aligned Summit's high declarations or with their professions of self-reliance and independence.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, there are only two Ministers of State here. There is no Cabinet Minister present in the House when this important discussion is going on. You should direct the Government that at least two Cabinet Ministers should be present here by turn.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: At least one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: The Finance Minister is locked up in the Rajya Sabha. The same discussion is going on there also.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Defence Minister is coming.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I was hearing his speech in my room.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): The Union Budget presented by the Finance Minister has, as usual, received mixed reception in this House as well as outside since it is difficult to distinguish politics and ideology from eco-

nomics in such matters of national significance. A pure objective analysis of the Budget, however, would reveal its ingenuity, balanced approach and accomplishments of a neat performance in difficult circumstances.

1982-83 was indeed a very difficult year marked by a severe drought and other natural calamities in different parts of the country. Drought not only lowers the purchasing power of the farmers but also affects power generation and has an adverse effect on external payment. It also calls for an increase of relief expenditure and at the same time reduces the resource base. But the country has come through it without too much damage to the productive structure and achieved a remarkable success in containing price inflation. The Government has been able to maintain the tempo of investment. The emphasis of monetary policy was on the need for restraint while at the same time it sought to meet productive requirement for credit.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*].

Action was taken to build up stocks and improve the availability of foodgrains through timely imports.

As against an increase of 5.5 per cent in agricultural production during 1981-82, it is likely to decline by about 3 per cent. in 1982-83 owing to the set back in Kharif crop. The prospects of Rabi also are bound to be affected. The Government had to provide a record amount by way of assistance for natural calamities during the year and also the Government has to see to the basic soundness of agricultural strategy of extending the irrigated areas, encouraging the use of fertiliser and high yielding varieties, widening the credit network and ensuring a fair, remunerative and productive price for the major crops which are being maintained all these years.

The Finance Minister has kept in view the geo-political situation and the increasing burden cast upon the country because of the threat to the national security and

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

at the same time he has said the country cannot afford slackening of the development efforts because in the ultimate analysis, the nation's security rests on the nation's economic strength.

According to the revised estimates for 1982-83, an additional amount of Rs. 603 crores has been provided for the central plan to protect long-term development from the strains imposed on the economy. The Finance Minister has anticipated that the non-plan expenditure will also be higher in the current year due to various reasons, including additional assistance, provided to the States and Union Territories affected by natural calamities.

The total plan outlay of the centre, States and Union Territories for 1983-84 will be Rs. 25,495 crores, an increase of 21.5 per cent over the finally approved outlay of Rs. 20,989 crores in 1982-83. The thrust in the Budget is on the Prime Minister's 20-point programme which is specially designed to bring immediate benefits to the economically weaker sections of the society.

The next year's programme gives top priority to agricultural development with the central sector outlay of Rs. 608 crores. Two major programmes, viz., the oil seeds development programme and the dry land farming programme will be taken up for implementation. For NREP, IRDP and other such schemes, a provision of Rs. 480 crores has been made to create about 350 million mandays of work and enable 3 million rural families to cross the poverty line.

The outlay for energy has been considerably increased. The allocation for petroleum, power and coal will be Rs. 5014 crores which is more than 36 per cent of the total central plan outlay. The plan outlay for railways is Rs. 1342 crores and the revenue earning traffic to be carried by the Railways in 1983-84 has been placed at 241 million tonnes. For science and technology and CSIR Rs. 72 crores has been allocated. This will include establishment of 75,000 bio-gas units and

100 community bio-gas units. To meet the country's defence requirements, a provision of Rs. 5,971 crores has been made. For food and fertiliser subsidies, Rs. 900 crores and Rs. 700 crores have been provided respectively. A provision of Rs. 550 crores has also been made for cash compensatory support and market development assistance for exports.

The budgetary deficit in the current year is now estimated at Rs. 1,935 crores. The larger deficit over budget estimate in the current year has to be viewed against the background of weak demand in certain sectors of the economy. That has not had a destabilising effect on the economy which has been demonstrated by the price behaviour in recent months.

The total receipts for 1983-84 are estimated at Rs. 32,586 crores. The total expenditure is placed at Rs. 34,836 crores. The overall budgetary gap at the existing rates of taxation will thus be Rs. 2,250 crores. The Finance Minister has done a commendable job by taking the proposed tax measures which are estimated to yield a net additional revenue of Rs. 615 crores and a net yield from the new bond on the tune of Rs. 80 crores; the budgetary deficit would thus get reduced to Rs. 1,555 crores. This is a large exercise in resource mobilisation, but, everyone must admit that it has been done very cleverly in a non-inflationary manner with a number of desirable objectives.

These objectives are:

- (i) the strengthening of production;
- (ii) controlling of inflation;
- (iii) encouraging savings;
- (iv) promoting investment;
- (v) plugging loopholes and producing beneficial effects on exports, imports and capital flows.

The Finance Minister has sought to achieve these objectives by suitable changes in corporate and personal taxation as well as changes in customs and excise duties. He has also taken recourse to a wide variety of structural changes. I congratulate him on presenting a purposeful budget.

A remarkable feature of the year was the continued stability in the price situation in spite of widespread drought and some setback in industrial production. The rate of inflation was only 2.8 per cent in January, 1983 compared with 6.4 per cent during the same period last year. The annual rate of increase in consumer price index was also 8 per cent as against 12.7 per cent in December, 1981. Due to augmentation of foodstock through timely imports, the availability of essential commodities remained comfortable. But, in certain parts of the country like Orissa—my State—however, the price of rice has continued to soar up due to a severe drought followed by the devastating cyclone and unprecedented flood. The State Government has been pleading for extra allocation from the Central Pool but the actual allocation is far below the demand. As drought conditions would continue to get aggravated in the coming lean months, I would request the Government to augment the allocation to run the public distribution system smoothly and to help the State Government to get food stocks to match the large scale labour intensive work programme being undertaken in the drought affected areas.

Sir, as I have already said, 1982-83 has been a very difficult year. While the G.N.P. increased by 5.2 per cent in 1981-82, it is expected to increase by only 2 per cent during 1982-83. Industrial production which increased by 8.6 per cent in 1981-82 is likely to increase by only 4.5 per cent during 1982-83.

Sir, however, in some critical areas progress has been encouraging. The production of crude oil, cement, fertilisers and power has been encouraging due to Government's intensive efforts. In spite of the difficult external factors, growth in exports has been encouraging. However, the balance of payment position remains critical. Despite this, Government has sought to maintain the imports of raw-materials and capital goods to priority sector. But Government would not like that its liberal import policy should be taken advantage of by exporters abroad facing difficult market conditions by sell-

ing unduly and cheaply in Indian market to the detriment of the Indian industry.

The proposals enumerated by the Finance Minister not only help revenue collection but also support our balance of payment and industrial expansion. The proposals will yield revenue of Rs. 409 crores in full year in Central excise duties and Rs. 397.96 crores in customs duties. The concessions and reliefs amount to Rs. 83.58 crores in the Central excise side and Rs. 493 crores on the customs side. The net yield is Rs. 325.42 crores from Central excise duties and Rs. 393 crores from customs duties. Sir, in these circumstances a judicious budget is vital for the country and the Finance Minister has certainly done a commendable job in these adverse conditions.

Sir, 26 per cent step up has been proposed in Plan expenditure against 10 per cent increase in non-plan expenditure. This is good performance which is in conformity with the Prime Minister's concern for economising on unproductive expenditure. It is a matter of great concern that nearly 8,000 cases relating to customs and excise duties are pending in several courts and as much as Rs. 1900 crores are locked up in these cases. This is really an astounding figure and I would urge the Finance Minister to find speedier way of recovering public money. In a democratic society the legal freedom of tax evaders needs to be curbed drastically in public interest.

Sir, there are some aspects of the budget proposals which deserve commendation for the purposeful thrust and ingenuity. The efforts to step up savings for which new concessions have been announced for both non-corporate investors and non-resident Indians will, of course, help foreign exchange flow and investment in India. The depositors scheme of the Industrial Development Bank of India is a mark of ingenuity. Production linked with excise duty concession will help production. The tax concessions on incremental turnover will be a powerful incentive to expand the exports. Reduction in the ceiling on the interest rate charged by banks on commercial loans to selected



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growth-oriented sectors is a welcome step. Relief to tax-payers at lower slabs of income would bring relief to many. The decision to dis-allow 20 per cent of expenses in respect of advertisements and business travel by companies will be a step to avoid waste. A special welcome feature is tax exemption on capital gains of sale of land and machinery to the extent they are re-invested. This will help industries to shift from city centres to less congested areas.

The large measure of taxation is inevitable considering the burden of Rs 1743 crores of State overdrafts, relief assistance of nearly Rs 700 crores and the promised additional Central assistance of Rs 1650 crores in the last 2 years of the sixth plan. I agree with the Finance Minister that the impact will be largely non-inflationary considering the sectors selected for the tax impact.

Sir, the main thrust of the new budget is on development of core sectors, provision of basic necessities especially in rural areas and enhancement of agricultural production.

The outlay of Rs 300 crores as grants to States on the basis of performance is an innovative measure. This is a new chapter in the Fiscal history of India, so that the States could undertake their programmes and projects with efficiency.

Here, I must point out that it is a matter of gratification that the 20-point programme has received an increase of 26.8 per cent in allocation.

Emphasis has been placed on the development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, provision of drinking water to problem villages and integrated child development programme.

Production of petroleum and power has received due emphasis. Unfortunately the Steel sector has not been funded adequately. Such important national projects like the Nilachal Ispat Nigam in Orissa has not been funded. I hope that enough

resources would be allocated for this project in the course of the year.

Lastly, it is an undisputed fact that the country cannot progress without implementation of family welfare programmes. The States have lagged behind the national level in case of achievement of literacy, in case of expanded health services, in case of average income levels. The sufferings of people increases enormously in times of natural calamities; such States should be encouraged in all development works.

I would commend the decision of the Finance Minister to set up the 4th Pay Commission and the determination of the Finance Minister to plug the loopholes in the tax law and to initiate stringent administrative and legal measures to deal with evasion and avoidance of tax.

With these remarks, I fully support the Budget proposals. Thank you.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY** (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I support the Budget proposals.

I congratulate the Government and the Finance Minister for the delicate balance that he has arrived at, for the delicate task which he has done. Everybody knows how difficult the job is.

More particularly we must look to the international economic setting. What is the situation there? Even in affluent countries, they are facing huge problem of unemployment. In the United States it is more than 10 per cent of unemployment. There is rise of consumer prices; there is rise of wholesale prices; there is recession; there is monetary crisis and economic problems which the western countries and the affluent countries are facing; also the IMF itself is in difficulties. About the terms of IIF loan everybody is aware I would like to quote our hon Prime Minister's speech in the Non-aligned Meet. It appeared in the *Times of India*. It says: 'The Prime Minister who always uses words with caution' said this. She said: 'It is trying to take the pound of flesh from countries to which

they are extending assistance'. So, that reflects the mind of the Government of India. That reflects the mind of India as a whole. But the problem is different. There are compulsive situations. Do you know what is happening in China? In the Twelfth Congress held in China recently, Mr. Deng had observed "whether the cat is black or white, if it catches the rat, it is all right". Why are they borrowing? Why are they inviting international capital and why are they inviting international technology? You will know that the ideologies that had been there are now very much compromised. The ideological convictions which Mao had set, is not there. Today it is not there and it did not work because of the pressure of international technology. They want to go in for a massive programme of modernisation. But wherefrom will they get the technology? West Germany has the monopoly in so far as the technology is concerned. They say that the technology is their resources. But they say that they cannot part with it. They can part with it on conditions. That is the problem. Now, why people borrow from the I.M.F.? A number of times, I.M.F. Loan has been debated and the Government of India has taken a stand that the sooner we get rid of this, the sooner we are in a position to pay back the loan, the better it will be for us and we will be in a position to move forward. Nobody is happy about that. You know that the Communist countries are loitering in the verandah of the I.M.F. Office and the International Monetary Institutions. What is our experience in Poland? What is our experience in Brazil and Mexico? We could not forget that and we have to accept the compulsions and that is what they call it in China as pragmatism'. That is why I congratulate the Finance Minister who has introduced a pragmatic budget. The ideology to which we are committed, does not reflect 100 per cent in our actions. The ideology to which we are committed is to establish the socialist society an egalitarian society in this country. Everybody is conscious of the abject poverty rampant in some remote areas. One-third of the population of our country go to bed without nutritious food. In our country, 36 per cent of the

population are literate, in spite of good educational facilities available in India. The higher educational figure achieved in our country are 8 times more than those of China. This country possess nuclear technology, this country possesses the most modern technical knowhow. But the fact remains that only 36 per cent of the population are literates. You can well imagine that the budget set apart for education by both the Union Government and the State Governments all over the country do not touch the rest 64 per cent of the population of our country are not affected by it. This is the situation. The percentage of literacy among the women-folk amongst Adivasis and the Scheduled Castes is more. In spite of all efforts taken by the Government, they have not advanced. Of course, some individuals of these communities have come up, but by and large they remain backward.

My submission is that the budget is a Financial document which reflects the income and expenditure of the nation for the year. But it is not a document which will answer the total problem of the country. We need radical changes, total changes in social structure and economic structure and that can be done by the political will of the nation. That political will has to be built up. We have not been able to build up the political will.

Sir, there has been concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. About 33 per cent of the national wealth is concentrated in 5 per cent of the families. There is also concentration of wealth in some specified areas and there are some areas which remain backward. There are regional disparities. There is disparity in incomes. This generates discontent among the people! This feeling of discontentment that is being generated because of the regional disparities is on account of the fact that the people, who have been deprived of the opportunity, want their legitimate share in the benefits generated by our developmental activities. This is a reality, Sir. I know that the Budget cannot answer these bigger problems. This can be answered if a political will is built up for a radical social change affecting the present system of

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

ownership. I may tell you, Sir, that the situation is ripe for such a change. The other day Shri Sunil Maitra said that irrigated land is being owned by four to five per cent of the people and the rest are without land. His advice was to take away the land and re-distribute it. But what is the reality, Sir? You know some of the land reforms measures which were protected under the IX Schedule of the Indian Constitution have been with drawn by a decision of the Supreme Court. They are now open to—judicial scrutiny. I would like to know the answer to that, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are not giving your Presidential assent to the West Bengal Land Reforms Bill. It is pending here for more than a year. And what are you talking now? Now it is pending for 18 months.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I cannot answer for the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is good that you come out of it.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: There is no question of coming out. My views are consistent whether I come out or not.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: You are not allowing the assent and that way you are not allowing the State Governments to implement the Land Reforms legislation. You plead for that. You request the Government to do it

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: You put the question to the Government and get the answer

Now, I come to another problem. My friend and everybody knows that regional disparity is going up. Even the finances are being transferred from the backward areas to the advanced areas. And if you examine the industrial licences that you have issued you will find the same trend. So, my submission to you would be that you should take note of it and correct the situation.

Sir, the 8th Finance Commission has been set up. The Seventh Finance Commission was somewhat favourable to the backward areas. Everybody knows that there is a note of dissent in the Seventh Commission. That is a document which also helps a little bit to the undeveloped or backward areas. This time my submission would be that the Eighth Finance Commission must take into consideration the regional imbalances and the sooner it corrects the imbalances the better it will be for the country and for the political health of the nation as a whole. So, my submission to the Hon. Finance Minister is that he must take note of it.

Sir, the Seventh Finance Commission suggested writing off of some loans to the States. The Sixth Finance Commission also recommended the same thing. But, Sir, my submission would be that all the loans in respect of the natural calamities given to all the States of India must be written off and the Union Government must take full responsibility for it. Of course the question of writing off loans given for developmental purposes is different and you can examine it separately but for natural calamities any assistance given by the Centre must be written off more particularly so far as the backward States are concerned.

Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his attempt to put some restrictions on luxurious spendings in the Corporate Sector. But, Sir, what is the harm to tax the gross profit instead of 'net profit'? If he taxes the gross profit, I think much of the mischief that is being done will go.

Then, Sir, my submission is about the women's education. Sir, the national average of education is 36 per cent and the women are far behind. Some special protective measures for advancement of the women must be considered.

Another aspect that needs to be taken care of by the Finance Minister relates to the provision of jobs specially for the women. In this connection, I would like you to refer to page 30, last paragraph of the Economic Review, where it has been stated that the monthly replacement of

the jobs has been lowered down. It has been mentioned specifically. What is our strategy to overcome the situation? We require seven million jobs annually to meet the unemployment problem, which is growing day by day. Why has our replacement been reduced in organised sector? That point must be taken into consideration. Serious efforts should be made to generate the employment potential in the country in various ways. I am conscious that there have been a number of programmes all over the country to generate the employment potential in various sectors, but I am afraid, that does not answer the problem.

There is another aspect about the reservation of jobs. Yesterday we noticed in the press that Nairs in Kerala are demanding reservation for them in Kerala, Muslims are demanding reservations somewhere, and the Hindus are demanding reservations in Punjab. But why reservation on the basis of caste and religion? Why not on the basis of economic backwardness? That needs the political will of the nation. That is the only rational and logical answer to this problem. I appeal to everybody; let there be a national debate over it. The reservation should not be on the basis of caste or religion; it must be on the basis of economic backwardness.

With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only 11 minutes are available to your group.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with limited time at my disposal, naturally it would not be possible for me to touch all the aspects of the budget proposals which we are discussing. I would, therefore, only concentrate on certain aspects, which as far as I remember, have not been touched by many hon. Members.

If we take a general view of the budget proposals, certain conclusions become irresistible, and those are, this budget is a budget which is anti-people, this is a budget which hits the common people of our country the severest; this is a budget

which ignores the genuine needs of the States; this is a budget which imposes heavier burdens than in the earlier years upon the common man; this is a budget which will further swell the runaway inflation in our country, and this is a budget which is nothing but a new charter of concessions to the multi-nationals and big industrial houses. This, in sum, is the general reaction of the people.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Which people are you talking of? You are talking of yourself and nobody else.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Does it really help the people? As I have said, it goes against the interests of the people at large. You would understand this point only if you see these disheartening figures which we get from the Budget proposals. You would appreciate that the proportion of indirect taxes compared to direct taxes, has increased; i.e. the proportion of indirect taxes has increased manifold. I will give an example. As much as Rs 489 crores or 82 per cent of the total revenue proposals come from indirect taxes. Does it not affect the people? Does it not affect the common mass of the people? This is one of the traits of your Budget.

As a matter of fact, you would find that the present proposals indicate a fall in direct taxes to the tune of Rs. 2.42 crores, when there has been an increase in the indirect taxes by more than 85 per cent. That is your budget proposal.

I think you would remember that the share of direct taxes in the Budget was 37 per cent of the total tax collected in 1950-51. Where have we come to, to-day? The present budget proposal indicate that the proportion of direct taxes has come down to 16 per cent only. Whom does it support? Whom does it help? Does it help the common people? So, my first point is that this Budget directly hits the common man the severest.

I have also mentioned that this Budget has ignored the needs of the States. This is an important aspect. Many Members from that side have also mentioned particularly about the needs of their own States. Let us examine what has been



[Shri Chitta Basu]

the policy of this Budget with regard to the allocation of funds from the Centre to the States. Naturally, it is a valid point. I would only give you 1 or 2 examples. This Budget raises the surcharge on incometax from 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent. It is known, it is agreed that the increase in the surcharge on income tax does not go to the State Governments. The very intention has been to deprive the State Governments of a particular share to which they are entitled—which they derive from income-tax. So, the surcharge has been increased, just with the intention of depriving the States of their rights. I do not mention about West Bengal Government alone. Don't have that opinion. The State Government's needs have been ignored by this Budget.

The biggest increase in revenue-earning is in areas of Customs duties which, again, is not shared with State Governments.

Coming to the final position, you would find that the total resources transferred from the Centre to the States and Union Territories have, in fact, gone down from Rs. 12,822 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 12,392 crores i.e. a decline of more than Rs 400 crores. It is on an average—I am not calculating it. So, when the needs of the States are increasing, when they have non-elastic sources of income and elastic needs, the policy of the Government has been, as reflected in the Budget, to ignore the needs of the States. I know you will have to face it. Again, there have been heavier burdens. I have compared certain figures relating to the past few years. The net tax revenue which the Finance Minister has proposed to collect in 1983-84 is a big sum, viz Rs. 716 crores.

I will come to other things later on. Even this is higher than in the previous year by an amount of Rs. 183 crores; it is higher than that of 1980-81; it is higher than that of 1981-82. Therefore, there has been a steady increase in the imposition of burden on the people compared with the past years. Therefore, this bud-

get reflects a heavier burden compared to earlier years. Along with it, it is to be viewed, as many members have mentioned, as pre-budget impost and post-budget impost, which comes to Rs. 2,500 crores. Apart from this, this is an additional burden. I am not bringing the philosophy of the ruling party; their philosophy is known to us. I know that they would not change their philosophy because they have to serve their own masters. I do not expect that they will change their basic policy. But what I want to drive at is that, that even having that particular philosophy of their own, this budget imposes a heavier burden than the earlier ones.

Then the question of deficit comes in. Officially, it has been said that the deficit would be Rs. 1,555 crores. But what would be the actual? If the past figures are any guide,—it would not be an exaggeration—certainly this deficit is not going to be maintained; it will increase by a large amount. What is our past experience? In 1980-81, the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,417 crores but the actual was Rs. 1,904 crores; in 1981-82, the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,539 crores, but the actual was Rs. 1,666 crores; in 1982-83 the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,356 crores but the revised estimate was Rs. 1,935 crores. If you take into account these figures, then you would come to this conclusion that within four years more than Rs. 7000 crores of paper money has been injected in the market; and this has been injected at a time when there has been a decline in production both agriculture and industry. In this situation of declining production further injection of paper money means further increase of inflation, further bringing up the price line. Therefore, this budget does not only bring instability of price, but it will not curb inflation, it will increase inflation, it will raise or boost the price.

I think the hon. Finance Minister has taken pride in saying that they have taken certain steps against the big or giant industrial houses by providing for 30 per cent tax of the gross profits which were not being paid to the government, although they earned enormous profit. This

is a good measure, a welcome measure; there is no doubt about it, but what is the reason for not taking the entire profit? Why not 30 per cent? Is it not a concession? They have deprived the exchequer of the legitimate share of revenue and you have not got the courage to collect the entire dues but only remained satisfied by claiming 30 per cent of it.

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** A beginning has been made this year.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have taken your time already.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** My last point, if you allow me only. Sir, this is a new charter. This is a charter of new concessions to the multi-national industrial houses. I will mention some of them. The general rate of depreciation has been raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Tax on interest has been reduced. Promises to continue the excise duty relief in the name of promoting production, have been made; introduction of incentives for excise clearance, etc., etc., and so on and so forth.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Real State-owned economy.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Therefore, there are many concessions and this is a Budget which can be termed as a charter of new concessions to the big industrialists.

I would only deal with one point more and conclude. The hon. Member just preceding me, Mr. Mohanty was mentioning about a remark made or opinion expressed by the Prime Minister of our country regarding the IMF. It is good that she explicitly made it clear that IMF conditionalities are politically motivated, which our friends were not willing to accept earlier. Then, she has been all the more can did when she says, that they claim their pound of flesh. Now, if this is the position of the Government, then where is it reflected in the Budget proposals?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Earlier, they denied.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Earlier they denied. Let us accept it. The Prime Minister makes a statement, in a Press Conference, not in the House. After all, it is the Prime Minister's speech, whether she makes it here or outside, let us take it. Is it reflected in these Budget proposals? It is not. On the contrary, if you allow me to say so—I will not take much time—I claim that I will prove that the Budget documents are going in the contrary way, and if they have got the courage they can say, that no further instalments will be acceptable to the Government, and say, "We will rely on our own future" and there should be adequate arrangement for creating self-reliance. Therefore, this is a Budget which continues to follow the dictates of the International Monetary Fund, despite the fact that the Prime Minister made certain remarks which I have mentioned earlier. If they have got the courage, they should announce it now. They should say it and that policy should be reflected in the Budget proposals.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude now.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Thank you very much.

**SHRI R.R. BHOLE** (Bombay South Central): I rise to support the Budget proposals of our hon'ble Finance Minister. It is very difficult for us to agree with the other side when they say,—if it is reasonable we will agree, if it is unreasonable how can we agree?—that this Budget is meant only for giving concessions to the monopoly capitalists.

Do they know that he has imposed a tax on Monopoly and big Business of 30 per cent on their income? That means, 30 per cent of the gross profit is taxed, which up till now they were not showing any profits at all. It is not meant for a small man, for a small scale industrialist; it is meant for big industrialists who were concealing their income till now. This one example itself will show what the trend of this Budget is. This Budget, according to me, is meant more for the poor man, for the agriculturist and also for the worker. If we look into the pro-

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

posals, the irrigation potential has been increased in this Budget by 2.35 million hectares and the agricultural programme outlay is increased by 19 per cent. We have also done upto now fairly well in so far as the industrial production is concerned and also to a certain extent in the agricultural production. The industrial production had increased by 8.6 per cent in 1981-82, by 4.5 per cent in 1982-83 and we think that with all the inducements in this Budget, we will be able to do better in 1983-84. The power generation has also increased by 7.2 per cent. We have also increased considerably the production of petroleum products as well as fertilisers. The saving habits have been encouraged. The States and Central Plan outlays have been increased considerably. The National Rural Employment Programme as well as the Integrated Rural Development Programme have been given Rs. 480 crores in 1983-84. The Budget is also taking care of the rural water supply. We know that a large number of villages in our country are without clean water or probably no water at all. The Budget gives for the rural water supply Rs. 200 crores. And to this is to be added Rs. 319 crores, which is a contribution of the States. This, according to the proposal, will give water supply to 48,000 more villages. Insofar as the urban citizen is concerned, some relief is given to the lowest slab in income-tax, viz. Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 income. The sugar duty is reduced. There is an exemption given to necessary articles that are used in the kitchen by the housewives. In this way, my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, has tried his best to balance the Budget as far as possible and also to give assistance to the persons, who most needed. He has also increased the direct taxes as well as indirect taxes and the net additional revenue is Rs. 615.31 crores in so far as the Central share is concerned and Rs. 174 crores in so far as the States' share is concerned.

17.00 hrs.

The deficit in the budget is of Rs. 1,555 crores. Although the big sums in the budget, according to me, are for the

middle classes, for the rural area and for the urban area, yet our experience upto now shows that the achievements and benefits are not in proportion to the money that is spent by us. The reason, according to me, is that the implementation machinery, the procedures that are followed for the last thirty years, are still of colonial methods. The bureaucrats who are responsible mostly to implement these welfare programmes, according to me, are not getting themselves as involved as we would like them to involve themselves. The implementation procedures also suffer from the infirmities and inefficiencies that it has to pass many points at several levels. In so far as the State is concerned, I think in the district the clerk is given more powers. He makes a note, he does the noting he writes the brief and manytimes puts hurdles; the papers then go to other points and then to next point at other levels. In this way at every point the papers are halted. There are opportunities for at every point when if mischief has to be done, can be done. Therefore, according to me this machinery and the procedures should be completely overhauled. I am aware of so many Reforms and Reports on the procedure that has to be followed; this is for the purpose of seeing that all the money that is spent goes into the pockets of the beneficiaries; but those reforms are not implemented and we see that the machinery is still what it was before. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to overhaul the bureaucratic procedures and try to see that the money that we are spending for the agriculturists, for the rural people, for the urban people goes into their pockets and gives them full benefit. There is another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. We have a very old habit of telling the House and telling everybody that we have spent thousand crores for this project, 400 crores for that project, so many crores for the Special component plan for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the Tribal Development Plan. So many crores of rupees are spent. I think, Sir, this practice must now stop. We must give answers not in the amount of money that is spent but in the number of villages, in the number of

must give answers not in the amount of money that is spent but in the number of villages, in the number of families that are benefited by these projects and by these programmes. After going all over the country and examining the projects and programmes that are being undertaken by the Governments, both Central and State, I notice that they are not working properly. The reason is that there are leakages all over the pipeline, from one end to the other. The reason is that the implementation machinery, the procedures that are followed, are still of the old English colonial method. We all talk of doing away with English, doing this or that which is foreign but procedures still followed are of the old English type. That is why we are suffering and all the money that has been spent for the projects do not go into the pockets of the men for whom they are meant, or the villages or localities for which they are meant. Therefore, it is better if our Government start getting data about the number of families or number of people who are benefited, rather than being satisfied that so many crores of rupees are spent. I thought I must bring this pointedly to the notice of the Government.

There is very little emphasis on the direct creation of employment. In spite of all the programmes and projects, the employment in agriculture is more or less the same. The GDP fell from 58 per cent in 1950-51 to 40.4 per cent in 1981. Of course, we have not been able to succeed in implementing the family welfare programmes. We have to make an effort in all these directions.

Then I come to some of the demands of Maharashtra. There is a declaration by the Government of India of 87 districts as "No industry Districts". Unfortunately, Maharashtra has not the good fortune of having any "No industry District". The reason is that the district is treated as a unit, where medium and big industries are there. We would like the Centre to consider our proposal that the tehsil should be taken as the unit and not district.

There are some thermal projects proposals lying with the Government of India for clearance. They must consider them on a priority basis, specially the Uran Gas Turbine Extension as well as the Khaperkeda Extension. I would request the Government to clear these proposals so that we could have these energy stations in our State. Sir, I support the Budget.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावटगंज):  
सभापति जी, मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

मान्यवर, मैं दो तीन रोज से इस बहस को सुन रहा हूँ और मैं तो यहां पर अपने वित्त मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ही सामयिक और संतुलित बजट प्रस्तुत किया है खासकर इस पृष्ठभूमि में जब कि आपको मालूम है कि लगभग 2 करोड़ हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित है और इस कारण 31 करोड़ 2 लाख आदमी प्रभावित हुए हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें कि 68 करोड़ की आबादी में से 31 करोड़ 2 लाख आदमियों पर असर पड़ा है। तूफान से, ओलों से, फोग से भी हमारे देश में कृषि को नुकसान हुआ है। ऐसे समय में जबकि संकट की घड़ी है, ऐसा संतुलित बजट पेश करना एक महत्व की बात रखता है।

मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों से मैं लगातार यह सुनता आ रहा हूँ कि जब भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, चाहे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हों, चाहे जनसंघ वाले हों या सी०पी०एम० वाले हों, सभी लोगों ने एक स्वर से यह कहा है कि इससे इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ेगा लेकिन इन पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई खास इन्फ्लेशन नहीं



## [श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

बड़ा। बिन्दु को आधार मान कर आप चलें, तो पिछले साल का ही आप देख लें, उस समय जबकि एवरज थोक मूल्य 5.7 परसेन्ट बढ़े थे, इस साल वे केवल 3 परसेन्ट ही बढ़े हैं और फुटकर मूल्यों को अगर आप देखें तो इस साल जहां वे 8 परसेन्ट बढ़े हैं, पिछले साल 12 परसेन्ट बढ़े थे। इसलिए सर्वदा यह कहना कि बजट से इन्फ्लेशन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ेगा, यह बिल्कुल निराधार है और सत्य से परे है।

आप यह भी देखें कि जो वस्तु-स्थित है, उस को बताने की वित्त मंत्री जी ने कोशिश की है और कोई बात इसमें बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर नहीं कही गयी है। अभी कई लोगों ने कहा कि हमारा जो कृषि उत्पादन है, उसका हास होने जा रहा है। इसको मंत्री जी ने छिपाया नहीं है। इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में भी गिरावट होने जा रही है लेकिन इनके पीछे कारण क्या हैं इनको आप देखिये। इतना बड़ा सूखा पड़ा है, ओलो और तूफान से काफी क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है तो स्वाभाविक रूप से कृषि के उत्पादन में गिरावट हो सकती है लेकिन रबी की फसल में बड़ोतरी होगी ऐसा हमारा अनुमान है। तो ऐसा कहना कि इस बजट से इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ेगा, मैं समझता हूँ यह ठीक नहीं है और ईमानदारी की बात नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... चटर्जी साहब आप तो ईमानदारी की बात बोलते हैं लेकिन कभी कभी गड़बड़ भी करने लगते हैं। ईमानदारी से आप को इस चीज को देखना चाहिए।

मान्यव! एक ही सेक्टर की बात नहीं है हमारे भी की सेक्टर हैं चाहे वह

विजली हो, चाहे पेट्रोलियम हो चाहे ट्रांसपोर्ट की बात हो हम इन सब में काफी आगे बढ़े हैं। इन सब क्षेत्रों में हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा है लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन में थोड़ा फर्क जरूर आया है। उसमें थोड़ी सी गिरावट आई है और उस के दो मुख्य कारण हैं लेकिन आप लोग तमाम इस बात को तूल दिये जाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में थोड़ी गिरावट आई है लेकिन हमारा जो राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य था 5 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ाने का उसमें थोड़ी कमी जरूर है लेकिन हो सकता है कि हम उस को पूरा कर लें क्यों कि रबी की प्रोस्पेक्ट्स हमें अच्छी दिखाई दे रही हैं। बावजूद तमाम कठिनाइयों के हम करीब करीब उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की ओर चल रहे हैं। आलोचना तो होनी चाहिये लेकिन सही आलोचना करना ठीक होता है निवार आलोचना करना सत्य से परे आलोचना करना और हवा में आलोचना करना मैं समझता हूँ गलत बात है। मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ और आप यह देखें कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी की कृपा दृष्टि क्या है। विरोधी दल के लोग हमेशा यह आवाज उठाते हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट मल्टी नेशनल को और कारपोरेट सेक्टर को तब बड़ावा देती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूँ कि पहली बार इन्होंने उनके प्री-कन्सेशन प्रोफिट पर 30 प्रतिशत टक्स लगाया है और इसकी आलोचना भी अभी बसु साहब कर रहे थे। अगर कोई गच्छा काम शुरू करते हैं तो उसकी भी आलोचना हो जाती है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार जो टक्सेशन की नीति हमारे

वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपनाई है उस से निश्चित तौर पर कामन लोगों को और गरीब लोगों को फायदा हुआ है।

अब जहां तक विकास कार्यों की बात है हर क्षेत्र में चाहे वह कृषि का क्षेत्र हो और चाहे दूसरा क्षेत्र हो सरकार ने पूंजी को बढ़ाया है। क्या यह सही बात नहीं है कि 26 पर सेन्ट डेवलपमेंट के कामों में पूंजी को बढ़ाया है। जहां एग्रीकल्चर में हमने 19 पर सेन्ट बढ़ाया है वहां उद्योगों में 26 पर सेन्ट बढ़ाया है और जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है उसमें उत्तरोत्तर सुधार हो रहा है। बावजूद इन सब कठिनाइयों के हम ने 21 पर सेन्ट से भी ज्यादा पूंजी का इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है।

मान्यवर, इन्टरनेशनल सिचुएशन को अगर आप देखें तो जहां बहुत से डेवलपड कन्ट्रीज अपने इन्वेस्टमेंट को कम कर रहे हैं, वहां केवल भारतवर्ष में कुशल नेतृत्व के कारण हमारी एकोनमी आगे बढ़ रही है। आपने यह भी देखा है कि हमने इन्वेस्टमेंट को बढ़ाया है बावजूद तमाम कठिनाइयों के और इस बात को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता।

मैं इसके साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक फारेन ट्रेड की बात है बावजूद तमाम कठिनाइयों के और इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट खराब होने के हमारा निर्यात बढ़ा है। जहां पहले वर्ष हमने 17 परसेंट निर्यात किया था, वहां इस वर्ष हमने 18 परसेंट निर्यात किया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि बजट की जो मोटी-मोटी बातें हैं वे सामने आनी चाहिए।

बजट के बारे में कहा जाता है कि इस में डफिसिट है। अगर आप पूरे बजट को देखें तो पायेंगे केवल 1,555 करोड़ रुपय का डफिसिट है। हमने बजट में जो टैक्स लगाये है वे गरीब और कामन

आदमियों पर नहीं लगाये हैं बल्कि कुछ चुने हुए तबों पर लगाये हैं जिसको बहुत से लोगों ने पसन्द किया है और कई लोगों ने इसके लिये धन्यवाद भी दिया है। वर्मा जी ने भी उसकी तारीफ की है।

वर्मा जी ने यह कहा कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम कांग्रेस का अपना कार्यक्रम है। ठीक है, यह हमारा कार्यक्रम है क्योंकि हम दरिद्रों और पुश्तुर सेवशन आफ सोसायटी को उपर उठाना चाहते हैं। इस के लिये मंत्री जी ने दस हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है जिसके लिये उनको बड़ी बड़ी बधाई। इसमें और भी राशि बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये। इसके अन्तर्गत कई प्रोग्राम है। जैसे कि आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम है, स्पेशल संक कम्पानेंट्स सब ट्राइबल प्लान है। इनको पूरा करने की तरफ हमें बराबर जागरूक रहना चाहिये। इन कार्यक्रमों को सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं। खास कर कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो कि हमारा काबू से बाहर है। वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट इनक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का काम नहीं कर रही है। इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए कोई हमें ऐसी मशीनरी बननी चाहिये जो कि इस काम को देखें। इसके लिये हमें पूरी तौर से जागरूक होना चाहिये।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण दूँ। सारे देश में हमने 23 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि पर सिंचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ाई है जबकि वेस्ट बंगाल में .5 परसेंट पर ही सिंचाई की सुविधा बढ़ी है। केरल में तो यह नेगली-जेबिल है। इनकी हालत यह है।

(व्यवधान)

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज इनकी हालत यह है। इसलिये मैं निश्चित रूप से चाहूंगा कि देश की जो योजनायें है यह उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक से होना चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री ने सता में आने के बाद एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम देश को दिया है जिससे कि इस देश के दरिद्र वर्ग का

[श्री राम प्यार पनिका]

बहुत भला होगा और इस से इन्हें घबराहट हो रही है। इस कार्यक्रम को आप सख्ती से पालन करें।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन कार्यक्रमों के लिये जो पैसा दें, वह पैसा ठीक से खर्च होना चाहिये। उसको सेंटर को देखना चाहिये और यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिये कि हर दृष्टि से वह पैसा उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च हो रहा या नहीं।

आपने पिछड़ेपन के लिये कुछ आधार निश्चित किये हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इसके लिये 6 आधार रखे हैं। एक हिल्ली एरिया, दूसरे डेजर्ट एरिया, तीसरे ट्राइबल एरिया, चौथे फ्लडवाला एरिया, पांचवें सूखा वाला एरिया, छठे कोस्टल सेलाइन वाला एरिया। मान्यवर इनमें से चार आधार हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, मौजूद हैं। इसको देखते हुए और उत्तर प्रदेश की 12 करोड़ की आबादी को देखते हुए उत्तर-प्रदेश आपसे विशेष सहायता की अपेक्षा रखता है। इसको देखते हुए पिछले दिनों हमको धनराशि नहीं मिल पाई है। नतीजा यह है कि प्लानिंग शुरू होने से पहले जो प्रदेश अन्य प्रदेशों से आगे था वह आज पिछड़ गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष सूखे का व्यापक प्रकोप था। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने 164 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी, लेकिन वहां एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया है। मुझे खुशी है कि सूखे से बचने के लिये बजट में 100 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उत्तरप्रदेश को पैसा मिलना चाहिये। वहां पर राशन की दुकानें चलाई जा रही हैं। भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती जा रही है। खासकर मिर्जापुर में स्थिति बहुत खराब है। वहां पर विकास के लिये राज्य सरकार ने बहुत से सुझाव यहाँ दिये हैं। बिजली उत्पादन के

बारे में भी कई सुझाव दिये हैं और बिजली के लिये आपने 5000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान भी किया है। यह बहुत अच्छा है। इसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दूस्तान में विद्युत् मंडलों की हालत बहुत खराब है। इसके तीन कारण हैं। पहला तो यह है कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के पास धनराशि नहीं है दूसरा सुंदर प्रबंध नहीं है अनुशासन हीनता से ग्रसित है और केन्द्र सरकार ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये दवाब डाला है जिससे बोर्ड को विभिन्न कसेशन देने पड़ते हैं। उसकी पूर्ति के लिये राज्य सरकार उनको पैसा नहीं देती है। 50 करोड़ रुपये की स्पेशल व्यवस्था की गई है। उत्तरप्रदेश विद्युत् मण्डल की हालत बहुत खराब है; सारे देश में विद्युत् लोड फॉक्टर 49 प्रतिशत है जबकि उत्तर-प्रदेश में 38.2 अर्थात् 39 प्रतिशत के आसपास है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तरप्रदेश विद्युत् मण्डल की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

केन्द्र सरकार ने कुछ योजनायें मंजूर की हैं। मिर्जापुर में जनता राज में कन्हर पुल का शिलान्यास कर दिया गया था। उस वक्त एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेशन नहीं ली गई थी इसलिये उस पर काम नहीं हो सका। यह पुल बनना बहुत आवश्यक है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कन्हर पुल बनना चाहिये। मिर्जापुर में 10 हजार मेगावाट का कप्लेक्स बन रहा है। लेकिन वहां पर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट नहीं हुआ है। श्री गनी खा चौधरी जब कोयला मंत्री थी उस वक्त तीनों मुख्यमंत्रियों ने मिलकर एक योजना बनाई थी कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट करने के लिये अनपरा परसोई सड़क बनाई जाये। उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव भेजा है। घोरवाल परसोई मार्ग इलाहाबाद को लखनऊ से मिला देगा और इससे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट हो जाएगा।

वहां की उन्नति के लिये यह कार्य बहुत जरूरी है। इसके अलावा मोहनपुर में जहां कि निशुल्क भूमि है वहां पर साढ़े 6 हजार मेगावाट का पावर स्टेशन भी बनना चाहिये।

रीजनल इंबेलेसेस के बारे में अभी माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे। इसको दूर करने के लिये जो चार सिद्धांत माने गये हैं इनको मानकर पैसा देना पड़ेगा। उत्तरप्रदेश को इस वक्त यह हालत है कि कर्मचारियों को भत्ता देने तक के लिये पैसा नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपकी भी कुछ लिमिटेशनस हैं। कुछ लोग स्टेटस को अधिक पावर देने की बात करते हैं और कुछ नहीं करते हैं। मेरे कहना यह है कि संविधान के अनुसार निर्माण करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की है उसको पुरा किया जाना चाहिये।

हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिये बजट में धनराशि बढ़ाई गई है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। 1976 में हरिजन आदिवासियों की लिस्ट रेशनलाइज करने के लिये एक बिल पेश हुआ था लेकिन किसी कारण वश वह वापिस हो गया। वह बिल सदन में आना चाहिये। उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने 13 जातियों को रिकमण्ड किया है लेकिन एक जाति बियार छूट गई है। एक जाति है जिसको आंध्रप्रदेश में गंगा-पुत्र कलकत्ता में केवट और मांझी मल्लाह आदि नामों से उसको पुकारते हैं। यह जाति भी छूट गई है। इनकी संख्या करोड़ों में है। ये जातियाँ आर्थिक दृष्टि से पीछे रह गई हैं। इनको आगे बढ़ने का अवसर नहीं मिल रहा है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स अमेंडमेंट बिल जो वापिस हो गया था, उसको पुनः लाया जाय। मुझे पता चला है कि बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें जिसमें त्रिपुरा और वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार भी शामिल है, सहयोग

नहीं दे रही। शेड्यूल्ड हैं कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट जो सेटल गवर्नमेंट ने राज्यों के पास भेजी है, वह कम से कम अमेंडमेंट करके वापिस भेजनी चाहिए। इतना सहयोग तो इनकी तरफ से होना ही चाहिये, ... (व्यवधान)

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो फाइनेंशियल हैन्ड बुक है, यह बहुत पुरानी है इसलिये इसमें परिवर्तन होना जरूरी। एक जमाना था जब जी० एम० को अधिकार था कि वह स्टेशनरी खरीदेगा। तीस वर्ष के बाद भी वही है इसलिये इसमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। हमें नये सिरे से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिये परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। अभी श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बोल रहे थे। मैं उनका आदर करता हूँ। उन्होंने काफी कुछ कहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट हमारे लक्ष्यों की ओर संकेत करता है। मैं मंत्री जी को पुनः धन्यवाद चाहता हूँ चूंकि इस बार उन्होंने व्यवितक और निगमित दोनों क्षेत्रों में बहुत बचत करने का प्रयास किया है। मैं डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता। उन्होंने इवेस्टमेंट के लिये जो राशि उपलब्ध की है, यह आज की कठिन परिस्थिति में बहुत ही अच्छा। मंत्री जी की पत्नी दृष्टि ने किसी संवत्तर को नहीं छोड़ा है, चर्चे वह हरिजन हो या देहात का करने वाला हो, चाहे शिल्पकार हो। इसलिये पुनः धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छा बजट पेश किया है।

(व्यवधान)

मुझे मालूम है ये लोग टाटा और बिरला के खिलाफ बोलते हैं।

But those people were very much pleased with the CPM. I do not know what was the reason.



[श्री राम प्यारे पन्ना]

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग थोड़ा सा पढ़कर बोलें, निराधार नहीं।

श्री छीतभाई गमित (माण्डवी) सभापति जी, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने 1983-84 का जो बजट पेश किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैंने इस बजट का अध्ययन किया है। हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करने का ध्येय है, उसको पूर्ण करने वाला यह बजट है। इसमें ग्रामीण विकास की ओर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग देहात में रहते हैं। जब तक देहात का विकास नहीं होगा तब तक इस देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने ग्रामीण लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए बजट में पूरा प्रावधान रखा है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास करने के लिये जो नया 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया है, इसके लिए इन्होंने इस कार्यक्रम को अमल में लाने के लिये 10 हजार का प्रावधान किया है। ग्रामीण विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। कृषि विकास के लिये 800 करोड़ रुपया रखा है। इससे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी। देहातों में जो किसान रहते हैं उनमें से 70 प्रतिशत छोटे और सीमान्त किसान हैं उनके विकास के लिये वित्त मंत्री जी ने 125 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान किया है, इससे उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी और विकास होगा।

देहातों में जो लोग बेकार हैं उनकी बेकारी दूर करने के लिये एन० आर० ई० पी० कार्यक्रम में 480 करोड़ रु० का प्रोजेक्ट किया है जिससे 35 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। जो मेहनतकश लोग हैं और काम

नहीं मिलता है उनको इस प्रोग्राम से काम मिलेगा और देहात का विकास होगा। इससे रोजगार भी बढ़ेगा। हमारे देश में 6 लाख के करीब गांव हैं। उनमें जहां पीने का पानी की सुविधा नहीं है वहां इस सुविधा को पहुंचाने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट किया है जिससे लोगों को पीने का पानी मिल सकेगा। इसके लिए मंत्री जी वधाई के पात्र हैं। खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के लिए भी 549 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट किया है, रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये भी प्रोजेक्ट है। इन बातों से स्पष्ट है कि इस वर्ष का बजट ग्रामीण विकास की ओर झुका हुआ है, इससे ग्रामीण विकास की गति बढ़ेगी और इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री को वधाई देता हूँ।

हमारे देश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की 21 प्रतिशत आबादी है। प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में उनका हित और भविष्य सुरक्षित है। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के बाद आदिवासियों के लिए बहुत सी योजनाएँ बनी हैं, और बन रही हैं फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि आदिवासी जो जंगलों में रहते हैं वे अर्धनग्न और आधे भूखे रहते हैं। इसलिए उनके विकास के लिए बजट में जो 176 करोड़ रुपए रखा है इस राशि को और बढ़ाया जाय ताकि आदिवासियों को लाभ मिले और उनका जीवन विकसित हो।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जो ऋण सरलता से मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक को ऐसे आदेश दें जिससे देहात में रहने वाले आदिवासी, हरिजन और छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को आसानी से ऋण मिल सके।

इसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन जो कार्यालय हैं जैसे एल० आई० सी०, बैंक्स इत्यादि इनमें अभी तक भी आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हमने एस० सी०, एस० टी० कमेटी में, विभिन्न बैंकों ने जो हमारा कोटा भरा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में स्टडी की है और हमने यह देखा है कि बहुत सारे स्थान अभी तक नहीं भरे गये हैं। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जितनी भी संस्थायें और विभाग हैं जैसे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकें या एल० आई० सी० हैं, वहां पर हरिजन आदिवासियों का पूरा कोटा तुरन्त भरने के लिए निर्देश दिये जाने चाहिये ताकि हरिजन आदिवासियों का भला हो सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं गुजरात के कुछ प्रश्नों की ओर भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। आप जानते हैं गुजरात एक ऐसा राज्य है जहां पर दो-तीन साल में कोई न कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती रहती है जिससे कि वहां पर बड़ा नुकसान होता है। इस साल वहां पर कम तथा अनियमित वर्षा होने से जो अकाल पड़ा, उसका 12 हजार से अधिक गांवों पर असर पड़ा है। इससे खेती में बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार से दो सौ करोड़ की सहायता मांगी है। इसके अलावा नवम्बर, 1982 में वहां पर जो समुद्री तूफान आया था, सौराष्ट्र के एरिया में और दूसरी जगहों पर, उससे बड़ा भारी नुकसान पहुंचा था। 13 हजार गांवों पर उसका असर पड़ा था और 1200 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ था। इस सम्बन्ध में भी गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार से सहायता मांगी है। मैंने इसी सम्बन्ध में यहां पर एक क्वेश्चन किया था जिसके उत्तर में पता

चला कि इस साल गुजरात में जो प्राकृतिक आपदा आई है उसके लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से केवल 41 करोड़ की सहायता दी गई है। इस साल वहां पर जो करीब 1500 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है उसको देखते हुये यह सहायता बहुत ही कम है। इस कुदरती आपदा के आने से गुजरात का विकास रुक गया है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भारत सरकार गुजरात को जहां तक अधिक से अधिक सम्भव हो सके, उतनी सहायता देने की कृपा करे।

इसी प्रकार से गुजरात में जो नर्मदा सिंचाई योजना है उससे गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान लाभान्वित होने वाले हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारी नेशनल इकानामी पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि उसका काम बहुत धीमे चल रहा है। इस बजट में जो नर्मदा सिंचाई योजना के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। पता नहीं कितने सालों के बाद यह योजना पूरी हो सकेगी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भारत सरकार की ओर से नर्मदा बांध सिंचाई योजना के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि उसका कार्य निश्चित समय में पूरा हो सके और इस प्रकार से गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान प्रदेशों की इकोनोमी के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय एकोनोमी को भी उससे लाभ मिले। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में अवश्य विचार करना चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार की एक और भी योजना है जिसका कि राष्ट्रीय एकोनोमी पर असर पड़ने वाला है। हजीरा जहाज-बाड़ा के सम्बन्ध में टैक्निकल एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी है लेकिन मेरे क्वेश्चन के उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया

[श्री छीतू भाई गामित]

कि धन का प्रावधान न होने की वजह से काम शुरू नहीं हो सकता है। इस प्रोजेक्ट को भी राष्ट्रीय इकोनामी पर असर पड़ेगा। उनकी राष्ट्रीय इकोनामी पर पड़ने वाला है, रोजगार पर पड़ने वाला है। इसलिए मरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप को इस ओर भी अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अंत में, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो आदिवासी लोग हैं छोटे किसान लोग हैं, इन लोगों को लोन नहीं मिलता है। ग्रामीणों को छोटे-छोटे धन दे करने के लिये धन नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि थोड़ा, आर्वाडांग, धर्मपुरा और छोटा उदयपुर आदि क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखा खोलने पर विचार करें। वैसे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने पहले बहुत ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखा खोली हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने ग्रामीण लोगों के विकास के लिये, विकास के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये यह बजट बनाया है और इसके साथ बचत को बढ़ावा देने के लिये यह बजट बनाया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपन मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया और मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*SHRIMATI KESHARBAI KSHIR-SAGAR (Bhir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by hon. Finance Minister for the year 1983-84. I congratulate him for skillfully framing the budget. With broad perspective in view, he has presented a balanced budget.

70 per cent of our population is comprised of farmers out of which 50 per

cent are small and marginal farmers. It is necessary to formulate schemes for their upliftment. The budgetary allocation for the various agricultural schemes has been increased by 19 per cent in comparison to the last year's budget. In my view, it should be increased upto 25 per cent so that many schemes planned for the welfare of small and marginal farmers will materialise. 36 per cent of the amount of Plan allocation is earmarked for development of energy resources. This will enable us to achieve progress in the field of energy. Rs. 2400 crores are allocated for irrigation schemes and relief to the drought affected areas. But the amount is meagre considering the extent of drought. I request that it should be further increased.

There was severe drought in some States in the country while in some areas the crops were damaged due to excessive rainfall. It effected agricultural production. In order to give relief to the farmers, many developmental schemes particularly irrigation schemes should be implemented. The fall in production had an adverse effect on prices. However, growth in industrial sector increased by 4.5 per cent.

Small industries should be promoted in rural areas presently industries are concentrated only in urban areas. There are no industries in rural areas which has led to ever-increasing unemployment in villages.

Bank rates have been reduced but the banks should give loans to the farmers, educated unemployed youth and weaker sections of society. The educated unemployed persons are turning towards cities in search of jobs. Bank should give them 100 per cent loan to start new occupations or small industries.

The new 20-point programme launched by the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be vigorously implemented. It will help in starting new industries in therural side and remove unemployment to large extent. Poor men aspire to

meet the basic needs of life, namely— food, clothing and shelter. They do not want any comforts or luxuries. Therefore, attempts should be made to meet their basic necessities.

Pressure cookers have been exempted from excise duty. This will give relief to the women, as pressure cookers will be cheaper. I congratulate the Finance Minister on behalf of women of this country for giving this concession. Similarly, concession is given in the excise duty on tractors, tyres and motor cycles. This will give relief to the farmers.

The Government has appointed Pay Commission. This step will give relief to the Central Government employees, and encourage them to perform their duties efficiently.

The excise duty in respect of cement is increased. This will step up price of cement. Farmers will find it difficult to purchase cement at enhanced price which they need for construction of wells and houses. I request the hon. Minister to exempt cement from excise duty.

The Government has adopted dual price policy of kerosene oil, as a result of which kerosene oil has become costlier. Kerosene oil is used mainly by the poor. Therefore, dual price policy should be given up and kerosene oil should be made available at the earlier price.

The quota of foodgrains to the ration card holders should be the same for the rural and urban areas so that people in rural areas do not face difficulty in getting the allocated quota of ration. Farmers should be given remunerative price for their yield. I propose that the following prices should be fixed:—

Jawar=Rs. 175 a quintal

Wheat=Rs. 250 a quintal

Cotton=Rs. 600 a quintal

Sugarcane=Rs. 250 a tonne

Insurance schemes are available for big machinery, trucks, and cars but there is no insurance scheme available for far-

mers for making good their loss in agricultural production due to drought or excessive rainfall. If the farmers face loss due to the natural calamities, they have to starve. For these poor farmers crop insurance scheme should be immediately introduced.

The State of Maharashtra faced a severe drought during this year. The extent of drought in Marathwada and Beed district was maximum. This has led to a serious crisis in the State. I request that more funds should be allocated to evolve permanent schemes for relief to the drought affected areas.

The problem of drinking water is also critical, in my constituency. Women have to fetch drinking water from 4 to 5 kilo metres. Permanent scheme should be formulated to solve the problem of drinking water in the State. More funds should be allocated to Maharashtra State to find permanent solution to the problem.

Beed is the most industrially backward district in Marthawada because it lacks means of communication and transport. People have to travel a distance of 150 Kms. to reach the nearest railway station. While speaking on the railway budget, I had ephasised that Ahmednagar-Beed-Parali line should be surveyed and included in the 6th Five Year Plan.

The population of Marathwada is 85 lakhs. But in the last 35 years not a single new railway line was laid nor track conversion undertaken. I request that an amount of Rs. 20 crores should be earmarked for conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Parali-Adilabad Section.

7th Non-Aligned Conference was held in Delhi which has added to prestige and glory of this country. Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was the Chairman of this meet was hailed by all th Heads of States assembled here. I feel that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is a divine force and the most illustrious personality. I would like to describe her leadership by comparing it to an Ovi Stanza in my mother tongue—Marathi.



[Smt. Kesharbai Kshirsagar]

Indira is a divine personality taking care of the country.

Concentrating on 20-Point programme for the upliftment of the poor, down-trodden and farmers.

With these words I support the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and lend my full support to the budget presented by hon. Finance Minister. I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the budget.

\*श्री उत्तम भाई एच० पटेल (बलसार):  
सभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। आजादी के 36 वर्ष के बाद भी हम समाज के सब से गरीब व्यक्ति तक विकास का लाभ नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं। उसके लिए हमें कठिन मेहनत करनी होगी। मुझे कहते हुए खेद होता है कि हमारी इतनी कोशिशों के बावजूद आज भारत की जनता की 50% से ज्यादा आबादी गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जी रही है। हम गरीब जनता को उसको अत्यावश्यक चीजें जैसे कि पानी का पानी, रहने के लिये मकान, पहनने के कपड़े तथा खाने को अन्न भी हम नहीं दे सके हैं। मान्यवर, यह स्थिति हमारे लिये सबसे बड़ा कलक है। हमें उसे मिटाना होगा। इस के लिए समाजवादी मजिल पर पहुंचने के लिए हमें क्रांतिकारी व प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने होंगे। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो भविष्य हमें कभी भी माफ नहीं करेगा। गरीबों के लिए प्रत्येक बजट में करोड़ों रुपये की रकम का प्रावधान किया जाता है। फिर भी गरीबों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। हमें उसके कारण खोजने होंगे। इस दिशा में अच्छे परिणाम हमें मिल सकें, इसलिए प्रशासन को स्पष्ट निर्देश देकर कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे।

गरीब-निर्धन व्यक्ति को उन्नति करना ही हमारा लक्ष्य रहा है। इस दृष्टि को नजर के सामने रख कर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया है जो गरीब जनता के लिए वरदान स्वरूप है। फिर भी उसको ठीक ढंग से लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसके कारण कहीं-कहीं हमें जनता में असंतोष दिखाई देता है। इस कार्यक्रम को प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू करने के लिये राज्यों को भी आवश्यक निर्देश देने चाहिये। हमारे देश में 50% से अधिक जनसंख्या गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जी रही है, उसको देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ हिम्मत व दृढ़ता से काम लेना चाहिये। एक क्रांतिकारी कदम के रूप में इस बजट का एक चौथाई भाग इन लोगों की उन्नति के लिये ही खर्च किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि अभी भी हम विकास योजनाओं का लाभ देश के आखिरी व्यक्ति तक नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं। ऐसे छोटे-छोटे कार्यक्रमों से कुछ नहीं होगा। मेरे विचार से इस समस्या को गंभीरता से देख कर कुछ प्रभावशाली कार्यक्रम द्वारा ही हल कर सकेंगे। हम देखते हैं कि देश की गरीब तथा आदिवासी जनता में गरीबी के कारण असंतोष की आग जल उठी है। इस आग को अगर हम समय पर नहीं बुझायेगे, इन लोगों की समस्याओं को हम जल्दी से हल नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि आने वाली पीढ़ी हमें माफ नहीं करेगी।

मान्यवर, मैं यहां पर इस बात की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जहां कहीं भी छोटी या बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को बनाया गया है, वहां सामान्य रूप से आदिवासी लोगों का अपनी भूमि गंवानी पड़ी है। उनके पुनर्वास के लिए जो सुविधायें प्रदान की जानी चाहियें, वे

राज्यों की ओर से पुरी सुविधाएं नहीं दी जातीं। इस पर मेरा एक सुझाव है कि जिन लोगों की भूमि इन सिंचाई योजनाओं में ले ली गयी है, उन लोगों को जमीन के बदले में जमीन, मकान के बदले में मकान और अन्य सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये जिससे उसके असंतोष को दूर किया जा सके। तथा देश के विकास में जो लोग कुछ त्याग कर रहे हैं उनको इस का पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया जा सके।

मान्यवर, एक बात मैं और कहूंगा हमारे देश के गरीब तथा आदिवासी लोगों में से कुछ लोग उद्योगों से संबंधित तकनीकी ज्ञान रखते हैं। इसी ज्ञान के बल पर ये लोग विदेशों में जैसे कि इराक ईरान, अबुधाबी आदि देशों में अपने रोजगार के लिये जाते हैं। वहां जाने के लिए वे कई कंपनियों तथा एजेंटों की जो उन्हें रोजगार दिलाते हैं, सहायता लेते हैं। लेकिन ये कंपनियों और एजेंट इन गरीब लोगों का बहुत शोषण करते हैं। वहां जाने के बाद भी उसकी कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। इस पर मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को विदेशों में रोजगार तथा सुरक्षाप्रदान करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये। मैंने इस संबंध में विदेश मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि आपकी बात सही है, सरकार ने इस के संबंध में एक विधेयक तैयार किया है, तथा श्रम मंत्रालय उसका अध्ययन कर रहा है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक जल्दी ही सदन के सामने लाया जाये, जिस से कि इन गरीबों का शोषण बंद हो सके। मेरी दृष्टि से यह सब से बड़ा काम है।

हमारी सेना में गुजरात का प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत कम है। गुजरात के आदिवासी तथा अन्य लोग सेना के लिये बहुत योग्य

है, इन लोगों का लाभ सेना को मिल सके इस दृष्टि से सेना में भरती का एक कार्यालय गुजरात में खोला जाय। गुजरात के लोगों को सेना में लेने का एक कारण यह भी है कि गुजरात की काफी सीमा विदेश से लगी हुई है।

मान्यवर, हम ने देश के विकास के लिए 36 वर्षों तक बहुत मेहनत की फिर भी आज बहुत से लोगों में असंतोष व्याप्त है। यह हमारे लिये खेद की बात होनी चाहिये। आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री गरीब लोगों की उन्नति के लिये जो तोड़ मेहनत करती है, उन का उदाहरण लेकर हमें भी देश की इस गरीब जनता के विकास के लिये जुट जाना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय मंत्रीगण राज्यों के मंत्री, संसद सदस्य तथा विधायक अगर अपनी अपनी शक्ति और उत्तरदायित्व को देखकर देश के विकास के काम में लग जायेंगे तो अवश्य सफलता मिलेगी। हमारा इस से रामराज्य का स्वप्न साकार होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं एक और बात कहूंगा। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था पर तस्करी बहुत बुरी तरह से हावी है। गुजरात समेत पूरे देश के समुद्र तट पर इस प्रकार की तस्करी फली फूली है। आश्चर्य तो यह है कि इस तस्करी में सरकारी अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। सरकार ने इस बात को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के ऊपर कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिये जिस से देश को इस बुराई से बचा सकें। आज केन्द्र से लेकर नीचे तक इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है।

CHAIRMAN: You are going to conclude in one or two minutes.

श्री उत्तम भाई एच० पटेल :मान्यवर, आज हमारे पास असंख्य कर्मचारी हैं,

[श्री उत्तम भाई एच० पटेल]

फिर भी हमारे काम में जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिये, नहीं मिल रही। जो कर्मचारी अपना कर्तव्य ठीक ढंग से नहीं निभा रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विभिन्न विभागों और मंत्रालयों के

मंत्री अपने उत्तरदायित्व को देखते हुए सख्त कदम उठायेंगे। धन्यवाद।

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March, 17, 1983|Phalguna 26, 1904 (Saka).*