

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

let it not come as a post mortem; let it be announced here; let him take the cheers and applause from us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I am sorry the hon. Member is totally mistaken. What has come in the Press is nothing but what is already contained in the budget document, page 37 of the explanatory memorandum. That had been elucidated and explained in the Press communique issued by the Finance Ministry. It is the normal practice. Not only that. All these notifications were laid on the Table of the House on 5th March. Immediately after the budget proposals are placed before the House, certain explanations are being issued, whether in the explanatory memorandum itself or in the notification. Therefore it was given to the Press through a Press communique; it came slightly late. It is not a new proposal. Certain explanations are being issued and that is the normal practice. This has been laid on the Table of the House on 5th March and it is in that notification.

13.13 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1975-76—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :

स्पीकर साहब, पिछले दो दिन में बजट पर जो बहस हो रही है उस में कई दोस्तों ने बताया है कि मुल्क के लिए पिछले तीन चार माल बडी कश्मकश और क्राइमिन् के थे और गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ कदम उठा कर इकनोमी की हालत को बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश की है। जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है इनफ्लेशन को रोकने के लिए मनी-स्क्वीज किया गया है। इसके अलावा एकसेपेडीचर को स्लैश करने और धनप्राइविटव कामो को रोक कर रुपये को इस ढंग से खर्च करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, ताकि वह डब्लेपमेंट के काम आ सके।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह भी कहा है कि प्राइसिज को 2.9 परसेंट के हिसाब से कम किया गया है। हालांकि एंजेशन कामोडिटी की ऐलेबिलिटी की हालत बहुत अच्छी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी उस में कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट जरूर हुई है। सब से बड़ा काम यह किया गया है कि कॅपेसिटी की यूटिलाइजेशन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है इस के बावजूद तेल और हर्टलाइजर की कीमतें बढ़ने की वजह से हमें कई मुकिलात का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

आज जहरत इस बात की है कि हमारी एग्री कल्चरल इकनोमी को निहायत अच्छे ढंग से रीजेष और रीआर्गनाइज किया जाये। मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात के लिए सुचारुकाद देना कि उन्होंने बहुत सालों के बाद एग्रीकल्चर को बूस्ट और प्रायर्टी देने की कोशिश की है। पांच-साला ड्राफ्ट प्लान में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए 16 परसेंट रखा गया था। लेकिन उस के बाद जो प्लान बना है, उस में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए प्राविजन को 8 1/2 परसेंट कर दिया गया है, जिस से मुझ बहुत मायूसी हुई है। अब मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि एग्रीकल्चर पर मेजर पोर्शेन खर्च करना है। पगने तजुबों की बिना पर उन्होंने एग्रीकल्चर को प्रायर्टी दी है। एग्रीकल्चर पर हमारी इकानोमी ठहरी हुई है। सब से जरूरी एंजेशन कामोडिटी, धनाज और दूसरे रा मैटीरियल उस से पैदा होते हैं। इस लिए एग्रीकल्चर को प्रायर्टी दे कर उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है।

हमें समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन किस तरह से काम करता है। उसका चैयरमैन अपनी मर्जी से फ्रीसले करता है। यह काम एक प्राइमी के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है। आखिर यह आटोक्रेसी नहीं है; यह डेमोक्रेसी है। इस कमीशन में तीन चार ऐसे मेम्बर होने चाहिए, जो इकानोमी और स्टैटिस्टिक्स को समझ सकें, जो खेती के काम की जानने वाले हों, जो इन मामलों के एक्सपर्ट हों, ताकि वे खेती की पैदावार के खर्च, मुकतलिक कन्डीशन्स और पैमानों के मुताबिक कीमतें मुकदर कर सकें।

एग्जीक्यूटिव की प्रोग्रेस 2 परसेंट है। उम्मीद है कि वह धीरे बढ़ेगी। इरिगेशन का एरिया 42, 43 मिलियन हूँकटन है, वह अभी भी 25, 30 परसेंट है : बढ़ा नहीं है। इस की रीक्षण हो सकती है। हम ने अनाज का टारगेट 129 मिलियन टन रखा था, लेकिन वह सिर्फ 104 मिलियन टन हुआ। उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस साल खरीफ की फसल 62 मिलियन टन और व्हीट की फसल 42 मिलियन टन होने का क्या है। तब भी हम डेफिसिट में रहेंगे और हमें बाहर से अनाज मगाना पड़ेगा।

गवर्नमेंट ने एग्जीक्यूटिव इकानोमी को दुरुस्त करने के लिए कुछ मेजज लिये हैं, जिनमें से एक लैंड सीलिंग है, लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया है। लेकिन इस से यह जरूर हुआ है कि सारी इकानोमी उखड़ गई है। सरकार अभी तक तीन तीन हजार एकड़ वाले लोगों को अपने कब्जे में नहीं कर पाई है। उनसे जमीन नहीं ली गई है। जो छोटा काश्तकार जमीन से अनाज पैदा करता है, और उसको फौरन मंडी में लाता है, उस के लिए सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। सरकार को यह फंसला करना चाहिए कि उस ने जो सीलिंग मुकरर की है, वह उस से नीचे नहीं जायेगी। हर एक स्टेट से सीलिंग का जो काम चल रहा है, उस का खुदा हाफिज है—वह काम नहीं चल रहा है। उन्होंने खुली छुट्टी दी हुई है। अगर सरकार ने खुली छुट्टी देनी है, तो वह दे दे, लेकिन अगर सीलिंग करनी है, तो फिजिकल वैरिफिकेशन के बगैर काम नहीं चलेगा। कोई फिजिकल वैरिफिकेशन नहीं की गई है। कहीं 500 एकड़ के बाग लगाया हुआ है, कहीं कुछ और बनाया हुआ है। कुछे बिब्लियो के नाम पर जमीन दी हुई है।

आज हालत यह है कि न किसी से जमीन ली गई है और न किसी को बाटी गई है। जिन को जमीन बाटनी है, वे तैयार बैठे हैं, किन्तु देने वाले देते नहीं हैं। इस तरह एग्जीक्यूटिव इकानोमी को सैटर कर दिया गया है। उस को

रीअर्गनाइज करने की जरूरत है। एग्जीक्यूटिव से सिर्फ अनाज ही नहीं, दूसरे रा मैटीरियल भी मिलते हैं। और रा मैटीरियल और फटल इन्ड्र की कीमतें बढ़ने के नतीजे हमारे सामने हैं। खेती की पैदावार हमेशा कम होती जायेगी।

यह ठीक है कि पिछले दो तीन साल में हमारे सामने मुश्किलता रही है। पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई। बंगलादेश के लोगों को अनाज पहुंचाने से हमारी पाठपलाइन खुंफू हुई। इस के अलावा बारिश नहीं हुई। इन वजुहात कंसे हमारे यहा चीजों की कमी हो गई।

सारी चीज कम हुई है। लेकिन आज जो हमारे पास है उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है। आप जितनी मर्जी पैदावार कर ले लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है तो हालत वही की वही रहेगी, जिस गरीब को गल्ला चाहिए उसको मिलेगा नहीं।

किसान से आप ने किस कीमत पर अनाज लिया ? 105 रुपये फिक्टल पर और बचा किस भाव पर ? 250 रुपये पर। जो बीच में शिपी वाले हैं उनको आप ने खुली छुट्टी दी कि 50 परसेंट अपने पास रखें और 50 परसेंट सरकार को दे 105 के भाव पर। लेकिन आप के इरादे क्या है एक सी आई और दूसरे वे क्या कर रहे हैं ? 28 से 32 रुपये तक उन के हैंडलिंग चार्जेज हैं जब कि व्यापारी का 16 से ज्यादा नहीं पडता है। आप इतना रुपया खच करते हैं और इस तरह से यह काम करते हैं, क्या इस से आप की इकानोमी ठीक हो जायेगी ? इस से क्या आगे कीमत नहीं बढ़ेगी वह बढ़ेगी अगर आप ऐसी चीजों को नहीं रोकेगे आप किसान को दे रहे हैं 105 रुपये। हमने इस के सुतात्लिक अज किया। हमारी एक मीटिंग हुई उसमें भी हम ने कहा। हम कहते हैं कि आप रेन्स्युरेटिव प्राइस दे। उससे ज्यादा हम नहीं मांगते हैं। 105 रुपये रेन्स्युरेटिव प्राइस बिल्कुल नहीं है। इसलिए उससे आगे बढ़ना होगा। आप कन्ज्यूमर की बात करते हैं हम इस में कन्ज्यूमर के साथ हैं। लेकिन कन्ज्यूमर को तो आप देना चाहते हैं 105 रुपये किलो और

## [श्री बरबारा सिंह]

किसान को आप देते हैं 105 रुपये किबंटल तो इतना जो इस के बीघे का फसल है उस को कौन खाता है, क्या आप के कमी इस की तरफ तबज्जह दिया है ? इस की तरफ तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। अगर आप को अपनी एकोनामी को ठीक करना है तो आप को इस तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

हम से कहा जाता है कि फटिलाइजर बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप की कैपिसिटी कितनी है ? 25 मिलियन टन आपकी कैपिसिटी है और प्रोडक्शन कितना करते हैं। 12 लाख टन। 14 लाख टन का टर्गेट था और 12 लाख टन किया। तो वह फेक्ट्रीज कहाँ है जिन की परफॉर्मस आप दिखाना चाहते हैं ? उनको क्या नहीं आप प्राय बढ़ाते हैं ? इस तरफ ध्यान देना की जरूरत है। फटिलाइजर की जगह आप कहते हैं कि गोबर से काम चलाओ। गोबर से काम कैसे चलेगा जिस जमीन की हैबिट गर्ई है फटिलाइजर से पैदावार ज्यादा देने की वह गोबर से कितनी पैदावार देगी और गोबर आप के पास कितना है, कितना आप के पास कैपिटल है ? अब आपने और ढग निकाला है कि थोड़ा फटिलाइजर देना चाहिए स्प्रिंकल करना चाहिए। हम ढग से आप हमें बतते हैं लेकिन लाग अब बैकफू बतने के लिए तैयार नहीं है हम बात पर। लोगों को पता है कि जितनी फटिलाइजर एक हेक्टर में पड़ती है। आप कहते हैं कि जरा पानी मिला कर दो, तो बहुत अच्छी फसल होगी। कौन सी फसल अच्छी होगी ? आप ने खुद कहा है कि हमारी हाई ईलिंडग बेराइटीज नाकारा हो गई है। नई हाई ईलिंडग कब आएगी ? अगर आप इन तरफ ध्यान नहीं देग तो पैदावार और कम होगी क्यों कि हायर ईलिंडग बेराइटीज से कम पैदावार देना शुरू कर दिया है और वह इस से भी कम होती जायेगी।

आप के फटिलाइजर की पूरी कैपिसिटी देने के बावजूद भी कम होती जायेगी। तो नई हाई ईलिंडग बेराइटीज कब ला रहे हैं आप ? उस को आप जरा ध्यान लाइये।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप के बजट के प्रोफसर हैं जो बजट बनाने में आप के साथ हैं, वे नीचे से जैसा दे देते हैं उस पर आप एक बार बतौर मिनिस्टर के ध्यान दीजिए कि वे नीचे ठीक भी है या नहीं, इन की परफॉर्मस ठीक भी होगी या नहीं। लेकिन नहीं, एक स्टीरियो टाइप बजट लाकर वह दे देते हैं कि चनाम्र हमको प्राये।

अब मैं पापुलेशन की बात कहता हूँ पापुलेशन के बारे में कुछ तो आप को सोचना होगा। ऐग्रीकल्चर में बाकी मुल्को में पर एकड इन्ड हम से कहीं ज्यादा है। हमारे यहाँ 12.5 क्विंटल है एक हेक्टर में और वर्ल्ड में है 16.31 तो इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन जो है उस के बारे में कुछ साचिए। जापान में कितनी है उसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ हम वक्त। पापुलेशन हमारी 2.5 परसेंट से बढ़ रही है। कोई रुकावट तो उसमें हुई नहीं। यानी प्रोडक्शन दूसरी तरफ ज्यादा हो रहा है। हम को अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करना है ; दाना पैदा करना है, बच्चा नहीं। उस के लिए कितना प्रबन्ध आप ने किया है ? इस तरह से पापुलेशन कितनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, लाखों एजुकेटेड और अनएजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड लोगों की सादाव तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है।

ये जितनी चीजे मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ, बेशक ये ऐग्रीकल्चर से प्रोब्लम रखती है लेकिन आप ने स्टैट ऐग्रीकल्चर की तरफ किया है। मैं वह प्लानेट्स आप को दे रहा हूँ जिन की तरफ आप को फीरन तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

यदि आप ऐसीकल्बर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो सिर्फ परभासा पर ही मुनहसर होने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम ने अपनी इरिगेशन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं की। तमाम डिस्प्यूट्स अभी तक पड़े हैं, पानी के बिजली के। हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक डिस्प्यूट्स अभी तक पड़े हैं तो बिजली कैसे पैदा होगी? उन को हल करने के लिए आप ने क्या किया है? आप नेशनल लेबेल पर उस चीज को सोचिए। स्टेट्स प्रायस में फौमला करने वाली नहीं है। वह तो कहती हैं कि पानी हमारा है, दरिया हमारा है, पहाड़ हमारे हैं तो यह हिन्दुस्तान किस का है यदि यह सब उन का है? तो आप इसके बारे में अपने लेबेल पर बात कीजिए और डिस्प्यूट्स को खत्म कराइए। जब तक ये डिस्प्यूट्स खत्म नहीं होंगे आप को बिजली नहीं मिलेगी, आप को पानी नहीं मिलेगा। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ पानी कम मिलता है, वहाँ बिजली कम मिलती है, जहाँ बिजली कम मिलती है, वहाँ शैलो ट्यूबवेल्लस जो है वह आउट आफ आर्डर हो गए हैं। तो कैसे पैदावार होगी? पैदावार जमीन के ऊपर तो नहीं होगी, पैदावार तो जमीन पर ही होगी। इसलिए जमीन पर पैदावार करने के लिए उस के साधन दीजिए।

आप कहते हैं कि फटिलाइजर कम हैं, पेस्टिसाइड्स की कीमत बढ़ गई है, फटिलाइजर की कीमत बढ़ गई है, सब की कीमत बढ़ गई है लेकिन जब आप से कहते हैं कि 125 रुपये बिबटल गेहूँ की कीमत कर दीजिए तो आप कहते हैं कि वह बचारा क्या करेगा जिम को कन्ज्यूमर कहते हैं? हम कन्ज्यूमर के हक में हैं। कन्ज्यूमर की आप 105 रुपये में 16-17 रुपये ऐड कर के दें दें तो हम तैयार हैं उस के

लिए, 121, 122 रुपये पड़ता है। लेकिन आप उस को 150 रुपये में देते हैं। 150 से कम लाने की कोशिश आप नहीं करते। हमें आप ने वल्वर्स के हाथ में दे दिया है। और वह कौन हैं जो 150 में नहीं 250 रुपये में बम्बई में नहीं ले जा कर बेचते हैं? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी इस पालिसी को बन्द कीजिए। स्टेट लेबेल पर आप उस का पूरे तौर पर प्रोक्वोर-मेंट कीजिए ताकि इन लोगों को एक स्टेट से ले जा कर दूसरी स्टेट में इस तरह में बेचने का मौका न मिले। ऐसे वाक्यात हम ने देखे हैं कि एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी के नाम पर, बीच के नाम पर और दूसरी ऐसी चीजों के नाम पर हजारों टन अनाज कन्ज्यूम हुआ है और वह जो यहाँ से खीद कर वहाँ ले गए हैं उन्होंने हजारों नहीं करोड़ों रुपये अपने बनाये हैं।

अब मैं आप में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बात में बिलकुल आप के साथ हैं जो आप ने पँसा डिफेंस के लिए रखा है क्योंकि हमें पता है कि जो अमेरिकन पालिसी है, किमिजर की पालिसी है, अब तो उस में भी मान किया है कि जेनेवा कान्फरेंस होनी चाहिए इन्साल और अरब देशों की और बीस वह यही कहता है कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, फौमला हो जायगा, लेकिन वह होने वाला नहीं है, आफ्टर आल वह चीज हो कर रहेगी। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा इन्बाल्वमेंट उस में न हो। लेकिन पाकिस्तान को अस्लहा दे कर जिस तरह से लँस किया जा रहा है उस से हमारे खतरे बढ़े हैं और उस खतरे का मुकालिबा करने के लिए आप ने जो खया रखा है अपनी फौज को आम्स से लँस करने के लिए वह बिलकुल ठीक किया है। अमेरिका बीस तो ईरान से लड़ता है लेकिन हथियार उसी को देता है ताकि पाकिस्तान को मजबूत किया जाय। चीन ने

[श्री. दरबारा सिंह]

भी उस को हथियार दिए हैं, बाकायदा दे रहा है और कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान ज्वाभरबाह लड़ने के लिए तैयार हो रहा है। हमारी पालिसी है कि हम किसी से लड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। इस बात को ले कर कई लोगों ने एतराज किया है कि इतना रुपया डिफेंस के लिए क्यों रखा गया है? मैं कहता हूँ कि इसलिए रखा गया है कि हम अपनी एकोनामी को बरबाद नहीं होने देना चाहते। क्या हम अपनी एकोनामी को बरबाद हो जाने दें? हिन्दुस्तान को तबाह हो जाने दें? यह हम नहीं चाहते। हम यह पैसा खर्च कर के उन को यह सबक देना चाहते हैं कि जैसे आप का बंगला देश बना है, ऐसे ही कहीं और देश आप अपने यहाँ न बनवा दें। इसलिए मजबूती से हमें यह काम करना चाहिए और जितने हथियार ही सके उस से फौज को लैस करना चाहिए।

श्लैक मनी के बारे में यह भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये श्लैक मनी अपने यहाँ है। इतना रुपया तो आप के पास भी नहीं है जितना कि ये दबाए हुए है? अब इस से उन को स्वबीज कीजिए। मिसा के खिलाफ लोग बहुत बोलते हैं कि मिसा में क्या पकड़ते हैं, हम तो उन के खिलाफ हैं जो मिसा से छोड़ रहे हैं। मिसा में उन को पकड़ना चाहिए और ऐसे श्लैक-मार्केटियर्स बगैरह जितने हैं सब के ऊपर मिसा लागू करना चाहिए ताकि ये हमारी एकोनामी को बरबाद न कर सकें और हमारे पास जो जराये हैं उन से हम लोगों को उन के जखरत की चीजे मुहैया कर सकें। लेकिन बड़े ढग से कुछ पाटिया लगी हुई हैं कि अजी यह काहे के लिए है? मिसा में तो और किसी को पकड़ा जाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जो पकड़े हैं वह गलत पकड़े हैं या सही पकड़े हैं यह आप बताइए। अगर वह कुछ और ढग में हम तरह की बातें करने हैं क्यों कि जो मिसा में पकड़े गए हैं उन से कुछ मदद लेने की जखरत है और कई लोग ले रहे हैं। और मैं कहता हूँ कि यह हमारी एकोनामी

को खराब करने की बात जो रही है वह उन लोगों की ओर से भी हो रही है जो बिना वजह एग्जिटेशन और मजारेदारी और दूसरी इस तरह की चीजे चला रहे हैं। यह वह इस बात के लिए कर रहे हैं कि अनसेक्टर्ड एकोनामी में हम आएंगे, यहाँ खराबी होगी तो हमारा दाव लगेगा। मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी एकोनामी ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता दुस्त होने वाली है, दाव लगने वाला नहीं है उन लोग का जो पेरॉकियल, रीजनल या और ऐसे ही किस्म के एग्जिटेशन चला कर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, उन के लिए गुजाइश कम है।

एक बात पावर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—इस की न० 2 प्रायोरिटी दी गई है। हमारे पास कितनी पावर है—इस को हमें देखना चाहिये। जहाँ जहाँ थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लग सकते हैं वहाँ लगाने चाहिये और इस के साथ ही कोई नेशनल ग्रिड सिस्टम बनना चाहिये, जिस से कि सब को पावर मिल सके। लेकिन यहाँ तो कोई बढ़ता है कि यह हमारा लीगल राइट है, हम दूसरे को नहीं देंगे। यह लीगल राइट क्या है, आज मुन्ब के सामने जो नेशनल ग्राइडसेज है उस को दूर करना चाहिए। हर तरफ उस का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये।

3.51 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

एक बात मैं खण्डसारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ। आज 7 हजार यूनिट्स बेकार हो जायेंगे। हमारी अगुग केन की नेशनल ग्रोथ का साठे सात परसेन्ट तो इस्तेमाल ही नहीं होता है, ब्रश ही नहीं होता है और अब आप ने जो टैक्स लगा दिये हैं उस से तो ये साठे सात हजार यूनिट्स आउट-आफ-ग्रार्ड हो जायेंगे। आप चीनी मिलों को नेशनलाइज कर के फुल कैपेसिटी पर यूज कीजिये और जब तक आप ऐसा बरे तक तक आप इन खण्डसारी वालों को इजाजत दीजिये, ताकि जिन को कम खण्ड मिलती है, वे इस खण्डसारी के जरिये अपना गुजर कर सकें। आज

खासतौर से भीनी के मुकाबले कम कीमत पर मिलती है उस पर एक-तिहाई की पैकी 50 पी० ने लगा रखी है, उस पर भी आप ने साइ सतरह परसेंट का टैक्स लगा दिया है—इस से 15 लाख आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं।

काटन याने की हालत क्या है—काटन की कीमत क्या है और क़रना किस भाग पर मिलता है? यह काबिले प्रफ़ोस बात है कि हमारी एसेम्बल कामडिटीज जो हमें कम कीमत पर मिलनी चाहिये, वे नहीं मिल रही हैं। आप उन पर टैक्स लगाइये जा अचज़ अरुं सुट पहने हैं, लेकिन जो कपड़ आम आदमी के लिये हैं, उस की कीमत को घटाना चाहिये। आप ने कन्सेशन का जो बडल अलग अलग चीं के लिये दिया है, अगर इन चींजों के लिये कन्सेशन देते तो मुझे यादा ख़शी होती।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन डिफिकल्टीज में से आज हम गुज़र रहे हैं, उन को सामने रखने हुए आप ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह काबिले-दाद है।

एक बात डिटी स्पीकर साहब में जरूर अर्ष करना चाहता हूँ—मैं कम बोलता हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे वकन कम मिलता है। कु ऐसा इन्तज़ाम कीजिये जिस से कोई आदमी अगर एक दफ़ा बोले तो उस को फुल-ने करने दिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That should be addressed to your Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If he co-operates, nothing would suit me better.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: We are only concerned with the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chair has to function in cooperation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, with the leaders of the Opposition and with hon. Members,

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me start by congratulating Shri Subramaniam for presenting his first budget. But, having done so, I must also at the very outset tell him that, although he has somehow been able to manage his performance in the speech as also in the financial proposals fairly reasonably and adequately, the overall impression that the budget gives is far from satisfactory.

This budget is, in a sense, a budget special because it has been formulated with an eye on the elections which are, one hopes, on the political horizon. Now, if the budget is formulated with an eye on the elections there is nothing wrong about it. All the democratic governments, just before the elections take place, are faced with this kind of situation and, therefore, they have to try to please the various sections of the community and give an impression that they are not taxing anybody, and yet go on taxing somebody in almost every field of activity. This is what the Finance Minister has done by spreading his net very wide when he came to the various taxation proposals.

The budget which he presented and the speech which he has given, as I have already said, do reflect a certain rationale which must be complimented. After all, it is a sensible speech and, by and large, the Finance Minister has tried to have a sensible approach. But if it is a sensible approach and a sensible speech, I do not know why he did not go in that direction all the way and try to find out, for the first time at least in some years, whether he can, instead of taxing more economic more. This practice of Finance Ministers wanting to get revenue only by taxing more each year is becoming so deeply ingrained that all the Finance Ministers in all democracies persist in doing so.

Somewhat they cannot think in terms of raising revenue through non-taxing but through economy. If the Gov-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

ernment had given a massive programme of economy by reducing the number of Ministers, by reducing the cost of Government, by reducing the cost of so many details of luxurious expenditures which Governments, inevitably, go into, whether at the State level or at the federal level, then, I am sure, they would have been able to set a good pattern.

I concede that such an economy will not yield a lot in terms of revenue. But at least it will give a turn to the whole thinking of Finance Ministers and Finance Ministers in various Governments, whether federal Government or State Governments. That is why I am saying, instead of going on taxing more and getting more revenue, why not economise more and have some surplus? Once this habit grows, my contention is that other areas, non-governmental agencies, commerce, trade, individuals, all will be inspired to go on that line.

The Government can afford to go on taxing and to go on having deficit financing. But what about the burden which falls on the consumers and the burden which falls on the trade, the burden which falls on the common man? They do not have any recourse to deficit financing. Still they too have problems of income and expenditure. They have also the problem of balancing their family budgets, their individual budgets, various trade budgets and so on and so forth. When it comes to Government, they balance it by deficit financing, by saying that the deficit will be small which, ultimately ends up with a big deficit and, in the meantime, they go on collecting more money by way of taxes. Therefore, I repeat, I wish the Finance Minister had continued his realistic and pragmatic and logical approach in his speech of budget formulations by opening a new chapter not on taxation proposals so much but on economy measures, starting from the President, the Prime Minister and

Ministers, downwards to all kinds of public officials. That would have had a healthy effect.

I would like to say that the general economic conditions in our country and the world at large are far from satisfactory. In fact, the Economic Survey of last year starts—I do not want to take much time by quoting it—with an opening sentence saying that the last year was the most difficult and crucial year, that it was an unprecedented year since Independence and so on. But the next sentence, not in the Economic Survey but in the Finance Minister's speech says that now there is hope for improvement! If things were bad only upto last year, are we to believe that by the Finance Minister's speech containing good points and containing pious hopes, the things will automatically and suddenly improve and it will become a good year straightway?

I would suggest that the Finance Minister should, apart from giving us this Economic Survey, give us two other documents every year. I hope, the Government will give a serious thought to this proposal. First of all, I would like a kind of a general annual survey on the state of affairs in terms of poverty conditions in this country. It is a sad reflection when one goes through the Budgets and the Economic Survey of last year and previous years also, as to what they contain and what points they touch. Does it really tackle the problem of poverty at its depth and analyse it in the Economic Survey? What are your plans, what are your projections, what are your priorities, what are your problems, what are your challenges and answers with regard to vast number of millions of people of India who are below the poverty line? Why don't you give us, along with the Economic Survey, one annual survey on the state of poverty in the Union of India and the measures the Government of India have taken and the State Governments have taken?

This must be done. I feel, it is no use having just the Economic Survey which does not give all these details.

My complaint is, unfortunately, in our debates, as you were rightly agitated or disturbed yesterday when some of us spoke on matters other than financial or economic, how much time, how much attention and how much priority we are giving to extraneous matters even during the Budget discussion! We should really ask the Government if they have any plans and programmes with regard to solving the economic problems

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you give the lead from now on?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let us have the survey on poverty. We are in the dark. The Economic Survey does not tell us much about poverty. Mr. Dandekar wrote a book on "Poverty" followed by another book by Mr. Dantwala, again on "Poverty". We know of Dadabai Naoroji's famous book on Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India published in the early part of the Country. Now we have an independent rule in India. What is the Government of India doing with regard to tackling the challenges and problems of poverty?

My second point is that the Ministers of Finance, Planning and others do not give us adequate figures regarding unemployment. Only yesterday the Minister of State for Planning, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, in a written answer to a question, has said that there were nearly 40 lakhs of registered job-seekers, educated unemployed, as on 30 June, last year, and he had mentioned various categories. But we do not have the complete figures. My point is that discussion on Budget will become meaningless unless there are some basic facts made available to this House and through this House to the country. In England, if the unemployment figures reach a particular mark, Government falls! That is the political sensitivity

of the economic reality. But, in this country, we are not even told how many are unemployed. At one time the Government of India decided that, because it was difficult to get statistics, etc., they were not publishing any surveys etc. They had later appointed some Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Dantwala and they also had said that that there were obstacles and difficulties but they had suggested that the Government of India must give the unemployment figures regularly and periodically. But that is not happening.

Therefore, these two reports, a report on poverty and a report on unemployment, must precede any presentation of the Budget, they must come along with the Economic Survey so that we can talk on various matters more meaningfully.

I would congratulate the hon Finance Minister for having stepped up the Plan outlays. For the first time in 27 years, the Finance Minister has concentrated his attention on the importance of priorities. I welcome that agriculture and energy have been given the priority. Indeed, one wonders why those priorities had to wait for 27 long years. If food, fuel and fertilisers needed priority, should we have waited until 1975-76 to get those priorities? It is not enough that the Finance Minister talk, in terms of giving priority to these things. What particular projects he has in mind and what amounts he is going to make available for these, will decide whether he is sincere and honest in giving priorities.

When I look at the Budget, I feel that, to some extent, it is a good and a sensible Budget because, in some respects, it is anti-recessionary. It is very interesting that the Finance Minister in his speech does not admit that there is recession. But some of the measures that he has taken do admit the fact that he is trying to tackle the problem of recession in a meaningful way, in an effective way.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

I congratulate him and the Government on that. But if it is anti-recessionary and if he has outlined certain good and effective measures, I do not know why the Minister did not outline the dangers of the recession which has already taken place. Why no tell the people? Why do you keep them in the dark? Tell them if there is recession, if there are difficulties. If people are informed about the difficulties and about the areas of darkness then the very same people can come up and throw some light to the Government and to the authorities concerned.

Coming to the question of inflation, I must say that this Budget is not anti-inflationary; anti-recession it is but it is not anti-inflationary. This is my criticism. I do not find any meaningful measures in it to contain inflation. As a matter of fact, my charge is that the Finance Minister and his Ministry have been, by and large, complacent about the phenomenon of inflation. I think, they have under-estimated the dangers of inflation. They are saying that the inflation will not be accentuated; things will become all right next year or so. But, as things go, not only in our country but in the world at large, I am compelled to add that the potential for inflation still persists in a very large measure. My complaint is that the Budget does not provide any remedy or any effective measures for tackling this problem of inflation.

Coming to the question of price rise of course, I agree that, to a marginal extent, there is some fall in prices. But is it really justifiable to have the kind of optimism which the Finance Minister has exuded in his speech and in his statements? Can we really say that the prices for the next couple of months will not rise? Fortunately or unfortunately, we depend in this country on Rabi crops and Kharif crops and agriculture is the mainstay. Apart from

that, even if it gives good results, I dare say that the Minister will not be right if he believes that the upward tendency of the price rise will be arrested through the instrumentality of the Budget and the consequent proposals that he has brought before the House.

With regard to deficit, I want to say one word. Last year's deficit, his predecessor had told us, would be about Rs. 126 crores but ultimately it ended with as massive a figure as Rs. 625 crores. This year he has put it at Rs. 255 crores. But I am afraid we will have the same repeat performance. I will not be surprised if this year's budgeted deficit of Rs. 255 crores shoots up to as much as Rs. 800 crores, because we will have to add the deficits of the State Governments and the deficits of the Central Government. And all put together, will it not lead to further inflation? Therefore, my point is that if the Government is sincere or honest about tackling these problems, then, they must see to it that not only the deficit is kept at a minimum but they are not forced to take recourse to having more deficit financing as the year passes by.

In the remaining minute or two, I will only mention some points briefly. I do not think that it is right for the Government to take out a certain amount of money which they are doing now from the frozen account. Last year the then Finance Minister specifically said that this amount is kept separate and 'we will not touch it'. But the temptation of a Finance Minister is too great. He cannot afford to see that a lot of amount is frozen and he could not use it himself. He does not want the public to use the amount, but he has no objection if he uses it himself. That is not fair.

Regarding the City Compensatory Allowance, there is a Bombay High Court decision—of course, I do not know what the Supreme Court's decision will be on appeal—but to make

retrospectively legal the taxation of city compensatory allowance from 1962 onwards is unjust, and this is clearly an injustice done to the employees of the Government and that should be stopped.

As regards the taxation proposals, many colleagues of mine from both sides have already mentioned certain things. I want to invite the attention of the House and the Minister to three points.

Power looms and Khandasari sugar industries and books have been hard hit. By increasing the levy on power- looms from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200—the Gujarat Powerlooms Association has written to me, the Cambay Power- looms Association also has written to me as also many others—how much will you get? They will be very much adversely affected. Is it our socialist approach? Is there any principle of equity in this imposition of excise revenue? Therefore, instead of increasing the levy and depending on excise revenue, why not you go in for taxes on certain luxury items? Sir, I am not a prohibitionist by any chance. But I certainly would like liquor to be taxed more. Then, again why not you tax coffee? When you have taxed tea, why not coffee also? You have taxed bidi. Why not pipe? The whole point is that the luxury items used by a few people should be taxed.

Finally, I would say about the tax exemption limit. It ought to have been increased from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 10,000, if not Rs. 12,000.

Sir, if the intention of the Govern- ment is to exploit the national re- sources and do more work and have better production then, although the Budget has gone to some extent in the desired direction, I am afraid, it has fallen short of expectations and an overall thinking, a bold thinking and a bold action which must accom- pany any exercise of budget-making are sadly absent in this particula- budget of this year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 35 minutes from the Congress Party who want to speak. I have a request from the Minister of Parlia- mentary Affairs that they should not take more than 10 minutes each.

Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा ( नागीर ) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी जो बजट इस साल सदन में पेश हुआ है और उस में जिन दिशाओं का निर्धारण किया गया है, मैं उन सब बातों का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैंने कल इस सदन में माननीय पील मोदी का भाषण सुना, माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का भाषण भी सुना और माननीय प्रिय रजन दास मुन्शी का भी भाषण सुना। एक राजनीतिक वातावरण जिन में से हमारा देश गुजर रहा है और जो आर्थिक परेशानियाँ हमारे सामने हैं, वह परेशानियाँ सिर्फ हमारे ही देश की नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया के कई देशों में हैं। आज मुद्रास्फीति और कीमती के बढ़ाव के हालात दुनिया में खड़े हैं। उस में हमारे देश के हालात हमारी परिस्थितियों के मुनाबिक तथा पिछले कुछ सालों में कृषि उत्पादन में कमी की वजह से और कुछ ज्यादा धन का फैलाव होने की वजह से कीमतों में बढ़ो- तरी का दौर पिछले साल तेजी के साथ चला और मैं, माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सरकार को की और वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। कि उन्होंने जो कुछ कदम उठाए खाम तौर से मुद्रा-स्फीति को रोकने के लिए जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कार्यवाही की और जो कुछ कदम उन्होंने उठाए, उस के परिणाम- स्वरूप इतने बड़े देश में जिन की 57 करोड़ या 58 करोड़ की जन-संख्या हो, इतनी चीजों की जहा पर मांग हो, वहा पर एक मिलमिला लगातार जो कीमतों के बढ़ने का था, जो करीब करीब हर महीने 25, 26 परसेन्ट तक पहुँच गया था; उस में एक रुकावट आई और दूसरी दिशा में कीमतों में गिरावट आने का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने

[श्री नाथू राम मिश्री]

इस बात को काफ़ी जोर दे कर दोहराया है और मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस सरकार और इस सरकार के इधर बैठने वाली पार्टी के लिए यह बहुत बड़ा एचीवमेंट है। आज दुनिया के जो बड़े बड़े और छोटे छोटे देश हैं, उन सब में मुद्रा-स्फीति और प्राइम राइज की समस्या है और योरूप के जो प्रगतिशील देश हैं जैसे कि जर्मनी, फ्रांस आदि, उन सब मुल्कों में अभी तक कीमतों के चढ़ाव का दौर जारी है। बहुत से समाजवादी देशों की तरफ कल इशाग कर के श्री इन्ड्रजीत गुप्त कह रहे थे कि उन देशों में हमारे यहाँ की तरह इस का कोई अमर नहीं है, पर मेरी जानकारी से इन समाजवादी देशों में चाहे कीमतों के चढ़ाव का उनका प्रेम नहीं हुआ हो, जितना कि दुनिया के और दूसरे देशों में है, पर कीमतों के बढ़ाव का दौर दुनिया के सभी देशों में है और हमारे इतने बड़े देश में जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही तस्करों के त्रिलाफ़ हुई है और कुछ लोगों का महगाई भना और बोनस के रूप में जो पैसा दिया जाना था, वह नहीं दिया गया और इन तरह के जो कदम उठाये गये, उन की वजह से हालत यह खड़ी हुई कि कीमतों के बढ़ने की दिशा रुक गई। यह सचमुच इस देश के लिए और इस सरकार के लिए बहुत गर्व की बात है। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह दौर पक्का हो गया है और इस के लिए आप को लगानार सचेत रहने की जरूरत है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए बजट भाषण में जो खास तौर पर जोर दिया गया है कि पूँजी को लगाया जाएगा और उस के साथ साथ टेक्नोलॉजी जो दुनिया में और हमारे देश में उपलब्ध है, उस का विकास कर के ग्राम लेवल तक उस को पहुंचाना और उस के बाद इस देश में अच्छे शासन और प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था, जिसमें इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छी तरह में हो, की व्यवस्था करना, ये सारी चीज़ें हम को बहुत तेज़ी के साथ करनी होंगी और इन की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इस देश

के आगे बढ़ने के लिए कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी करना बहुत प्राथमिक है और मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर खास तौर से जोर दिया है। यह देश जहाँ तर 75 फ़ी सदी लोग खेती में लगे हैं और जिस का उत्पादन का जरिया कृषि है, जब मैं कृषि कहता हूँ तो उस के साथ एनिमल हूबैंडरी, पशु-पालन भी जुड़ा हुआ है, उस के साथ फ़ीरेस्ट्री और फ़ीरेस्ट्री के सारे सेक्टर जुड़े हुए हैं, तभी उन्नति कर सकता है जब कि कृषि का विकास हो। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कृषि के अन्दर तीन चार बातों पर पिछले साल के मुकाबले प्रावधान बढ़ाए गये हैं और उस के अलावा जो दूसरे कृषि के सेक्टर हैं, उन पर जितना जोर होना चाहिए उन में खास तौर से मैं पशु पालन के मामले में जोर देना चाहता हूँ और जब मैं पशु-पालन की बात करता हूँ, तो फ़िश की बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यहाँ पर एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी योजनाओं की वजह से इस देश में कुछ ऐसे हालात खड़े हुए कि हेरक इलाके को बराबर का फायदा नहीं हुआ, कई इलाके पिछड़े रह गये और कई लोग पिछड़े रह गये। कुछ लोग जो पावरटी लाइन के नीचे, गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले थे इस देश के अन्दर, उन को जितना फायदा मिलना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं मिला। इस बात को महसूस करते हुए जो इम्बेलेमेंट को दूर करने की बात कही गयी है, उस के बारे में कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा है। मैं कल मून रहा था कि इस मदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने, कुछ कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों ने और कुछ हमारी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने कहा है कि छोटे किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता, उन के लिए कुछ नहीं सोचा जाता। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ सिफ़ारिशें

**श्री नाथूराम बिर्षा**

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने खास तौर से गावों के रहने वाले छोटे कान्ठकारों के लिए की है, जिन का जिक्र बजट के अन्दर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर हम गावों की उन्नति चाहते हैं और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें सेना सहकारी समितियों का गठन गावों के लेवल पर करना होगा। सहकारी समितियाँ पहले भी रह चुकी हैं लेकिन एक नया दृष्टिकोण राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने देश के सामने रखा है और जिस को योजना आयोग ने स्वीकार किया है और देश ने स्वीकार किया है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि देश में 10, 12 हजार की आबादी का एक यूनिट हो, जिसमें दो, तीन हजार परिवार हों और गाव के अन्दर परिवार का फी आदमी उस का मेम्बर बन और फिर उस सोसाइटी के बैंक के साथ सबंध जुड़े जायें वह राष्ट्रीय बून बैंक हो या मजबूत सहकारी बैंक हो, जिससे बचन के ऊपर उन को जितना कर्जा फल को अच्छा करने के लिये या जमीन के पर्याप्त मुधार के लिये चाहिये मिल सके जायें वह कर्जा मध्यम दर्जे का हो या लम्बे अर्से का हो। उन बैंकों का सोसाइटी से ऐसा सबंध हो कि उनकी मारी ज़रूरतें बक्त पर पूरी हो जायें, चाहे वे इन्ट्रू की और चाहे जमीन को लेवल करने की, चाहे मशीनों की, चाहे पेस्टीसाइड की और चाहे दूसरी और चीजों की। उनके पास पूरे माधन होने चाहिये और यह सोसाइटी मार्केटिंग के मामले में भी मज़बूत और मार्केट से उनका निकलना चाहिये। ये सारे सुझाव जो हैं, उनकी लागू करने के लिये चाहिए तो यह कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य चाहे वे इधर बैठे हों या उत्रर बैठे हों, जिनका डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास है, उन सब लोगों को चाहिए कि ऐसी सभ्यता को गाव के लेवल पर मजबूत करे और ऐसे लोगों का एक विशेष तरीके का बोर्ड बनाने की बात हमने कही है जिसमें बीकर सेक्शन के लोग

बहुत बड़ी सभ्यता में रहे, बैंक के लोग रहे, एग्रीकल्चर एक्सपर्ट रहे और दूसरी तरह के एक्सपर्ट रहे और इस काम के नीचे दो तीन हजार फ़ैमिलीज हों। हमारा यह भी कहना है कि सरकार जिन कामों की कर सकता है, जिन कामों को उम्में अपने प्रोजेक्ट में लिया है, उनको बढ़ करे। हमने यह भी कहा है कि विलेज एच ए ब्लोक डेवलप करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ कार्यकर्ता और हमारे जो समन्वयकर्ता हैं वे इस समय काम में हाथ बटाना चाहे, तो उन लोगों के लिये धन की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। वे अपने को एक सोसाइटी के रूप में रजिस्टर करवा ले सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के नीचे और इस काम को वे गावों के लेवल पर कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम लोगों में से ज्यादातर इधर उधर की बातें ज्यादा करते हैं और जो काम करने की ज़रूरत होती है उसको नहीं करते हैं। ज्ञान और अध्ययन करके जो काम गाव के लेवल पर करने का जहा सबाल खड़ा होता है, तो सिर्फ भाषण करके हम लोगों को राजी करना चाहते हैं और यह दिखाते हैं कि हमारी हमदर्दी तुम्हारे साथ है, और दरअसल में उनकी सेवा और मदद का जो रास्ता है, उसको अक्षितयार नहीं करते हैं।

(घण्टी)

क्या मेरा टाइम हो गया है ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** 10 मिनट हो गये हैं।

**श्री नाथूराम बिर्षा** कुछ बातें और कहना चाहता था अगर आप की इजाजत हो अगर 10 मिनट सभी को देने है, तो आप की आज्ञा गिरोधार्य है।

फटिलाइजर का किस्ता आप लीजिये। फटिलाइजर पैदा करने की हमारी जो 19-20 लाख टन की क्षमता है और जिसको हम नाइट्रोजन से पैदा कर सकते हैं उसका हम पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और केवल

## श्री नाथूराम दिवधि

ग्यारह लाख टन फर्टिलाइजर ही हम पैदा करते हैं। इस तरह से क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। जो कैमिस्ट्री है उसका हम पूरा पूरा इस्तेमाल करें। इसके वास्ते सुप्रबंध की 14.00 hrs.

जल्द है। ऐसा करके हम काफी बड़े पैमाने पर फर्टिलाइजर का इम्पोर्ट रोक सकते हैं। बिना फर्टिलाइजर के इस्तेमाल के खेती में पैदावार बढ़ाना आसान बात नहीं है। उसका उत्पादन बड़ा कर उसमें हम छोटे छोटे लोगों की सेवा तभी कर सके जब जिस प्रकार की सांसाइटियों का जिक्र मैंने किया है उनको हम गांव गांव में वनाये।

मछलियों का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मिछले पान करीब नब्बे करोड़ रूपये की मछलियां का उत्पादन हमने किया था। इसके लिये हम जो छोटे मछुये हैं उनकी मदद कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए बैमिक इनफा स्ट्रक्चर चाहिये। उसका हमको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। कोल्ड स्टोरेज तथा दूसरी बीजों की व्यवस्था भी हम करनी चाहिए। ऐसा करके बहुत बड़ी मेश और मदद हम छोटे लोगों को, गरीब नागों को कर सकते हैं।

हमारे सिचाई के बहुत से मामले हैं जो इटर स्टेट विबादां में आज उलझे हुए हैं। पहले सरकार कास्टीट्यूशन में कुछ संशोधन करने की बात सोच रही थी ताकि पानी को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति माना जा सके और उस पानी का उपयोग सिचाई के लिए किया जा सके। बिना खेती के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था किए हम उत्पादन को अधिक नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं और प्रांगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। बीजों के मुद्दे के लिए भी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, रुखा भी गूँबा गया है। पिछले तीन चार साल में जितने अच्छे रोज थे उनका उत्पादन, उनका मंत्रह और उनका ठीक समय पर वितरण, यह सब बिल्कुल खत्म हो

गया है। मर्तजा यह है कि अच्छे बीज किसानों को नहीं मिले हैं और इसका उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ा है।

मार्किटिंग का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है दो रिपोर्टें सदन में पेश हुई हैं। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने एग्जिकलचरन प्राइसिस कमिशन का कैमा कम्पोजिशन हो, किस तरह से तथा किन सिद्धान्तों पर भावों को तय किया जाए मिनिमम प्राइसिस किस तरह से तय की जाए मार्किटिंग किस तरह से हो, इस सब पर अपनी रिपोर्टें दी हैं। जो मिफारिश्न उम्मे बहुत सोच विचार करके दी है उन पर गौर सरकार करें और ए पी सी के कम्पोजिशन को ठीक करें, जो गिद्वाल बनाए है उन पर अमल हो तो किसानों को तथा कज्युमर्ज दोनों को तथा देश को भी फायदा हो सकता है। कैमे वरर गटान बनाया जाए, कैमे पब्लिक टिस्ट्रीब्युशन सिस्टम को ठीक किया जाए, इन सब बातों पर गहगर्द में सोच विचार करने के बाद सरकार के मामले कुछ मिफारिश्न पेश की है जिन पर निर्णय लेने का काम सरकार को करना है।

दुनिया के देशों से, मित्र देशों से अगर हमें पैसा मिल सकता है ताकि सिचाई के काम को तेजी के साथ पूरा किया जा सके तो वह भी लेने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये राजस्थान कौन्सिल के एग्जिा टिबेनेगमेट प्रोग्राम के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपया वर्ल्ड बैंक वर्जा दे सकता है तो राजस्थान कौन्सिल, नागार्जुन सागर आदि जो बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए भी वर्ल्ड बैंक से तथा दूसरी सन्थाओं से, कम से कम जो फाइनेशियल इस्टीट्यूशन है उनसे और मित्र देशों से, अरब देशों से जिन के पास बहुत पैसा है, हम को वर्जा लेना चाहिए। अरब देशों के साथ जो हमने नैट जीरो एण्ड का सिद्धान्त अपनाया है उसमें परिवर्तन करने की जल्दत है। अरब देश जिन के पास बहुत पैसा है और अगर

हमें वहां से पैसा मिल सकता हो तो उसको ले कर तुरन्त उत्पादन करने वाले जो काम हैं उन में अगर हम उसको खर्च करें तो इससे देश को बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा ।

पाई साहब ने कई बार कहा है और यहा भी रोख सवाल खड़े होते हैं और बंधे बंधाए जिन के विश्वास हैं और थ्यूरिज हैं और जो उन पर ही चलना चाहते हैं, उस से हटना नहीं चाहते हैं उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश के हालात और बन्त पर उनको गौर करना चाहिए और ऐसा अगर किया जाता है तो हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर के बहुत से जो कारखाने हैं अगर उनके हम 49 परसेंट तक शेयर देश के कुछ लोगों को जिन का केन्द्रीयकरण न हो तथा दूसरों को दें और ऐसा करके अगर हमें तीन चार हजार करोड़ खया मिल जाता है तो उस धन को लेने की में कोशिश करनी चाहिए । उद्योगों के अन्दर या कृषि के उत्पादन के अन्दर अगर उस धन का इस्तेमाल ही सकता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस धन को मोबिलाइज करना बहुत जरूरी है । अगर 49 परसेंट शयर प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में जाते हैं तो उससे पब्लिक सैक्टर के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है और यह करना बहुत जरूरी है । इस तरह की नीति सरकार को तुरन्त निर्धारित करनी चाहिए और उससे स्वतः जो देश में रिसोसिस पैदा होंगे तथा जो रिसोसिस आपने टैक्सों से जुटाए हैं उनको एकत्र कर उनको उत्पादन बढ़ाने के काम में लगाना बहुत जरूरी है । पिछले साल के मुकाबले में आपने योजना के लिए 23 प्रतिशत अधिक प्रावधान किया है । लेकिन 23 परसेंट कुछ भी नहीं है जब हम देखते हैं कि आज कल कीमतें बहुत ऊंची चली गई हैं । उसके हिसाब से यह बहुत कम है । आपने जिस दिशाओं को स्वीकार किया है उनकी ओर बढ़ने के लिए सुप्रबन्ध करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, और इसके

लिए हमको उसकी जड़ में जाना होगा । उत्पादन बढ़ाना देश की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है । उत्पादन बढ़ने से ही कीमतें एक रीजनेबल लेवेल पर आएंगी और देश को फायदा होगा और उसका विकास होगा ।

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): The Budget of the most heavily taxed country is before us. I think it is time for us to deviate from the traditional method of taxing and taxing the common man for balancing the budget. Every year we expect that Government would bring some tax reductions or concessions. But when we come to the House, we find more taxes added to the burden of the common man. Every financial wizard occupying the Finance Minister's seat contributes his mite to the tax burden of the people. Many developing countries which became independent along with us are financial better off. The time has come for us to ponder over the question and think about a solution to these problems.

I read an article about China a few months back. China manufactured tractors when we were concentrating on manufacturing cars. I think we will have to do something to see that the prices of articles essential to the common man are reduced. In Soviet Russia, we find that cheap food is given to the people. Here we have to concentrate on the manufacture of coarse cloth and fertilisers and reduce the prices of food articles. Then only the poor man whose position deteriorates year after year will be able to make both ends meet.

Production must be increased Bandhs must be discouraged. But there must be a very effective machinery for redressing the grievances of labour. I would even advocate legislation for a strike holiday if Government can assure a fair wage to the poor labourer.

[Shri H. C. Mohamed Koya]

I was surprised to read about a tax on books. Government has taxed knowledge also. Even now publishers are put to difficulties because of increase in the price of paper, ink and cost of production because of high wages. This is the last straw on the camel's back. Coming as I do from the most educated State, whose average literacy is more than double that of the all-India average, I request Mr. Subramaniam to withdraw this tax. We have got a very good, unique publishing house run by the writers themselves. The Sahitya Pravartaka Sahakarim Sangam, the Writers Co-operative Society of Kerala, is the first and best of its kind in India, and they are on the verge of closing down because of the rising prices of paper and other articles. And Mr. Subramaniam has also contributed by taxing books.

The biri industry is on the verge of collapse now. Thousands of people are employed in this industry throughout the country and I am sure that if this tax is insisted on, the biri factories will close down and many poor people will be thrown on the streets. Biri is the common man's smoke and he will also surely suffer. This is the unkindest cut of the Budget. I think the Minister has got very bad advisers who do not take into consideration the reactions and the repercussions of the taxation measures.

Direct taxation of commodities like tea etc. should also be reconsidered. The regional imbalances in the country have not been taken into consideration. I come from a State which has been neglected for years, even though it is contributing largely to the national exchequer. We produce things like tea, coffee, prawns, coconut, cardamom, ginger, cashew, Arecanut, timber, rubber, etc. Of course, we are deficit in food production.

I do not think a wise Finance Minister will advise us to change our agricultural production to food and thereby be responsible for the decrease of foreign exchange earnings.

We are cooperating with the Government by encouraging birth control. Our birth rate has come to a very low level but the population is increasing because of the low death level. I think the Finance Minister will not blame us over this.

Mr. Subramaniam knows the problems of Kerala because he was presiding over the Finance Ministry of the composite Madras State when Malabar was part of that State.

Kerala's main problem is that of the educated unemployed. We are now paying the penalty for learning and going in for higher education. We have not got any concrete solution for this problem of the educated unemployed. We were in the past exporting our educated youngsters, but it has now become impossible because everyone is advocating the theory of the sons of the soil. It is very difficult for the Malayalees outside Kerala to earn their own living because of this theory and this is the case with Tamilians, also outside their State. Tamil Nadu is seeing to it that Malayalees are sent away but in other States also the South Indians are being sent away. We have only to introduce the passport system between State and State and national integration is far from reality. If you cannot stop this theory of the sons of the soil, I am sure you will be presiding over the disintegration of the country. Something has to be done to see that a national outlook is shown towards every section of the population.

Some countries have got oil, some have got technical know-how, but we have got manpower. We must

see that our manpower is sent to the developing countries of the world and they got employed

There are tremendous opportunities for our youngsters in the developing countries, particularly the Gulf countries. The Government is not doing much in this direction. There is no guidance. I know a few years back Saudi Arabia asked for some doctors. They insisted that the doctors must be Muslims because they have certain reasons for that, but the ultra secular Government here replied saying that they could not recruit Muslims alone because he is a secular country. The result was that Saudi Arabia went to Pakistan for recruiting the doctors. This was the reward for our ultra secularism. The millions of starving educated people must be utilised for national purposes. Government must see to it that they use the facilities outside the country and our youngsters who want employment, our graduates and technicians are sent to those countries.

As we are voting large amounts for the administration, I would request the Government to see that those who are unrepresented and underrepresented in the services must get their fair quota. An enquiry must be held to see about the representation of the neglected minorities of the country in the All India Services in the Government-owned industries and quasi-Government industries. There should be no discrimination.

I can say from experience that even in jobs where no extraordinary merit or educational qualification is necessary like those of postman, peon, porter, etc. the minorities are not getting their fair share. Every time we get assurances from the Government but we are not now satisfied with the assurances of the Government. The point is that a Commission should be appointed to see why they are not represented. Otherwise

you would be creating another Hindu community in this country and there will have to be another Mahatma Gandhi born for their uplift.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO** (Chattrapur) I have been listening to the debate for the last few days. Several criticisms have been levelled against the Government and the Finance Minister by various Members belonging to the several political parties. Each spokesman looks at it from its own party angle. For instance, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya of the CPI (M) said that the Budget was pro-monopolist and anti people. Shri Indrajit Gupta called it capitalistic. The great economist of the Jan Sangh, Shri Virendra Agarwal said that it was inflationary. Shri Nahata on our side says that it is *status-quo*. He equates stability with *status quo*.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** The truth is somewhere in between.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO** That is what I say. Equating stability with *status quo* is not correct. He has ignored the first part of the sentence namely growth with stability. When there is growth, there is stability. Stability means that it should be continuous, there should not be growth in one year and fall next year.

Let us not ignore the fact that the Finance Minister is faced with a situation of growing population falling production, rising prices and galloping inflation. He has not hidden any fact. He has made a clean breast of everything he has given a clear picture of the economic condition of the country today. He was neither unduly pessimistic nor unrealistically optimistic. But we cannot ignore our social objectives or miss them. We have to have growth with social justice, we have to lift the poorer sections of the society amounting to about 60 per cent who live below the poverty line and that objective is not to be missed. Attempts have to be made to go ahead. Progress may be slow but

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

it should be steady. For that, we have to find resources and it is a difficult situation where production both industrial and agricultural, is going down. One feature of this year's budget is there is no increase in direct taxes. The entire amount of Rs 289 crores is being raised only through indirect taxation. Every year it is being said that the excise duties would hit the common man. Let the House suggest some items of common consumption on which the Finance Minister can levy excise duty, to which we will not object. It is not possible. To the extent possible, he has tried to give relief.

Budget is an instrument of economic growth. This budget is a continuation of the previous budget. There should be a continuity in the development, in the total objectives and the methods that the Government adopt. It is clear from the **Economic Review** and his speech Part A that prices have not risen beyond December 1974 level. Here and there there is a slight fall, but still we can only say the prices have been contained. In a few months time prices will go down and they will be stabilised at a reasonable level. The various monetary and fiscal policies of the Government taken in July 1974, produced results six months thereafter and inflation is also under check. But some inflation is bound to be there because of developmental expenditure which runs into thousands of crores. There is no corresponding return because these are long gestation projects. More production is the only answer.

The Finance Minister has rightly laid emphasis on agriculture which is the pivot of our economy. He has suggested various steps like supply of high-yielding seeds, irrigation etc. I am told after independence both the Central and State Governments have undertaken 27 major irrigation projects of which 12 or 13 have completed. Out of 838 medium projects of 300 and odd have been completed.

The land irrigated is only 25 per cent of the total cultivable land, which I think is about 57 million hectares. If the monsoon fails, this 25 per cent of irrigated land will be reduced by half. The man at the tail end does not get water. When projects are executed there is an unequal distribution. An imbalance is being created, the entire benefit going to the people in the delta region. The hinterland people whose lands get submerged when dams are constructed and the backward people suffer. No attempt has been made by project authorities to rehabilitate them and give them land and see that their land also gets water. I suggested a number of times that when a major project is undertaken, as a part of the project cost, at least 20 per cent of the lands which would not otherwise be irrigated in the ayacut as a result of the project, should be irrigated in the hinterland, so that the people who are mostly backward classes people will be benefited. What is happening is when a major dam is constructed, the canal goes for hundreds of miles before water is distributed. The people owing lands on either side of the canal are not able to irrigate their lands. In such cases lift irrigation points could be given on the way. They can have intermediate reservoirs at every 50 or 100 miles to irrigate these lands. There is no judicious use of water resources at present. The man at the head takes more water than is required. As a result of that the man at the tail end does not get water when it is required for his own use. Therefore, my submission is that there should be re-thinking and we should see that there is even development in the matter of irrigation so that the people in the hinterland who belong to the vulnerable section get the benefits.

All the pending projects whether major or medium have to be completed. If the State Government is not able to do it, the Central Government should give some advance under some special head, so that they can complete the projects. There is a medium irrigation project in my State of Orissa on the river Eabuda, which is pending.

construction for the last 12 years. Four weirs and one dam have to be constructed but only two weirs have been completed. I have raised this question last time in the debate in President's Rule in Orissa and the Minister assured the House that necessary action will be taken. Yet, nothing is happening. Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister that the State Government should be given the necessary aid by way of loan, or whatever it is, so that the pending projects are completed.

Minor irrigation is not given that importance by the State Government which it deserves. There are drought-prone areas in each State. They do not get rainfall and there is no other source of irrigation. But there are some old tanks constructed by the old zamindars. They got into disuse because they were not repaired or maintained. Even the feed channels are not repaired. Even though there was a drought in our area last year, this has not been attended to. The State Government should pay attention to this and the Planning Commission has to give some allocation for this purpose.

Coming to land reforms, a sincere attempt has been made to implement land reforms and give surplus land to the landless people. It is a good thing. Every State has taken some step in this direction and something is being done in this regard. But when the land is given follow-up action has to be taken. When a landless person gets land, he must be provided with the wherewithal. He should be provided with taccavi loan to purchase cattle, seed, fertilizer etc. Now nothing is being done. At least for two or three years a landless person who gets surplus land from the Government should be given the necessary inputs so that he can stand on his own legs and get the yield with which he can carry on his life.

I would also submit that under the land reforms land should be given to educated unemployed who belong to the landless families. They would work in the field and put in their labour. They need not engage labour. So, that also may be borne in mind.

Then, more land has to be brought under cultivation. Waste land, banjar land, unreserved forest land etc. should be reclaimed and given to the landless people for cultivation because we need more of agricultural produce to feed the increasing population. It is only when we increase the area under cultivation that the foodgrains production can catch up with the increase in population.

Then I come to inter-State river water dispute. The other day Shri Venkatasubbaiah was saying that upper riparian owner States are obstructing the use of water by lower riparian States. Does he mean to say that only the lower riparian States have got a right to utilize the waters of the rivers? We have as much right under the law to utilize the waters by constructing a dam, or whatever it is, to the extent we can, leaving a reasonable percentage of flow of water to the lower riparian owners. In this connection, I want to refer to river Indrawati and river Kolab.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This should come at the time of the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** Coming to small and marginal farmers, no serious attempt has been made by the State Governments to improve their lot. Serious attention has to be bestowed on these people.

In the matter of development of backward areas, the Government have announced some relief to the industrialists who set up industries in back-

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

ward areas. Yet, no industry has come up in those areas. 223 districts have been identified by the Planning Commission as backward districts. Instead of offering incentives to the industrialists, may I request the Government to form a Backward Areas Development Corporation and give assistance to the States to build up the infra-structure so that when the infra-structure available in areas which abound with natural resources, the industrialists would come and set up industries.

There is the Dandakranya Development Authority, which consists of Koraput district in Orissa, Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and Chanda District of Maharashtra. All these three districts are contiguous. They abound in water wealth, mineral wealth, forest wealth and, above all, manpower. The tribal people are hale and hearty. Now the scope of the Authority is limited to look after the refugee population. Let it be converted into a Development Corporation. This is only an illustration I am giving. There are similar areas in other States in the country. You can make a beginning. The development has taken place here and there. You vest more powers in it and see that there is an integrated development.

The industrial growth is also slow. The public sector should expand in a big way so that it will hold the commanding heights of the economy. The private sector should be brought under control. The prices should be fixed on every manufactured goods. You also see that the public sector comes in a big way so that public distribution system which the Government is thinking of is effectively implemented.

Lastly, the small savings are the real savings. It is not big people who contribute to the Plan resources. It is the middle class people who contribute. I said it last year and year

before last to Mr. Chavan when he presented the Budget. You give some incentives to middle-class people. You raise the income-tax limit. You are exempting Rs. 3000 dividend free from tax. You can make it Rs. 3000 so that there will be incentives for deposits. You have done that for the Unit Trust. If a person owns Units worth Rs 25,000 an amount of Rs 2000 that he gets as dividend is not taxed. But this will not help everybody. You give more incentives to middle-class people.

These are some of the suggestions I have made and, I hope, the Finance Minister will consider them.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves appreciation of this august House for his endeavour to present a growth-oriented Budget with an emphasis on twin priorities of agricultural growth and energy development programmes.

This is a laudable objective because, for the first time, we have given a priority to agriculture and energy development programmes. Generally, only floods and droughts arouse us from slumber to activity in the field of agricultural development. I am glad that a provision of Rs 270 crores has been made for agricultural development programme. May I ask the hon Finance Minister whether he considers this amount to be sufficient enough because the rate of agricultural growth is supposed to be at 2.3 per cent? If we are serious about meeting the minimum food requirements of our population the bulk of whom live below the poverty line, then, I think, a higher provision, more allocation, has to be made and a target of at least 7 per cent rate of growth in agricultural production should be fixed. Unless that much target is fixed, I do not think it would be possible to produce the minimum food required for the bulk of our population. In that way, we

shall not be fulfilling our pledge to the people in regard to removal of guribi.

There should be more allocation and I would suggest that the amount should be at least doubled because many of the good schemes, best schemes, conceived for agricultural development are languishing because of paucity of funds. The Area Development Programmes under various Area Development Authorities have hardly made any headway largely because no funds are available for them. In my State of Bihar, the Area Development Programme is nothing but a farce. I would request the hon Finance Minister to appoint some investigating team so that the working of the Area Development Programme in the State of Bihar can be examined, reviewed and remedial measures suggested.

In this connection, I would like to suggest that as in the case of industries the Government has selected backward areas for industrial development and special financial provision has been made, in the same way, the backward areas for agricultural development also should be identified throughout the country. Special effort should be made to develop them. One of the reasons for the failure on the agricultural front is non-implementation of the land reforms programmes I do not agree with those people who say that the land reforms measures have been implemented. Most of the States have not implemented even the legislations which have been enacted by them. The Centre is not expected to be only a silent spectator to the whole situation. The Centre ought to exercise pressure on the State Governments, directly or indirectly, in regard to land reforms measures. The people in this country are not prepared to accept the niceties of Constitutional responsibilities. It is not that the responsibility of the Centre and that of the States differ in respect of land re-

form measures. For the bulk of the people who suffer from poverty, Government is one, and if they do not get anything, they blame the Government, be it the Centre or the States. Therefore, the Central Government has a special responsibility in this regard. It should take certain measures to pressurize the State Governments. In this regard I would like to point out that there is a lot of resistance from the big farmers in the implementation of land reform measures. I would suggest that, as in the case of industry, incentives should be given to those areas where the land reform measures are implemented. For example, assured irrigation facilities should be provided, credit facilities, storage facilities and marketing facilities should be provided, so that the people in that area, where the land reform measures are implemented, are assured of certain facilities for their cultivation; they do not suffer from the fear that the Government is taking away their ancestral property and that they would be left to starve and so on. These incentives should be given as concessions are given in the case of industry. In this connection I would also suggest that pilot projects in this case also, as is done in other fields, should be undertaken so that the farmers in a particular State or district may see the benefits of land reform measures.

While speaking about land reform measures, I would request the Government to see that there is a finality about the holding and the tenure. The State Governments go on, even when they do not mean to implement land reforms, go on fiddling with the Act and a situation of uncertainty is created in the minds of the people that there is no guarantee about land tenure. That should also be seen.

Another point which I would like to suggest in regard to agricultural production is crop insurance. If in an industry everything can be insured, from machine to the final products, why can this scheme not be introduced

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

in the field of agriculture also which provides at least half of our national income? It is prevalent in many industrially developed countries of the West. Why has it not been introduced in this country? Why should people suffer every time and should remain at the mercy of the Rain God?

The pricing policy is also very important in regard to agriculture. In this House the Agricultural Prices Commission has come in for severe criticism. I think it should be done away with. It is most unrealistic. Its performance has been criticised all over the country, both inside the House as also outside and, I think there is no point in keeping it. It has been responsible for creating doubts in the minds of the agriculturists about the intentions of the government, that the government is always against the agriculturist. I think this is one of the mischiefs of the Agricultural Prices Commission. I think the case has been very well argued in this House. I do not want to repeat them as to why the procurement price of wheat in the next coming crop should not be fixed at Rs 125 per quintal.

The Finance Minister has to be congratulated for many measures he has undertaken such as mopping up savings and priority investment. I think he deserves our sympathies in this regard and congratulations also.

But in all humility I would submit that unless there is a severe curtailment of the consumption pattern of the affluent sections of the population and a spirit of austerity pervades our entire economic activity, no worthwhile result would be achieved with the best of intentions and efforts.

The rise in prices has not affected the standard of living of the affluent classes of our population. Otherwise, how can our five-star hotels glitter with well-groomed people attending luxury receptions? Last year I have suggested that Indians should not be

allowed to hold big luxury receptions in five-star hotels and at least the Ministers and Members of Parliament should not attend them. I again humbly submit that luxury receptions in five-star hotels by Indians should be stopped forthwith.

Finally, I will come to my area.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) That will be parochial.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. It is a retarding energy and power development programme. I am thankful to the Minister for giving particular emphasis for power generation in the central sector and also for making an allocation of Rs. 140 crores in the central sector. I say this especially in view of the number of large-scale industrial projects in the central sector which are amongst the largest consumers of power in various States. Here I would plead the case of my State of Bihar for a central project as the various central projects like NREC, Bokaro Steel NDCD and BCCL etc. are among the biggest consumers of the limited power and they consume a considerable amount of energy. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this and restore the Muzaffarpur thermal plant and make it—it was agreed upon earlier and repeated assurances were given by Dr K L Rao in this House also—a central project.

Finally the Bagmati river project in Bihar should be given more allocations to expedite its execution and an area development authority for this river project should also be set up.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhivandi): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if you look at this Budget it is production-oriented because the first priority has been given to agriculture and energy. That will give us more production in the country, curb inflation and save foreign exchange also.

In order to fill in and reduce the gap in the deficit, the Finance Minister has found out new items for taxation.

He has been very careful not to impose on the common man any burden. I do not know whether unwittingly he has included bidis also which are mostly used by the common people and unless cigarettes are made prohibitive, its consumption will not go down.

Secondly, khandsari is brought on par with sugar mills. Compounded levy is dropped. It is a good thing. I don't mind if they are taxed. But they are passing on the burden to the common man. What I suggest is this. Price structure of the khandsari sugar should be examined by Government so that khandsari is made available to common man at cheaper rates. Sugar should be exported to the maximum extent which will earn us our much-needed foreign exchange.

Next comes the textile item. There are three sectors in textiles. There are composite mills. There is decentralised powerloom sector and there is handloom sector. Fourthly, nationalised mills also come in the sector. Recently Government nationalised more than 100 textile mills. It should be seen that the National Textile Corporation is supplied with enough money. It is to be seen that every assistance is rendered so that this sector may be export oriented and we can earn much-needed foreign exchange. At present the requirements are met only upto one-thirds. If they are given full amount, if they can arrange for production of proper type of material which will have export potential, that will give a great impetus to our export trade in general. Regarding composite mills during the last three or four years if we look to the balance sheet what you find is this. They have made huge profits. That is both accountable and unaccountable also. I do not know why the Finance Minister is rather unkind to the decentralised powerloom sector. Handloom sector does require some reservation, some protection also. It is spread throughout our villages. It is employment-oriented. Some reservation, some protection, some encouragement, some

subsidy should be given to handloom. This industry is to be protected and preserved. Rightly, the Central and State Governments do give subsidy and loans to handloom sector. Some varieties of cloth like costly coloured sarees are reserved for them. But I find that the composite mills are very skillfully putting the handloom weaver against the powerloom weaver. In 1973 the Government appointed a Committee or study team to find out the position regarding the handloom industry. This report of the Sivaraman Committee was submitted to Government a few months back. The representatives of the powerloom industry were told when they met the Commerce Minister that their case will be given due consideration. But what we find is this. No consideration is given although this sector is very hard-hit. Compounded levy on powerloom was Rs. 10 per year per loom and now this has been raised to Rs. 200 per loom per annum. How can powerloom industry bear this burden? Nobody need think that powerloom industry is capital-intensive. Government, Central and States, encouraged the handlooms to convert into powerlooms and why? There was keen competition from composite mills, and handloom could not stand in the market. Powerloom is producing cloth which faces competition with the composite mills. Sivaraman Committee said that Rs. 300 should be levied per annum per powerloom. Our Finance Minister in his speech said that they considered this carefully and they have levied only Rs. 200. What we find is, Handlooms were given Central Government subsidy, State Government subsidy and all that, Technical guidance is also given by Government personnel, for conversion of handlooms into powerlooms.

That is how they came into existence. There are about two lakhs powerlooms in this country mostly in Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and even in some parts of the Southern States. They are not in any way hampering the progress of the handloom industry. They are manufacturing dhoties. 1-

[Shri Dhamankar]

mul, gray long cloth, poplin and other varieties of cloth which are not manufactured by the handloom at all. Handloom manufacturers manufacture tapestry, saree etc. which are finding a place in foreign market. The powerloom cloth meets the needs of one-third of the country's needs of cloth. Therefore, I feel that the powerloom industry should be encouraged. Actually powerloom owners were feeling that this time they could expect some better deal in the budget or they could expect some relief. Instead of relief they got a blow. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to please re-examine the problem of these poor powerloom owners who are spread all over the country and do something by way of granting relief. In my constituency, Bhiwandi, in Maharashtra, there are about 33,000 powerlooms working on cotton and about 8,000 working on silk but the units are about 14,596 each unit consisting of two to four looms. These are small units which are owned and run by the weavers who are small weavers. They are now facing difficulties and in addition got a blow by this budget. In the circumstances, I would again earnestly request the hon. Finance Minister to review this position and to see whether they can be given an opportunity to work honestly and get their due share. In our country, the people who do not pay the tax go scot free. There are about 55,000 powerlooms in this country which are unauthorised. They do not have any fat commitments. They do not maintain any books of accounts. They do not pay any excise duty. They have nothing to pay. I should say that they work in collusion with some excise staff and they manage to run powerlooms unauthorisedly. I would, therefore, suggest that by reducing the compounded levy on powerloom, the deficit can be met by levying the penalty for this unauthorised working of the looms and then regularise them, and ask them to pay the regular duty. Why should these unauthorised powerloom weavers be allowed like this? These unauthorised powerlooms neither have to pay income-tax nor even

excise duty. They are selling the cloth unauthorisedly manufactured and these manufacturers reaping a harvest. They were running their powerlooms like this for the last eight years. Government had regularised them in 1966 and new unauthorised powerlooms have come up after 1966. I think the number would have gone up now from about 40,000 to 50,000. In my constituency alone, there are 15,000 powerlooms which are unauthorised. They are managing to run them with the collusion of some of the excise staff as already stated by me. They are now asked to close down their looms. How can you ask them to close down their looms when they are dependent on these looms for their livelihood? You can penalise them for doing this illegal act and regularise and give them an opportunity to run these looms in a regular legal way.

With these few words, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the proposal and allow the owners of powerlooms to survive.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Finance Minister for presenting such a bold and purposeful budget which sets forth specific steps to augment our capital and to provide a stimulus to our economy as a part of a long-term strategy for stabilisation and, on that basis, for imparting greater viability and vitality to our economy.

The important feature of this budget is a clear-cut identification of the twin purpose, namely, development of energy and food. Sir, we are happy that major national projects for large scale production of good quality seeds of the high yielding varieties have been launched. We are also happy to know that special efforts are being made to organise farmers service societies to provide credit to the farmers in time, to arrange for the supply of inputs and to help in the processing and marketing of the products.

Sir, the Finance Minister has provided for Rs. 5,960 crores as the total outlay for the Plan year 1973-76 as compared to Rs. 4844 crores provided for in the previous year. Out of this, he has allocated Rs. 1,221 crores for the development of industries and minerals. Rightly, he has allocated Rs. 229 crores for the development of coal.

Sir, a provision of Rs. 1,040 crores has been made by him for the development of electrical power. He is the one person who has realised that electricity is the real infra structure not only for agriculture but also for the industries. It is heartening to note that if the inputs of capital are continued in this trend, we will be in a position to fulfil the target of producing 36 million KV of energy by the end of the Fifth Plan as compared to 20 million KV of energy at the end of the Fourth Plan. Sir, it is most interesting to realise that the electrical equipments like large turbo sets, switch gear equipment, circuit breakers and transformers are manufactured by our heavy electrical industries in this country. It is also heartening to note that the Finance Minister has provided sufficient funds for science and technology, space, electronics and atomic energy. We, in this country, are hopefully looking forward to our scientists to see that the fast breeder reactor technology is perfected. Only by perfecting this technology, can the country utilise the vast resources of Thorium to generate electrical power instead of using Uranium.

Sir, the country is all of a sudden confronted with the difficult task of having to pay a huge amount in foreign exchange for the import of petroleum and petroleum products. We have to pay as much as Rs. 1124 crores for importing 14 million tonnes of crude and 2.9 million tonnes of petroleum products. How are we going to overcome this problem? I think we have to adopt not only short term measures but long term measure as well. As a short term measure, we have to take full advantage of the current

shortage of sugar all over the world. We have exported as much as 5 lakh tonnes and earned Rs. 270 crores. Fortunately, we are going to produce, I am told, 45 lakh tonnes this year. I want that we should at least export 10 lakh tonnes and earn Rs. 600 crores. Here, I would like to say that you have been very severe on the Khandasari. This is the common man's sugar. They are producing nearly 10 lakh tonnes. If these factories are dislocated, we may not be able to export any sugar at all.

15 hrs.

Also as a long-term measure, we must concentrate on exporting heavy and light-engineering products. I am told we have exported as much as Rs. 250 crores worth of heavy engineering products. The foundry industry is one which is identified as very good for export. There are 600 units manufacturing as much as 21 million tonnes of castings and they are able to produce not only sophisticated stainless steel castings but malleable intricate castings and also types of ferrous castings for the automobile and shipbuilding industries. They are also making aluminium and high purity copper castings. This is an industry technically oriented and labour intensive. This is where we must cash in by exporting more products.

Now I come to a similar industry of equal importance, the electronics industry. India is in a fortunate position to plan, produce, design and install all types of electronic and telecommunication systems and equipments. For your information, we have been able recently to manufacture TV receivers with front and converters and rhombic antennae to receive the TV programmes from the US satellite for 4,000 villages from July 1976. This is a field of which we should take complete advantage.

I want to congratulate our labour and technocrats involved in making the public sector undertakings a great success. They are able to produce nearly Rs. 560 crores worth of machi-

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

nery. Fortunately, they are not only in a position to cater to the entire needs of plant and machinery for the core sector of the Fifth Plan, but they are also in a position to export a lot of machinery this year.

Lastly, I want to bring to the kind notice of our Food Minister that even though he has provided for a lot of fertiliser factories throughout the country, he has provided for only one in my State, Andhra Pradesh, which has contributed nearly 5 lakh tonnes rice to the central pool. But unfortunately, even this factory which is going to be located at Kakinada may not materialise if we do not give sufficient funds for the development of Kakinada port. Engineers India Ltd., a public sector undertaking of the Government of India, have after conducting an economic survey strongly recommended that the port should be developed at a cost of a mere Rs. 8.5 crores to handle an additional 1.5 million tonnes of cargo for the proposed Kakinada fertiliser factory. An unique feature of this factory is that its entire output will be consumed by the rich Krishna-Godavari deltas which are located within a hundred mile radius of it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bardwan): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. The budget speech of the Finance Minister, according to me, is a testament of the Government's failure in the past and contains only vague promises for the future. It is a document of surrender to vested interests and is a programme of onslaught on the common people of this country. The slogan of *garibi hatao* which has now been found out to be a hoax perpetrated on the common people of the country who have been suffering for decades has now been given a silent burial.

Even after the massive dose of taxation in two budgets last year of about Rs. 700 crores and with better

collection of taxes than calculated, the deficit rose up to Rs. 626 crores and this year's budgetary gap is expected to be Rs. 464 crores which is sought to be reduced by fresh taxation to the extent of Rs. 239 crores, leaving an uncovered gap of Rs. 225 crores. How do the Government propose to bridge this gap? Significantly the entire burden is sought to be imposed on the poor and the middle class with increased levy on sugar, cloth, tea and even biri. Even the ordinary method of relaxation of poor people has not been spared by this Government which has failed abjectly in providing even a square meal a day for the vast majority of the people. It now seems that to remain hungry is the permanent fate of the vast majority of the country and has become as it were the only right that they enjoy. Twentyseven years of following a particular economic policy in this country has resulted in greater destitution of the common people, greater disparity in the standards of living amongst the people of this country and more and more concentration of wealth and financial resources in the hands of fewer and fewer people who are now the biggest patrons of the Government and the ruling party. Without having achieved the economic freedom of the common people of this country, political freedom has remained only a matter of emotional satisfaction, if at all.

Last year we were told of a crash programme of providing employment opportunities for half a million unemployed young people of this country every year. And with great fan fare it was promulgated and proclaimed, but very interestingly in this year's Budget speech not a word has been mentioned about this crash programme for providing employment. If you go through the Budget speech carefully, it appears as if there is no unemployment problem in this country. Even a passing reference has not been made to this acute problem which is now corroding the very vitals, the very foundations of this country. With more and more unemployment and the

grinding poverty to use the expression of the Finance Minister himself, not only is the young talent of this country being wasted, but they are being diverted to channels which are certainly not for the benefit of this country. Many of them, finding no other employment, are indulging in anti-social activities which have become very handy for the ruling party to be exploited for political purposes.

We are experiencing a strange paradox in this country. According to Ministerial statements, we have got a plentiful supply of food and fee grains, but coupled with that is the unchallengeable fact that there is acute scarcity and high prices at the same time. The promised expansion of the public distribution system in this country has remained a myth. Even the statutory rationing system is on the verge of collapse. Modified rationing in various areas of the country has become a matter of glorious uncertainty and a subject of exploitation by bureaucratic high-handedness. Even the pittance which is being given in the name of modified rationing is not also assured regularly. There is no certainty of receiving supplies and even the really deserving people do not get adequate or regular supply. This is the position with regard to the public distribution system. With regard to the other essential commodities the less said the better.

Therefore, we feel that a Government which cannot assure to the vast majority of its people supply of food at reasonable prices, cannot provide employment to its youth who are able and willing to work and cannot provide shelter to the vast majority of the people, cannot go on imposing taxes on those people who are the most vulnerable section of the society. In a Welfare State, the common people can atleast reasonably expect that when they are made to incur the expenses by way of more and more taxes, they should be given some corresponding benefit in the Budget proposals. But not one thing has been provided to give relief to the

common people of this country in this budget.

With the Fifth Plan proving to be a non-starter and with the irrevocable loss of one year of planning in the Fifth Plan, the whole system of planning in this country. It seems, has gone away. We have not yet seen the Fifth Plan. The Budget is intended to be an instrument for carrying out the plan proposals, but in the absence of a plan, the very basis of adopting adequate fiscal measures in planned economy has become totally frustrated. Here the Plan will follow the Budget, not the other way round.

Another aspect to which I wish to draw the kind attention of the Finance Minister is this. In our country when we are having a federal set-up, it is very important that the constituent units of the federal structure should have a well coordinated and planned development. Unless the different constituent units of the federal structure can progress adequately and proportionately, there will be lop sided development. If the reasonable demands and requirements of the different regions are not taken note of in the proper perspective, there cannot be well planned development of the country. I am talking of the Eastern Region of this country, although I may be accused of being parochial, but how is this Eastern Region, which contributes very significantly and substantially to the income earnings of this country, being treated? Huge areas still remain backward. Even the areas known to be industrially developed are being denuded of reasonable and necessary resources and raw materials. I do not mind any particular part of this country developing, but there should be development in a proper manner so that one part of the country is not deprived of its legitimate demands. I want to know from the hon. Minister what has happened to the Howrah-Amta Railway. It is not a matter only for the Railway Minister to deal with. What has happened to the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Prime Minister's solemn promise to the people of West Bengal that for four years you cannot even think of starting of Howrah-Amra Railway Project, the absence of which is seriously affecting the daily life of hundred and thousands of people of that area. Now the people of West Bengal can legitimately say that it was nothing but a hoax and an election gimmick.

What has happened to the underground Railway Project in Calcutta? What has happened to Hoogly Bridge Project? This has become a matter of standing joke now. What has happened to the Haldia Petro-Chemical Project? It appears now to have been shelved.

Whatever nation-building projects are intended to be started in West Bengal or in the Eastern Region, for which solemn promises have been made by no less a person than the Prime Minister just before the election, have only remained proposals on paper. The Central Government cannot find funds for these essential projects or want of which the State of West Bengal and even the City of Calcutta are feeling the pinch. I say the Government owes an explanation to the people of West Bengal and the people of the Eastern Region to tell them what has happened with regard to this.

Inflation is still raging and with 75 per cent erosion in the value of the rupee and the striding increase in the case of all essential commodities an acute crisis is being faced by the common people of this country, and the result of the wonderful economic policy of this Government is that while the costs and expenses of an ordinary man maintaining an ordinary standard of living are increasing everyday by leaps and bounds, his real income is going down and down.

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme, which was initiated and is now being implemented against the wage-earners in this country and the Government servants, has become almost the last straw on the camel's back, that is why today all the Central Government employees in this country are protesting against it and a protest meeting is being held in the capital today.

With regard to agricultural production, I will make only one submission. You have all along been indulging in tall talks which you have not been able to carry out. Merely giving some facilities to landless labour and cultivators will not solve the problem. Unless you carry out radical land reform which you have been only promising during the last 27 years but have never implemented, you cannot achieve real increase in agricultural production.

In this country, unless you can carry the people with you all these halting proposals and promises will not achieve any purpose. The civil liberties of the people have been taken away. You have not been able to remove poverty but you have taken away the fundamental and minimum rights of the people by continuing the emergency. Nobody knows when it will end. When a smuggler is arrested, he will remain under preventive detention for a maximum period of one year. But you are detaining your political opponents, students and teachers indefinitely under MISA in the name of emergency. The budget cannot be divorced from the people. Any economic policy without the people's participation is meaningless. I appeal to the Minister to announce that at least those who are detained under MISA will not be detained indefinitely. The emergency should be withdrawn forthwith.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)  
Sir, at the outset, let me express my  
thanks to all hon. Members for giving

an opportunity to take part in the general discussion on the budget. Perhaps for the first time I have had the opportunity of listening to all the hon. members who participated in the discussion and made their contributions. It is natural that the budget documents have been viewed from the various political angularities and certain things have been attributed to it which do not exist in reality.

Undoubtedly, the budget is an important fiscal document with reference to the particular year concerned. At the same time it depicts the picture in the financial arena and reflects the resolution of the nation in what way we can take care of that situation. In that context I hope by and large hon. Members will appreciate that in one of the most difficult situations in which the Finance Minister had to present the budget to this House, perhaps no better alternative would have been possible. I would not go into the details of various aspects which have been pointed by hon. Members. I would just dwell on some of the points which have been mentioned, particularly in relation to the departments where I am assisting my senior Minister.

Mr. Sathe rightly said, one of the effective instruments through which we can prevent economic distortions in this country is to make a serious effort to unearth black money and plug tax evasion. There is no doubt that this is an area where we should emphasize, put our concentration, not only to plug the loopholes and to unearth the accumulated black money on the one hand but, on the other hand, to take measures which can prevent the generation of black money.

From the budget document and from the speech of the hon. Finance Minister you would appreciate that, in spite of various difficulties, there has been buoyancy in the tax realisation this year. This would be confirmed by the figures which have been indicated in the documents. So far as customs duties are concerned, while we

estimated in the budget of 1974-75 that the realisation would be of the order of Rs. 936 crores, in the revised estimates it is expected that it would be of the order of Rs. 1,300 crores. The income-tax and other direct taxes have also gone up from Rs. 1,370 crores to Rs. 1,460 crores. This has been possible by streamlining the tax machinery, particularly the Action Plan which has been put into operation this year.

Before coming to the aspects of smuggling and various other economic offences which are taking place in this country, I would like to point out that in this particular year it has been possible for the Income-tax Department to increase its raids and searches to 1774 upto 31st December 1974, while the total number of raids and searches in the corresponding period last year was 538. The total assets seized last year was Rs. 440 crores. This year it has been increased to Rs. 1487 crores. This is the figure upto 31st January. If I add the figure of the Jaipur raids, perhaps a few more crores would be added. By using the same set of people and by putting them in larger areas of operation and by bringing some sort of motivation, it has been possible to increase the number of raids and searches manifold to realise more revenue.

One of the very old complaints about the income-tax department is the pendency of a large number of cases. The pendency is not entirely due to the fault of the income-tax officers. Sometimes the courts take a long time to dispose of appeals. If I may be permitted to say so, some lawyer friends like Shri Somnath Chatterjee take the opportunity of the bench and the bar to delay the disposal ..

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
 Sir, on a point of order. Is it the contention of the hon. Minister of State for Finance that whatever is done by the Government is according to the laws of this country? If he says so, that is a different thing. Then, let him abolish the courts.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Should the laws be upheld or not? No court is in the pocket of a lawyer. You ought to remember that.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** I remember it very much because I am not a lawyer.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I may tell you that I feel it a great privilege and honour to protect the ordinary people against the onslaughts of the Government.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** My only contention is that the pendency of income-tax cases is not mainly due to the fault of the officers. Because, when 1,366 cases were pending before a court, the total number of disposals in that particular year was only thirteen. That is my whole contention.

Coming to the total number of assessments and disposals, in 1974 it has been possible for this Department to take care of 26,75,678 cases whereas in the corresponding period of last year it was of the order of 21,37,220 cases.

What I want to emphasise is, as it has been suggested by Mr Vasant Sathe, that the tax machinery should be streamlined, that it should be made more effective, that it should take more care to make the assessments quickly to realise the taxes expeditiously, that it should do away with the pendency and that it should plug the loopholes which generate black money, that all this is being taken care of and more and more emphasis will be laid in this particular area and, particularly, the scheme which has been enunciated by the Board of Direct Taxes will take more care in this particular area.

Secondly, I would like to point out that another area of generation of black money is smuggling. On many occasions, on the floor of this House and on the floor of the other House, it has been pointed out as to what steps the Government have taken to prevent smuggling. When the MISA was amended and the Ordinance was

brought on 17th September, 1974 and later on, when it was translated into an Act which was put into operation from 19th December, 1974, a large number of persons have been arrested. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was pleading for the prisoners under MISA. I hope, he is not pleading for the smugglers. Though when the Bill was passed, his party opposed the Bill. I do not understand how we can take effective action against smugglers if they are not treated extraordinarily.

It has been pointed out many a time on the floor of the House that it is not easy to bring this type of smugglers to book under the existing ordinary laws of the country. They are creating an extraordinary situation by which the developmental efforts of the country are being eaten away and there is a distortion of economy taking place to a considerable extent and, to meet that extraordinary situation, certain extraordinary measures are necessary. That is why MISA was amended. That is why the Act was passed on the floor of the House. Unfortunately, the party to which the hon. Member belongs opposed that Bill. An impression is being created ...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how he justifies the MISA detenus to remain in jail indefinitely. Let him explain that to us. What is the rationale behind it? You say that the smugglers are holding the country to ransom. Will they remain for years, indefinitely, in jail unless you choose to remove Emergency and DIR? Is there any rationale behind it?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** An impression is being created that after some time, perhaps, the efforts of the Government against smuggling operations are slackening. What I would like to emphasise is that the efforts are not being slackened. Rather, they are being tightened up. Some of the figures which I have in my possession will clearly

indicate that various steps that have been taken to take care of anti-smuggling activities have given results. It would indicate that the Government is serious and they would try to see that smuggling activities are curbed to a considerable extent.

Here, I would like to dispel one impression that has been created. The Government has never claimed that smuggling activities would be stopped totally. I do not know, in any part of the country where smuggling activities are going on, they could be put to negation in absolute terms. The whole question is whether we can control smuggling activities, whether we can curb them, whether we can stop the ugly display of smuggled goods, whether we can allow them to go about freely. If you look from that angle, I say, it has been possible for the Government to put a curb on smuggling activities.

When the MISA was put into operation, upto 19th December, 1974, detention orders in respect of 880 persons were issued. When the new Act came into existence, actually 520 persons were behind the bars. From 19th December, 1974 to 9th March, 1975, 690 detention orders have been issued. Though some of the people have not been arrested all the State Governments in cooperation with other officers and various local authorities have taken care to put these people under detention.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** (Alipur)  
 Why were the warrants against Mr Singhanian withdrawn?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** I will explain that. It is not a fact which these detention figures indicate that Government has slackened the anti-smuggling activity.

Secondly, as we have said many times on the floor of this House, the number of raids are yielding less and less quantum of goods. If we look at the figure of the number of raids which took place in the months of Septem-

ber, October and November 1973, we will find that it was of the order of 2,200 and in the corresponding months of 1974, it is of the order of 3,000. The number of raids have increased from 2,200 to 3,000, but the quantum of the goods seized has come down from 28 crores to 108 crores. These are the figures which indicate that smuggling is taking place to some extent, but its dimension and scope has been limited considerably—because the number of seizures and raids has increased and a large number of persons are behind the bar.

There is a third indication. We have obtained reports from the various banks operating in different parts of the world, particularly in areas like Hong Kong, Dubai, Singapore and others, where the smugglers used to get money from the Indians living in those areas and used to transfer that money here, which is known as unauthorised remittance. In that way they used to get foreign exchange. The figures which we have clearly indicate that, recent months, the normal remittances, through legal channels, have increased considerably. This is also an indication that the smuggling activities in those areas have been reduced considerably.

As we have said many times on the floor of this House, the reports which we are getting from the areas where usually these things happen, Hong Kong, Dubai, etc, indicate that there distress sale is taking place, sometimes these people are taking risks also in their desperation, they are taking risks, goods are sold at rock bottom prices, they are taking risks so that they can net some profit out of it. This is the reason why sometimes some smuggled goods are visible in different parts of the country, particularly in important metropolitan cities.

I have already mentioned that, while making observations on the Budget certain hon members took the opportunity to make wild allegations. I would like to come to two

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

allegations made by Shri Piloo Mody. I wish he had been present here. While making his observations yesterday he has said that one Mr. Ramchandra Krishnachandra is a saree merchant and income-tax raids took place in his premises and residence. As per Mr. Piloo Mody, 50,000 dollars were seized and Rs. 22 lakhs were seized from his premises, but later on the money was released at the intervention of Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the then Congress President, because these were the goods of the Congress Party. I would like to tell him categorically that the charges made are absolutely baseless and there is not even an iota of truth in it. The fact which I have with me is this; there is one saree merchant by name Mr. Ramachandra Krishnachandra and his houses and premises were raided and searched by the income-tax authorities; it was found that cash, not Rs. 22 lakhs as suggested by Mr. Piloo Mody, but Rs. 11,93,976 were seized—some foreign currencies, not 50,000 but 2,840 dollars and pounds, taken together, were seized from the business premises and houses of Mr. Ramachandra Krishnachandra. But the other part of his allegation is absolutely baseless. No money was returned except about Rs. 40,000. Out of Rs. 11,93,976, only Rs. 40,250 were released because they could satisfy on the source of that money and it has been done as per the rules, under section 132(5), of the Income-tax Act. Within 90 days officers are to arrive at a decision and if the party can satisfy by documentary evidences that this is the legal source of money, there is no point in retaining that money. But the rest of the money, more than Rs. 11 lakhs, have been retained by the income-tax authorities because they are going to put tax, of the order of Rs. 31 lakhs or so. And that extra tax will be realised out of the money which has been seized.

Secondly, he has no relation with the Congress. I have ascertained it from the then Congress President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, that there

is no relation with the Congress and nobody in the Congress organization did ever say anything as he claimed, to the Finance Minister that the money kept in the fold of saris in the locker of Shri Biju Patnaik belonged to the BLD. Nobody from the Congress demanded that this money or these goods belonged to the Congress Party.

Secondly, another wild allegation is being made nowadays and not only on the floor of the House, but sometimes we find press reports also, about the Shri Bharat Hari Singhania. I would like to explain the facts of the case. It is a fact that when MISA was under operation, a detention order was issued against him. The allegations were about violation of foreign exchange regulations, but, subsequently, as I had mentioned earlier in my statement, all the cases were reviewed—you know the MISA lapsed on 19th December, 1974....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
(Serampore): Before he was arrested?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Please listen to me. You will not be satisfied politically—I know, but you should be satisfied with regard to the facts.

On 19th December 1974 the MISA lapsed and the new Act came into force and the people against whom the detention orders were issued under the MISA were reviewed and it was found that already a case under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act has been instituted against Shri Bharat Hari Singhania in June 1974. Now, it has been pointed out many a time on the floor of the House, that against people who could be brought to book, who could be penalised and who could be prosecuted in the open court under the existing economic law, MISA would not be applied to them...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why was the warrant issued?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** It is not an individual case. Out of 680 detention orders which were issued under MISA—all these were reviewed—520 people were put into prison under the new Act and Mr. Singhania's case was not one of them. It is not an isolated case, it is not a single case or that Mr. Singhania was treated specially. There are some other cases on which the Government took this decision and it is on this point that when somebody could be brought to book under the existing laws of the country and also show-cause notice has been issued to him in June 1974 under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act it was found that application of the new Act would not be necessary. It is absolutely baseless to say that one Chief Minister or two Chief Ministers are sharing Rs 1 crore from him. It is absolutely baseless to say that half a dozen Ministers are going to the Prime Minister to convince her that he is not supporting Mr. J.P. Mody. The other day Mr. P. V. N. Mody made an allegation to this effect on the floor of the House. This is the position.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** That part of the allegation may not be correct. But what I want to know is was not the warrant issued on the basis of the *prima facie* evidence that he was involved in a big foreign exchange racket of under-invoicing?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** I have already replied to that point.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** He is the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** How long did the warrant remain? When was it cancelled?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** 680 detention orders were issued under the MISA and when MISA lapsed and the new Act came into force on the 19th December, all these cases were reviewed to see whe-

ther these people could be put under detention or whether they could be taken care of under other laws.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** Was it not known earlier?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** Evidently it was not known. It has been assured on the floor of the House that if some people

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** How long was the warrant outstanding?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** Under the existing law, he would not be put under detention. It has been pointed out that only those persons who could not be brought to book who could not be prosecuted in the court or who could not be penalised under the existing laws they and they only would be brought under MISA.

As the hon. Members have suggested this also would be an effective instrument to unearth black money, that is the properties created by the assets of these smugglers.

On earlier occasions also it has been suggested by my senior colleague Shri Subramaniam that some serious steps have already been taken to identify this property. A committee is constituted with high officers to look into the legal implications of all these things and we are expecting their recommendations. As soon as we get that we will consider what suitable legislation should be made. About identifying the properties, that is not so easy. In case of some of the smugglers arrested like Hanu Mastan, Patel, Bhakia etc. assessment has already been initiated by the Income-tax Officers, some of them are already under the income-tax rolls. In important circles a cell has been created and intelligence is being collected in what way we can unearth benami property transferred by smugglers out of assets created by smuggling activities.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

etc In spite of so many hindrances and handicaps and constraints our people are doing such excellent work and this should be appreciated. It is not the intention of the Government to slacken anti-smuggling activities. References were made to Law Commission's recommendation in regard to trial system for economic offences. That too is under the consideration of the Government. I hope it will be possible to indicate in the near future by what time that type of legislation can be brought before the honourable House.

I would not like to take more time of the House. I have tried to deal with the points which were raised in connection with the particular departments which I am looking after and where I am assisting my senior colleague. I have tried to cover those points.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** Are people from whom unaccounted money is seized or against whom investigations are pending permitted by your department to be elected as directors of companies?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** It is a matter of law, I cannot say offhand.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** It relates to his Department Sir. The Income-tax officers are doing excellent work in very trying circumstances. But the Minister knows that a great injustice has been done to a large section of ITOs a number of whom are demoted. Will he give assurance that the cases of these officers will be sympathetically considered and that they will be restored to their positions for the very excellent work that they are doing?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** I can say that their cases will be treated with sympathy, I am glad that the hon. Member appreciates the efforts that they are making.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** They should be rewarded.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE** Yes, some of them are already rewarded also.

**श्री राम हेबाळः** (रामटेक) उपसभा-पति महोदय, बजट को बनाने में हमारे अर्थ मंत्री ने बहुत कष्ट उठाए हैं इसलिए वह अत्यन्त ही पात्र है। किन्तु बजट पढ़कर हमारे सामने कुछ बनियादी सवाल आते हैं। क्या इस बजट से बेरोजगारी दूर होगी, क्या इससे महंगाई कम होगी . . . . . क्या हमारे भ्रष्टाचार रहेगा, सभी को दो समय की रोटी मिलेगी, तन ढकने के लिये लोगों को कपडा मिलेगा, रहने के लिये लोगों को घर मिलेगा, गरीबों की गरीबी हटेगी, उनका दुख दूर मिटेगा, देश का बुनियाजित तथा सतुलित विकास होगा, वमजोर वर्गों का शोषण बन्द होगा? जब हम इन तमाम सवालों का जवाब ढूँढने हैं तो हमें मिलना है, नहीं, नहीं, नहीं। वास्तव में यह देश गरीबों का है, किन्तु इस बजट ने गरीबों की कमर तोड़ डाली है। घोषणा तो गरीबों हत्याओं की की जाती है किन्तु बजट निश्चित रूप से गरीबों बढाने वाला है। हमारे सामने बनियादी सवाल अनाज का है। कपडे का है बेरोजगारी का है।

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]. . .

जहा तक बेरोजगारी का सम्बन्ध है, यह बजट हमारी आशाओं को भंग करता है। बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलेगा, इसका आश्वासन लेख मात्र भी यह बजट नहीं देता है। देहातो में भी बेरोजगारी है, वहा भी पडे लिखे लोग रहते हैं, विद्यार्थी वर्ष है, उनको रोजगार देने का भी सवाल है, खेती में काम करने वाले जो खेत मजदूर हैं उनकी मजदूरी का सवाल है, बीड़ी वालों का सवाल है,

हाथ करघों पर काम करने वालों का सवाल है। इन सब सवालगत का कोई भी हल यह बजट नहीं सुझाता है। उनको सहारा नहीं देता है, उनकी हिम्मत नहीं बढ़ाता है। इन समस्याओं के समाधान में यह समर्थ सिद्ध यह होता है कि ऐसा कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं देता है। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि कर्जा जो मिलना है वडो को मिलता है, उनको मिलता है, जो कोई गारंटी दे सकते हैं, बैंक भी उन्हीं को कर्ज देते हैं। ये वे लोग होते हैं जिन पर करोड़ों और लाखों रुपये टैक्स का बकाया होना है। इन्हीं लोगों के पास देने के लिए गारंटी होती है। अगर कोई बी एस सी, एग्जिक्यूटिव या एस सी विद्यार्थी आता है जबकि अपना कोई उद्योग धंधा खोलना चाहता है या डेरो चलना चाहता है। कोई ड्रमिंग धंधा करना चाहता है और इस काम के लिए सरकार से पा बैंक से कर्जा मांगता है तो उसको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उनके पास गारंटी देने का लिए नहीं होती है। कहा से वह दे? गरिब का लड़का वह होता है छोटा आदमी होता है। अब उसमें उन्साह पैदा करने वाली ईम बजट में कोई चीज नहीं है।

वास्तव में यह उद्योग का इस वजह से कोई प्रदानता नहीं दी गई है और न उसके लिए कोई प्रावधान ही किया गया है। सरकार समितियाँ नियुक्त करती है, उनकी रिपोर्ट आती है लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं होता है। अब बूनकरा के सावल को ले। आज तक कई कमेटीयॉ नियुक्त हुई है, अग्रेक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई जिस ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मिफारिश यह की कि इस देश में हथकरघों को को सध्या तीस लाख के करीब है और इन पर लगभग तीन करोड़ लोगों का जीवन निर्भर करता है और यदि उनका प्रबन्ध आपकी ठीक तरह से करना है तो यह करघों पर इन रगिन साठियों का उत्पादन आपको तुरन्त बन्द कर देना चाहिये और इन को हथकरघों के लिए बुद्धिगत कर विभा जाना चाहिये इन

पर अमल नहीं हुआ। आज भी रगिन साठियों का उत्पादन बन्द करघों पर हो रहा है। यह पूजापतियों के हाथ में है। उनकी टक्टाइल मोनोपोली है। बड़ी भारी लागत इस में उन्होंने लगा रखी है। शिवारामन कमेटी के हिसाब से इन यंत्र करघों पर दो सौ रुपये कर बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है। अब हम देखते हैं कि बड़ी भारी मिल मोनार्ज का समर्थन करने वालों की लागी यह खड़ी हो गई है और बड़े घूम घडाके के साथ प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि दोम्नी रुपये का यह कर क्यों बूनकरो के हित में है? मिल मोनार्जे जो है जो बड़े पूजापति है उन्होंने इनको परन्चेज कर रखा है, उनको इन पर टैक्स माफ मिलती है, और यहाँ जो काम करने वाले मजदूर है जो दिनभर काम करते हैं और तीन रूपया रोज उनको मिलता है व पिस है जबकि एक पावर लूम का जो मालिक होता है वह रोज के साठ सत्तर रुपये पैदा का लेता है। शिवारामन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सामने आई है। मैं पार्थना करना है कि इस रिपोर्ट को आपको तुरन्त लागू कर देना चाहिये यदि बूनकरो का, हथकरघा वालों को आप बचाना चाहते हैं।

लेकिन मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि शिवगामन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया जाएगा, क्योंकि पावरलूम वालों की एक बड़ी भारी लाबी लोक समा में भी बँठी हुई है। हम छोटे तबके के लोग का शोषण कर रहे हैं। वह तुरन्त बन्द होना चाहिए।

बीडी के घघे में भी यही स्थिति है। हम घघे में हम देखते हैं कि उत्पादक, छोटे आदमी, नीचे के तबके के आदमी, कमजोर आदमों की और सरकार आज भी ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। हम सब कहते हैं कि कास्तकारों की स्थिति अच्छी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज उन की क्या हालत है? कास्तकारों को दो वर्गों में विभाजित करना चाहिए— एक, बड़े कास्तकार, और दूसरे को दो चार एकड़ वाले छोटे कास्तकार। सरकार से जो भी

[श्री राम हेड्राऊ]

मदद या सहायितय मिलती है, वह केवल बड़े काश्तकारों को मिलती है और छोटे काश्तकारों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है।

वास्तव में इस देश में गवर्नमेंट का 95 फीसदी पैसा बड़े कारखानेदारों और पंजीपतियों को और जाता है, और सिर्फ 5 फीसदी पैसा काश्तकारों को और जाता है। लेकिन 95 फीसदी पैसे को वसूली बग़बर नहीं हो रही है। और 5 फीसदी को वसूली किस ढंग से की जाती है? जब काश्तकार के घर पर वसूली के लिए जाते हैं, तो उस के खाने के बर्तन और पूजा की भगवान की मूर्ति तक उठा कर ले जाते हैं।

जहाँ तक पंजीपतियों से वसूली करने का प्रश्न है मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। भंडारा जिले में तुमसर नगरी में एक महाशय की फर्म है। उन पर टोटल 3,75 लाख रुपया इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है। लेकिन वह वसूल नहीं किया जाता है। वह फर्म हर साल अपना नाम बदला करती है। उन से वसूली न करने का कारण यह है कि वह सला के साथ हैं। मिनिस्टर उन के यहाँ खाना खाते हैं। क्लेक्टर उन के यहाँ पीते हैं। टैक्स रीकवरी करने वाले अफसर धाते हैं तो उन के मुँह बन्द कर दिए जाते हैं। इस लिए उन से वसूली करने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जानी है।

श्री बी० डी० नायक. (कनाग) उन का नाम बता दीजिए।

श्री राम हेड्राऊ . वह भंडारा जिले की जिला कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट, श्री राम नारायण मोर तथा परिवार हैं। यह राजनीति कब तक चलाई जाएगी? वह जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रेजिडेंट हैं, इस लिए उन को हाथ लगाने की ताकत नहीं है।

एक आन्वीय सत्य, वह कांग्रेस (बी०) के हैं।

श्री राम हेड्राऊ : कांग्रेस (बी०) नहीं, कांग्रेस (भार)।

आदिवासियों के उत्थान के बारे में भी इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आदिवासियों को जो सहायितय दी जाती है, वे केवल कागज तक ही सीमित रहती हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में उन को वे सहायितय नहीं मिलती हैं। जो लोग आदिवासी एरिया से बाहर रहते हैं, उन को इस कारण सहायितय से वंचित किया जाता है कि वे आदिवासी क्षेत्र से बाहर रहते हैं नौकरियों में उन को पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है और उन का कोई उत्थान नहीं हुआ है।

जहाँ तक क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन का सम्बन्ध है, आज स्थिति यह है कि जिन की ताकत चल जाती है, वे मंत्रियों के पास जा कर अपने क्षेत्र के लिए अपने अनुपात से कहीं ज्यादा बटोर लेते हैं, और जिस क्षेत्र में जनता के लिए लड़ने वाली लीडरशिप नहीं है, उस क्षेत्र का दुर्भाग्य है कि उस का कोई विनाम नहीं होता है। महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ एक ऐसा अभाग्य इलाका है, जिस की लीडरशिप अति-स्वास्थ्यी, अवसरवादी, सत्ता के पीछे दौड़ने वाली और जनता विरोधी है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि विदर्भ सभी दृष्टियों से कुचला जा रहा है और उन के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है। वहाँ कोई भी विकास नहीं हो रहा है। कपास की खेती करने वाला काश्तकार रो रहा है, चिल्ला रहा है, क्योंकि उस को ठीक भाव नहीं मिलता है। वहाँ कोई उद्योग नहीं खोले गये हैं और कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बननी है। इस लिए देश के असंतुलन विकास की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हम बाहर में अनाज भ्रगाने पर जितना पैसा खर्च करते हैं, अगर वही पैसा हम अपने देश की सभी नदी-नालो के पानी को खेती के लिए इस्तमाल करने की बग़लट से योजनाओं की कार्यान्वित करने पर करे तो हम अपने देश उषव काशी बना सकते

है। हमारी एक एक इंच जमीन के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उस के बिना हम अनाज के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सकते हैं।

वेहात में गाय-बैल का जो गोबर होता है, उस से अच्छा उर्वरक बनता है, लेकिन गोबर अधिकतर जलाने के काम आता है। इस लिए गोबर के जलाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना चाहिए।

120 वस्तुमा पर जो एक टका उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया गया है, उस का सारा बोझ किस पर पड़ेगा? जनता पर। लेकिन शराब को उस में से छोड़ दिया गया है। इस का कारण स्पष्ट है कि हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि युवा पीढ़ी नष्ट हो जाये, वर्तमान व्यवस्था को बदलने के लिए युवा पीढ़ी सभ्रं करने के लिए सामने न आये, वह कमजोर और बीमार और बुजुर्ग हो जाये इसी लिए वह शराब पीना सिखाने की गन्दी राजनीति चला रही है। मैं इस का निषेध करता हूँ।

बीड़ी, पेट्रोल, कपडा, चाय और चीनी आदि के कर में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उस का बोझ साधारण आमदमिया पर पड़ने वाला है। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि लोगों की क्रय-शक्ति कम होगी, उस के कारण कारखानों में माल जमा होगा और उन का उत्पादन कम हो जायेगा, जिस से सरकार की आय भी कम हो जायेगी। इस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को फिर टैक्स का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा, और फिर टैक्स बढ़ेंगे।

इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट आर्थिक सकट को बढ़ाने वाला, मुद्रा स्फीति को बढ़ाने वाला, निराशाजनक, विकास को रोकने वाला और जनता को सताने वाला है, और मैं इस को अपनी सहमति नहीं देता हूँ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): The Budget has been presented I would say it is the objective of Government to improve various sectors mentioned in it by various measures which the Finance Minister has enunciated The criteria by which the performance will be judged will be the way in which we are able to control inflation, solve unemployment and achieve the rate of growth planned for I must congratulate the Finance Minister on putting an end to galloping inflation and stabilising prices, the further measures he has enunciated would stabilise prices further.

Here a few matters require to be corrected I am quite sure the Finance Minister is aware of various selective relaxations that he has to do to increase production and savings On the unemployment front, I would once again suggest that we may have industrial training institutes in very large number which would teach people artisan skills and handicrafts as that is probably the only way by which we would be able to provide employment The tools required for a person for handicrafts or as artisan would not exceed in value Rs 200 The large unemployed force that we are calling landless labour was really engaged in village and cottage industries In the old days, the cooking of most of the people was done in earthen pots We used to get pound cur- rice and wheat by what we call Golas in Gujarat Now with the metal wares, rice mills, etc having replaced them, there is unemployment The same is the case with people who used to make ploughs, bullock carts etc All these people are unemployed All of us know that unless and until technology and artisan skill is imparted to the rural unemployed, the problem cannot be solved because we have very limited land at our disposal He should have provided sufficient funds It is upto the hon Finance Minister to adjust the outlay in such a manner that the artisan skill is imparted to the landless people.

[Shri D D Desai—Contd.]

16 hrs

Our whole problem is one of proper utilisation of our GNP. Nearly Fifty per cent of our national income is taken by the local authorities, the State and the Central Governments. Somehow or the other this amount of outlay is increasing into unproductive sectors. I suggest that the Finance Minister should control governmental expenditure of an unproductive nature. We know the courage with which he is fighting inflation, the same courage is necessary to fight ever increasing bill on Government employees, from Rs 700 crores to Rs 1400 or 1500 crores it had gone, and practically very limited returns are coming in terms of tangible assets. Therefore, Government should take steps to reduce governmental unproductive expenditure.

I must again congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the emphasis he has laid on agriculture. Irrigation plays a primary role and a large number of projects are held up for want of decision on inter-state water disputes. Efforts made by the Agriculture Minister had started yielding results and more action would bring greater results. Large sums of money which we are spending for the purchase of foodgrains and other agricultural products could be utilised for enriching the country. If only we succeed in utilising every single drop of water that falls in our country or flows in our rivers our problem would be solved. A way must be found so that these matters could be resolved satisfactorily in national interest.

We have a serious problem in respect of cotton. The cotton growers are not asking for more than their daily wage which is paid to any industrial worker. Agriculturists constitute a substantial part of our population but they are the least attended people, that is their feeling. Rightly or wrongly this feeling has developed and this matter has to be straightened up. The organised labour, what

Mao Tse-Tung calls 'bourgeois', distort the economy in such a manner that unfortunately the farmers are not able to realise even Rs. 4 or 5 as their daily wage. They do work in sun and rain and other adverse weather conditions. The whole family, the farmer, his wife and his children, work on the farm, if he does not recover a reasonable return it is difficult for him to do his next sowing, and keep up the cycle of agricultural production. This is an important matter and it is not restricted to cotton.

Take for instance sugarcane or wheat. I do not know whether our Agricultural Price Commission is knowledgeable. There is wide disparity between its costing and the costing done by the Punjab University at Ludhiana. It is like armchair economists versus a realist who conducts a sample survey on the field of five or six rich and leading Ludhiana villages. The sample survey concludes that there is no farmer who earns more than Rs 20,000 per year. In other words, our fallacious thinking about the rich farmers or the medium or even the poor farmer has to change. We should not go by illusions. Once again I request the hon. Finance Minister to give the necessary credit for the purchase of cotton to Cotton Corporation and Cooperatives if he feels giving credit facilities to the mills and other bodies might be diverted. What harm will be there? They are producing more than Rs 500 crores worth of cotton. The credit facility to CCI is Rs 10 crores. The Cotton Corporation of India is under the Commerce Ministry whose interest comes in conflict? Rs 10 crores to CCI is not even sufficient to meet one per cent of our total production. At least Rs 100 crores credit facility should be given for the purchase of cotton.

Again, with regard to cane, we must remember that sugar grows in the farms, not in the mills. If we want more sugar to be produced, this

price paid to growers should be remunerative. Today Rs. 14 are paid in U. P. You can give Rs. 3 more per quintal. Again, the recovery rates are decided by the mills themselves; they give their figures, according to their interest. The cane grower finds the disparity between the north and south so great. In the north it is 2.5 whereas in the south it is upto 14. They start doubting whether it is right or wrong. I also request the hon. Finance Minister to take personal interest and see that the Mills debts to cane-growers are paid off early.

Regarding wheat, we do not want to say Rs. 120. The Punjab University at Ludhiana has worked out the cost and it says that according to the break up of the figures that it has it is estimated to cost Rs. 135 or 140. We do not want Rs. 135 or 140; but give at least Rs. 125 per quintal. We do not say give the salary that you are giving to the textile labourer or any other labourer in the engineering industry. You must give wheat-grower at least according to the poorest standard for labour. In that case you will find that the cost of growing would not be less than Rs. 125. This year we are about to go to elections. If you give the farmer a deal like this, we can imagine the unfortunate consequences. I will not be able to deal with power due to lack of time. It is a serious matter and I will only say that we have taken about plan power target every time, and we have failed to achieve every time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take it up at the time of demands for grants. You may now conclude.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In regard to investment and savings, the Finance Minister has done a good job. He has taken great care to increase savings and revive the capital market and for doing those things, he deserves our congratulations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao. He may also keep the constraints of time that we have at our disposal.

DR V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: (Bellary): What is the time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ten minutes, normally. But I shall extend it by a few minutes. I do not know how long it will be possible.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I speak rarely if you cannot give me enough time, I would rather not speak. I have got other forums to express my views and I do not want to do injustice to the subject. I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should show some consideration to Members who do not speak frequently.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): These are the general guidelines, you carry on.

DR V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I have one or two difficulties in understanding the budget which I should like to place before the Minister. I have carefully read his budget speech and the accompanying documents. I do not quite understand what is the extra budgetary resources which was used in 1974-75 for the plan outlay. The figures given do not indicate the exact difference between the previous plan's outlay and proposed outlay for 1975-76. Secondly, the Minister said that the deficit for 1974-75 was Rs. 625 crores. At the same time, he said, we cannot consider it really as Rs. 625 crores because we have imported stocks of food and fertilisers worth Rs. 330 crores for which payment has already been made, which will be recovered I presume during 1975-76. Does this Rs. 330 crores represent a net addition to the value of the stocks in the previous year? There must have been some stock in 1973-74 when you closed the budget. If so, is the minister taking credit for this amount in his

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

calculations of the budget for 1975-76?

The Finance Minister has had a most difficult job. As you know, we have been just trying to come to terms with the challenge of inflation in this country. If you look at the revised budget estimates of the current year as compared to the budget estimates, you would see that the bulk of the increased expenditure has been on non-productive items like extra payment of D.A., food subsidies or fertilisers. The increase in the plan outlay was only of the order of Rs. 70 or 80 crores. We raised resources to the tune of Rs. 700 crores but the bulk of it was not available for purposes of growth. We had to take resort to a large number of anti-inflationary measures which the House knows fully well. There has been some decline in prices. I am glad the Economic Survey does not take an over-optimistic and complacent view but admits that we have not yet conquered the challenge of inflation. This is a matter which I should like to stress very much. From reading the discussions which have taken place in the House, my humble opinion is that not enough attention seems to have been paid to the fact that inflation is still with us. We are expecting a good rabi crop, but we do not know what the kharif is going to be. We do not know how much of the procurement target from the coming rabi crop is going to be realised and at what prices. It is very important to underline this fact—I hope the Finance Minister will do so in his reply—that we are still in an era of inflation. There is every possibility that in 1975-76 prices will continue to rise. We hope they may not rise at the same rate as in the previous two years, but I am pretty certain prices will continue to rise and the monetary and fiscal measures you have taken last year need to be continued with even greater vigour during the current year. Otherwise, we will find ourselves in the unfortu-

nate position of adding to inflation in the name of meeting the various demands, which are very legitimate demands.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): Perhaps by "last year" he means the current year and by "current year" the next year.

DR V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Yes. Perhaps I am causing some confusion because of my phraseology.

This is a question on which I would like as an economist to place the greatest emphasis, though it is a very unpopular decision to take, because there is justice for sectional demands when you take them individually, but when you take the economy as a whole, with the position in which we find ourselves having had to rely on 5 million tonnes of imports last year and having to rely on some measure of imports during the current year also, not knowing what is going to happen to the kharif crop and not knowing how much we will procure in the rabi crop, we should definitely accept the position that we are still in a very dangerous inflationary position. The inflation has been, so to speak, suppressed for the time being, but there is very danger of its coming up again. Therefore, one broad and important aspect of the budgetary policy during the current year has to be to contain the forces of inflation, to prevent any big rise in prices during 1975-76. If by any chance, due to mistakes, we find that the prices rise by about 20 or 25 per cent during 1975-76, I can assure the Finance Minister that the kind of situation in which we find ourselves at the end of the budget year would be actually very difficult to tackle.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that the budget makes no provision for enhanced dearness allowance. The budget says that we are going to have discussions with Government employees and so on. I do not know what is going to be

the outcome of these discussions. Then, in the budget year 1976-77, I think the impounded incomes of 1974-75 will become due for payment, because they have been impounded for a period of two years. It seems to me that it is high time that we take a long term view in regard to these increases, as long as we are faced with the challenge of inflation. And I would like to suggest that, instead of impounding these additional incomes, which may become due for payment in two or three years, it may be better to have them put into the provident fund of the persons concerned, so that, while they will not suffer and they will not lose interest either, there will be no immediate demand on Government for the return of these funds, before they are able to get full control over the inflationary situation.

Then, I would like to say something about black money which is also playing a very important part in creating the inflationary situation. I think the Government has done something to deal with the subject. The raids they have carried out both on smugglers as well as on income-tax evaders may not be hundred per cent— at any rate, I do not know who are the persons who should be invaded— but, certainly, they have created a good impression, and I am sure they have resulted in a certain amount of fear being put into the hearts of the black money creators through smuggling and tax evasion.

But, I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to one other aspect of black money, on which I am afraid the action taken so far has been practically negligible. I am referring to the sales of houses and sites where there is a tremendous amount of under-valuation and where a great deal of black money passes hands, where a great deal of cash payments have to be made. At my instance, the Government of my State carried out a sample survey in the year 1973-74 of all the houses and

sites in the city of Bangalore. They took a sample and they also got the registered value of the sales of the sample sites and houses. The sampling was done on a scientific basis. They also got the estimated value, on the basis of regular valuation of plinth area, construction costs and so on kept by the FWD As a matter of fact, there were about 13,000 and odd transactions and they took about one thousand samples. They found that while the registered value of the sample survey buildings was Rs. 195 lakhs, the estimated value of the same sites and buildings was no less than Rs. 436 lakhs. The difference between the registered value and the estimated value on a fairly reasonable basis has been of the order of more than 100 per cent of the registered value.

In Bangalore alone, the estimate is that during the year 1973-74, there must have been cash flows in regard to sale and purchase of houses and sites which have not figured in the Registrar's statements to the tune of probably something like Rs. 20 crores. If you take that as a sample for the country as a whole, there must be something of the order of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores which must be generated as black money in respect of urban house and site sale and purchase transactions.

Sometime back, as you know, the Income-tax legislation was amended. The Income-tax authorities now get such returns of sale of houses. In fact, in reply to the question which I asked the other day, not in this House, I was told that the Income-tax authorities have got 34 lakh such returns and wondered how to deal with such a large number of returns. The Income-tax authorities have the returns of the sale values as registered. It is a simple question of setting up a machinery for estimating the real value and also of passing a legislation, if necessary, to see in what way we can recover the excess which has been paid or given in the course

[Dr. V. K. R. Varedaraja Rao]

of the last one or two years at least. At any rate, I think, this black market money in regard to real estate transactions needs to be taken into consideration with as much seriousness, as much vigour, as much drive, as the Government appears to have done in the case of smugglers and in the case of evaders of income-tax.

I also hope that the Government is taking action to root out false holders to licences or quotas who are also creating black money by selling licences or quotas in the black market. I think, action is being taken against them. This will also result in some reduction of black money. I have no doubt that if black market money is properly brought under control, it will have a salutary effect on inflationary process and rise in prices without having to cut down productive expenditure on the part of the Government.

Then, I come to the question of exports. We have to increase our exports. As a matter of fact, we have been patting ourselves on the back by saying that the exports have been increased at the rate of about 50 per cent in the last two or three years. The Economic Survey itself admits that the increase in exports is largely due to rise in prices. As far as the increase in volume of exports is concerned, it is only at the rate of 4 per cent. We have been talking about having the target of 7 or 8 per cent. We have got to increase our exports. I know it is not easy to do it. It is very easy to say it, not easy to do it.

I would like to ask the Finance Minister and, through him, the Government as to what special steps are being taken to tap the markets and the enormously increasing current demands of these oil countries which have become very rich in the course of the last two or three years. Do you have a special organisation? Has

any special survey been done? Have you relaxed the Reserve Bank of India restrictions and irritations on people who want to go to these countries to find out what possibilities there are either in sales or establishing business or doing something else?

It seems to me, with astronomical figures of 70 to 80 or even 90 billion dollars flowing to these people bulk of whom are in our neighbourhood excepting Venezuela—most of them are in the Middle East, one in Africa and the other in Asia—the possibilities are enormous. I would like to know whether special vigorous steps are being taken to promote export markets in these countries. From the experience I have had on my visit which I paid recently to Iran at the invitation of their Government I heard one thing from many people there, namely, that Indians are losing the market because we do not fulfil our contracts, we do not fulfil the time schedules and all that. Some machinery should be there to go into all that. When we enter into contracts, it may be private sector or public sector, it makes no difference because foreign exchange is public foreign exchange, some machinery should be there to follow them up to see that obstacles are cleared, that difficulties are met with, and all facilities are given so that our export commitments are met.

I strongly suggest that if this is properly looked after, this will help us substantially to increase our exports and also give us long-term advantages of other kinds in this area.

Then I would like to ask the Finance Minister as to what we are doing to get loans from the enormous petrodollars that are coming to the market. Is it the rate of interest that is holding us? Is it that we are not able to establish contacts with these countries. Why is it that we are mainly relying on the World Bank and on a few bits and crumbs that are thrown to us by the consortium countries and the United States which dangles a carrot

which itself is very small and lean and which becomes smaller and leaner by the time you get to it. Yet, our requirements of foreign exchange are so large. What are we doing to try and get the petro-dollars? Can we send out a special mission—not with all fanfare and publicity—, can we not send people to find out the loan possibilities, to get all the relevant data to see if we can get a slice out of the enormous new foreign exchange that has become available in the shape of petro-dollars?

Then, I would like to say that this Budget has attempted to give some fillip to savings. But I have a feeling that the attempt which has been made may not be sufficiently productive.

Attempt has also been made to give a fillip to the private sector. In fact, the responsibility for increasing production to a considerable extent in the budget year, 1975-76, has been left to the private sector because the income-tax rates have been left to remain where they were when they were brought down in the hope that this will lead to reduction in evasion of tax and give more incentives to big entrepreneurs. Also tax-holiday has been extended and a number of other concessions have been given. I hope these will be followed up by some kind of an understanding, some kind of a non-irritation, I do not know how to describe it; these are political matters; we all have political matters; we all have political postures; we have political slogans; and there are not many members of my Party who can afford to be free of political slogans as, fortunately or unfortunately, I am in a position to be. Having given these concessions, the Finance Minister must also see to it that something emerges from those concessions, that the private sector is made to realise this. I find that they are saying that they have not got everything. They have been given much more than they would have expected, and having got what they wanted, the private sector in this country has a very important responsibility for

seeing that production increases in the budget year.

I like the selective approach of the Finance Minister adopted in regard to Plan outlay during the current year—agriculture, energy and transport are being given priorities. But I find, going through the detailed figures, that agriculture does not get the lion's share; I find that it is petroleum which gets the lion's share, then comes coal, then lignite, transport and so on. Agriculture does get much more than what it gets in the revised estimates, but I do suggest that he may explore the possibility..

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: Look into the State Budgets also.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I am talking of the Central Budget, I do not have the State Budgets.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I will give the figures.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: We also know that the State Budgets, in turn, depend not only on their own resources. Many States have come out with deficit budgets. They depend on Central assistance.

We are on the Fifth Plan, and there is no comparison between the size of the Fifth Plan which was projected and the amount of Central assistance which the States are receiving from the Central Government. This year the step-up over the last year is marginal. If the States are to be involved in food and agriculture, the Central assistance to the States in relation to power projects, in relation to irrigation projects, must be stepped up much more than has been the case so far. I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister to consider the possibility, as has been done in the past, of making special grants to the States which are in a position to show immediate results from the point of view of increasing power generation, from the point of view of increasing irrigation, increasing food crops; give them the responsibility for seeing that

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

such and such increase in production takes place and they will be prepared to play a proper role and see that a good part is made available for purposes of Central stocks.

I do not think I want to say anything more. It is no good criticising the Government because it does not abolish poverty, because it does not bring about social justice, it does not bring about implementation of all the objectives which we, as a Congress Party, have placed in our manifesto. I do not think—the Finance Minister may not like what I say—that this is an ideological budget; I do not think that this Budget has any ideological overtones. It is a practical Budget by a Finance Minister who has suddenly found himself in a situation where on the one hand he has to cut down expenditure, have credit squeeze, prevent expansion of money, not go in for too much of deficit financing, not go in for expenditure for long-gestation projects because of inflationary effects; he is also constantly threatened by cost-push inflation and the legitimate demands of workers and others for a compensatory rise in their incomes to neutralise the rise in prices; at the same time he also knows, as is evident from his speech and also from the Economic Survey, that we cannot stand still, we must have development, we must have investment, we must have growth. In such a terrible situation which constituted a dilemma for the Finance Minister, he had no alternative but to put forward a Budget that will at least keep the economy stable and going this year. There will be some improvement but the improvement is not going to be more than marginal. Certainly no extravagant claims can be made for this Budget because any extravagant claim made for this Budget will immediately be belied by analysts and subsequent results.

Having said that, I congratulate the Finance Minister for having faced a

very difficult situation with a considerable amount of courage. I do know this Budget is not going to help him. As far as telling the people that we have used this Budget to implement our election manifesto is concerned, we are not in a position to do so because the circumstances are beyond our control.

Our first duty now is to stop the rise in prices. Our second duty is to see that essential goods are made available in minimum quantities to the vulnerable sections of the population and to workers and other persons who otherwise will bring about a cost-push inflation. These are the primary duties. At the same time, we have to go in for things like energy, fertilisers, irrigation, agriculture and so on of which some change has been made in this Budget but not to the extent I would like. But, there again, I say I know the difficulties the Finance Minister is facing.

I have great pleasure in supporting this Budget. In view of all the various difficulties under which the Finance Minister labours, I would like to congratulate him on his having made a good job out of a very difficult situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It appears to me that this is one of the most rudderless budgets without any firm commitment to any positive direction in regard to the basic problems that the country is facing today, viz, the problems of reducing the poverty level which has jumped up from 46 per cent to 67 per cent and arresting the price spiral. According to the statement of the Planning Minister himself, the Plans have not succeeded to touch the problem of educated unemployment which is to the tune of eight million today and about 15 million of rural unemployment as well. It has also very cursorily taken note of the very serious crisis that is developing along Pakistan borders. I want to warn the Government that there is almost a near inevitability of having another

confrontation in the near future with Pakistan.

Almost every year it has become some kind of a ritual in arithmetical acrobatics in balancing the income and expenditure and almost every year raising more and more financial resources with the ostensible purpose of resolving the problems of our common people. I am very glad that Dr Rao has pointed out as also Shri Mohan Dhama that this Government made to the people so many grandiloquent promises. These promises also proved an equally grandiose pieces of broken pledges and promises.

During the pre-Independence days the Congress Party and the post-independence days the ruling party pledged once again that the indirect taxes which affected the common people would be progressively eliminated. But I would just give you some figures to show how the indirect taxes are growing and growing to the extent of making people crack under their pressure. In 1960-61 the indirect taxes were 70.2 per cent and in 1969-70 it was 77.1 per cent. In 1972-73 it rose to 79.8 per cent. On the contrary the direct taxes which affect the vested interests and the rich people have come down from 28.8 per cent in 1960-61 to 20.2 per cent in 1972-73. This is the clear indication of whether we are trying to help the common people or whether we are trying to help the vested interests in our efforts to fulfil our socialist objectives.

The monthly household expenditure of the common man having earning of Rs 50 was 24 per cent in 1953-54. It rose to 31 per cent in 1958-59 and in 1963-64, it was 65 per cent. In respect of those having monthly income of Rs 301 the figure was 55 per cent in 1953-54 which rose to 93 per cent in 1958-59. And in 1963-64 it was 166 per cent. There is no figure about the people having income of rupee one or less per day. But the figure of consumer expenditure of one rupee or less per day is available from

3976 LS—10

the National Sample Survey. According to this in 1956-57, it was 92 per cent of the total population. In 1961-62 it was 84.3 per cent. In 1967-68, it was 57.5 per cent. It appears that it is decreasing but taking into consideration the fall in the value of the rupee which has come down to 24 paise today this 57.5 per cent will be almost equal to 90 per cent of our total population. These are the facts about the broken promises of the Government. Instead of decreasing the burden of the common man it has been increased to extent that back of the proverbial camel—the common man—has been overburdened with taxes to a point of being almost crushed.

Many promises have been made in the Budget about investment and Development and particularly about the priority to be given to agriculture and energy sectors. I don't want to talk much about this as Dr Rao has pointed out as to how this may prove futile.

Let us rather look at the grandiloquent promises made during the last four plans which proved as grand show pieces of broken promises. Let me give some of the figures regarding the achievements of the plans in this connection.

Firstly, the public sector saving as a proportion of national income has come down during the last 5 years from 2 per cent to 1 per cent.

Secondly, the proportion of domestic savings declined from 25.7 per cent to 17.2 per cent during the same period.

Thirdly, the Fourth Plan promised public saving as percentage of national income to rise from 14 per cent to 45 per cent but the ratio at the end of the Fourth Plan rose only half its level in 1965-66. The deployment of public sector resources increased from 10.1 per cent in 1960-61 to 14 per cent in 1973-74. But it miserably failed to increase proportionate growth in our national income.

[Sbri Samar Guha]

Fourthly, the development expenditure was 59.4 per cent in 1965-66 but in 1973-74 it is 46.3 per cent. Keeping in view the shortfall of the rupee value the effective imposts of this 46.3 per cent is also much less.

Sir, in the Third Plan, the total capital formulation expenditure was of the order of 47 per cent. It is now only 33 per cent in the Fourth Plan. The corresponding consumption expenditure rose from 50 per cent to 66 per cent of the budgetary resources. I regret to ask what is the neat result of the Fourth Plan? As I have already stated, it resulted in increasing the burden of the common people. It may sound cynically hyperbolic, but, I think that if a little bit of back calculation is made, it would not be wrong to say that the net outcome of the Four plans has been that the poverty level of the common people has grown abnormally high and it is going higher still.

About the deficit financing, my friends of the ruling party only spoke so eloquently, in support of the budget. I say that deficit budget is nothing but an additional taxation. In 1973-74, the estimated budget deficit was Rs. 85 crores. It had gone up to Rs. 650 crores at the end of the year. And in 1974-75 the estimated budget deficit rose from Rs. 126 crores to Rs. 635 crores and in the present budget the budgetary gap is to the tune of Rs. 225 crores. From the past experience, it can be said that the year 1975-76 will only end in a bigger deficit than even the record deficit of Rs. 869 crores as found in the year 1972-73.

There is one particular direction of the budget. I may use the word that there is one subterranean rudder which is operating invisibly in this budget. This budget did not touch the vested interests at all. It is also a fact that in this budget no effective step has been suggested to mopping up the blackmoney that is in circula-

tion in the industrial sector, particularly—private industrial sectors. The reason is obvious—the objective of this budget is to find a way out for mopping up election funds for the ruling party for the year 1976, the expected election year. Whether there will be election or not in the year 1976—nobody knows. One thing is definite and that is, the cloud of another war with Pakistan is hanging over one's head. The cloud may burst over the sub-continent at any time.

After the whole of the sub-continent.

I would now wish to draw your attention to certain basic problems not only pertaining to this country but to Independence, that is, during the last 27 years or so, nearly fifty to sixty per cent of Pakistans resources, directly or indirectly, were diverted for defence purposes. And nearly 35 per cent of our resources was also similarly diverted for defence requirements. In this House many hon. Members so eloquently said that our defence budget should be increased. I can understand the compulsion for enhanced defence expenditure that has been created by the threat of Pakistan. I may also draw the attention to the fact that there is an increase in defence expenditure of the whole of India as well as the huge defence expenditure by Pakistan. Another arms race has started in this sub-continent. The ultimate result of this arms race will be another armed conflict between India and Pakistan. The inevitable, if I may use the word is going to happen again. I may also draw your attention to the fact that whether there is no-war pact or not, that will not solve the problem of this sub-continent. The problems of this sub-continent both political and economical, are inter-related and so the time has come when some kind of a fundamental solution—not no-war pact or Simla pact—will have to be found, as otherwise the problem of this sub-continent cannot be solved if this kind of arms race goes on as it is today. Sir, we had four wars with

Pakistan, and Chinese war also came in consequence I say with all sense of responsibility that after the emergence of Bangladesh and also after the emergence of the racial autonomy movement of the people of Baluchistan, Pakhtoonistan and Sind, the time is ripe for an alternative solution for resolving the economic as well as the political problems of the sub-continent, which we are facing today either as an actual or potential confrontation between India and Pakistan. The time has come to boldly assert that there is no alternative for the survival of the common people of the whole of this sub-continent unless there is some kind, some quantum, of a surrender of mutual sovereignty to evolve a new nexus of political relationship of forming a kind of confederation between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to begin with. Sir, only by forming a confederation of the three States in our sub-continent we can evolve a common policy for our defence and our foreign affairs and a common policy of economic cooperation as also for cooperative relations among the three States of this sub-continent. Otherwise whatever may be our Budget the whole Budget will be upset by another War as it happened in the last four Wars with Pakistan and one War with China. Sir, I know that those who are in power in our country or in Pakistan are terribly afraid about the question of surrender of a part of their sovereignty to evolve a common nexus of common sovereignty to set up a new confederal structure for the whole sub-continent.

I remember that greatest revolutionary pilgrim of India Netaji in 1944 when the Wavell proposal for the partition of India was announced repeatedly made a passionate appeal to the people of the whole sub-continent against partition. I quote what he said:

"If India is divided she will be ruined politically, economically socially and culturally. My divine motherland shall not be cut up."

Every one of us find today how all these words have proved to be prophetically correct. That is why, I say that the time has come to boldly assert and propagate the new idea that neither another war nor a no-war-pact can resolve the problems of either an actual or potential confrontation between India and Pakistan that is perpetually going on for the last 27 years but only a confederation of the three States of the sub-continent can help to resolve basically our economic and other political problems. Otherwise, there is no alternative before us than confrontation and destruction. Every year, the burden of the common people will increase and the back of the common people will break.

I will conclude by expressing the apprehension that this year will be an year of the worst national crisis worst of the kind that we have seen since the birth of our Independence. The more the possibility of this national crisis will be growing, we will find a tendency among the rulers of Delhi to concentrate more and more powers in their hands. Today the possibility of an Indo-Pak War will perhaps give a new fillip to them to concentrate more and more powers. I do not know what will happen in the wake of a serious crisis in Bangladesh an authoritarian rule has been established there and in Pakistan also we find that virtually, rather in reality it has come under an authoritarian rule. I do not know whether that is why power is being concentrated in the hands of the ruling party in India also and that is why the emergency is being continued.

Now we have a powerful secret organisation called RAW a secret organisation functioning in Delhi and other parts of the country. It has got seven or eight officers operating in Delhi alone with a different sign board. This RAW is completely in the hands of the Prime Minister. Its budget is not disclosed although a fantastic amount is being spent for

[Shri Samar Guha]

It is in fact, today the country is being ruled by RAW, not by the Congress party not by the Government, not by any parliamentary committee, not by any policy-making body. Not only that, many of the policies that are being implemented are enunciated by RAW. The whole budget of RAW is kept a secret. We do not know what is the purpose. Questions after questions were raised in this House but nothing has been disclosed. We have been talking of the CIA, we have been talking of KGB but this RAW is more powerful in some senses than the CIA or KGB. This is the organisation that is operating in India under the direct control of the Prime Minister.

It is not only that defence expenditure is being increased but paramilitias the BSF, the ISF and NDF have also increased.

Dr KAILAS (Bombay South) He can speak about these during the Home Ministry Demands.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I am entitled to say anything in the general budget discussion.

These para-militias are growing. The supersession of many Generals have led to a serious suspicion. Recently a 26-member Russian defence delegation visited our country. It was headed by their Deputy Defence Minister who is a powerful member of the Politbureau. It was also accompanied by three chiefs of the armed forces, aided by a most powerful technical team of the Defence department of Soviet Russia. I do not know whether Soviet Russia has ever sent such a powerful military delegation to any other country even to China when it had good relations with her. As to what happened in the course of the discussions with that delegation nothing has been stated on the floor of the House. We must have certain hopes

regarding the outcome of talks with Russian delegation in case of a probable confrontation with Pakistan, but this also creates a dangerous apprehension in our mind because of the tendency of developing an over-concentration of power in the hands of the ruling authorities of our country.

The Government are under the shadow of a tautomic justification, a self-generating justification for developing an authoritarian rule. Now we are facing a serious national crisis. Perhaps the Government will feel under the compulsion of this crisis and they will try to develop it also—already they have developed a psychosis of their powerism, that perhaps it is their national duty—I use the words tautomic justification—to do it. I am afraid that out of this sense of national duty unless the movement of Jayaprakash Narayan grows to develop the people's power, perhaps the people's power is going to be scuttled in this country in the near future by an authoritarian rule that is likely to grow under the shadow of the growing national crisis and probably another confrontation with Pakistan.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Anand) Let me congratulate the Finance Minister for the the skill and realism he has displayed in presenting a Budget which is pragmatic, and forward-looking at the same time. It is certainly an exercise with bold imagination if I may say so. I do not agree when Members of the Opposition say that it is not bold enough. The hon. Minister has carefully reconciled the imperatives of growth and stable prices. All this combined with the two important considerations that he has stated in his budget-speech "one of human and geographical aspect of the problem and the other the proper distribution of the goods produced" these two points really provide an enlightened framework for equitable dispensation of resources.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

In the present difficult situation, the Finance Ministers approach to the identification of priority sectors, the increased investment outlays, limited budget deficit, fiscal incentives for private sector, and generally speaking, a fair-deal to the weaker sections of the society has been the most appropriate approach. I am inclined to believe that even the committed critics of the Government will not fail to recognise the highlights of this budget. This apart, the increase in investment outlay by 23 per cent as compared to 1974-75, and yet keeping the resources gap at Rs. 225 crores, is indeed a competent budgetary exercise.

In the budget proposals more attention has been given to agriculture, fertiliser production and the energy sector and therefore it is bound to provide the leverage for stimulating production and create future conditions for stability. In other words it will rouse the growth to the higher rate of savings and investment which alone carries the answer to the economic crisis confronting the country today. In the core sector, the emphasis that is given to essential industries with long gestation periods like cement, paper, ship-building and transport, is also likely to expedite the process of income-generation. Likewise, on the side of taxation, while an attempt is made to raise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 239 crores, the need for encouraging investments in new enterprises and other important sectors of the economy, is not at all compromised. The only exception is the marginal hardship that might be faced on account of the slight increase in the price of goods of mass consumption, such as bins, tea and sugar. Otherwise I think the interest of the poorer sections of the society are to a large extent fairly well protected.

In my opinion, the achievements of the objectives that has guided the framing of the budget will, however, depend on the following assumptions: viable public distribution system in respect of food and other essential commodities, complete check on rising prices, response and co-operation from the private sector, continued successful operation against smugglers, hoarders, black marketeers and tax evaders; no added international compulsions for increased defence allocations; and State governments following the priorities indicated in the budget and conforming to rigorous fiscal discipline. Let me hope that the Government will energise their administrative wheel to gear straight, all the above means to reach the target sought for in this budget. Although some individuals and groups in the country are in the perpetual habit of spreading a felling of discontent, and are encouraging strikes and agitations which merely leads to disruption, violence and political instability and thereby to a low rate of economic growth, I see no reason why a well-conceived central budget like the one before us should not help in the attainment of our short-term and long-term socio-economic goals.

17 hrs.

Now, I come to the important aspect of regional imbalances. I am referring to the State of Orissa which today is one of the lowest per capita income-states in the country. According to 1971 census it reveals that it has the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the country. Therefore, I am happy to find that the Centre has agreed to the location of nine central projects in Orissa, involving a total outlay of Rs. 469.34 crores during the Fifth Plan period. The State Government has estimated that an investment of Rs. 4,100 crores would be needed to move the people of Orissa to the level of national average per capita income by the year 1978-79. In this context I would like to say that just as any individual cannot be expected to lift

[Shri P. Gangadeb]

himself by pulling his bootstraps, similarly a poor State like Orissa cannot make progress through mobilisation of internal resources which, in fact, do not really exist. Orissa is well endowed with natural resources. Some big projects have no doubt been located there but still income-generation has been very very slow with meagre benefits to the local people. This is evident from the fact that the per capita domestic consumption of electricity in Orissa is the lowest in the country. Therefore, I suggest that the basis for assistance to Orissa should be modified and a few more geographically dispersed, small and centrally sponsored projects should be located there. If I may say so, this will eradicate stagnation and poverty with a slightly better speed in my State. Proposals for a number of such projects such as development of Malangoli iron ore project, Sargipali lead deposits and the DP canal irrigation project have been pending long with the Centre. I hope the same will be approved and implemented, making a beginning with the allocation of funds out of the current allotments earmarked for the various States in the Union budget for 1975-76.

Let me conclude with the cherished hope that in a climate of social harmony, the programmes of socio-economic developments that are set forth in this budget will be successfully implemented.

**SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN** (Tellicherry). Sir, the new Finance Minister has introduced his first budget with the claim that the budget has the objective of development, security of our country and growth with social justice. He went on theorising that a rapidly growing economy is the best insurance against the perpetuation of poverty. These are the slogans he has given. He has given priority in the budget to agriculture. He has said that agricultural inputs like high-yielding varieties of seeds and fertilisers will

be provided. He has also said that he will provide more irrigation facilities and try to utilise all the water resources. He has said that energy crisis should be overcome. With these priorities, Government has decided how it is going to spend the resources that it is going to amass during the one year.

The previous Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, used to say, the budget is an instrument by which the Government would translate its slogans and promises to the people into action. One budget is not everything. It is a continuing process and through several budgets, he would achieve the goal. The present budget lays emphasis on spending in the agrarian sector. The *Economy Survey* says, the overall rate of growth in the agrarian sector has come to 23 per cent per annum. It has resulted in a stagnation of national income and inflation has resulted. The Finance Minister is keen to strengthen the agrarian sector, but I have my fears, whether the Government is going to succeed in providing more inputs. I do not think we have neglected the agrarian sector but I have my fears, the fourth plan, we have spent Rs. 2353 crores for agriculture, Rs. 1972 crores for irrigation and flood control and Rs. 2900 crores for power generation. In the Fifth Plan we propose to spend Rs. 14,000 crores for the development of agriculture, various aspects of agriculture. Even then we have seen that the food production in our country today has come to a stage when we have to depend largely on imported foodgrains from other countries. It has become a source of drain on our foreign exchange reserves. It is not as if we have not produced anything, increased our production, we have. But what has happened is that what we have produced we could not procure for distribution among the people. Also, we could not inspire large sections of small peasants in the country to produce more by providing them a

meaningful land reform. As a result of all this, what has happened? While the kharif procurement was fixed at 5 million tonnes, we have achieved only 1.44 million tonnes. It is very clear that we are going to face a very serious food situation as time passes

Again, we cannot expect that merely by providing more money for buying fertilizers, agricultural production will increase. The Economic Survey says that Rs. 1,122 crores have been spent in 1974-75 for buying fertilizers. Besides this, the credit facilities provided to the poor farmers comes to Rs. 377 crores. At the same time, the Economic Survey says that the credit requirements of the small farmers could not be met. What I am trying to make out is that we have spent enormous resources in the agrarian sector, by adding more and more inputs. We have produced more and more of foodgrains and agricultural produce. Yet, in spite of all this, instead of the country getting the benefit of it, the benefit has been reaped by a handful of kulaks and big farmers. That was the reason why they tried to sabotage the policy of the Government of take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. The Economic Survey says that it was due to the subtle attack by the big farmers and kulaks that the Government could not proceed with this policy, well-meaning policy, of take-over of the wholesale trade on wheat

When we come to taxation, a point dealt with by everybody was that the indirect taxation largely falls on the shoulders of the common man. But there are certain sectors where the Government should have looked for more resources. For example, in our country today there are 5,000 foreign companies, of which 800 are the subsidiaries of the multi-national corporations, with a total investment of Rs. 1,800 crores.

Every year, for example, in 1972-73, they have repatriated from our

country Rs. 58 crores by way of their head-office expenditure, profit and so many other items. Why not the Government say that we will not allow repatriation of profit and other items for the coming period considering the difficult situation in the country which we are facing?

I am concluding by saying one thing more. The public sector has shown signs of making profit and they have given quite a good amount in the last year to the revenues. But it should be noted that there is a concerted attempt by certain bureaucrats sitting at the helm of affairs, in connivance with big private sector and also private contractors, to sabotage the working of all the public sector undertakings. I do not find that the Government is taking sufficient measures to meet the situation. I hope the Government will consider it

As such, I consider that this Budget is a Budget, once again, looting the common man and helping the big people, the big financial interests, in the country. It is a Budget which is not touching the big monopolies, whether it is multi-national corporations or Indian monopolies, in our country. Therefore, I cannot support this Budget.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजवंदगाव) .**

सभापति जी, बजट के पहले जो अर्थ स्थिति की समीक्षा सदन के सम्मुख पेश की गई है उस में पहली बात यह कही गई कि 15 वर्ष में लगाना हम 3.5 प्रतिशत आर्थिक प्रगति के आसपास घूमने रहे। 15 वर्ष का बड़ा समय होना है और इस समय में हम ने इतनी आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं की कि कहीं पर भी हम ऊपर उठते। कानून के विश्लेषण में हम जनता के अस्वार्थ को दूर नहीं कर सकते, उस के मन की स्थिति को हम सन्तोष नहीं दे सकते। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और परम्परागत गरीबी को देखते हुए यह इकोनामिक श्रेय यदि 6 प्रतिशत नहीं

[श्री राम सह्याय पांडे]

होगी तो हम बैकरप्सी की तरफ, भिखमगी को तरफ, निर्धनता की तरफ बढ़ते जायेंगे और इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है।

चार कारण प्रधान रूप से वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिये हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों से मुद्रास्फीति अर्थात् मनी मालाई बढ़नी चली जा रही है। दूसरा अनाज का उत्पादन तथा सरकारी खरीद 1974 में असन्तोषजनक रही। तीसरा पेट्रोल की कीमतें काफी ऊंची हुईं और चौथा मुद्रास्फीति से आयातों पर बहुत ऊंची कीमत देनी पड़ी, विशेषकर अनाज, तेल आदि में। इसी सर्ध में उन्होंने 225 करोड़ का घाटा दिखाया। जब कि कर्मचारियों को डी० ए० देना पड़ेगा, उस का क्या प्रावधान है, यह हम में नहीं बनाया गया है, घाटे के बजट की हमारी एक परम्परा बन गई है।

बजाये इस के कि मैं इस में बहुत अन्दर जाऊँ, अब मैं सुझावों पर आना चाहता हूँ कि एक सामान्य नियम है अर्थ निति का डिमान्ड और सप्लाई, अर्थात् माग और पूर्ति। जिस देश में निर्धारण और जिस देश के निर्धारण की तराजू माग और पूर्ति का समन्वय स्थापित नहीं करेगी वहा की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कभी ठीक नहीं हो सकती। और 3 प्रतिशत से 6 प्रतिशत का प्रावधान अगर नहीं किया और उत्पादन की तरफ हम गतिमान नहीं हुए तो हम इस रोट्टी के प्रश्न का समाधान भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। आज बात क्या है कि जनता में अभाव है ? दाम बढ़ने जा रहे हैं, चीजें प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं, उत्पादन घटना जा रहा है। आप कह सकते हैं कि पानी नहीं बरसा। क्या हर साल पानी नहीं बरसा ? समार का दमवा हिम्मा पानी हमारे यहा बरसता है, इंद्र भगवान देता है। 83 नदिया हैं जो पैरीनियल प्रवाह से बहती रहती हैं। अब नदियों के पानी के झगडे

विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच चल रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप एकास्टे-बिलिटी को फिक्स करें। तीन परसेंट इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ का रोना रो कर हम अपने आसू तो पोछ सकते हैं लेकिन जो आमवामी है उन के आसू नहीं पोछ सकते हैं, गरीब, मजलूम के आसू नहीं पोछ सकते हैं। जो निर्धन हैं, जो गरीब हैं जिन के हाथ गीले होने चाहिये उनकी आज आख गीली है। उनकी गीली आख को पोछने की आप व्यवस्था करें। प्राइसिस का बढ़ना उत्पादन बढ़ने से ही रक सकता है। आप प्राइस राइज को डी ए दे कर न्यूट्रलाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं। नोट छाप कर कभी नहीं कर सकते हैं, मुद्रा रीति से कभी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसका एक ही जवाब है, छोटे और बड़े, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तरराष्ट्रीय ब्यातिप्राप्त किमी भी आर्थिक पडित में आप पूछ लें वह यही कहेगा कि उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए। मैं प्रछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी ऐसी शक्ति है जो आप के पास नहीं है, प्रावधान आप के पास नहीं है, नियम आपके पास नहीं है ? राज्यों के बीच नदियों के पानी के बंटवारे का जो सवाल है, जो झगडा है उसका आज तक क्या समाधान नहीं आप कर पाए हैं फिर चाहे वह गोदावरी हो, कृष्णा हो, नर्बदा हो या कोई दूसरी नदी हो। यह पानी का झगडा क्या आप—मम्भाल नहीं पा रहे हैं ? इस को ट्रिब्यूनल को सौप दिया जाता है। वागजों पर वागजों के अम्बार लगाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है। पानी किसी का नहीं है। प्रकृति पानी देती है। पानी धरती का है। देश की जनता का है। उस के बारे में किसी भी प्रकार की राजनीति नहीं चलने दी जानी चाहिये। हमारी कमर टूटी जा रही है। गर्म से हमारी गर्दन झुक जाती है जब हम पानी के बंटवारे का निर्णय नहीं कर

पाते हैं। पानी फिन्नल बहता चला जा रहा है। जब कि ससार का दसवा हिस्सा पानी हमे ऊपर से मिलता है। क्या ठीक बना कर हम उस पानी का इस्तेमाल सिंचाई के वास्ते नहीं कर सकते हैं? जब पानी बरसता है तो उसको इकट्ठा करने के लिए क्या हम तालाब नहीं खोद सकते हैं? पानी बरसता है बरसात में और नदी नाले हाहाकार करते बहते हैं। छोटे छोटे नालों का पानी बड़े नालों में और बड़े नालों का नदियों में, छोटी नदियों का बड़ी नदियों में चला जाना है और अंत में जो बड़ी नदियों का पानी है वह समुद्र में जा कर समा जाना है। हम पानी को कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। कहीं पर बाढ़ आती है तो वहीं पर सूखा पड़ जाता है। कैसा हमारा दुर्भाग्य है। अगर तमाम नदियों के पानी को इकट्ठा कर लिया जाए, उस पानी को बाधा जाए, उसको नियंत्रित किया जाए तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमारे देश में सूखा पड़ने की स्थिति पैदा हो। उपस्थिति में हम इस पानी को उधर डाइवर्ट कर सकते हैं। 124 योजनायें थी चौथी योजना में जिन पर 800 करोड़ लागन आने का अनुमान लगाया गया था जिन का आज तक श्री गणेश तक नहीं हुआ है। अब इनकी लागत 1500 करोड़ रुपया हो गई है। इसका उत्तरदायित्व किम पर है? कौन इसका उत्तर देगा? आपको कहीं न कहीं इसको जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करनी चाहिये। जो मंत्रालय इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हो उसको खबर आपको लेनी चाहिए।

जहा तक नदियों के पानी के झगड़ों का सम्बन्ध है मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप एक हाई पावर कमिशन बना दें और जो फैसला वह दे दे उसको लागू कर दें और उसके फैसले के खिलाफ कहीं कोई अपील न हो सके, इसकी आप व्यवस्था कर दें।

बिजली का सिकट भी हमारे सामने है। चौथी योजना के दौरान में हम लोगों ने बार

बार सदन में कहा है कि जहा जहा कोयला मिलता है, जिन जिन स्टेट्स में मिलता है वही पर आप बिजली जनरेट करें और वहा ट्रांसमिशन टावर लगा कर आप दूररी स्टेट्स को बिजली दें। आज आप क्या करते हैं? मध्य प्रदेश हो या बिहार आप कोयला डो कर पंजाब आदि प्रान्तों में ले जाने हैं, दूसरे राज्य में ले जाते हैं और वहा आपने पावर स्टेशन लगा रखे हैं। इसको राशनलाइज किया जाए। इसमें रेल वैगनों को भी बचत होगी बड़ी पर बिजली जनरेट को जाए, जहा कोयला मिलता है और वही में आप दूसरे राज्यों को बिजली मण्ट्राई कर सकते हैं ट्रांसमिशन टावरों में। मैं चाहता हू कि इस और आप ध्यान दें।

अब मैं खेती के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हू। 23 परमेट सिंचाई भूमि की हमारे देश में होनी है। वजट प्राषण में विल मंत्री जी ने कुछ प्राथमिकताएँ निर्धारित की हैं उन्होंने कहा है हमने चयनात्मक तरीका अपनाया है और खेती बिजली उर्वरक, कोयला, पैट्रोलियम जैसे बुनियादी क्षेत्रों को सिमेट और कागज तथा जहाज निर्माण जैसे जरूरी उद्योगों को और यातायात के बाको सभी क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दो है।

यह उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा किया है। लेकिन इसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कैसे होगा? पंद्रह बरस का हमारा अनुभव यह बताता है कि तीन चार प्रतिशत के आसपास ही हम धूम रहे हैं। जो प्राथमिकताएँ आगने निर्धारित की हैं उनके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की और भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा।

हमारी योजनाएँ कहा बननी है? दिल्ली में बननी है और इस काम में राज्यों से सहायता ली जानी है और उनके सहयोग में इनको बनाया जाना है। मैं समझता हू कि जिला स्तर पर इन का विकेंद्रीकरण होना चाहिये। कलक्टर को उत्तरदायी बनाया जाना चाहिये। उसको

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

देखना चाहिये कि जो पानी बरसता है और छिन्नू न बना जाना है उसको बचाने के लिए कितने टैंकों की जरूरत है और उनके लिए वह योजना बनाए। वह सारा अपना और काम बन्द कर दे लेकिन इस काम और इस तरह के दूसरे कामों की ओर ध्यान दे। जिनका अनप्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेंडिचर है वह सब बन्द हो जाना चाहिये। सारा पैसा जो वो वह जनता के हाथ गीले करने में खर्च किया जाना चाहिये, बेकारी दूर करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिये, भुखमरी दूर करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिये। वार फुटिंग पर हमको ये काम करने चाहिये। अगर हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तो लॉग भूँचो मर जायेगी। आज हमे बम्बई जसी बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रिकलाओ की जरूरत नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन के काम में जो लॉहा सिमेंट आदि इन्फ्रामाल होता है वह खेती के काम में आए।

जहाँ तक कोमनों का सम्बन्ध है मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिनो एग्जिग्युल कमोडिटीज हूँ जैसे अनाज, तेल, खाने का और जनाने का, दाले, चावल, कपड़ा आदि सब ग्राम जनता को उपलब्ध करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिये। इन सब को एकत्र करने की और इन्हें वितरण की जिम्मेदारी स्वयं अपने ऊपर ले लेनी चाहिये और बीच के जितने लोग हैं उनको हटा देना चाहिये। इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं को उपलब्ध करने की गारंटी सरकार को जनता को देनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से खेती के संस्करण के काम से वस जो हमका इनफा स्ट्रक्चर है, एग्रोच गेटज है, बिजली, पानी, खाद, अच्छे बीज आदि हैं, उनको उपलब्ध करके खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर आप यह समझने हैं कि नोट अधिक मात्रा में छाप कर आप अधिक उत्पादन कर सकते हैं तो यह आप की भूल है। इस तरह में आप

ज्यादा बीजे बाजार में नहीं ला सकते हैं और न ही कोमनों को नीचे गिरा सकते हैं। नही इस तरह से आप लोगों को खिला सकते हैं। 27 साल हो गए हैं, आज भी लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिलता है, आवश्यक वस्तुएँ नहीं मिलती हैं। भाव ऊपर चढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। उत्पादन कम होना जा रहा है। ग्रोथ रेट तीन और चार परसेंट के आसपास घूम रहा है जबकि यह छ परसेंट होना चाहिये। आपको कहीं न कहीं एकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स करनी चाहिये ताकि देश की दरिद्री दूर हो, लोगों को रोटी मिल सके, उनका तवा गर्म हो सके उनकी रोटी पक सके।

\*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Budget for 1975-1976. The hon. Member belonging to my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Shri Murosoli Maran, has referred to many important economic issues in great depth and detail in his speech yesterday. I will now confine myself to seeking certain clarifications from the hon. Minister of Finance regarding the Budget proposals.

One would be justified in wishing that the Annual Budget should be a potent instrument for revitalising our country's moribund economy. Shri N K P. Salve, belonging to the ruling Congress Party gave vent to this lofty sentiment in his speech. I am in total agreement with him in this matter. I would only like to know whether the Budget for the year 1975-76 will serve that purpose.

To transform the colonial economy into a free country's economy, Shri R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar and Shri John Mathai were needed. To cover the yawning gaps of deficit in the Budget, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was summoned. Now, Shri C. Subramaniam has been brought in as the

Finance Minister to quell the raging fire of inflation which has steeply brought down the economic pulse-beat of the country.

But, unfortunately, the Budget he has presented does not reflect his proven talents. That may perhaps be due to the fact that he has only recently assumed the Office of the Finance Minister. Some time back, he boasted in this House 'that the purchasing power of rupee has gone up to 25.3 paise in December, 1974 as compared to 24.6 paise in September, 1973. I would like to ask of him what will be the increase in the purchasing power of the rupee as a result of the imports he has proposed in his Budget.

Sir, it is a matter of great concern that no provision has been made for the Half-Million Jobs Programme for the year 1975-76. This has not been pointed out as a matter of criticism by the Members on the Opposition Benches. The former Minister of State for Works and Housing, Shri Mohan Dharia, has bemoaned, after his resignation from the Ministry, the state of affairs in the Government to which he belonged. Sir, as on 1.9.1974, 40 lakhs of young graduates were unemployed. Is this the way that the Government of India propose to solve the ever-widening problem of unemployment in the country? I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister the reasons for not making any provision in 1975-76 for HALF-A-MILLION JOBS PROGRAMME.

During the past 8 years, the hon. Finance Minister has provided Rs. 1148 crores for wheat subsidy. Now that he knows that Tamil Nadu is in the grip of acute drought and famine, will he come forward to provide funds for the import of rice and for selling rice at subsidised rate to the suffering people of Tamil Nadu with a view to minimising their manifold miseries?

In reply to Starred Question No. 284 on 10.3.1975 the hon. Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation replied that 117 irrigation projects have so far been sent by the States for concurrence of the Centre. Out of these 117 irrigation projects pending with the Centre, 43 Irrigation Projects were forwarded by the States during the period 1964 to 1971. If these irrigation projects had been approved by the Centre without such inordinate and unconscionable delay, the agricultural production would have gone up by leaps and bounds in the country. Without augmenting agricultural production, can the Finance Minister expect economic upsurge? On 13th March, 1970, the Tamil Nadu D.M.K. Government forwarded a scheme to the Centre for modernising Cauvery Delta which would benefit 64.75 lakh hectares of agricultural land. If this scheme had been approved by the Centre in time, the Tamil Nadu Government would have implemented this scheme successfully by now. Naturally the State Government would have been able to avert the unprecedented drought and famine in Tamil Nadu.

There is no denying the fact that the economy in the States can pick up only with agricultural development and industrial growth. Out of each rupee that the Centre will collect as tax next year, the share of the States is only 6 paise! With this, can anyone hope that the economic activities in the States will bear fruit? Here I would like to refer to the policy of discrimination being implemented by the Centre in the matter of setting up public sector undertakings. For example, you look at Bangalore which is dotted with so many public sector undertakings. It is regrettable that not even half of this number is there in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. As if the industrialisation of Karnataka is not enough, it is strange that the agricultural development of Tamil Nadu and Kerala should become the sacrificial goat for the agricultural growth in Karnataka merely because the State Government of Karnataka is

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

in the hands of the Congress Party. If the rightful share of Cauvery waters is denied to Tamil Nadu and Kerala, can this be called by any other name than discrimination?

I would like to give another classic example for the Centre's policy of discrimination. While the hon Finance Minister stated on the floor of this House that the State Governments are barred from taking overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India, I have come across reports that the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have availed of overdraft facility from the Reserve Bank of India this year. I would like to know how the Finance Minister has permitted these two States to get overdrafts from the RBI.

I would also like to ask of the Finance Minister whether he proposes to bring in economic equality by imposing tax on black or by intensifying the collection of income tax arrears amounting to Rs 750 crores as on 1-9-1974.

Many hon Members who preceded me referred to the existence of parallel economy in our country and they quoted something like Rs 15000 crores as black money. I want to know from the hon Finance Minister what steps he has enumerated in his Budget to eradicate the evil of black money and also to curb the future generation of black money in the country.

In this environment of economic chaos, raging inflation and price spiral, I would like to appeal to the hon Minister that he should raise the income tax exemption limit from Rs 6,000 to Rs 10,000.

In conclusion, if you measure the Budget proposals by the yardstick whether they will help in paving the way for the establishment of egalitarian society in the country, you will

find the answer in the negative. If the Central Government are to eradicate poverty, to substantially augment production, both industrial and agricultural, to bring down the prices of essential commodities to a reasonable level, to solve the problem of growing unemployment, the only option open to the Central Government is to grant full powers to the State Governments in the country, as are now being demanded by the D.M. K Government in Tamil Nadu. Then only the concept of socialism will become a reality in our country.

समापति महोदय श्री बोलन वाले को लिस्ट बहुत बड़ी है—खाली तौर से कांग्रेस के मेम्बरो की। कुछ आपोजीशन नाम भी है। जाहिर है कि 6 बजे तक यह लिस्ट खत्म नहीं हो सकती है। अब आप की क्या राय है ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) We have still got all these Members waiting for the last two days. I have spoken to the Opposition Members here and they had been good enough to agree that we will sit till such time as is necessary so that everybody else will be able to speak. I suggest that those who want to take ten minutes can do so but, each member may be given seven minutes subject to this limit.

MR CHAIRMAN I think it is better if you fix up the time.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH All right. We shall sit upto 8 O'clock. Each Member may take, seven minutes subject to this limit of ten minutes.

SHRI B V NAIK It would do injustice to some of us who are at the very very tail end.

MR CHAIRMAN I take it that the House is in favour of sitting up to 8 O'clock.

**SHRI K. LAGHU RAMAIAH:** I have already arranged.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Dr. Sharma.

**DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar):** Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals of 1975-76. At this stage of the debate, a certain amount of repetition is perhaps inevitable, but I think it can bear up stating a few things again. The country passed through a very difficult situation last year. Not only a difficult situation but the country faced an unprecedented situation. So many difficult problems compounded into each other so that we faced a kind of situation which we have never faced since Independence.

If we were to speak strictly on our partylines and the Opposition were to oppose this Budget simply because it is the Government's proposals even then I think it is nobody's case that the country did not have a very difficult drought and flood situation and that substantial amounts of critical items had to be imported. The price had increased manifold and in fact the inflationary spiral, I should say, was a world wide phenomenon. Some of the leading western economists have gone on to say that perhaps the present situation is even more difficult than the great depression of 1929. Even the countries like the UK had to face a price rise which was anywhere between eighteen to twenty per cent. Moreover a country like ours—a developing country—is more vulnerable to inflationary pressures. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Finance for bringing forward in such a frank manner their Economic Survey wherein they have accepted with frankness the slips and shortcomings that were there in the implementation of the programme.

Sir, the budget proposals have lighted the difficulties and how this inflationary situation is brought about in the country. The inflation

has not only brought about unprecedented hardships to the commonman but there has also been a sharp sapping of savings. To oversimplify the situation, the economic growth in any country depends upon two factors—one is the rate of savings and the other is the rate of investment. The inflation has corroded deeply into the savings and, naturally, the rate of investment has had to go down. For this, the Government has followed a commendable strategy. On the one hand they would like to control the inflation which means a certain amount of money supply will have to be restricted. On the other hand, if they have to rejuvenate the economy, a certain amount will have to be invested in developmental key projects. Sir, in this difficult situation, there are no simple options. I remember Gunnar Myrdal once saying that India was one of the soft States by which he meant that we always opt for soft solutions and do not want to face critical situations. It would be my belief that Government will not opt for too many soft solutions. Sir, the Budget proposals have concentrated on two main things. One is on the agricultural front, production of food and the other is on the energy sector. The Finance Minister requested in his Budget proposals to endorse the overriding priority that is being accorded in the Budget to the food and the energy sectors of the economy. The House, Mr. Chairman, will undoubtedly do so. But, can the Minister assure us, this House, that with all the funds he is asking for, the country will be out of the woods and will be able to overcome the problems that we are facing? I have my sincere doubts. I do not have any doubts that the Minister does not mean what he says. He is earnest. But I have my doubts on the basis of the record of the past performance. I will take the key factor in the agriculture front the fertilizer sector. Fertilizer, of course, will be one of the key factors and it will determine how we are performing on our agricultural front. Sir, Government feels that with an increased in-

[Dr. H P Sharma]

vestment of Rs 84 crores in regard to fertiliser—

“dependence on imports—which is costly and unreliable at best—could be mitigated if not done away with altogether.”

But, Sir, the performance speaks totally otherwise. Sir, the IDBI has recently estimated that in respect of 40 major industries capacity utilisation dropped from 78 to 70 per cent. In the case of fertiliser I will just give a few figures. But, these figures are very eloquent figures. For the Fourth Plan, Mr Chairman the target was 42 lakh tonnes of fertiliser. The mid-term appraisal reduced it from 42 to 29.51 lakh tonnes. As against this scaled down mid-term appraisal figure, the actual installed capacity was less than 20 lakh tonnes and if you see the actual production figures, the picture is even more discouraging. The Fourth Plan production target was 37 lakh tonnes. The mid-term appraisal reduced it to 22.5 lakh tonnes. But the actual production was only 13.83 lakh tonnes. On the basis of this performance Sir I would like to ask do they think that in the Fifth Plan, production of fertiliser could be multiplied five-fold? When your target was 42 lakh tonnes you came down to a production of 13 lakh tonnes and now you wish us to believe that in the Fifth Plan production would be five-fold.

MR CHAIRMAN You have one minute more.

DR H P SHARMA With the limited time, it is very difficult to tackle the subject in any depth. I am only referring to the two key sectors which the Government have selected for the purpose of giving priority. The other one is power. In regard to power, there is the same problem. I do not want to give the figures in respect of the Fourth Plan. But, in the Budget Rs 140 crores has been given to the power sector and Rs 800 crores will come from the

State sector. This makes up a total of Rs 1040 crores which is only 17 per cent. Actually, experts have advocated that nothing less than 20 per cent will do the job. We are still hovering around 17 per cent. I am sure we are going to have difficulties. I do not want to go into the details of the performance. But, I would like to say that in every single plan, there has been a shortfall in the generating capacity to the extent of 35-37 per cent. Now, Sir, it is hoped that in the Fifth Plan, it would be multiplied four-fold. These are very difficult targets. I do not know how the Government proposes to implement those things.

Along with this there is one item to which I would like to refer quickly. This is never discussed under the Demand. This is the subject of atomic energy. I do not want to go into the controversial part of it. What I wish to point out is that there was a document 'Profile for the Decade' which was published by the Atomic Energy Commission and which spelt out the programme for atomic energy development for ten years.

The programme has been entirely changed. Installation of 2700 MW was stipulated by 1980 but actually it will be only 1200 MW. This is a very critical sector. By slowing down the rate of installation of these plants we will never be able to catch up. It is a step by step programme. Even if you were to employ two or four times the money later on we will never be able to catch up. I really wish that the Government would give very serious thought because this programme is slipping down. It does not mean that the effects of this will be confined to a few coming years; it will affect a whole generation.

Coming to my State, the Minister has pointed out that relatively weak and backward regions will continue to receive special attention. I am not

advocating the cause of Rajasthan alone right now; I am advocating the cause of all weaker States. What do Government mean when they say that they want to bring them up to the national level? What are the concrete steps? What do they have to say? The per capita income of Rajasthan at the end of the Fifth Plan period will only be catching up with the national average of the Fourth Plan I will give one more figure

MR CHAIRMAN No please There is no time Shri Janeshwar Mishra

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :

सभापति महोदय, इस बजट को देखने के बाद ऐसा लग रहा है कि बजट तैयार करते यह सरकार आममान पर बैठी थी और जमीन पर रहने वालों के लिए तखमीना तैयार कर रही थी। मैं तो इस के बारे में बोलना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन अगर एक बहुत बड़ी खर्चा है कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान की समदीय प्रथा में यह आखिरी बजट है। इस के बाद न कोई चुनाव होगा न कोई बजट आयागी कि यह सरकार तानाशाही के ताने पर चली जायगी। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक स्थिति आने वाली है।

यह बजट भी मेरा ख्याल है जायद मुब्रह्मियम साहब का तैयार किया हुआ नहीं है क्योंकि इन के पूरे के पूरे भ्रमण में सब से बड़ी बात जो रखी गई है वह यह है कि अन्न की लागत महलाई कम इसलिए हो जायगी कि रबी की फसल बढ़िया दिखाई दे रही है यह सरकार यह बहुत जोर से बोल रही है। यानी लगता है कि इस मुल्क का बजट खुदा मिया तैयार करने है। जब रबी की फसल बढ़िया तो मुल्क का बजट बढ़िया और जैसे ही रबी को फसल बिगड़ने लगेगी इन की आर्थिक समीक्षा में निकलने लगेगा कि पिछला साल बड़ा ही मायस, बड़ा ही खराब साल था। तो जिस मुल्क का बजट खुदा मिया तैयार करे, भगवान तैयार करे, वहाँ पर सरकारें तानाशाह ही

जाया करती है क्योंकि खुदा की तदवीर में विश्वास करने वाले मुल्क के बजट को बनाने के लिए, उसे तैयार करने के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं किया करते।

महगाई की चर्चा करते हुए मैं यह कह दूँ— प्रधान मंत्री जी बम्बई गईं वहाँ पर श्रीरतों ने काला झण्डा ले कर घेरा लिया तो उन्होंने तक्रार की कि यह महगाई के खिलाफ जो हल्ला मचा रही है इन्हीं लोगों के धादमी है जिन्होंने रेलवे की हड़ताल की जिस से महगाई बढ़ गई। जैसे कि रेलवे की हड़ताल से पहले महगाई नहीं थी। फिर उन्होंने कहा और वही मैं यह शुरू हुआ कि अन्न की बार रबी की फसल बढ़िया हो रही है इसलिए महगाई खत्म हो जायगी। ऐसा लगता है कि डाला रबी के खेत में पैदा होता है, कागज रबी के खेत में पैदा होता है, मिट्टी का तेल रबी के खेत में पैदा होता है, पेट्रोल रबी के खेत में पैदा होता है। महगाई खत्म हो जायगी क्योंकि रबी की फसल बढ़िया दिखाई दे रही है, यह हम सरकार वा कहना है। अन्न की बाग खाद्य मंत्री ने मार देश के मुख्य मंत्रियों की मीटिंग बनाई और तय किया है—खलिहान में अन्नी गेहूँ नहीं घाया है, चाण्डीगढ़ पंजाब से खबर आ रही है कि अन्नी पड़ गये और फसल बरबाद हो गई अन्नी में इलाहाबाद गया था, शकergढ से माटा तक मैंने जा कर देखा कि अन्नी पड़ गए हैं और फसल बरबाद हुआ गई है लेकिन सरकार ऐसी नीति बना रही है कि 100 रुपये से 105 रुपये क्विंटल गेहूँ जबरदस्ती किसान से बसूल लिया जाय। ऐसा लगता है कि किसान की खेती में सिंचाई करने के लिए रघुनमया माहब गये थे या श्रीमती इन्दिरागान्धी गई थी। पसीना वह बहाये, लेकिन इन्हीं उस से जबरदस्ती बसूल करने के लिए दाम नीति तय कर दी, 105 रुपया क्विंटल, 100 रुपया क्विंटल लेकिन खाद 105 रुपये की बोरी मिलती है, एक बोरी से 50 किलो होता है यानी 210

**[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]**

रुपया क्विंटल खाद मिलती है और गेहूँ लेंगे—105 रुपया क्विंटल में—यह सरकार की नीति है।

गन्ने के बारे में उन्होंने तय किया—साठे आठ रुपया क्विंटल, जब कि चून्हे में जलाने की लकड़ी मिलती है 10 रुपया मन—डाई मन का क्विंटल होता है यानी 25 रुपया क्विंटल जलाने की लकड़ी और साठे आठ रुपया क्विंटल गन्ना। तो ऐसा लगता है कि ये लोग आसमान में बैठ कर जमीन पर काम करने वालों के लिए बजट बनाया करते हैं।

तब मैं इन में एक मत्राल पृच्छा—पिछले साल तक आप अमरीका से और दूसरे देशों से गेहूँ मगाया करते थे—कितने रुपये क्विंटल वह गेहूँ पडा करना था? क्या आज जो भाव आप किसानों को देने जा रहे हैं—उस में 20-25 रुपये क्विंटल आप को ज्यादा नहीं देना पडना था? क्या आप अमरीका के किसानों के मिनिस्टर है हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के नहीं है? आप इन का शोषण क्यों कर रहे हैं, विदेशियों को ज्यादा पैसा देगे और अपने देश में पसीना बहाने वालों को कम देगे—ऐसा क्यों? आज किसान अपनी कमाई का एक छटाक भी आप को देने को तैयार नहीं है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि कारखानों की चीजों के दाम नहीं घट रहे हैं। कारखानों की चीजों के दाम नहीं घटाये गये, लेकिन खलिहान की चीजों के दाम घटाये गये। तो सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब, आप आज जिस रबी की फसल का दावा कर रहे हैं, आप साजिश कर रहे हैं—कारखानेदारों के द्वारा खलिहानवालों का शोषण करवाने के लिए। आप का पूरा बजट किसानों के शोषण का बजट बन गया है।

जब मैं कहूँगा कि, मदन साहब, सरकार ने अपने बजट में पिछले कई सालों से जो फिजूलखर्ची हो रही थी, उसके ऊपर

रोक लगाने के बजाय ग्राम जनता पर टैक्स बढ़ाने की पुरानी परम्परा को बख्तियार किया है और फिजूलखर्ची भी ग़़बब की हो रही है। अभी हम न सुना है कि वतारस में कांग्रेस पार्टी का कैम्प हुआ था उस पर 20 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए।

**श्री ०. नीलास :** बस 20 लाख रुपये?

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** यह अखबारों में छपा है। अब नुकि इन लोगों ने कहा है इस लिये मैं एक मिन्ट में इस को साबित भी करूँगा। जहाँ कहीं भी प्रधान मंत्री जी जाती है—15 हजार पुलिस के सिपाही उन की रखवाली के लिए जाते हैं। पुलिस का सिपाही जब अपने थाने में या लाइन में रहता है तो उस को अधिक नहीं देना पडता, लेकिन जैसे ही वह लाइन से बाहर जाता है तो 4 या 5 रुपये रोज़ भत्ता उस को देना पडना है, ट्रेवलिंग एनाउंस देना पडता है। दो दिन पहले वह वहाँ जाता है और दो दिन बाद आता है। मगर 10 हजार लोगों को 5 रुपया रोज़ ट्रेवलिंग आउंस दिया जाय तो 5 दिन का कितना हो गया? यह किम का पैसा है—कांग्रेस पार्टी के दफ्तर से नहीं आता है यह जनता का पैसा है अब ये इलाहाबाद में हाईकोर्ट में बयान देने जाने वाली है। इलाहाबाद के चारों तरफ के जिलों से पुलिस बुला ली जायगी इन की हिफाजत के लिए—इस तरह की फिजूलखर्ची हा रही है।

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil)** Yet they killed L. N. Mishra.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** इन के बजट में मुल्क की बेकारी दूर करने के लिए कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है। इस समय मुल्क में कितने बेकार हैं सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब गिनती कर के बतलाने को तैयार नहीं हैं। लेकिन यह सही है कि आज हर औसत परिवार में एक औसत बेकार जरूर है। पाच आदमियों का परिवार माना जाता है और अब 60 करोड़ का यह मुल्क बन गया

है तो 12 करोड़ बेकार हमारे जैसे देहाती लोगों की बुद्धि के हिसाब से मुल्क में है। ग्राम के पास एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के रजिस्टर हैं। सरकार ने अपने पूरे बजट में कहीं, नहीं बतलाया कि इस समय कितने बेकार हैं और, इस साल में कितने बेकार लोगों को काम दिलाने की योजना बना रहे है। अगर नहीं बना रहे है तो ये 12 करोड़ बेकार अगर जब प्रकाश नारायण जी के पीछे इन्कलाव बीजते हुए चलते हैं तो कहते हैं कि फार्मिस्ट हैं, साना साहू है, जम्हूरियत के तरीकों को बदलने के लिए आ रहे हैं।

इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि ग्राम अपने बजट पर फिर से पुनर्विचार कीजिए। ग्राम जो भी मुल्क में सुबहरी की हालत है, ग्राम जो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में लोग ग्राम की गुठली खलिहान के गोबर का दाना निकाल कर रोटी खाते हैं—शायद सुबह ५ म साहब को भीर इन्दिरा गांधी को मालूम नहीं होगा—ग्राम जो मध्य प्रदेश में केनारी की दाल खा कर लोग लंगड़े हो जाते हैं। सब से ज्यादा इन की निगाह पेट्रोल पर पड़ी थी, सदा साहब, इस लिए कि बिरोधी पार्टी के लोग चुनाव में अपने लिये मोटर न दीजिये, इन्हीं लिये पेट्रोल महंगा कर दिया। यह बिल्कुल राजनीतिक बजट है, बिरोधी पार्टियों पर हमला करने वाला, ग्राम जनता को बहका कर उस की जेब काटनेवाला बजट है, इसलिए यह बजट पास नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN  
(Barpta): First of all, I pay my compliments to you as I am a new Member of this House.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his Budget as much relief has been given to the agricultural sector. I am a son of an agriculturist, and although I am a legal practitioner, I have got a good knowledge of agriculture and I have got keen interest in agriculture.

3976 L.S.—11

The agriculturists of India are mostly poor and they are lagging behind in education, medical facilities, communications etc. The agriculturist in Assam is lagging behind in mechanical cultivation and other facilities like improved seeds, manure and machinery.

Assam is full of hills and plains and the mighty Brahmaputra flows through it. The Brahmaputra is very kind-hearted in one sense it is very cruel in another sense. It is kind particularly to the plains where lakhs of people cultivate where it brings fertility to the soil. It is cruel because at the time of floods it is furious and it brings calamities to the people and lakhs of bighas of land are submerged and hundreds of people are rendered homeless. In my constituency, a large number of people have been rendered homeless as a result of erosion by this mighty Brahmaputra. There are some places which are not accessible in respect of communication, which cannot be reached by motorable roads or even by a cycle. Men have to walk ten or twenty miles to reach a road or railway. The broad-gauge railway line has been extended upto Bengaigaon, which is the last point of my constituency. It should be extended upto Gauhati. It is our demand and it has been raised several times in the House.

The production of our agriculturists is very low and this year Government has made a promise that it will give agricultural facilities to the poor cultivator, and as a result they cultivated good seeds of wheat, but at the time of irrigation, no water was provided although the canals had been constructed. The agriculturists are very poor and they have got no secondary or side business and as a result they have to suffer a great loss. I think machinery facilities should also be extended to the agriculturists. The small farmer, should

[Shri Ismail Hossain Khan]

get legitimate facilities from the Government. This time a list of agriculturists was prepared for the supply of seeds, but men with no lands got the seeds while men having lands could not get adequate seeds. So, this should be looked into.

An uncontrolled Brahmaputra is very dangerous to the Assamese people. If it is controlled, then lakhs of people will be benefited. There are some other rivers like Beki, Manas and Buriaie, all of which flow from the Manas Valley, where there is a beautiful game sanctuary visited by tourists from India and foreign countries. If this project is taken over by the Indian Government, as was proposed when Mr. Ahmed was elected as Minister during the mid-term poll, it will benefit the agriculturists and it will bring more revenue to the Government.

18 hrs.

Panchayats, agriculture and co-operatives—all these three functions should run concurrently. Otherwise, agriculturists will not get adequate facilities. Our people grow jute and paddy. At the time of harvest, this jute is sold very cheap rate because the communication between Calcutta market and Assam is very bad. After Pakistani aggression the water transport between Calcutta and Assam was closed. If the communication is improved, the Assam agriculturists will get a fair price for their produce.

Assam is industrially backward. It has only two industries—oil refinery and paper mill. Even though the paper mill was taken up years ago, it has not yet been completed. After a long struggle by the students, public, politicians and others, another refinery was promised, but it has also not been started yet. If it is started, it will bring more revenue to the State and also to the Centre.

Our opposition friends raised a hue and cry over Barpeta election and the arrest of Mr. Goswami. There was nothing wrong in that. He violated the law. So, he should face the consequences.

With these words, I thank the House for giving me this opportunity to make my maiden speech.

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित (बड़वा) : सभापति जी, भयंकर महंगाई व्यापक बेरोजगारी प्राथमिक बेरोजगारी मौसमी बेकारी, न्यूनतम उत्पादन, अनाधिक श्रम व औद्योगिक मंदी के दौर में इस बजट ने अपनी प्राचीन परम्परा से हटकर इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि उत्पादन बचत, निवेश और विनियोगी वस्तुओं की महंगाई की गहरी छाया का सच्चे रूप में आकलन किया गया है। यह कहना कि यह बजट केवल एक टैक्स लगाने के माध्यम के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, या यह कहना कि यह केवल एक प्रशासनिक बजट है, गलत होगा। हमें राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास के लिये माधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है और साधन जुटाने के लिये हमें आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे पास हो और विदेशी मुद्रा के लिये हमें कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी उन वस्तुओं को नियंत्रण में लाने की जो कि निर्यात के योग्य हों। अगर हम उन पर अनुशंसा लगा कर ऐसी वस्तुओं का निर्यात नहीं करते तो विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे पास किमी हालत में नहीं आयेगी। विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिये आवश्यकता है कि हम चीनी पर, चाय पर टैक्स लगाये जिस का हम निर्यात करने हैं और उन पर टैक्स लगाना जायज और राष्ट्र के हित में होगा।

यह बात तो समझ में आती है कि जो निर्यात योग्य चीजें हैं उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाये। लेकिन यह समझ में नहीं आता कि बीडी, तम्बाकू या विद्युत पालित करबों के ऊपर क्यों टैक्स लगाया जाता है? मुझे आश्चर्य है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री उस जगह से आते हैं जहाँ कि बुनकर लोग ज्यादा ताबाद में रहते हैं, भले ही हथकरघा बुनकर हों या विद्युत

वालिद करवा चुनकर ही। इनकरों के जीवन से बहु भली भांति परिचित हैं। विद्युत चालित करके भले ही काटेज इंडस्ट्री में न प्रायें, लेकिन स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्री में प्राते हैं। पहले उनको सूत नहीं मिला कुछ मशीनों तक जिस की बजह से करके बन्द पड गये। आज जबकि सूत मिलना है तो माल का खरीदार गायब है। और जब माल का खरीदार मिलता है तो जो 10 रु० टैक्स देता है उससे अब 20 रु० टैकम लिया जायेगा। मेरे क्षेत्र में करीब सात हजार पावरलूम हैं जो प्रायः से ज्यादा बन्द हो गये हैं और जब उन्हें यह मालूम हुआ कि 200 रु० टैक्स पड़ेगा तो उनमें निराशा की भावना छा गई है। उन्हें डर है कि क्या हमें अपना पावरलूम बन्द करना पड़ेगा। और ऐसा लगता है कि अगर हमें कम से कम यूनिट वाले करघों को 10 रु० टैक्स की ही सीमा में नहीं रखा गया तो जितना स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्री का नबका है वह बन्द हो जाएगा। भले ही हथकरघें चर्नें। लेकिन हथकरघे और विद्युत चालित करघों में कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं है।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि बीड़ी, खडसारी शक्कर या तम्बाकू जो कि रोजमर्रा की चीजे हैं उन पर क्यों टैक्स लगाया है? यद्यपि हम कहते हैं कि गरीबों को हमने नहीं छूपा। लेकिन हम टैक्स लगाने से अवश्य ही जो गरीब लोग तम्बाकू खाने वाले, पीने वाले या सूघने वाले हैं उन पर जरूर असर पड़ेगा।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा रकम रखी है। कृषि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का मेरुदंड कहा जाता है। केवल आर्थिक व्यवस्था का नहीं, बल्कि भारतवर्ष के लिये वह संस्कृति है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Sir, neither the Finance Minister nor the Minister of State is present here.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** Sir, they have gone for a cup of tea. I am here.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** One of them could have been present here.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** The objection is well taken. But I would submit that he has gone for a cup of tea.

**DR. KAILAS:** Shri Banerjee is so cruel to the Finance Minister. I did not expect from him this treatment.

श्री गंगा चरण बीहित : कृषि अर्थ-व्यवस्था ही नहीं, अपितु हमारे लिये एक संस्कृति है। वह एक जीवन प्रणाली है। जीवन दर्शन है, आज वह मुक्त कर्म की उपासक है। आज आन्दोलन करने वाले, राजनिति की बातें कह कर, या आर्थिक समाजवाद को लेकर या अन्य बातों को लेकर उपद्रव करने वाले, या कराने वाले और कोई हो सकते हैं, लेकिन वह किसान नहीं है। उस कृषि पर यदि हम एक भावना से, उसका उत्थान करने के लिये अगर उसको ज्यादा रकम देते हैं तो यह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन केवल उर्वरक, बीज, कीट नाशक दवायें आदि देने से कृषकों का उद्धार हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कृषक जो वस्तुएं पैदा करता है उसका उसको उचित मूल्य मिले। अगर ऐसा हम नहीं कर सके तो कृषकों का उद्धार नहीं हो सकेगा, उनको फायदा नहीं पहुंच सकेगा।

कितनी विडम्बना की बात है कि शस्य प्रथमला वाला बन्दे मातरम् गीत गाने वाला भारत हाथों में भिक्षा पात्र लेकर राट्टों के सामने भिक्षा देहि भिक्षा देहि करता फिर रहा है। हम भिखारी से बन कर उनके सामने आज खड़े हो जाते हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि वित्त-मंत्री जी ने अब इस समस्या को हल करने की बात सोची है। कृषि पर रीसा खर्च करने के अलावा हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाली जन संख्या का भार हम किस तरह से कम कर सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा हम कर दें तो हम कृषकों का उद्धार बहुत आसानी से

कर सकेंगे। जिससे विकसित देश हैं उन्होंने ऐसा ही किया है। जापान सें, जर्मनी सें, स्विटजरलैंड सें, कान्त आदि में कोई भी देश आप सें उन्होंने इस ओर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया है। फ्रांस में उन्होंने मरीकालचर, सिलमीकालचर, मनीकालचर आदि को सहायक उद्योगों के रूप में चलाया है।

स्विटजरलैंड, इटली आदि में पशुपालन उद्योग को बड़े भारी सहायक उद्योग के रूप में विकसित किया गया है। अगर हम कृषकों की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं, उनका फायदा करना चाहते हैं, उनको लाभ दिलाना चाहते हैं तो हमें उनकी कुटीर में कुटीर उद्योग खोलने पड़ेंगे, हर घर से गृह उद्योग खोलने पड़ेंगे हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में छोटे-मोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना करनी पड़ेगी। तभी कृषक समाज का फायदा हम कर सकेंगे।

हम राष्ट्र का समग्र विकास कर सकते हैं या नहीं, हमने समग्र विकास राष्ट्र का किया है या नहीं इसको हमें सामाजिक कसौटी पर कसना होगा। बम्बई जैसे महानगर में गगन चुम्बी अट्टालिकार्ये खड़ी कर देने में क्या राष्ट्र का समग्र विकास हो सकता है या उसके पार्श्व में, उसके आसपास जो झोपडिया बनी हुई है उनका विकास करने से राष्ट्र का समग्र विकास होगा इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये।

जिस प्रदेश में मैं आना हूँ, उसकी ओर अब मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप मध्य प्रदेश के विस्तार को देखें। वहाँ की जनसंख्या में पिछड़े लोग की जनसंख्या को तथा उनकी आवश्यकताओं को देखें। वहाँ पर जो साधन हैं उनके दोहन के रास्ते में जो आर्थिक व्यवधान हैं उनको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। सयूक्त राष्ट्र सच के खाद्य और कृषि विशेषज्ञ प्रो० बिबस्ट ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में वन सम्पदा के दोहन की बहुत भारी सम्भावनाएँ हैं। इस वक्त 92 मिलियन घन मीटर के करीब औद्योगिक लकड़ी मध्य प्रदेश

में पैदा हो सकती है जबकि आज वहाँ पर केवल मिलियन घन मीटर ही पैदा हो रही है। वहाँ के विकास के लिए हमारे पास जो साधन हैं उनका हम दोहन कर सकें, इसके लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे प्रान्त को ज्यादा से ज्यादा केन्द्र से सहायता दी जाए।

DR KAILAS (Bombay South). Mr. Chairman, Sir, to combat the after-effects of Bangladesh birth, drought conditions, energy crisis, instability of international monetary system and floating exchange rates on one side and the credit squeeze on the other, leading to the fall in the industrial production, Shri C Subramaniam has done his job very well. He has taken care that he does not propose anything which may increase the prices of essential articles, whose prices have now got stabilised. It is also a good sign that the Budget has crossed Rs 10 000 crores mark, for the first time, and good many luxury goods have been taxed profusely.

Another good feature of this Budget is that the direct taxes are less than the indirect taxes. All care has been taken for higher production and hence prices are expected to fall. But until and unless power and raw materials are given in time and quickly, these budget proposals for higher production will remain only on paper.

Now I would like to suggest certain things which I suppose, the Finance Minister will take note of. The first thing that I want to impress upon him is that the population of this country is 573.75 millions and the per capita availability of cloth is 12.10 metres while we are demanding that it should at least be 20 metres. The Indian cotton availability in the country, according to the estimates, is 61.95 lakh bales while we are importing 4.68 lakh bales costing Rs 69 crores. I want to ask him this question: Why should we import cotton? Why should we not consider spending Rs 25 lakhs only for growing high staple cotton? By this we could save these Rs. 69 crores. When I am demanding that the

per capita availability of cloth should be 20 metres instead of 12.10 metres, then perhaps we need more cotton and hence this figure of Rs 69 crores will go still higher

The second thing that I want to ask him is why liquor has not been taxed. It is said that liquor is a State subject. But everybody knows that in all the State budgets, not a single State has taxed liquor. What is the harm if we put some cess or some such thing with which the States will, perhaps, not disagree?

I would also like to ask him why there are no schemes shown in the Budget for reducing non-Plan expenditure. Each and every member knows that there is extravagant expenditure not only in the Central Government but in the States also. But no mention has been made that we will try to reduce the non-Plan expenditure.

The tax on petrol has been increased by ten paise this time. I know that the country needs more money through petrol and Government wants less consumption of petrol. But it is common knowledge that tax are used by the middle class people. These poor persons cannot travel in taxis when the rates will go up still very high. The taxi-owners and the persons who are running the taxis are also affected as they will not earn as much as they used to earn when taxi fare was without this ten paise levy.

Though he has not indicated directly, the Finance Minister has indirectly indicated that export of sugar will have to be made. Not less than one lakh tonnes of sugar should be exported to bring back what we are losing by import of petrol and petroleum products. This can be done if our Prime Minister and Shri Subramaniam make a request to the public that they should take less sugar so that the country can gain in foreign exchange by exporting sugar. As a medical man also I can say that for those who are above the age of 55, eating of more sugar and

sweets is harmful for their heart (Interruptions).

AN HON MEMBER Prescribe 'no-sugar

DR KAILAS I can prescribe 'no sugar' but there are hundreds and thousands of doctors who may not do what the opposition member suggests. But I am talking of those people who are trying to keep their health normal. They should not eat sugar. This is the advice I give to the people who also propose to do some national duty by eating less sugar for the sake of export.

Unfortunately the hon Member Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya said that this Budget is anti-people and pro-monopolistic. Is it an example of anti-people budgeting that the Finance Minister has allowed a deduction in the income in respect of the expenditure on children's education if the assessee's income is Rs 12,000 per year? I want to ask the hon Member as to whether this measure is good or anti-people? Is the additional excise duty on rayon, tea, synthetic fibres and art silks anti-people? Is the increase in duty on air conditioners and other cosmetics etc. pro-monopolistic?

I think Mr Dinen Bhattacharyya has taken objection and got angry why income tax is exempted on incomes on inter-corporate dividends which manufacture fertilisers, pesticides, paper and cement. In his budget speech Mr Subramaniam said that he wanted more production and he wanted new companies to come in and that this inter-corporate tax exemption for five years was given but only to those who are in the industries mentioned in the priority list which I have just enumerated. We need more pesticides, more paper, more fertilisers and more cement. These articles, if not produced, will also generate black market. Shri Subramaniam has rightly given incentive so that there may be more production; there will be no black-market and the country will be getting these useful and essential articles which we need today so much.

[Dr Kailas]

The Jana Sangh leader, Shri Virendra Agarwal has started saying what happened during the last three years, that in the economy the prices rose by 80 per cent and the value of the rupee has gone down to 25 paise, that the poverty line went up from 40 per cent to 70 per cent. I want to ask Mr. Agarwal whether he wants to create an atmosphere of pessimism

क्या वह इस प्रकार की बातें कर रहे हैं कि हमें एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिस में आशा न हो ?

He has started talking in this fashion and I think he has not read the Budget. I do not know wherefrom he got his figures and I am sure he was more inspired by his political ideology rather than anything else.

Thank you very much for giving me time and I am sure the Finance Minister will at least apply his mind to the suggestions I have made. It should not be a ritual of my speaking and the thing going into the waste paper basket without any consideration.

**SHRI BANAMALI BABU (Sambalpur)** It is unfair to criticise the Finance Minister and to expect a miracle out of the budget when the whole world economy is under intense agony and when even in developing countries the respective Finance Ministers are finding it extremely difficult to balance their budgets. A galloping inflation, scarcity of food, price rise, all sorts of shortages and also natural calamities are very common and familiar to us. In such a situation the options for manoeuvrability of a Finance Minister are extremely limited. It is hardly realised that to balance a budget which would satisfy everybody is an extremely difficult task.

It goes to the credit of the Finance Minister to present a budget this time

which has received widespread support in the country. The credit also goes to the Government that they proceed vigorously against inflation and price rise. The various measures of Government had resulted in bringing down the price by 5 per cent by immobilising a part of the black money and also curbing the money supply. But people did expect something more than that. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee have given this report in 1971. We expected Government to have ruthlessly pursued to unearth black money. Parallel economy is one of the maladies obtaining in the country today. I trust this should be pursued with more vigour. So, it is no longer a question of allocation of money to different sectors but the primary question today is one of performance. For the success of the budget the Centre has to play an increasing role by coordinating the activities of the different departments of both the States and the Central Government.

As far as excise levy on tea and other articles is concerned, I am happy to note that the Budget has made a provision. It was long overdue and has come at last. This is a normal feature in the economy of the developing countries.

Sir, our export earning is one of the lowest. The rate of growth is hardly 26 per cent which is 11 per cent less than the world average and 19 per cent less than that of the developing countries. I request the hon. Minister to take note of this.

The Budget has laid emphasis rightly on agriculture and energy. It should have been much more pronounced in the budget. It is common knowledge that it is only abundance of foodgrains alone and not fiscal measures which would control price rise and a durable remedy lies in increasing agricultural production.

What is the condition of agriculture today? What is its future? What is the reason for the shortfall today? Mr. Indrajit Gupta quoted one sentence. I will quote something more:

'As regards rice despite a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times increase in the area under high yielding varieties in the 4th Plan period there has been no visible acceleration of the rate of growth of productivity in the traditional rice growing States.'

Why should it be so? The Government does not seem to have control over the activities of the Department of Agriculture to pursue the schemes. The Economic Survey itself has pointed out that if there is going to be a breakthrough in agriculture there should be a reorientation of programmes and organisation. But unfortunately nobody takes the pains to find out the reasons and it suggests the remedy for the shortfall in agriculture in spite of all the advantages that we have. We have an area of 139 million hectares under crops. There are still 100 million hectares lying uncultivated. While we are importing Rs. 13 crores worth of fruits, annually, no reason is shown why this area is still lying uncultivated? I want the Minister to give emphasis also on horticulture. I wish to point out for the information of the House that per acre yield of rice today in our country is 1200 kg as against 5000 kg in Egypt, Japan etc. We are still far away in agriculture. We should give greater attention to this and find out the reasons for the shortfall and remedy the situation. One of the reasons for agricultural backwardness in my view is lack of better performance and judicious use of soil and water. It takes long time to reach extension facilities to the farmers. One way of doing this is to attract the educated youth to agriculture. There is a continuous migration of able-bodied youth from villages to towns and cities in search of jobs leaving agriculture to the charge of older folk and at the same time contributing to the growth of slums in the urban areas. This is an unhappy

trend. In the decade of 1961 to 1971 while population has growth of 24.66 per cent, urban growth has recorded a higher rise of 38 per cent. I request the Minister of Finance to kindly consider doing something which will give incentive to our youth to go back to the villages and take to agriculture.

Next in importance is water—this is one of the essential inputs for agricultural growth. In spite of our best efforts we have not yet achieved the 23 per cent limit. Undoubtedly constraint of resources is a major bottleneck in this regard. Big and medium projects, by their very nature, are costly and time consuming and so, we should concentrate more on the minor irrigation projects and, particularly, the underground water. In Orissa, there is plenty of possibility of ground water but the State is poorly equipped in this regard. I would request the Minister to persuade Central Ground Water Board to associate itself not only in regard to survey but also in implementation programmes.

Sir you will be sorry to know that in the eastern region particularly in the State of Orissa, the credit from the fourteen nationalised banks to the agricultural sector is one of the lowest. The Planning Commission themselves had suggested that the agricultural sectors have not been able to attract adequate investments in those States where the cooperative credit structure is also weak. You will be surprised to note that in Orissa the fourteen nationalised banks have contributed very little to agriculture. In June, 1974, the number of bank offices in Orissa was 255 as against 1,000 to 2,000 in other States. Similarly, the quantum of population served by the banks is 86,000 as against 15,000 to 35,000 by one bank office in Orissa. This was criticised in the last Eastern Zonal Council meeting by the three Chief Ministers. Therefore, I would suggest that the Minister of Finance to see that this imbalance is removed.

Next I would suggest one thing about the procurement and public

[Shri Banamali Babu]

distribution This is not at all satisfactory in our country in spite of our best attempts. We have not achieved the target in the last kharif procurement. One of the reasons for the failure is the defective guidelines issued by the Centre. They suggested not only a levy on producers but also they introduced millers' quota. In each and every village there are two agencies operating—the millers' Agency and the producers levy Agency. While the Government agencies like the cooperatives were procuring rice at Rs 74 per quintal the millers were procuring it at Rs 125. With this price difference how can you expect the producers to give the paddy to Government? I would suggest that hereafter there should be only one agency—a public body like the Gram Panchayat or Village Committee who should procure paddy and there should be one rate and they should also be associated with public distribution system.

Lastly I would suggest to the Finance Minister specially our Minister Mr Mukherjee who is present here that Orissa Government has incurred a loan of about Rs 15 crores sometime between 1962 and 1963. There is a national project like Paradip Port which is now under the charge of Central Government. Should not the State expect this Rs 15 crores to be refunded? Orissa is a State of poor resources. It is high time that you should reimburse the amount I want an assurance from the hon Minister that this money is to be refunded at some time or other. Since Orissa is a backward State economically, I expect the Finance Minister in his reply to give us a word of assurance regarding the reimbursement of this amount.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kampur)  
Mr Chairman Sir I do not want to add anything to the budget. Whether the budget is anti-people budget or monopolistic budget surely the proposals have not helped the common man at all.

I have received telegrams after telegrams from the homery manufacturers from Ludhiana and other places also. Also I have got telegrams from the powerloom workers and weavers from UP and other places—specially the western districts of UP. have told us about the levy on khandasari and tobacco. I have now come to realise that if the duties are not withdrawn, the UP is going to meet a definite crisis, Sir, the economy of U.P. depends to a great extent on khandasari industry, hosfery and powerloom industries. I think the hon. Minister should take note of it. Let them not kill these small scale industries. In powerlooms, it has been increased from Rs 10 to Rs 200. This is something unusual and we never anticipated it. I would request the hon Minister I have passed on all the telegrams and the representations to him—that he should take an objective view of the whole thing and see that the industries are not completely extinguished.

The next point I would like to mention here is why not nationalise the foreign banks? Sir the hon Minister is aware that there is a struggle going on against the nefarious activities of the Grindlays Bank. This is a foreign bank. They printed a map and circulated it throughout the country showing Kashmir as a disputed territory. This was ultimately withdrawn after an eighteen days strike by the employees. During the struggle in Bangladesh they came out with a statement that our forces were inside Bangladesh. They gave a wrong picture to the entire world. They are taking full advantage of being here they are repatriating their profits and they are trying to cut into the ways of our economy. This National and Grindlays Bank is known for its anti-national activities. The struggle is going on there. I would request the hon Minister to kindly take note of it and intervene in the matter.

My second point will be regarding the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees. You are aware Sir, that three instalments of dearness allowance up to the point of

272 of the cost of living index have been paid to the Central Government employees. A solemn assurance was given by Shri Jagjivan Ram, who interceded on behalf of the Government on 8th March 1975 that if it crosses 272—it crossed 272 on 1st October 1974—negotiations will start on wage revision. Sir, I am happy that when I met the hon. Minister Shri C. Subramaniam, he assured me that Government will fulfil its promise. Sir, now four more instalments of dearness allowance are due to the Central Government employees from 1st October 1974 and this pay revision according to the Pay Commission's recommendation is also due. Pay Commission has clearly said that if the cost of living index touches 272, then, pay revision is a must. When this is due, let there be bilateral talks. We do not want any Pay Commission. We are tired of Pay Commissions. We do not want another Pay Commission headed by a retired or retiring judge. They sit on it for 3-4 years and they do not submit the report. So, I want a solemn assurance from the Government that the Central Government employees, for whom four instalments of dearness allowance are legitimately due, will not be betrayed and negotiations will start as promised, from 15th March 1975. I hope

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Girdih): What about the mica workers who get Rs 150—Rs 250?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I sympathise with them. Mica workers should be paid. Every person should be paid need based minimum wage including Members of Parliament. I am not against anyone. This is in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendation. Another matter which the hon. Minister must seriously consider is whether the time has come when a national wage has to be fixed.

Sir, I shall refer, with your permission, in two minutes, to the chaotic wastage and cases of corruption in this country. People have said many

things. But, I am quoting from the report of the Public Accounts Committee which was laid on the Table of the House by my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on the 5th March 1975. This is Para 43 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73—Union Government (Civil)—Department of Supply—Purchase of blankets. I am referring to the report of the Public Accounts Committee which has been laid on the Table of the House on the 5th March 1975. Here, Sir, blankets were purchased from DGS&D for Defence Department, for the jawans who are fighting at heights of 14-20,000 feet and what was the result? Orders were placed by the DGS&D in connivance with the Director of Ordnance Services. His name has been mentioned here Lt Gen Sandhu.

"The Committee have noted that so far as the loss to the Government on account of supply of sub-standard below specification blankets is concerned, action was initiated by DGS&D to effect recovery from the Department."

"They were served with a Demand Notice for a sum of Rs 3,05,566. The stay of this recovery has, however been granted.

"The Committee are most distressed to see that the officials mentioned above"—

that is, Lt Gen. Sandhu, the present DOS, who is controlling our ordnance depots and other officials—

'who were entrusted with safeguarding the financial interests of the Government while procuring an essential item for our fighting troops, namely blankets, in the forward areas conspired with private business and defrauded the exchequer as well as seriously jeopardised the fighting efficiency of our troops by exposing them to climatic hazards. Appropriate action should be taken against them immediately and the more senior the officer involved the more severe the punishment that should be inflicted on him',

(Shri S. M. Banerjee)

I congratulate the Chairman of the PAC, Shri Jyotirmoy Bose, and other members of the Committee for exposing these officials led by Lt Gen Sandhu who is still continuing as DOS, who has played with the lives of our jawans to get some money. I charge him with getting money from the woollen Mill, the Shree Krishna Woollen Mills, by placing orders for blankets with them and getting defective blankets. This should be an eye-opener to the Government. I demand that this officer should be compulsorily retired. At least he should be suspended. We do not want army officers of the rank of a Lt General who is the DOS lead the army. You can imagine the condition of our jawans who were given these defective blankets, who were operating at heights of 14,000 and 15,000 feet in Leh and other areas. This corruption must stop.

I would request the hon Minister to kindly reply to all these points and give a definite assurance about relief to khandasari powerloom and handloom workers and bidi and tobacco workers. They should not be deprived of their due. The Central Government employees must also get their due in terms of DA and other things. Also Lt Gen Sandhu, the man who cheated Government and betrayed our jawans should not remain, he should be kicked out of the Defence Ministry. We do not want officers there who really risk the lives of our jawans and add to their hazards.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Gurdih) I rise to support the Budget presented by our Finance Minister. We have had a long discussion and at the far-end, it seems everything is possible and nothing is certain, hearing the discordant voices from different directions in support of in opposition to the broad purposes or objectives.

Not only the Economic Survey but the Finance Minister's Budget has one merit. It is candid and it brings out with clarity that Indian economy is

after all still continuing in a stage of siege inside a dark tunnel, and while the tremors of the economic earthquake are on because of international price escalations. Where do we stand now?

One hon member spoke about stagflation. That is one of the paradoxes. Stagflation is not only present in developed economies, but it is also effectively present in developing economic like India's although they are operating on different planes and economic parameters. It seems that unchecked increase in population, shortfall in food production, cutback in energy generation, a four-fold increase in prices of imported crude and its secondary impact on the prices of fertiliser and food production and inadequate utilisation of the capacity of our public sector have all brought us to this pass. It is very much like Alice in Wonderland where you have to do all the running. You have just to remain where you were. In Chota Nagpur we are actually falling behind year by year. There was Keynes who helped world economic thought during the days of depression, unfortunately we have no such person during this period when inflation and stagnation, in all their ramifications and variations are rampant all over the world and affect our economies in different degrees. Econometric models had become large scale industry, it is being done on assembly line basis. Some of these had charted out critical paths which our economy must follow in order to expand. But the point is, how far our budget helps to propel our economy along the critical path to a broader expansive future? Unfortunately the critical path had to be revised again and again and again. The network systems, parameters and projections have all gone wrong. In this difficult situation our Finance Minister's proposal is a compromise. It is pragmatic. Nevertheless it reminds me of the Knight in Alice in Wonderland: "who was planning to dye his whiskers green, but always wore so large a fan that they may not be seen." Hence the approach. We had a net taxation

effort of Rs. 230 crores and an uncovered deficit, with marginal relief, of Rs. 225 crores, but with altered priorities.

The point is: do we see light at the end of the tunnel? Is our economy emerging out of the tunnel? Will the budget proposal reverse the past unfavourable trends, propel successfully our economy into a phase of adequate multiplier, acceleration effect. Will the budget draw the masses into production efforts and help increase food production and decrease un-employment, under employment and disguised un-employment and also the price level? There are many imponderables: the monsoon, the results in the Bombay High, the degree of loss in social cohesion through strikes and bandhs, etc. I refer to the unrealistic claims of certain sections of our workmen, in my areas there are people (Home splitters of mica) who hardly get Rs. 1-50 or at the most Rs. 3-50. But people who are getting more, are demanding more. A head clerk in the State Bank is getting more than the agent. The whole wage structure has become irrational and has to be rationalised. Apart from the imponderables I referred to earlier, there is the geopolitical situation: arms supply to Pakistan and the buildup at Diego Garcia. Against these imponderables and these backdrops we are charting out a course for our economy and the nation.

I welcome the priorities fixed by the Finance Minister, particularly for agriculture and energy. Better late than never. We missed the bus many years ago. On balance perhaps stagnation in agriculture is the primary cause for the increase in prices rather than the increase in money supply, although I know the monetary school of economists will disagree. As regards agriculture, the green revolution which was threatening to become red has browned off. In our State of Bihar we are looking into it in depth. Neither the expenditure on irrigation projects nor the acreage under high-yielding varieties had significant correlation with food production, but

there was a very high degree of correlation between inputs in credits and actual production. What is true of Bihar is true of the entire Eastern region.

Over dues in Cooperative credit is Rs. 241 crores in Maharashtra, Rs. 180 crores in Gujarat, Rs. 110 crores in Andhra, Rs. 98 crores in U.P., Rs. 30 crores in Bihar, Rs. 22 crores in West Bengal, Rs. 16 crores or so in Orissa and Rs. 5 crores in Assam. Our economy was not adequately primed with credit. We did not prime the pump. That is why the Eastern region has suffered this lag. The Eastern region with a large population and uncovered deficit of food has to produce all the food that it requires. So, although the HYV in wheat and paddy was partially successful, it was a linear projects nor the acreage under high-development. We have to go in for multi-lateral scientific development in agriculture. It will be less costly in fertilisers and inputs but large in terms of value and yield.

Summing up my points, the allocation for the energy sector of coal is all right but for two deficiencies. Low temperature carbonisation must be adopted. That will cut down our imports of kerosene, for which we have to provide Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores in the budget. If that amount is invested, it will be more than repaid in the course of the next three of four years. Secondly, every coal field should have linked with it medium or small wash-cries, so that we can wash coal and start exporting coal in a big way. A new vista will be opened up. It will be a short-term vista, may be for four or five years but if we export five million tonnes of coal per year, which is possible with 18 per cent unutilised capacity in coal mining production, India will be earning Rs. 500 crores in next two years. It is possible if we make a determined effort and we give the necessary priority in the course of 1975 and 1976. This should more than pay for the capital expenditure on the coal mining industry and should be a source of concealed surplus in the budget.

(Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya)

I have a grievance against the Finance Ministry's method of sanctioning foreign exchange for spare parts for public sector undertakings. It is literally like this. The public sector undertakings asks for a shirt, the Finance Ministry sits on it for four or five months and sanctions only two sleeves at the end. That is one of the major constraints in preventing public sector undertakings from reaching their capacity of utilisation.

The excise on bidi, the poor man's joy, should be withdrawn. That is the least that can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Shri M. Sundarsanam.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: This is not the first time that I have been cut half way through, my thanks to our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I am grateful to him for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI M. SUNDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his commendable effort to step up plan investment by 23 per cent and re-arrange development priorities so as to focus effort on crucial sectors like food and energy. The total plan outlay of the Centre, States and the Union Territories in 1975-76 is expected to be Rs. 5960 crores as against Rs. 4844 crores in 1974-75. The budgetary provision for the Central plan is Rs. 2558 crores, i.e., Rs. 429 crores more than the revised estimate for 1974-75. Keeping in view the need for balancing the growth of different sectors, substantial additional provision has been made for agriculture, fertilisers, power, coal, petroleum and essential industries like cement, paper and ship-building.

So far as the private sector is concerned, the Finance Minister has done well in exempting from tax inter-corporate dividends derived by domestic companies from new companies en-

gaged in manufacture of fertilisers, pesticides, paper and cement, as also investment in equity shares of new companies engaged in priority industries. Not only this. He has also extended the tax holiday concession and given tax concessions to technicians working abroad. He has also announced exemption from wealth-tax of foreign companies in respect of their share-holdings in Indian companies. These concessions, along with the amendment to the restriction of the Dividends Act, may create a mild favourable impact on investment in priority industries. Industrial growth in the past two years has remained stagnant and it was necessary that a big push be given to new investment and expansion through restoration of development rebate or other similar incentive. The Finance Minister deserves all praise.

Investment needs to be supported by adequate savings generation if it has to be non-inflationary. However, the Finance Minister has given only minor concessions to savings formation. These can hardly gear up the rate of savings which had dropped down from 11.4 per cent in 1971-72 to 10 per cent in 1973-74 and to even a lower level in the current year. What was possibly necessary was exemption of savings from taxable income. The restriction on payment of interest on deposits by non-banking companies and the increase in the tax rate on closely held companies will have a very adverse effect on increased investment and output. There is hardly any measure which will promote fuller utilisation of existing capacity.

Prices reached a peak towards the end of September 1974 and declined thereafter. In the last 4 months prices dropped by 5 per cent. But this fall in prices appears to be largely seasonal. The future course of prices, from the budget viewpoint, would depend on the inflationary part of the budget deficit and the direct impact of indirect taxes. The budget for 1975-76 projects a resource gap of Rs. 464

excess which is made up from additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 289 crores, leaving an uncovered gap of Rs. 225 crores

Whether the budget deficit will be inflationary or not depends largely on the kharif prospects. With increase in production, the additional deficit will be easily absorbed. But if the kharif does not turn out to be good, the deficit will be inflationary.

19 hrs

Prices are also likely to be pushed up due to the increase in indirect taxes on a wide variety of commodities. The total additional indirect taxation, including State's share, will be Rs. 284.5 crores. Since the whole of this tax revenue is likely to be passed on to the consumer, the final increase in the prices of manufactures on the average, will be about two per cent. What is more most of the commodities like sugar, tobacco, cement, cloth, electric fans, paper, etc. which have attracted higher duties are mass consumption goods and will particularly hit the middle classes. On the contrary, some relief by raising the minimum exemption limit under the income-tax law was required.

The continued imbalance in balance of payments has made it imperative to step up exports as quickly as possible and take measures to reduce imports. The Finance Minister has not provided positive incentives for supporting export promotion or import substitution programmes. The only negative measure which has been taken is increase in excise duties with a view to divert some of the important commodities from home market to export market. This is true of sugar, tea and cement. Instead of merely enhancing the duty on free sale sugar, a more consistent export drive was called for. Considering the wide gap between the levy price and export price, sugar exports would provide large budget support.

The excise duty on khandsari is exorbitant. This is a poor man's in-

dustry, spread over very many rural areas, giving employment to village folk. In my opinion, the increased levy will lead to closure of some units assisting the sugar factories under monopoly.

Coming to my own State of Andhra Pradesh, which is a backward State, with a low per capita income, something concrete has to be done to reduce the imbalances. Industries sponsored by the State Government through the State Industrial Development Corporation and duly licensed by the Government of India, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are being denied financial assistance by the all India financial institutions. This needs immediate examination by the Finance Ministry. Super thermal stations must be planned in coal-based areas of Andhra Pradesh. This will avoid heavy transport expenses and loss of coal in despatch to distant parts of South India. Electricity can be pumped to deficit zones. Transmission lines are already functioning throughout South India.

The world economic boom is tapering off and international environment is not conducive to rapid growth. We are living through a period of international uneasiness. The gun-boat diplomacy seems to have been extended to the Indian Ocean. The lifting of arms embargo by the United States has created a situation where we are left with no other option but to strengthen our defence to counter the arms build-up by Pakistan. I notice that the budgetary provision for defence has gone up by only Rs. 117 crores. Though I am aware of the financial constraints, my fear is that this provision is insufficient in the light of Bhutto's policies, actions and utterances.

SHRI SANGLIANA (Mizoram)  
 Mr. Chairman, this year's budget, like any other budget, has received its due share of appreciation as well as of criticism. It has received both bouquets and brickbats, it is being hailed

[Shri Sangliana]

as a good budget as well as being conserved as a bad one. This, of course goes to prove that view points differ widely and that much of what has been said about the budget has been largely coloured by what one may call the pre-attitude of the participants in the budget. But, I am sure on one point we agree, and that is on the point stressed by the Finance Minister that the best remedy for inflation lies in increased production.

I am from the union territory of Mizoram where even in our best years during the last two decades of shifting cultivation (we barely produced sufficient food to feed ourselves). Since 1966, when insurgency broke out there conditions have been such that even the normally low production of food has fallen so much further that Government have been spending between Rs 3-4 crores a year for supply and transportation of food to Mizoram. Now, if this continues, that is if steps are not taken to arrest the continuation of these conditions, the expenditure will certainly keep steadily rising year after year and that too without any corresponding increase in agricultural production.

At present, land in Mizoram belongs to the community. Until some sort of a permanent settlement is introduced, the cultivation will have to be done communally and in the present shifting manner. This, as you may perhaps know, is a very wasteful method and hardly practicable to-day with the grouping of villages into what are known as grouping centres, which are much too large to be suitable for this kind of shifting cultivation which is called *jhuming* there.

The forests have been denuded in the process and firewood has become a very serious problem not only in the capital of Aizal but also in the grouping centres, in the district and sub-divisional headquarters as well. Therefore, shifting cultivation must go and be replaced by permanent cultivation.

This, again, can be done only if Government finances the whole scheme which will entail, firstly, the introduction of permanent settlement of cultivable lands in the union territory. Thereafter, terracing of slopes preferably with the help of improved equipment, reclamation and irrigation of waste lands for wet cultivation and encouragement of cultivation of cash crops, plantation of rubber trees, supply of fertilisers, etc., etc. will have to be undertaken and financed by the Government. This will, no doubt, prove much more expensive than the present system of food subsidy. But it will ensure gradual self-reliance and self-sufficiency in agricultural production in the not too distant future.

Unfortunately, the law and order problem still exists in Mizoram today. But here one may say that the more quickly ameliorative schemes are undertaken and executed, the more quickly will the law and order situation also improve.

Today three years after Mizoram became a union territory the capital Aizal still experiences an acute scarcity of drinking water during the dry season. That one considers oneself lucky if one can get a bucket of drinking water for a rupee while electricity is available almost only by default. These I am sure every one will admit are conditions that do not make for contentment.

It may also come as a startling revelation that there is today only one bank a branch of the State Bank of India at Aizal for the whole of the territory and this bank is so over-worked that the majority of the people in Mizoram regard it as nothing but a second edition of the Government Treasury that has been in existence even before the Union Territory came into being.

Therefore, water supply and electrification schemes should be stepped up without delay, and the benefits of

banking should be brought within the reach of the people in this very backward territory by opening banks in selected grouping centres and district and sub-divisional headquarters

I suggest that steps should also be taken to utilise, to the full, the bamboos in which our forests abound. Conditions do exist for the setting up with full benefits, one may add, of a paper mill and I hope that this will also be taken up without any more delay

Extension of the railway line from Silchar to Vairangte or any other point within the territory of Mizoram will certainly serve the interests of the people in more ways than one and I suggest that this should be taken up forthwith while the larger plan of connecting Mizil itself by train may be taken up in due course

There is one more thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister and that is the fact that there is sometimes the feeling that special concessions and provisions intended for backward areas and communities do not often benefit the people for whom they are intended probably because of loopholes in the implementation. One such case is the exemption given to government servants belonging to the Scheduled Tribes from payment of income tax. But quite a percentage of such servants are deprived of this privilege because those who work in places outside the Scheduled areas are excepted from this exemption. Similarly there are certain conditions laid down for eligibility of what has come to be known as the tribal scholarship and here again certain categories of students who belong to tribal communities are also left out of the privilege. I would, therefore, request that this should be looked into so that there will be no discrimination between one tribal and another tribal.

श्री के० एस्० आचर (पाटन) :  
महापति महोदय इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि

इन बजट प्रोपोजल्ल से कीमत बढ़ेगी—घटेगी नहीं, बेकारी कम नहीं होगी, और हमारे देश में जो करीब 25 करोड़ जनता पावर्टी लेवल से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रही है, उस की दिक्कतों में वृद्धि होगी—उस के स्टैंडर्ड्स आफ लिविंग को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए इस बजट में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है।

पिछड़ी हुई जातियों खासकर के शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, के उत्थान के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से बड़ी बड़ी बातें कही जाती हैं। मगर सरकार की कथनी और करनी में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो विद्यार्थी कालेजों में पढ़ने हैं और जो सर्विस भी करते हैं, उनका स्कालरशिप बन्द कर दिया गया है। जो लोग सर्विस या कोई बिजिनेस कर के 500 या 750 रुपये महीना कमाते हैं उन के लडके लडकियों तो कालेजों में स्कालरशिप पा सकते हैं, लेकिन एक ब्लर्क जिम की आमदनी 20 रुपये प्रति-मास है, अब स्कालरशिप नहीं पा सकेगा।

विन मंत्री ने शराब पर कोई टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वह शराब पर और टैक्स लगाये, और उस से सरकार को जो इनकम हो, उसको शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के उन स्टुडेंट्स को, जो सर्विस में हैं और जिम का स्कालरशिप सरकार ने इस साल बन्द कर दिया है स्कालरशिप देने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

सूरत में करीब चालीस हजार पावरलूम हैं। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने बताया है, इन बजट प्रोपोजल्ल में पावरलूम पर 10 रुपये से 200 रुपये तक एक्साईज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई है। क्या इस से इन गृह उद्योग में काम करने वाले लोगों की दिक्कत नहीं बढ़ जायेगी? इस समय वे लोग जो रोजी पाते हैं, उससे भी वे बेचारे मुश्किल से अपना बुजारा कर पाते हैं। इसलिए एक पावरलूम से चार पावरलूम तक चलाने वालों पर जो एक्साईज ड्यूटी बढ़ाई

[श्री के० एस० चावड़ा]

गई है, वह नहीं लगानी चाहिए। इस में उन लोगों को काफी रिलीफ मिलेगा।

इस समय गुजरान में अकाल तो है ही, लेकिन वहाँ जो थोड़ी बहुत मूगफली हुई भी है, वह भी हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। क्यों? इस लिए कि हमारे देश में फारेन एक्सचेंज की दिक्कत है, और हम फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना चाहते हैं। अब मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि हमारे देश में 500 करोड़ रुपये की मिगरेट बनती है सालाना। फारेन फर्म्स तीन सौ चार सौ करोड़ की मिगरेट बनाती है और इस तरह से हमारे यहाँ से डिबिडेड के तौर पर सब फारेन एक्सचेंज चला जाता है। तो क्या वह जरूरी है फारेन फर्म्स को अपने यहाँ यह काम करने के लिए एलाऊ किया जाय?

मैंने कोका कोला की बात कही थी। 168 सी मोटरिक टन चीनी सालाना कोका कोला में इस्तेमाल होता है और चीनी का दाम बढ़ाया जा रहा है यह कह कर कि हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना है। हम चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने की बात करते हैं और एक्सपोर्ट करते भी हैं। लेकिन क्या जरूरी है कोका कोला अपने देश में? अगर यह 168 सी मोटरिक टन चीनी कोका कोला में इस्तेमाल होना बन्द हो जाय तो इतनी चीनी बच जायेगी और जो फारेन एक्सचेंज चला जाता है वह भी बच जायेगा। इसी तरह दवाओं में फारेन फर्म्स लगी है। हमारे देश में टेकनिकल नो हाउ है। हमारी देशी कम्पनिया दवाइया बनाती है। मगर फारेन फर्म्स की माल-प्रक्टिसेज की वजह से हमारे देश का बहुत सा फारेन एक्सचेंज बाहर चला जाता है। इसलिए इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट को कुछ सोचना चाहिए और जो हमारी इंडियन फर्म्स है उन्ही को इस काम में लगाना चाहिए।

**अवधान**

यह मेरा सुझाव है। उन बारे में गवर्नमेंट को कुछ सोचना चाहिए। आप ने जो मुझे

पांच मिनट दिया उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**श्री अखल सिंह (भागरा)** सभापति महोदय, जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है वह इस जमाने में जैसी हालत है उस के मुनाबिक ठीक ही है। मुझे इस बात का खरा खेद है कि मुझको आज इस पार्लियामेंट में 23 वर्ष हो गए हैं और जब से मैं यहाँ आया हूँ तब से डेफिसिट बजट हमेशा पेश किया जाता है। क्या कोई यह नियम है सर्विसेज का कि हमेशा डेफिसिट बजट पेश किया जाय? मैं तो उन स्टेटों को धन्यवाद दूंगा जिन्होंने सरप्लस बजट बनाया है और कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है। हमारे नेताओं ने देश की बहुबुंदी के वास्ते प्लान बनाए और उस के जरिए से उन्होंने चाहा कि हम देश की उन्नति करें, लेकिन हम को दुख है कि उन प्लानों से जितनी हमें आशा थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई।

भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान मुल्क है। लेकिन यह ठीक है कि कृषि के वास्ते कुछ नहीं किया गया और आज हम को लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का गल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ना है। हा, यह ठीक है कि इंडस्ट्री में जेरूर तरक्की की। इंडस्ट्री में हम ने काफी बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोले, छोटे-छोटे कारखाने खोले, एक सौ के करीब हमारी गवर्नमेंट ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स है। लेकिन साथ साथ मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि जहाँ इंडस्ट्री में हमारा 8 हजार करोड़ रूपया लगा हुआ है उसमें हमें फायदा नहीं होता है जब कि प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री वाले कितना फायदा उठाते हैं। अगर दस प्रतिशत भी हमें फायदा मिले तो 8 सौ करोड़ रुपये हमें मिल सकते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वहा बजाय फायदे के नुकसान होता है। इसका कारण यही है कि वहाँ जो प्रधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं वे कुशल नहीं हैं, वे अपनी तरफ देखते हैं, राष्ट्र की तरफ नहीं देखते हैं। दूसरे, हमारे देश में बड़ी भ्रारजकता है। हम देखते हैं कि आए दिन स्ट्राइक होती है, हमारे टीचर लोग, विद्यार्थी लोग, इंजीनियर, डाक्टर

श्रीर लक्ष्मण के लोभ तमाम स्ट्राइक करते हैं भिंत की वजह से काफी क्षति पहुँचती है। अभी रेल की स्ट्राइक हुई। उस में किनना नुकसान हुआ ? लोभे जो काम है इन की वजह से हमारे देश की एकोनामी खराब हो रही है। हम को ऐना प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि स्ट्राइक न होने पाये।

आज जो इनकम टैक्स, सेल्स टैक्स, एक्ससाइज बरीरा की चोरियां होती हैं उस की वजह से इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ा है। उस का नतीजा यह है कि आज हमारा देश बहुत आर्थिक सकट की स्थिति में है। उसके लिए मिसा और डिटेसन ऐक्ट बरीरह कुछ लागू किया है और उस से यह कुछ रुका है लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि इस और और ध्यान दिया जाय। साथ-साथ हमारे यहा जो खर्च होते है वह बहुत फिजूल होते है। उसके लिए पिछले साल भी कहा था कि हम कुछ कटौती करेगे लेकिन हम ने देखा कि कोई बचत नहीं हुई।

हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हम भारत में आजाद होने पर राम राज्य और स्वर्ण स्थापित करेगे। अगर आज वह होते तो यह हालत देश की न होती। लेकिन आज महात्मा गांधी हमारे बीच में नहीं है और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू हमारे बीच में नहीं है जिस की वजह से तमाम ऐसी अव्यवस्था हो रही है। तो मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि हमारे देश में नैतिकता होनी चाहिए। वरीर नैतिकता। अगर कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। आज क्या स्टेट्स में क्या मेटर में हर लेवल पर रिस्वत चल रही है। हर लेवल पर काम में खराबिया होती है। मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि देश में बहुबूबी लानी है तो हमें नैतिक होना पडेगा, अपने खर्च कम करने पडेगे, सादा जीवन व्यतीत करना पडेगा। तभी हम अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकेगे, नहीं हमारे देश की हालत बहुत खराब हो जायेगी।

सभापति महोदय : एक चीज मैं प्रजं कर दू कि अभी जो बोलने वालो की लिस्ट है उसमें

सात साहबान बाकी है और भाप ही ने यह डिक्लैर किया है कि 8 बजे तक बैठना है। इस के बाद मैं हाउस बिलकुल नहीं बढ़ाऊंगा तो मैं यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि मेहरबानी कर के पांच-पांच मिनट मेम्बर साहबान ले।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to participate at the fag end of the discussion on this budget debate. Therefore, it appears to me like a ritual. However, since I have been asked to speak, I shall offer my comments.

The Finance Minister had to do a difficult job. He has to collect the money and suggest ways to mobilise resources for implementation of certain projects. On the other hand he cannot go on imposing tax on common items. In this context he deserves the congratulations from all for presenting a growth oriented budget. I should call this budget rather agricultural growth oriented budget. Growth means stability, it also means growth with social justice, it also means self-reliance. During the current year, we had to incur an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 296 crores on importing food-grains. Therefore, it is quite justified that emphasis has been laid on production of foodgrains. In this respect, irrigation and fertilisers are the two things which are more important. The previous speaker said that up till now only about 25 per cent of the cultivable land in the country has been irrigated. This is the state of affairs. In this context, if I refer to my State, there the percentage of irrigated lands is less than 3 per cent. But, then, Assam is the victim of perennial flood of the mighty Brahmaputra. If this mighty Brahmaputra river is controlled and irrigation facilities are provided, Assam can feed similar number of population in other States. Therefore, I suggest that the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission should be adequately financed so that this internationally famous mighty Brahmaputra river might be controlled. Sir, while referring to the growth, I would like to refer to the fulfilment of the basic needs. What are the basic

(Shri Biswanarayan Shastri)

needs? Everybody knows that they are shelter, food and clothing. Sir, I am rather disappointed to find that there is no adequate provision for construction of houses in rural areas. If there is any, it is confined only to urban areas. The people living without shelter cannot be proud of their democracy, cannot be proud of their liberty and equal rights. Therefore, to my mind, it is one of the foremost things that should be provided. So far as cloth is concerned, the Commerce Ministry has done something. But, there should be more production of standard cloth for the poor. Sir, growth also means proper growth of all the sectors, of all the regions. There is regional imbalance and as I referred to earlier, there is less than 3 per cent of irrigated land in the Eastern Region. My previous speaker has also pointed out about this.

If we look into other aspects, so far as finance is concerned, fourteen major banks were nationalised a few years back and there is spread of branches of those banks in different parts of the country. But, in my State, particularly in my district, Lakhimpur, there is only one branch of State Bank for more than three lakhs of people in Dhimajia. Other nationalised banks also have not established their branches. If we look into the other public financial institutions such as the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Agricultural Refinance Corporation and such other bodies, what is their investment in the Eastern region? If investment in this Eastern Region, more particularly in Assam, is 1 per cent, then, it will be 100 times in some other States. I have got the figures. But, I have no time to quote the figures. I will simply say that if it is 1 per cent here, it will be 100 per cent in some other States. This discrimination should not be there.

I am now referring to another point, that is, excise duty on tea. The tea growing areas in the country have been divided into five zones. To my mind, this is irrational. What is the need

for dividing the regions into different zones and levying different grades of excise duty which is neither based on production nor on quality nor on the yield and nor on the prices at which the tea is sold? Therefore, Sir, we have been urging for rationalisation of this excise duty and to base it on a logical footing. Last year, the Commerce Minister has been pleased to assure us that it will be revised. But, this year, we have seen that the excise duty is more on those zones which are paying more except Zone III, which is Darjeeling. In regard to the second highest zone, which pays Rs. 1.15 per kg of tea the additional duty is another 15 paise. This makes up a total of Rs. 1.30. This is quite illogical and irrational. This should be revised. Otherwise, the industry will be killed and it will not serve the purpose of export also. I have got the figures to show how the export performance has been dwindling. In 1967-68, 106 million kg tea was exported to UK. In 1972-73, this came down to 53 million kg. This is almost half. In the case of other commodities, the excise duty is neutralised or freed. Here, this excise duty goes up to Rs. 1.30 and Rs. 1.40. But, the rebate is, the existing one is 75 paise, 85 paise which has been proposed. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to consider this case favourably not only in the interest of the tea industry but in the interest of the country in terms of earning foreign exchange too.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, those of us who are to be called have our own doubts whether we will get a chance in spite of the assurances. The names of these Members may be mentioned to be called first tomorrow. We are ready to wait till tomorrow.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I had no mind to speak towards the fag-end of the debate, but one thing impelled me, and that is that this is perhaps the last budget of the fifth Lok Sabha and it may be that this will be the last budget in the life of some of us in Parliament also.

We made certain commitments in the mid-term parliamentary elections, namely, eradication of poverty, the in-

corruption, stability of prices, removal of unemployment and disparity. How far have we succeeded in fulfilling these commitments? Has any of these lessened or has it grown further? This is the test. The test of the pudding is in the eating. By any measure, have things come down or gone up?

People are not concerned how many articles of the Constitution we have amended and how many things we have nationalised. They want net results. What have they got? Has anything been added to their daily wages or daily rations? Are they getting more cloth than they were, getting before?

When we look at it from this point of view, we are very very depressed. Nothing has gone up, everything has gone down. After ten months, we are going in for election. What shall we say to the people? What have we done during the five years? Will you say, 'We have amended so many articles of the Constitution, we have nationalised so many things?' They will ask, 'What have we got?' What will you say? Let us have talking point to the electorate. I would request the Finance Minister through the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister to let us know what will be the talking points in the next election.

I do not want to traverse the whole budget, but will deal with only one point, regional imbalance. It has been said every time that regional imbalances are to be removed. Four Plans have passed and we have entered the fifth. How far have we lessened regional imbalances? I do not know of other States; but take my State, of Bihar. There is plenty of resources but the irony of fate is that there is scarcity in plenty. Bihar consists of three parts: Chotanagpur, South Bihar and North Bihar. I am a resident of North Bihar. Its population is about 3 crores, one-twentieth of the whole country. It is bigger than Assam, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, even Mysore, and Kerala. In this

part of Bihar, the per capita income is Rs. 150 per annum. What is the all-India average? How far are we below? What have you done to correct this? Not only has it decreased, but they have increased regional disparity in North Bihar.

Taking power consumption, the average per capita consumption in the country is 90 units, but in North Bihar it is only 10 units. The irony is that there is no central project for generation of power there. Money has been allotted for central projects, but not in Bihar. Two projects were planned to be taken up when Dr. K. L. Rao was the Minister: one at Muzzarfarpur and the other at Katihar. But they had been taken away and sent somewhere else, I do not want to be equal to other States. I want only half of the average. If it is 90, give us at least 45 or even 40. Members from other States are fighting for the benefit of their States. What should I fight for when I have got nothing? I've got only 10 units.

श्री के० एस० चावडा : मैंने जो गुजरात के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Because your belly is full and you do not want.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: 48 per cent of our people are below the poverty line.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I am not talking of the poverty line. Please give half the per capita income to the other States. If the national per capita income is Rs. 300, I do not want 250; I want at least 250. If the per capita consumption of electricity is 90 units in other States, and my consumption is only 10 units, I want only 25 or 30, one third of the average. But what have you done to us? You have given no central project and whatever project was given was also taken away. What am I to say to our to our constituent?

The pressure on agricultural land has increased. The all India average

(Shri D. N Tiwary)

is about 68.6 in 1972-73. While the percentage of people engaged in agriculture has declined from 69.5 per cent in 1961 to 68.6 per cent in 1971 for the country as a whole, in Bihar it has registered an increase from 77 to 80.4 per cent. This is the condition of the regional imbalance. Again in Bihar out of every 100 persons employed, only 16 are employed in manufacturing industries as against 42 in the country. There are only 2.79 lakhs of factory workers in Bihar in 1970 as against 10.3 lakhs in Maharashtra, 8.4 lakhs in West Bengal, 43.8 lakhs in Gujarat and 4.2 lakhs in Tamilnadu. These are the figures. You say I am parochial and I am pleading the cause of Bihar, I am not. I am only pointing out to what depths we are going down. If I do not draw your attention to these facts, how are you going to remedy them? I request the Minister of State to bring these facts to the notice of the senior Minister so that he may reply to these points at the time of his reply.

**SHRI Y S MAHAJAN (Buldana)**  
I congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance on his Budget, which has the twin objective of growth and stability. Since 1970-71 there have been the years of shortage and inflation and great tribulation to the country. The disappointing performance of the economy during this period has been due largely to sluggishness of agricultural output which depends still on an erratic monsoon. The slow rate of growth of industrial production and the diversion of resources to defence purposes and the recent stupendous burden imposed by the hike in oil prices had created problems and we have to find a way out of this difficult, disappointing and complicated situation. The Finance Minister has decided to move with determination and a singleness of purpose to achieve the twin objectives of growth and stability. In seeking to achieve these objectives, I welcome the overriding priority that he has assigned to food and agriculture and energy. Agricultural growth is rightly regarded by

him as the first charge on our developmental resources. Agricultural production is dependent upon certain industries such as fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, etc. These industries also have been given higher priority in the Plan for the next year.

The factors which need urgent and immediate attention have been rightly identified by him as the supply of seed of high yielding variety, increase in the supply of surface and ground water to bring a larger proportion of land under irrigation and organisation of farmers' service societies. Nobody can quarrel with this analysis of the situation or the remedies which he has prescribed but success will depend on the vigour, enthusiasm and perseverance with which he pursues this programme. For the last 15 years we have usually failed at the stage of implementation or have not been able to give a good account of ourselves.

Let us take the case of supply of surface water. Most of our river waters have been wanted on account of inter-State disputes. In the case of Maharashtra alone there are 41 projects which have been pending some of them since 1964 on account of these inter-State disputes. That this should have happened in the case of a State which has only eight per cent of cultivated land under irrigation and which suffers from chronic food deficit shows that the federal Government has not succeeded in evolving the necessary machinery for speedy solution of such problems.

Secondly the Budget lays great emphasis on our energy problems. With an increase of twelve per cent production of electricity and the expected increase of one million tonnes of oil next year, it is expected that the power position will ease to a considerable extent, but I would like to emphasise that the object of our short-term as well as long term policy should be to reduce our pathetic dependence on foreign oil as a source of energy.

The year which is on its way out has been one of unprecedented strains on account of shortages and the sharpest increase in the price level since independence. The wholesale price index had risen by 32 per cent during the twelve months preceding September, 1974. But determined action by the Government in the form of strict credit control and other measures has succeeded in reversing the inflationary tide. But still we are not out of the woods, and therefore, it is but natural that the Finance Minister should decide to continue the severe monetary and credit controls which have been in operation for over a year. Though these policies should continue in order to curb inflationary pressures, it is necessary to have some relaxation in these controls in the interest of production. For instance in the case of Maharashtra, cotton growers are still getting only 30 per cent of the price because the Reserve Bank has not given a higher amount of credit. I am confident increase in credit here will not militate against our anti-inflationary policy.

I hope lastly that the withdrawal of compounded levy scheme applicable to Khandasari, the imposition of a higher duty of Re one per 1000 bids will be reconsidered and the Finance Minister will announce suitable concessions when he replies to the debate.

SHRI B V NAIK I am raising my point of order Under rule 376(1) and (2), is it not in the fitness of things and within the competence of the Chair that those who have very many wise things to say like Mr Mahajan should be given an opportunity to present their views if not today at least tomorrow? You cannot restrict the time Members can be given an opportunity tomorrow before the Minister gives his reply. Will the hon Chair kindly place it on record that there are so many who are waiting anxiously and they should be given a chance.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN I support his suggestion.

सभापति महोदय : एक बात बिल्कुल क्लियर है कि टाइम अलाट किया गया है जनरल डिस्कशन के वास्ते। आज हाउस के बैठने के लिए भी टाइम मुकर्रर किया गया है। जाहिर है की हम को और आप की इसकी पाबन्दी करनी चाहिए तभी हाउस को प्रापगली चनाया जा सकता है। वरना यह हो सकता है कि मि० नायक तो पन्द्रह मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी कर सके और कोई दूसरा मंम्बर तीस मिनट में भी अपनी बात पूरी न कर सके।

श्री बी० पी० नायक : कल यह चलेगा या नहीं ?

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH I would appeal to the House. All of you have been waiting and we thought everybody should have an opportunity. So with the consent of the opposition, time has been extended. Kindly cooperate. We will sit as long as you finish. Tomorrow only the Finance Minister will reply.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीसहर) :

देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए वित्त मंत्री नै जो बजट पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सुरक्षा वृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पर जो अधिक ध्यान देने की उन्होंने बात की है और उसके लिए व्यवस्था की है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ।

बंगला देश के प्रश्न को लेकर पाकिस्तान से हुए युद्ध तथा भीषण सूखे का अग्रर न केवल वृषि के उत्पादन पर पडा बल्कि बिजली के उत्पादन की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पर भी बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पडा। उसके कारण हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था बहुत अन्नव्यस्त हो गई। उस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आशका की जा रही थी कि इस साल के बजट में टैक्स बहुत गढेगे लेकिन जिस तरह की शका की जा रही थी उस तरह की बात नहीं हुई। कुछ वस्तुओं पर जकर कुछ शेष बढ़ा है जैसे बीडी, तम्बाकू—यदि इन पर न बढ़ाया जाता तो अच्छा होता—लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देश

[श्री नागेश्वर शिवेदो]

की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखने हुए वित्त मंत्री ने जिस संयम से काम लिया है उसकी सराहना की जानी चाहिए।

देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ने में तस्करों ने जिस तरह के कार्य किए उनको देखते हुए हम तस्कारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने जो अभियान चलाया है उसकी मैं प्रशंसा करना हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि उस दिशा में हमारे कदम कड़े उठने चाहिए, उन मन्त्रिमन्त्रियों की डिमांड नहीं आनी चाहिए।

देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ी है उस में जय प्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन का भी कुछ हाथ है। यह प्रपन्नता की बात है कि सर्व सेवक सभ के नाम पर, सर्वोदय के नाम पर जो आन्दोलन बढ़ चला रहे है और आर्थिक विरोधी भावों जो इसके अग्रगण्य है उनकी मलाह मान कर उन्हां सर्व सेवक सभ से अपना इन्फोका दे दिया है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि उनका उम सस्या में से यह एक प्रकार में लिष्कामन ही है। लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अब यह सब में आ सभ के नेता की हस्तियत में अपने इस आन्दोलन को आगे चलाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे।

यहां महंगाई की बहुत चर्चा की जानी है और 1930-31 में जा मरी आई थी उसका भी आप देखें। उस समय देश के किसानों की हालत जो हुई थी उसका भी आप जानते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन साल की महंगी अपने ढंग की बहुत बड़ी महंगी है। आज जब महंगी का जिक्र किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग इनकी बात करते हैं उनकी निगाहें किसान के उत्पादन पर होती है, उनके अन्न पर हानी है और वे चाहते हैं कि उनको अन्न मस्ता मिले। औद्योगिक चीजें जो हैं उनकी महंगाई पर उनका उतना ध्यान नहीं जाता है। आज के पैसे में अगर वे पुराने पैसे जितना सामान

खरीदना चाहें तो वह नहीं हो सकता है। आज का पैसा पुराना पैसा नहीं रह गया है। आज के कागज के नोट से उतनी चीजों का मिलना असम्भव है। लोग चाहें कि इस तरह से किसान के उत्पादन को सस्ते में खरीद ले तो यह असम्भव है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार गल्ले के दाम निर्धारित करे तो उसको हम बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले मैं बिजली की दरे, सिवार्ड की दरे, खाद की कीमतें आदि कितनी बड़ी है और उनको ध्यान में रख कर ही दाम निर्धारित उसको करने चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो इसका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव किसानों पर पड़ेगा, उस किसान पर पड़ेगा जिस की सझ्या देश में 70-75 प्रतिशत या उससे भी अधिक है।

जहां तक भातों की बात है मैं चाहूँगा कि सोने के मिसके की बात इसके सम्बन्ध में की जाए। पहले एक तोले मोन में जितना गल्ला मिलना था उतना ही इसके बदले में आज कोई लेना चाहें तो ले ले या चीजों का विनिमय कर ले, कपडा दे कर गेहूँ ले ले, चावल ले न। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है कि अपनी चीज के दाम तो ज्यादा और किसान की चीज के दाम कम। किसान की चीज के दाम कम दे कर अगर कोई लेना चाहें तो यह असम्भव होगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि हम को अपनी अर्थ नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए और उसका संचालन होना चाहिए।

देश में किसानों की बरबादी का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण आज की न्याय-पालिकायें हैं और उन में काम करने वाला वकील वर्ग है। अगर न्यायपालिका की पद्धति को आप नहीं बदलते हैं तो किसान की अधिकांश कमाई मुकदमेबाजों में ही खर्च हो जायेगी और वह तबाह व बरबाद हो जाएगा। आज भी किसान की कमाई का अधिकांश अंश इस मुकदमेबाजों में बरबाद हो रहा है।

किमानो के जो मुकदमे है वे 25-30 बरन तक लटकने रहने है जिसके कारण किसान बर्बाद हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हू कि न्याय पद्धति को ग्राप बदले ताकि उसको बर्बादी को रोका जा सके।

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI** (Jamshepur) Mr Chairman Sir I welcome the budget provision for 1975-76, which appears to be a balanced one at the present time of crisis and inflation. But, in my opinion it would have been better if the fresh levies could have been avoided this year, because the fresh taxes would indirectly affect the common man in the country,

I come from Bihar. As you know Bihar is a very backward State in the country and is always in financial troubles. Much needed projects and schemes which are in the public interest are delayed every year, and sometimes given up for shortage of funds. Therefore I would say that the Centre should be reasonable and liberal in granting finance to Bihar State. Sir I want to mention here that the Government of Bihar has submitted a scheme to the Central Government for setting up an atomic power plant near Bagha village in Champaran district in North Bihar as the State is most backward in power generation. But instead of sending an expert team to investigate the possibility of setting up such a plant in North Bihar the Centre rejected the proposal and sanctioned an atomic power plant at Norora in Uttar Pradesh at a total cost of Rs 500 crores.

Recently, an expert team of the Ministry of Energy of the Government of India visited some places in West Bengal in connection with the construction of an atomic power plant there. Sir I am not against the sanctioning of any project to any other State, but what I am pointing out here is that the genuine claims of my State of Bihar are being ignored. This is not the only case, I can cite and place before this august House many

other instances where justice has not been done to Bihar by the Centre. So, I would earnestly request the Finance Minister to see that at least one atomic power plant is erected in Bihar at least during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Centre should not ignore this genuine demand of the State of Bihar, where rare minerals like uranium are found in plenty, which are required for national consumption.

Here I would like to point out one very important thing. Crores and crores of rupees are lying in the country in the form of black money.

2 hrs

I would request the Finance Minister to see that the elections of the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha are held at the same time. Either the Assembly elections should be advanced or the Lok Sabha elections should be postponed. It should be adjusted in such a way that you do not spend money on elections again and again. Suppose you are going to spend money on elections in 1976 for the Lok Sabha, then again in 1977 you spend money on elections to Assemblies. This is my suggestion. It is up to you to waste public money. It is public money that you are wasting on these things.

Now I come to black money. The black money which is still in circulation in the country to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees should have been seized by now. There is no doubt that the raids on smugglers and black-marketeers in the country have checked and discouraged black money trade in the country. But searches so far made, as the hon. Minister said sometime back in this House, are not sufficient. The Government should leave no stone unturned to unearth black money throughout the country and abroad till it is confiscated which is the root cause of rise in prices and inflation.

Even the nationalised banks, including the State Bank of India, are not free from corruption. It is on the

(Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi)

increase day by day. The officers and staff do whatever they like in their own interest and genuine grievances of the constituents and general public are ignored. Even one-rupee, five-rupee and ten-rupee notes are not available in the banks. I do not know why the Government is not printing them. I would request the Finance Minister to see that these notes are available in the banks.

Further, I would like to point out that it is said the prices of foodgrains have come down considerably. But that does not appear to be so because, when one goes to the retail shop to buy them, the shop-keeper charges the same prices as prevailing in the recent past. The common man does not feel any relief at all. The Government should seriously look into the matter and do something about it. The more the thing is controlled by the Government, the more difficult it is to get it, the prices rise and hoarding takes place. So, the Government should come forward with some fool-proof scheme and create a cell, if necessary.

In conclusion, I say, enough taxes have been levied in this Budget. I would request the Finance Minister to reduce the taxes to some extent and save the common man and that he should not come forward with any supplementary budget during the financial year, 1975-76.

With these words, I support the Budget.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would read out exactly the prescription instead of trying to diagnose. I carefully went through the speeches of Mr. Indrajit Gupta, Mr. Piloo Mody and Mr. Salve. These are the three persons who have been a sort of outposts and, within them, we have to work out the right, the left and the middle, the right being Mr. Piloo Mody, the left being Mr. Indrajit Gupta and the middle being

Mr. Salve. I do not think we can add more to what has been said.

I also feel that the Budget which is presented should not be an exercise of very intelligent people talking to intelligent people, a Budget of clever technocrats and bureaucrats. A Budget of a country should be understood by the common man. I should say that all these documents, the Economic Survey it is a hard reading—Part A of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, Part B of the Finance Minister's Speech, the Budget at a Glance, there is so much of expertise involved that we, who represent the common people and who do not have any claims to better understanding, will not be in a position to understand the highly complicated and a pedantic budget documents and the highly pedantic speech. Before the Finance Minister gives us the 'Budget At a Glance' and the Budget as to where the rupee comes from and where the rupee goes, let him tell us from whom the rupee comes and to whom the rupee goes; we are more interested in that. We are not interested in tax revenue, development expenditure, non-development expenditure and so on. We know that you are able to do all these things. We also know that there is a lot of development expenditure, there is a lot of room for funds being used and wasted also. What we want to know is, out of nearly Rs. 10,000 crores, both capital as well as revenue, which you are going to receive, how much comes from the poor men in this country and how much from the rich; the hon. Minister may kindly tell us how much comes from the large masses and how much comes from the rich people. My feeling is that your Budget, both on the receipts side as well as on the expenditure side, tends to soak the poor and on the expenditure side it tends to feed the rich. It is for you to prove what it is. I do not have an establishment of 10,000 or 20,000 people to work for me. I have to work all alone with all these budget documents. Therefore, please give us the information at least next year or you may tell us during your reply to the debate.

Now I come to the prescriptions. I have written these down after five days work

The first is, nationalise those industries—do not go on ideological grounds—which are indulging in under-production for the sake of profiteering, which are piling up inventories for the sake of profiteering, nationalise them under the Twenty-fifth Amendment, do not give them compensation

Secondly, instead of amending the Unit Trust law, amend the Act on limitation on distribution of dividends and invest directly the dividends due to the share-holders in their name in the name of the share-holders, in the Units. In case these funds are not ploughed back by the respective concern, plough them back into the expansion of production facility, productive business enterprise, wherever, as Mr Gupta has said, it is used for unproductive purposes, instead of giving Ways and Means advances for making *maja* by the big people, take back and put it for productive purposes saying that the capital market is depressed, do not try to give back—when we have said and rightly said by Mr Gupta that there will be parity in the sacrifice between the workers wage-earners as well as dividend-earners.

The current coinage corruption, in this country has emerged—excuse me, if I shock you—as a necessary evil in the capitalist system of society. The corruption by the poor should be condoned point blank for instance, a police constable taking a rupee or two for feeding his children. I do not think that that is immoral. But the profits of the rich which is another form of social corruption, should be curtailed and eliminated in due course. I am not a Marxist. Points from capital are distinct from rent of ability. Ability—do not stifle it. If there is an excellence, if there is a competence, pay it. It is not corrupt. Therefore, this big bogey of corrup-

tion, of the middle class corruption, of lower class corruption and things like that is intentionally raised by vested interests who have made a big issue of corruption but are not ready to change the corrupt system itself. They want the *status quo* when it comes to the system. But they want to pillory and do the witch-hunting in regard to individuals who are a part of it and are victims of the system.

Work and discipline, this is exactly the theme song of the moral of the platitudinous budget. Work and discipline. Who said it? Benito Mussolini. Hitler also adopted this theme. It has a tremendous fascist flavour in it. Therefore, instead of being platitudinous and moralising, let us drop that word 'discipline'. Let us stick to 'work because once the workers stick to work the word 'discipline' is superfluous.

When it comes to the question of growth with socio-economic social justice growth will be produced by work. Therefore, let us concentrate only on two things—work and socio-economic justice. One is the cane and the other is the carrot. Let us delete these other two areas of growth and discipline. In the entire Plan document you do not see this theme song. It is superfluous.

I have said it in 1972. We have had the pleasure of discussing it with our ex-Planning Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia. I had said that by resource-budgeting alone this country cannot benefit. We have to budget the manpower in this country. We have to budget land in this country. At that time, the pandit, of the Planning Commission said that it looked fascist, and that it looked totalitarian. It is not so. As a democrat, I am not going to be swayed by the slogans of Gunnar Myrdal. Democracy is equipped to do exactly all these very things which can be done by a totalitarian system. We know how to operate the democracy through the right people. I think whatever the

[Shri B. V. Naik]

authoritarian and totalitarian states can do, we can do as well do. Therefore, it is not difficult, as the pandits of the Planning Commission said, to do the budgeting of man-power, land as well as the resources. Till we do that, we do not break-through.

Unemployment is another blind alley. We have shown no seriousness about this. A concrete suggestion I am placing before the Minister. We shall pay an unskilled illiterate labourer—Rs. 60 per month, semi-skilled illiterate labourer—Rs. 90 per month i.e., Rs. 3 per day, a Matriculate—Rs. 120 per month and a Graduate—Rs 150 per month. Let us fix it just like minimum wages for agricultural labour. This country can afford this. We should tell the unemployed youth, 'We will give you any job, not a job of your liking. Take it or leave it.'

Then item No 9—Demonetisation.

Item 10—I will not go into the exercise. But I just had a discussion with the Deputy Minister for Finance. Rs. 330 crores for imported material. We have said that it is non-inflationary. My contention is that it is certainly inflationary. We have bought Rs. 330 crores worth of material in this country by pumping in money and exported it. We spent foreign exchange worth Rs. 330 crores and bought food and fertilizers from abroad and distributed them. I do not know how it is non-inflationary. I don't know how we can call this Rs. 325 crores of deficit as illusory when Rs. 330 crores which have been spent in foreign exchange has been again purchases made in this country in Indian rupee pumping that much money in the Indian economy and therefore the sum total effect of buying either in foreign currency or Indian rupee of any commodity is the same as far as the deficit is concerned.

In the budget what we have adopted is a socialist growth, as I understand it. There is one practical item which I suggest in regard to tax-collection. You have granted exemption for non-branded bidis. For heaven's sake—and this stands to reason—don't levy excise duty on non-branded snuff. By all means, tax Ambal Snuff, Madras snuff and such other branded things. This is what I suggest.

My next point is this. Bring all public sector distribution under Public Sector Distribution Law so that the wrong-doers and blackmarketers in this system are given the most deterrent punishment possible and let sky alone be the limit.

There are many other things which I wanted to deal with but I have not got the time. In the end, I thank you for I have tried your patience, and I wish to say that the Finance Minister has made the best of a bad business, in this chronically deficit budget of a poor country like ours. He deserves our congratulations. With these words I close.

\*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat):  
Sir, I whole heartedly support the budget. Bitter criticisms have been levelled about the provisions of the budget by the members of the Opposition parties. It has been argued that the welfare of the common man has not been taken care of by this budget. I, however, feel that in the present economic situation a better budget could not have been presented. If we look back to the decade in retrospect, we will find that the country had to fight two wars against Pakistan and prices started rising. I do not say that war was the only reason for price rise. There were other contributing factors like, famine, drought and floods, mass influx of people from Bangladesh and as a cumulative effect prices started rising since 1963-64 and by 1973-74 the price rise was as high as nearly 33%. But it has to be conceded by all because of wise economic

management by the Government even this unprecedented price rise was contained. By October last, signs were apparent where the onward march of the prices was halted and by December, the prices started falling in regard to some of the Commodities. Is it not a great achievement particularly when all the developed countries of the West are still grappling with the problem and many of them are yet not as fortunate as we are in our achievement. The Government must be complimented on this count. The present budget carries with it an added responsibility of not only to maintain the present financial trend but to ensure that some stability is achieved in the price behaviour. To my mind Sir, the first imperative to achieve this objective would be to augment production. The budget has given priorities to an agriculture and power production and this has been done rightly so. In a country where 90 per cent of the population directly and indirectly depend on land for their living, agriculture must receive the top priority—there can be no two opinions about it. But here, we have to find out why we are not able to make the progress that we desire in the sphere of agriculture. Since 1970-71, i.e., during the last four years nearly three to four million hectares of additional land has been brought under irrigation. It will also be conceded by all that the area under high yielding variety of paddy has gone up by three times. What could we hope out of these favourable developments? Could we not hope that food production in our country would not only go up but we would be able to meet our requirements too. But what happened? Barring West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, the rate of growth in agricultural production has registered a decline and in 1974-75 we would be able to produce 104 million tons of food grains when in 1970 we were able to produce 108.4 million tons. From all these, I am inclined to believe that the law of diminishing return has set in motion in our agricultural sector. It is a danger signal which we should take a serious note of. We have not only to stop this

trend but we have to reverse it and usher in an era of increasing production. It is however not an easy task. But we are sanguine that we would be able to achieve our goal with determination and hard work just as we have succeeded to turn the tide of inflation. The present budget, my friends opposite will agree, has rightly made suitable provisions for equipping the nation to meet this mighty challenge. I cannot speak for other States, but I can say without any hesitation that in West Bengal, we are trying our best to increase production of paddy and, God willing, in 2/3 years time we may be able to reach a point where we would be able to meet our own requirements at least. We not only need good highyielding seeds, fertilisers and irrigation facilities for achieving a major break through in agriculture but need these essential inputs at a reasonable low price. You must have noticed Sir, that since last one year the demand for fertiliser has not been rising. It does not mean that the agriculturists do not require fertiliser but the price is so high that it has virtually gone beyond the reach of a middle holding farmer. In regard to bank loan also, the lot of the small cultivator is no better. The quantum of loan given by the nationalised banks to agriculturists in the eastern region is the lowest in the country. While big farmers get loans to a tune of 50 per cent of their assets, the small farmers get only 15 per cent and this too is never given to them in time. Only such bank agents are sent to rural areas whose records are not good and even today a rural posting is considered to be a punishment. These agents remain at the back and call of the big farmers and have no time to look into grievances of the small farmers. I would therefore, urge upon the Government that they should ensure that the right type of people are sent to the rural areas, who have some sympathy, some devotion and feeling for the betterment of the nation. The rural area covered by nationalised banks is insignificant and a great deal more needs to be

[Shri R. N. Barman]

done in this regard. To get the right type of people and to give them some incentive Government can consider the grant of a village allowance to them. It is a real tragedy that CBI alone is investigating into the cases of defalcation of bank money to a tune of Rs. 7 crore. In 1974 a Calcutta branch of the Central Bank of India gave loans to a tune of Rs. 51 lakhs to 14 firms but on later enquiries it was found that 11 out of 14 firms were non-existence. I went to ask whether the bank money is exclusively meant for the use and misuse of the business community of the urban areas while the rural agriculturist will starve for it? The situation calls for urgent attention and remedial action.

A talk of agricultural development will remain incomplete without a mention about the lot of the persons who are physically responsible for its success. What do we find in the rural area today? With Government assistance the big farmers are becoming richer and the small farmers are not only becoming poorer but they are losing their land too. I am talking of the situation obtaining in West Bengal. The Economic Review of the State of West Bengal for 1974-75 states that in 1961 the number of agriculturists was 44,59,000 but in 1971 it came down to 39,55,000. In 1961 the number of agricultural worker was 17,72,000 but in 1971 the number rose to 32,72,000. In other words during the last ten years more than 15 lakh additional agricultural labourers were created while more than 5 lakh small farmers lost their land, and who are these 32 lakh agricultural workers? A great majority of them are members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in their regard, the Centre too has some responsibility to discharge. The same situation may be obtained in other States also and I would demand that the existing Standing Committee, which has been set up by the Central Government should examine why and how small farmers are deprived of their land in all States and

why minimum wages are not being given to them.

Along with agriculture, we have to stream line the distribution system of essential commodities to common men at a reasonable price. Some time ago, our Industrial Minister Mr. Pai had envisaged a plan for distribution of some essential commodities but we have not heard anything about it thereafter nor the budget makes a mention of the same. I feel it is a step in the right direction and this will go a long way in keeping the prices under control. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to throw some light on this issue when he replies.

I will now approach the conclusion of my speech by mentioning a few words about industry. We are suffering stagnation at present. The present budget as the earlier one has provisions for resource mobilisation tax relief for new ventures and concessions for setting up industries in backward areas. While I wish that these measures will yield better results this year than in the past. I would like to say something about my own State. You are all aware of the fact that West Bengal tops the list of educated unemployed in the country. These young men cannot be employed in agriculture. They have to be employed in industry, companies and offices, but despite the best efforts of the State Government new investment is not being made in industry. Even though 119 industrial licences were issued to the States in 1974, but excepting only one cement factory, no other heavy industrial units has been set up which can absorb a good bulk of the unemployed youth. It is perhaps because of this that the Chief Minister has appealed that restrictions of the Monopoly Houses Act may not be enforced in West Bengal, as it will hamper industrial growth and solution of unemployment problem in the State. This appeal has been misunderstood and opposed among others, by the members of our own party. But I would like to say that in all humility that the hon. members who have

[Shri R. N. Barman]

opposed it come from States where very fortunately the problem is not so acute as it is in West Bengal. We have to realise the fact that Calcutta, which is the nerve centre of the State and industries have grown on its peripheries is a national city and the State Government do not subscribe to the theory of the 'sons of the soil'. The educated unemployed comprise a volatile section. We cannot keep them out of employment for long and for all times to come. The problem has some political implications and the law and order aspect of the matter cannot be brushed aside too lightly. As yet we have not succeeded to provide electricity to the rural areas which, otherwise would have helped the growth of cottage industries. Therefore, I would urge that we should not try to assess all problems on some fixed theoretical dogma. Instead we should appreciate the practical difficulties involved in the problem and try to solve it realistically.

Sir, in the end I must offer my heartfelt good wishes to the Prime Minister during whose time the Centre has thought of the development of the city of Calcutta. We had received some financial assistance from the World Bank last year. But it is now being feared that some difficulties have cropped up which may hamper the flow of World Bank assistance for the Calcutta Development Project. I would therefore, urge upon the Finance Minister that he would ensure that these difficulties are overcome and work on Calcutta Development Project goes on unhindered.

With my fullest support to the budget, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) Mr Chairman, Sir probably, I am the last speaker on the general discussion of this Budget. May I have the right to submit, Mr Chairman, that if I sum up this Budget correctly, it is a realistic Budget par excellence? It does not create high hopes among the utopians for

eradication of every evil by a stroke nor it satisfies the hopefuls. Sir, this Budget gives a direction to the people that we have to go in a realistic way. The whole country is passing through a turmoil, a crisis that is engulfing the whole sub-continent. Mr Chairman on the one side, we are faced with a rising tide of fascist forces. On the other side, the infantile communists are also trying to subvert our liberty and our Independence. We see what happened in Bangladesh. The international conspirators and the national vested interest combined to subvert the newly achieved Independence. That is why, Banga Bandhu, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman had to declare one party system of Government, Presidential type of Government. This is an international conspiracy which we should not lose sight of.

Mr Chairman, Sir, in this connection, I have to point out one thing that however socialistic our approach might be and whatever socialistic directions we may give to the people, unless there is mass participation in the implementation of the projects the schemes are not going to be fruitful. Sir, I was reading the report of an international journalist who has gone to China and come back. He has reported that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has given a clarion call to the people 'Leap Forward', that is in the implementation of the Fifth Plan of China people have to give their voluntary labour. Mr Chairman, Sir, unless we ask our people to give voluntary labour, no dam can be completed in the shortest possible time, we cannot connect our villages by roads and so on. This is impossible. We may spend billions of rupees but, it is impossible. Even within 50 years, we may not be able to complete all the schemes that we have proposed. That is why, in socialist countries they ask the people to give voluntary labour, whether they are technocrats or bureaucrats—in Indian terms IAS and ICS Officers—or ordinary labour, they have to give some voluntary labour for the success of their country's Plan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must confess that the prices of many commodities have come down. I have some reports from Orissa—the prices eight days before and now. The price of Arahār Dal per 50 Kg. was Rs. 140 eight days before and now it is Rs. 120. Mustard oil—the price eight days before was Rs. 365 and now it is Rs. 350. Coconut oil—the price eight days before was Rs. 610 per 50 Kg and now it is Rs. 580. In the open market, sugar was selling at Rs. 465 and now it is Rs. 445. I must admit, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that this Budget which is a realistic Budget is going to create an atmosphere where the black-marketeers and the hoarders will never venture to sell their commodities at higher prices.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, here, I would also point out that Orissa should get justice from the Centre. We must have the Budget in such a balanced way and we must operate the economy in such a balanced manner that no region should clamour for more money and no region should suffer from regional imbalance. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we take the whole country, the number of in-

dustrial licences given to Orissa has been the lowest. In 1970 the number of industrial licences given

for the whole country was 363. Orissa had only 4. In 1971, the number for the whole country was 625 and Orissa had only 8. For 1972, it was 563 and the quota of Orissa was only 3. In 1973, it was 596 and Orissa had only one. Therefore, I submit before you, Mr. Chairman, is it not enough for the people of Orissa to say that their case has gone by default? Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the employment figure in the whole country? If we take one lakh of people as the unit, in Gujarat, the number of people employed in industries is 1,659, Kerala—967, Maharashtra—2,018, Tamil Nadu—1,071, West Bengal—1,883 and in the case of Orissa, it is only 349. Mr. Chairman, if we take another fac-

tor, the number of letters of intent issued, the same picture is there. From 1970 to 1974, respectively, the figures in respect of Maharashtra were 106, 118, 138, 171 and 181. What was the quota of Orissa? Sir, the quota of Orissa was two in 1971 and one in 1972, 1973, 1974; 5. This is the position.

Why do people in different States say that there has been regional imbalance? I will certainly not agree with Shri V. P. Naik who, before relinquishing charge of the Chief Ministership of Maharashtra, told a meeting of Maharashtra MPs that Maharashtra has been neglected in Indian economic development. From the figures I have given, you would have found that Maharashtra has got the lion's share. On the other hand, there are under-developed States like Orissa, Nagaland, Assam and even West Bengal who have not got their legitimate share.

In this Budget, the Government of India have been kind enough to clear six important projects for Orissa. I must thank them for it. But they have only accepted in principle a fertilizer plant in Paradeep. The Prime Minister, the leader of our country, had announced in Orissa that a fertilizer plant would come up in Paradeep. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will act on this and see that her promise is fulfilled.

Then we have been clamouring for years for a ferro vanadium plant. Shri Chandrajit Yadav, our Minister of Steel, had announced in Rourkela that it is coming up very soon. But we understand that the planning Commission has not agreed to it.

Then there are items like the Rare Earths complex at Gopalpur, a fishing harbour at Paradeep and so on. Orissa's demands are many. I do not say that all of them should be accepted, but at least some of our submissions should be accepted, and the minimum that must be done for all regions to be developed must be accepted.

In conclusion, I would say that the success of an individual is known by the reputation he enjoys outside. The success of our Prime Minister or the Government should be judged by the good words used by foreign dignitaries plenipotentiaries, Presidents and Prime Ministers who have visited our country and have said that India has progressed in the shortest possible time to achieve an egalitarian society.

MR. CHAIRMAN. The list of speakers is exhausted. The hon. Finance Minister will reply tomorrow.

20 35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, March 14, 1975 Phalguna 23, VIKR (Saka).*