

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO.5) BILL, 2000
AND
THE TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2000**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidation Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 2000-2001, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Finance Act, 2000 and Income-tax Act, 1961, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Appropriations, charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and Demands voted by the Lok Sabha. It is proposed to augment the sanctioned provision by Rs. 2639.09 crores. Details of Supplementary Demands are given in the document, which has already been laid on the Table of the House. However, to the extent of Rs. 1067.11 crores the augmented provision is matched by the savings of the concerned departments, thereby enhanced receipts recoveries. In addition, a token provision of Rs. 19 lakhs is being sought, Rs. 1 lakh for each item of expenditure for enabling re-appropriation of savings in cases involving new service or new instruments of service. Hence, the net cash outgo involved in the proposals is only Rs. 1571.79 crores.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Appropriation Bill (No.5), 2000, moved by the hon. Finance Minister in this House. Sir, I will not go into the details of the Bill, the expenditure department and the statistics which is usually given in an Appropriation Bill. I want to go to a village, where the money allocated here is spent, it may be the Employment Assurance Scheme; the Indira Awas Yojna; the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, the Jawahar Gram Samiti, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Swaran Jayanti Gram Rozgar Yojna,

the Accumulated Rural Water Supply Scheme, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, the Drought-prone Area Programme, or the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. This money, after it is passed by Parliament, would be spent for the Poverty Alleviation Programme and for the welfare of the people. When we are considering this Bill, it is high time that the Government analysed reviewed and considered whether the money which was allocated to the State was being utilised properly or not and whether it was being misused. I want to draw your kind attention to a village where under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna or the EAS some amount of money was sanctioned for the benefit of the general public. How was it selected? Actually, this work was to be entrusted to the village committee or the panch committee of that village. What do you find? You will find in the State at the time of implementation, while selecting the name of the village committee or the panch sabha, it is being decided politically. I am not blaming any particular political party, but it is being done politically. Ultimately, a contractor is doing the work. The Government is not supposed to allot the work to a contractor. But it so happens that a contractor without a licence, who belongs to a political party, is being allotted the work in the name the village committee or the panch sabha. That is the main reason for misusing the money, which was allocated by the Parliament. We agree that a major portion of the money, which is allotted under the Poverty Alleviation Programme, is not being properly used. So, I would request to the Government to follow the same thing that we have done in the case of panchayat elections and society elections. I request the Government to advise the State Government to constitute a village committee in every village by a process of secret ballot or vote. That committee will continue till its term expires, whether it is three years or five years. That committee will be responsible for implementing the EAS, the IRDP or any other programme which is sanctioned for that village. This is one of my suggestions. My second point relates to the non-utilisation of the money by the State Government. Whatever allocation that we make here, is also not being properly used. Sometimes, the money is blocked. During the discussions in the Department related Standing Committees, I have found that most of the Departments, whether it is the Department of Tribal Welfare, whether it is the Department of Welfare, whether it is the Department of Social Empowerment, whether it is the Department of Labour -- I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Labour -- up till December, have not spent 60% of their budgetary allocation. If you analyse the performance, the money spent by December-January will be

only 60%. But by March end, it will be 100%. How is it possible? I would like to inform that all this is a paper work done by the Department to get the next years' allocation. You will find that till July-August, no funds are allotted to the State Governments. The explanation given is that the State Governments have not submitted their utilisation certificates. This is the situation with the Department of Tribal Welfare and the Department of Labour. Now it is high time that we analysed why every State has not been able to spend the budgetary allocation, why only 50% of the amount has been utilised up to December end and how 100% utilisation has been shown at the end of March. It is a serious matter because it is the Government's money. I think it should be seen in a proper perspective. Another point which I would like to make is that the money is not being used. In the morning also, when the hon. Minister was replying to a question relating to economically backward States, I had said that the money was not being utilised. In reply to my Question No. 2651 dated 13.12.2000 in this House, the reply given by the Minister of Rural Development was that under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), the Central assistance was Rs. 63.84 lakhs and the State's utilisation was nil; under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, the Central assistance was Rs.353.71 lakhs, the utilisation was nil; in 1999-2000, the Central assistance for wasteland development was Rs.536.39 lakhs, utilisation was nil; in 1999, the Central assistance was Rs.46.25 lakhs, the utilisation was nil. So, these are the glaring examples where money was not used. Why is it not being used? It is not being utilised because the States like Orissa and some other backward States are unable to give their share, whether it is in respect of drought assistance, whether it is in respect of cyclone assistance, whether it is in respect of the Integrated Development Programme, whether it is in respect of the Indira Awas Yojna, whether it is in respect of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. Even in the case of the Rural Water Supply Scheme which is also very useful for the rural public, it is not being properly used.

For this reason, Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to the Orissa State and other States, wherein for the capital loan, the interest is above 50% of the total revenue receipt of that State. If in a State, the loan and the interest becomes 50% of the total revenue receipt of the State, it may not be able to give its share, in these circumstances, whatever money is allocated to that State by the Parliament, it will not be useful to the general public. The hon. Minister has mentioned about the PDS, the Indira

Awas Yojana, the Integrated Rural Development Scheme, etc. We may introduce some schemes; and they may be good. But, if the benefits of these schemes do not percolate to the people, then, they become useless. Sir, I want to request the Government to pay serious attention to these areas.

Now, in this regard, I want to draw your kind attention, particularly, to the State of Orissa where the amount of loan is Rs. 18,100 crores and the interest is Rs. 2,935 crores per annum. You can see that 50% of the total revenue receipt is going for repayment of the loan only. During the year 1998-99 since the State Government could not utilise the amount, the Central Government deducted a sum of Rs. 80 crores from the State Plan. The Central Government has not yet given an amount of Rs. 106 crores for the externally-aided projects. In the morning, the Minister has stated that the money which had been given for the cyclone relief has not been spent. But that is a different thing.

Sir, the Orissa Government has to get around Rs. 80 crores from 1999 onwards, which has been paid to the teachers on account of hike in their pay-scales as per the UGC instructions. The Orissa Government has also not got an amount of Rs. 92 crores, being the arrears for the five years. Similarly, Sir, we have mentioned about the State's coal royalty. How could we increase the State resources? The royalty on coal was supposed to be revised four years ago in respect of Orissa. If we take the country as a whole, the Mahanadi Coal Fields is the only coal-field which is producing a large quantity of coal. It is also making profit. But, unfortunately, the State which has got these coalfields, is getting less. We should have got around Rs. 100 crores which could have helped the State in increasing its resources. The Eleventh Finance Commission, in its recommendations, mentioned particularly about the Orissa, and also advised the Central Government to provide assistance to the State Government to compensate for the coal royalty, which has not been done so far. Similar is the case with the waiving of the loan and the interest thereon.

Sir, I am very thankful to the Government of India which had taken a decision, in the past, to waive loans and interest thereon in respect of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir States because of the insurgency situation, which was prevailing then. Thousands and thousands of people were killed. That was a national problem. So, the problem of Orissa is also a national problem. If you look at the figures, in Orissa also, 10,000 people died

officially in the super-cyclone. But, unofficially it was stated that more than 30,000 people have lost their lives in that super-cyclone. If you read the newspapers, you will find in Orissa, every day, farmers are committing suicides; and a lot of starvation deaths are taking place. Thousand and thousands of people from Western Orissa, Bolangir district and other districts are migrating to other places. They are going to other places for getting employment. So, in Orissa, the situation has become very acute. What I want to say is, when the Government of India could waive loans and interest thereon in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab States, why can't it waive the loan and interest thereon in respect of Orissa also? After the super-cyclone, people have not yet been able to recover from it. Earlier, we had to face floods. Now, we have drought in the State. We are going to face a famine like situation. I would like to know whether the Government will treat the State of Orissa on a par with other States in this respect, and will waive off the loan and interest, so that the State is able to utilise the entire assistance given by the Central Government for mobilisation of its resources. So far as the question of drought in the State of Orissa is concerned, I would like to bring this fact to the notice of the House that the drought situation in Orissa is very alarming. I would like to quote a news-item published in the Indian Express dated 19th November, 2000. I quote: "When 70-year old Janmejay Mallik of Bisudka village visited his drought ravaged paddy fields during the wee hours of November 15, few would have guessed it was a prelude to the drought driving a man to the noose. It was around 9 am when Mallik walked back to his daughter's house with a fistful of dried up paddy stalks from his fields and burst out crying. Hours later, he was found hanging from the roof of his house. The drought, harshest ever in recent memory, had taken one more life." So also was the case with Astarang Block, which was also a flood-affected area. The same situation was prevailing at Barunder, which comes under Korai block, my own area, where one woman died. The same was the position in respect of Bolangir area, where starvation deaths had taken place. This matter was raised on the floor of the State Assembly, and the State Government has ordered an inquiry into this matter. 13 districts have been affected by floods and cyclones in the State of Orissa. Another nine districts have been affected by drought. The drought has spread all over the State, and the situation has become so precarious that if adequate assistance is not given by the Central Government, famine-like situation will develop in the State of Orissa, as a result of which, thousands of people may die. The Minister, while replying to a question on 21.12.2000, has

stated that Rs. 41 crores has been released to the State of Orissa, to meet the challenge of drought. Sir, this is a very meagre sum. It is a matter of shame that only Rs. 41 crores has been released to the State from the Natural Calamity Fund. I would like to refer to a report which has been submitted by the State Government. According to this report, 10.69 lakhs hectares of crop area has been affected by drought, including 3.40 lakhs hectares of high land, 5.16 lakhs hectares of medium land and 2.5 lakhs hectares of low land. As against the normal paddy production of 22.64 lakh tonnes in the drought affected areas, only 10.51 lakh tonnes of paddy production is anticipated. After taking all these things into account, the value of the anticipated crop loss is estimated to be Rs. 770.09 crores. The State Government has also sent a proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture in this respect, demanding an assistance of Rs. 17.50 crores from it. Assistance of Rs. 73.35 crores has been demanded from the Department of Cooperation, a sum of Rs. 2.2 crore has been demanded from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, a sum of Rs. 4.17 crores has been demanded as assistance from the Ministry of Urban Development, assistance of Rs. 42.71 crores has been demanded from the Ministry of Water Resources, a sum of Rs. 7.83 crores has been demanded from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy, a sum of Rs. 247.41 crores has been demanded from the Ministry of Rural Development and a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been demanded from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The State Government has sent a proposal for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 588.64 crores. I do not understand the logic behind the State Government sending a proposal for a Central assistance of Rs. 588.64 crores when the loss has been of the order of Rs. 770.09 crores. As against this demand, the Government of India has thought it fit to release only Rs. 41 crores from the National Calamity Fund. It is really a matter of shame. I have repeatedly raised this point on the floor of this House that since Orissa is at a distance of 2,000 kms. from the capital, such treatment is being meted out to the State. Is it that the Government does not consider the Orissa problems because the Members from Orissa will not be able to create any problem either in the House or in the Government? Is it because Orissa is a State where mineral resources and forest resources are sufficient, but its people are still very poor? Is it because we have been repeatedly affected by cyclones, floods and droughts? I want to draw the attention of the Government that the situation in Orissa is a famine-like situation. The Central Government should be kind enough to extend full support and assistance, whatever is required.

Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to droughts and floods. I know the Government may not be in a position to control cyclones, but what about floods and droughts? The Government knows the drought-affected areas of Orissa; the Government knows the drought-affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Knowing fully well that drought was going to occur in these areas, drinking water facilities could have been created, irrigation facilities could have been created by way of lift irrigation, minor irrigation or major irrigation projects. The flood water could have been controlled. I do not blame this Government or that Government. Even after 53 years of independence, we have not been able to control floods. If we had tackled the water management problem, there would have been no floods. If there had been proper irrigation facilities, the drought situation would have been managed by the Government and the famine-like situation would not have arisen either in Orissa or in Gujarat or in Madhya Pradesh or in Chhattisgarh or in Rajasthan.

Sir, I want to make one more point. Under the circumstances in which this Appropriation Bill has been placed here, I do feel that unless and until the Government takes steps for proper implementation of the Centrally assisted projects in rural areas, by giving full compensation and creating opportunities to mobilise the resources, there will be no progress. As I have already suggested, at the village-level, action-oriented programmes, involving the people of the States, should be taken up speedily and the poverty alleviation programmes should be implemented properly so that the economically backward States like Orissa can also prosper. Whether it is coal royalty or whether it is giving more assistance to the State Governments, the Central Government has to consider the matter seriously and take appropriate decisions to meet the challenges and to solve the issues concerning backward States like Orissa so that the people of Orissa and other backward States can live peacefully.

MISS FRIDA TOPNO (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by him.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस ऐप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन से जो अनुमति मांगी है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। महोदय, हम अच्छी तरह से इस बात से परिचित हैं कि नयी सरकार बनने के बाद जब बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ था तो उसके पहले हमारे विपक्षी बंधुओं ने यह वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश की थी कि इसके कारण देश में बड़ा वित्तीय घाटा होगा और बहुत

परेशानियां होंगी। उन्होंने हर प्रकार से इस बजट की आलोचना की थी। उस समय देश की जो आर्थिक परिस्थितियां थीं, उन परिस्थितियों में निश्चित रूप से इस प्रकार का बजट प्रस्तुत करना बड़े साहस का कार्य था कि बजट के द्वारा किसी प्रकार का करारोपण न हो और बहुत बोज़ जनता पर न पड़े। हम अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को कैसे ठीक करें और कैसे देश को विकास के पथ पर आगे ले जाएं, यह बहुत बड़ी चुनौती हमारे सामने थी। उस समय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस तरह से बजट प्रस्तुत किया, आज हम देखते हैं कि हम उन सारे संकटों से निकलकर प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इस वित्त वर्ष का समापन होने वाला है, अभी दिसंबर चल रहा है और फरवरी में नया बजट आ जाएगा। इस प्रकार से गत वर्ष में उन सारी आशंकाओं को झुठलाते हुए जिस प्रकार से आर्थिक स्थिति को हमने नियंत्रित किया है, मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित किया है और जिस प्रकार से हम विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़े हैं, निश्चित रूप से वह प्रशंसनीय है और इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई का पात्र हैं।

[The Vice Chairman (Shri Suresh Pachour) in the Chair]

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप भी इस बात को जानते हैं कि बजट के बाद में कुछ इस प्रकार की आकस्मिक परिस्थितियां पैदा होती रहती हैं जिसके लिए समय-समय पर सप्लीमेंट्री बजट और विनियोग की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। कुछ खर्च हो जाते हैं, कुछ अधिक होते हैं, आधिक्य होते हैं, उनके एप्रोप्रिएशन की आवश्यकता होती है और इस दृष्टि से इन कुछ महीनों में इस प्रकार की कुछ आकस्मिकताएं सामने आई हैं। हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है, कई प्रांतों में कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है, कहां सूखा पड़ जाता है, कहां फसलें खराब होती हैं तथा कहां और परिस्थितियां पैदा होती हैं और उसके कारण समय-समय पर इस प्रकार की विशेष मांग भी होती है जहां राज्यों को सहायता करने की आवश्यकता होती है तथा कई क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों से प्रस्ताव नहीं आते हैं, बाद में इन सब के लिए भी और साधन जुटाने पड़ते हैं। इन सब को देखते हुए आधिक्य की स्थिति बनती है और इसलिए इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता समय-समय पर पड़ती है। इसमें भी जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं उसमें transfer to the States and Union Territories वगैरह इसके लिए और इस प्रकार सब चीजों के लिए अलग-अलग प्रावधान किए हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक प्रश्न है आज बहुत बड़े क्षेत्रों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। पिछली बार भी कुछ प्रांतों में सूखा था और उस समय केन्द्र सरकार सहायता के रूप में सामने आई। अभी पंजाब में जब फसलें खराब हुईं, धान की फसल खराब हुई वहां आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि किसानों को भी स्पेशल पैकेज देने की जरूरत पड़े, उनका धान खरीदने के लिए कुछ घूट देने की आवश्यकता पड़ी, अनुदान देने की आवश्यकता पड़ी। वहां केन्द्र की सरकार ने मुक्त इस्त से इस प्रकार की समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिए, राज्य सरकार के प्रावधान और प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करते हुए आर्थिक पैकेज प्रदान किए हैं। इन सब कारणों से बजट पर यह अधिभार आता है, अधिक खर्च की स्थिति बनती है और इसकी देश में आवश्यकता है। अभी भी देश के अनेक हिस्सों में सूखा है। मध्य प्रदेश में, खास तौर से राजस्थान, गुजरात के कुछ हिस्सों में इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि वहां पर आने वाले समय में और अधिक सहायता की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। पेयजल का संकट दिन पर दिन गहराता चला जा रहा है। अभी जब नई क्रॉप आने वाली है तथा कुछ इलाकों में अच्छी क्रॉप आएगी और कुछ इलाकों में सूखे के कारण राहत कार्यों की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। लेकिन कुछ स्थानों पर किसान का समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए निश्चित रूप से बात करेंगे। जहां सूखा है वहां आने वाले कम से कम छः,

सात महीने तक निरंतर लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध होता रहे। पेयजल के लिए आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। वहां लोगों को रोजगार तथा काम देने के लिए सब चीजों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से इस बात का निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीस गढ़ का मिला करके लगभग 24 से 25 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या अनुसूचित-जनजाति की है और आज व्यापक रूप से वहां प्रत्याघात हो रहा है। राज्य सरकार उस सब की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रही है तथा और सहायता की बराबर मांग हो रही है। अभी जब सिविल सप्लाई पर चर्चा चल रही थी तब यह बात सामने आई कि हमारे पास बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान है, हमारे भंडारों में खाद्यान बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में है। नई क्रॉप दो-तीन-चार महीने के बाद आने वाली है जिसके कारण भंडारण में रखने की एक समस्या पैदा होगी। निश्चित रूप से हम एक ऐसी पोलिसी बना सकते हैं, इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित की जा सकती है कि जो हमारे पास स्टोरेज हैं, वेअर हाऊसेज गोडाउंस के अंदर जो खारिज है वहां इस सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में हम राहत कार्य के रूप में काम के बदले अनाज योजना के रूप में इसका प्रावधान करें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा एल्यूटमेंट करें इससे वहां की समस्या का भी निराकरण होगा, मजदूरों को काम भी मिलेगा और उनके लिए जो खाद्य-पदार्थों का संकट है उसका भी हम निराकरण कर पाएंगे। एक प्रकार से राज्य सरकार की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारने में भी हम समर्थ हो जाएंगे ताकि जो नेशनल क्लेमिटी है उससे यह निबटने की स्थिति में आ सके। इन बातों पर भी निश्चित रूप से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे और भविष्य में इस प्रकार के प्रावधान करके या सहायता करके इन सब को ठीक कर सकें। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस सरकार की सफलता इसी में से देखें कि जहां यह सरकार सारी विपरीत परिस्थिति से बाहर आई वही विदेशी मुद्रा के भंडारण में वृद्धि हुई है। मैं सोचता हूँ शायद वित्त मंत्री जी बता सकेंगे कि आज तक सर्वाधिक रूप में विदेशी मुद्रा का भंडार हमारे पास है। ऐसी स्थिति इससे पहले कभी नहीं थी। कभी-कभी हम बहुत निम्न स्तर तक पहुँचे थे लेकिन आज यह स्थिति सुदृढ़ हुई है अर्थात् बजट के प्रावधानों के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था पर जिस प्रकार का और कुशलता पूर्वक नियंत्रण हुआ उसके कारण यह परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की इन सभी बातों का समर्थन करते हुए और सदन से इस बात का निवेदन करूंगा कि इनको पारित करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I have no basic objection to these two Bills which have been proposed. But I am taking advantage of the discussion to raise certain issues, to which I hope, our hon. Finance Minister would respond. My first question is this. Now, we have had the so-called reforms for more than ten years. In the early days of the reforms, whenever I asked the Finance Minister about something critically, he used to say, "Wait for some more time. Give us some more time. Initially it is going to be painful. Then it will be all right." For almost ten years, they have been taking the same plea. What we are expecting the Finance Minister to do is to make a comparison between the two types of statistics; one with the figures of the 80s and the other with the figures of the 90s, with 1990-91 as the base year. And, if we look at the figures which emerge from that, you will see that, on most counts, we have done worse

in the 90s than in the 80s. For example, if we take the industry growth rate, it is much less than what it was in the 80s. Again, the agriculture growth rate is less; the savings rate is less; the investment rate is less. Now, these are the major macro economic indicators for any economy. All these macro economic indicators have failed in the 90s in comparison to the 80s. On GDP, I agree that it shows six or seven per cent higher than what it was in the 80s; it may be slightly more or slightly less. But the basic question is: If agriculture is not doing very well, if industry is not doing very well, then, how can the GDP do well? It may be that we have done well in the service sector. Now, the service sector can be interpreted in many ways. There are hotels; there are computers; there is transport and all that in the service sector. In a country like India, we do not have the service sector like that in the U.S. or in England or other places. So, there has to be a realistic assumption of the GDP growth; we have to see whether the GDP captures the actual measure, say, the people's welfare and well-being. And, how can you do it if the agriculture sector is not doing very well?

Recently, our hon. Prime Minister made a very interesting statement. He said that for the next month, the rate of growth estimate is low. He wanted this to be nine per cent. Now, the hon. Prime Minister probably does not know much of economics. But those who are aware of economics would have told the Prime Minister that it is not the wish of the Government which can determine the rate of growth of a particular economy. And if you go by what the hon. Prime Minister wishes, then, for achieving a nine per rate of growth, you require a 36 per cent rate of saving, keeping the capital-output ratio to be 4:1, or even keeping it to 3:1, we should have at least 27 per cent rate of saving. Only that kind of saving can generate that kind of growth. There is a certain relationship between saving and growth. And that would be classified into what you want, what could be done and all that. But 36 per cent, or even keeping it lower at, say, 27 per cent, is also much higher than our present saving rate, which is 22-23 per cent. This rate is much less than what we require to achieve such a rate of growth. So, this is one question that I am raising. When you look through the GDP estimates, how and on what basis are they being estimated? And, is there something wrong with the way in which it is being done? I also find it amateurish and casual the way you talk about our objectives and all that, not based on real calculation, not based on reliable data and other factors. First, we have the provisional and quick estimates. Eventually, we have the confirmed estimates. The confirmed estimates are

quite far away from the provisional estimates or the quick estimates. The confirmed estimates should be correct.

The next point that I am raising is on the question of globalisation. I find something funny in this. I am sure, our hon. Finance Minister would agree with me, that if you go sector by sector, then, everybody is for globalisation for others and not for globalisation in their own sector. When we were discussing the patent issue in Parliament, some of our friends in the Government suggested that Ayurvedic medicines should be protected from foreign competition.

Why? If globalisation is good, it should be good for the Ayurvedic system also. The same is the case with the print media. The print media is very actively advocating globalisation. But it does not want globalisation for itself; and so, the foreign newspapers should be out. I am also saying that foreign newspapers should be out; but I am consistent. There is a fallacy; there is a double talk in the print media. They want globalisation for everybody else, but not for themselves. Lawyers are the big champions of globalisation all over the country; but no foreign lawyer should come. If I believe foreigners are good in other sectors, why should I oppose globalisation in the sector in which I am working? That is the question. I am preaching repeatedly that globalisation is good for others, but not for me. This hypocritical attitude should be dropped. Whether it is the lawyers or the print media or anybody else, we should be consistent in the views that we take on globalisation.

If you take disinvestment, Mr. Finance Minister -- I mentioned this before -- we have had rich experience in many countries that have gone through disinvestment -- like Chile, Ghana, Mexico, even our neighbour, Pakistan and to some extent, Bangladesh. If you put all these experiences together -- there have been many studies; some conducted by UNCTAD and some conducted by many other bodies and all of them reached the same conclusions -- in all these cases, there are stories about price fixation, about squeezing in various forms. Whatever we heard now about India with regard to many disinvestment programmes, it is the same experience that we have seen in the case of other countries. I would request the Finance Minister to look into these experiences in his Ministry and try to see to it that disinvestment is not taken too far. I do not understand this drive towards disinvestment, frankly speaking. Why should there be disinvestment? Why should only the public sector undertakings be

disinvested? Take a certain percentage of the bank ownership. If you look at the experience of the East-Asian countries, the public sector there played a very important role. Still, it is playing a much more important role than it is playing in India. So, what is wrong with the public sector? It is making profit; it is making savings; it is contributing to the growth of the economy. So, it is not the ownership, but something else that is wrong with us. It is immaterial whether it is the public sector or the private sector. Something is wrong in the way we function and manage our economy, whether it is the public sector or the private sector. It is not the question of ownership. The hon. Finance Minister, I hope, will look into the experience of, at least, the East Asian countries -- South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and so on. Singapore has the highest rate of savings in the world, which is almost 50%, and 70% of its savings come from their Central Provident Fund, which is in the State sector. In South Korea, there is a steel company known as POSCO, which is supposed to be one of the most efficient steel companies of the world. Perhaps, it is the most efficient. It is in the public sector. There is nothing wrong with the public sector as such. There is something wrong with the way we conduct our business in the country with regard to both the public sector and the private sector. This obsession about the ownership, whether it is the private sector or the public sector, is unwarranted and by destroying the public sector, maybe, you are doing a lot of damage to the economy, which will be irretrievable and irreversible. I would like you to look into it very closely.

On Quantitative Restrictions, I want to make one simple point. Why are you doing away with the QRs, because in the WTO provisions, GATT provisions, one can continue with the QRs, provided there is a Balance of Payment crisis? Now, in order to show that there is no Balance of Payment crisis, you had exposed yourself to a position where the Western countries... (Time Bell) I will take only one or two minutes, Sir. They are taking the position that you have a very good Balance of Payment position, and so you do not deserve to continue with the QRs. Balance of Trade, in particular, has been in a very bad shape. Our exports are less than our imports and we have not been able to build our foreign exchange reserves with the export surplus. Our balance of trade is in a very precarious condition. Every year, six billion pounds, seven billion pounds, more than that, less than that, is the deficit. So, why should we simply agree with them that the balance of payment position has improved? Whereas it is not. If we take into consideration, the flow of money in other forms, it is true. Some assistance is coming, some grant is coming, NRI

money is coming, some black-money is returning back. It is okay. If you take the whole of it, i.e., the balance of trade, then obviously, we are in a very vulnerable position. In order to get the credit inside into the country, we have compromised with an argument which could have been very important and could have helped us in maintaining our Quantitative Restrictions. This is the point on which, I think, the Government is making false claims, tall claims which cannot be substantiated. They have exposed themselves to these Quantitative Restrictions and many small industries are also facing severe competition.

Sir, in the same way, we find that there is a lot of talk of Chinese import. I am not bothered whether it is Chinese import or American import or British import. Such import is ruining our domestic industries. So, any kind of import which is harming us, which is hurting us, that should be stopped. But, now there is a lot of talk of Chinese import because it is Chinese. So, the point should be, if you follow the example of East Asian countries...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Biplabji, please conclude.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Just one more minute. Let me conclude by saying -- because the time is short -- we are not opposed to globalisation as such, or MNCs coming into our country as such, but the pattern of its coming, the form in which globalisation is coming to the country as diktats of the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO, serving the interests of the multinationals and allowing the mobility of capital and products, but not of labour. These, I think, are one-sided, biased and prejudicing our own interests. For these things, we are opposed to globalisation. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. रामदेव भंडारी (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बार की जो चर्चा का जो विषय रहा है दोनों सदनो में, उसमें किसानों और अयोध्या का नामला प्रमुख रहा है। मैं अपनी बात किसानों की समस्या से प्रारंभ करता हूँ और खासकर बिहार के किसानों के संबंध में कहना चाहूंगा। अभी जब ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो मंत्री जी ने बिहार के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बिहार से हैं, अब झारखंड में चले गए हैं, पर हम लोग भूल जाते हैं कि बिहार का बंटवारा हो गया है। मैं उनकी नॉलेज में कुछ बातें लाना चाहूंगा। अभी एक बजे प्रधान मंत्री जी से लालू जी के नेतृत्व में लगभग बीस सांसद मिले थे और उनसे कहा गया है कि वहां एफ.सी.आई. के द्वारा किसानों से धान नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है। मंत्री जी को मैंने ज्यादा टोकाटाकी नहीं की, और थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी देने का प्रयास किया। मैं आपके माध्यम से

सरकार को यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि एफ.सी.आई. के तीस केंद्र वहां खोलने की बात की गई है जो खोल तो दिए गए हैं मगर सिर्फ छः केंद्रों पर उगाही हो रही है। 19-12-2000 तक सिर्फ 610 लाख टन धान की उगाही हुई है। मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि इस बार 80 लाख टन धान की पैदावार बिहार में हुई है और राज्य सरकार का कहना है कि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर 20 लाख टन धान का क्रय किया जाए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि किसानों की इज्जत उसी स्थिति में बच सकती है जब उनके धान की खरीद सरकार करे, नहीं तो जो बिहार की स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए वहां पर किसानों की इज्जत बचनी भी मुश्किल है। अभी निगम की बात हो रही थी, प्राथमिक कृषि सहयोग समितियों के माध्यम से अनाज खरीदने की बात हो रही थी। एफसीआई ने धान खरीदने से अस्वीकार कर दिया है, वे कहते हैं कि चावल दीजिए। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चावल के साथ-साथ किसानों से धान भी खरीदना चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ यह बात हो रही है कि किसान अगर धान और चावल दोनों साथ लेकर केन्द्र पर जाता है तो उससे दोनों सामान नहीं लेते हैं, किसानों से कहते हैं कि सिर्फ धान दीजिए और इसके अलावा भी कई तरह के अड़ंगे लगाये जाते हैं। किसानों से 20 लाख टन धान खरीदना है लेकिन उसमें से केवल 810 लाख टन धान ही खरीदा गया है। जो रफ्तार चल रही है उससे तो वहां के किसानों से धान की खरीद नहीं हो पायेगी। इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पुनः सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो 20 लाख टन का लक्ष्य है उसको एफसीआई वाले पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। यदि सबसिडी देने की स्पष्ट रूप से गारंटी हो तो किसानों से राज्य सरकार भी धान खरीद सकती है। जो सबसिडी आप एफसीआई को देते हैं वह सबसिडी अगर राज्य सरकार को देने की गारंटी आपकी ओर से मिल जाए तो इस धान को राज्य सरकार भी खरीद सकती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब हमारे यहां धान की उपज अच्छी हुई है और इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में धान है तो बाहर से क्यों हम लोग धान लेते हैं। यह तो अच्छी बात नहीं है क्योंकि भंडारण भी हमारे यहां सीमित है। आप बाहर से अनाज लेकर भर देते हैं। बिहार के किसानों का जो अनाज है उस अनाज का भंडारण नहीं हो पाता है, खरीद नहीं हो पाती है। बिहार के किसानों के साथ अन्याय होता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि बाहर से अनाज नहीं मंगाया जाना चाहिए। इसका कृपया मंत्री जी ध्यान रखें। (समय की घंटी)

मैं एक बात और मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में 22-23 वर्षों से पंचायत का चुनाव नहीं हुआ है। एक भ्रम है कि बिहार सरकार चुनाव नहीं करा रही है जबकि ऐसी बात नहीं है। बिहार सरकार ने तो बिलेट पेपर तक छपवा लिया था और उस पर कई करोड़ रुपया खर्च भी हो गया था, अभी भी यह बिलेट पेपर पड़े हुए हैं। बिहार सरकार महिलाओं को, दलितों को, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को पंचायत चुनाव में आरक्षण देना चाहती थी। हाई कोर्ट में एक रिट दायर हुई और हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि एकल पदों पर आरक्षण नहीं दिया जा सकता है। उसके विरुद्ध सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गई और अब पंचायत चुनाव बिहार सरकार कराने जा रही है। लगभग पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया पंचायत के मद में बिहार सरकार को चाहिए। अब जब बिहार सरकार पंचायत चुनाव कराने जा रही है तो जो रुपया रोकें हुए हैं, लगभग पांच सौ करोड़ वह तो रिलीज कर देना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ।

आरईसी डिपार्टमेंट बिजली का है। आपने अखबारों में भी पढ़ा होगा, वह कहता है कि बिहार के ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में सात सौ, आठ सौ वर्ष लगेगे। पिछले दो वर्ष से एक पैसा भी

बिजली की मद में नहीं दिया है। हमने जो 1989 में 79 करोड़ रुपया कर्ज लिया वह अब सूद और मूल सहित चार सौ करोड़ रुपया हो गया है। पिछले दो वर्ष से एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया है जबकि 6,200 करोड़ रुपया आरईसी वालों ने दूसरे राज्यों को दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी) : आप कृपया समापन करें। आपके बोलने का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

प्रो. रामदेव भंडारी : 79 करोड़ से 400 करोड़ हुआ है। मंत्री जी आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए। इसका सूद-दर-सूद सब मिलकर लगभग चार सौ करोड़ रुपया हो गया है। इसको आप माफ कीजिए क्योंकि राज्य सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। आप बिहार की स्थिति से अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं।

महोदय, मैं एक बात जल संसाधन के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। उत्तरी बिहार में सारी नदियां नेपाल से आती हैं जिनका लगभग 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र नेपाल में है। इसलिए जब तक नेपाल में कोई डम नहीं बनेगा तब तक उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़, बालू यही सब बहला रहेगा और किसानों को फसल मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलेगी। उनके उत्पादन पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस बारे में नेपाल से वार्ता भी हुई है मगर इसमें बहुत शीघ्रता करने की जरूरत है। जब तक झारखंड हमारे साथ था तो बिहार में आमदनी का स्रोत माइन्स और मिनरल्स के माध्यम से बना हुआ था। लेकिन झारखंड के अलग हो जाने से वह स्रोत चला गया और जो शेष बिहार बच गया है उसकी आमदनी का मुख्य स्रोत खत्म हो गया है। इसलिए मंत्री जी सरकार नेपाल सरकार से बात करें। आप बिहार से हैं और आपकी बिहार के प्रति ममता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कृपया नेपाल सरकार के साथ समझौता करने का प्रयास करें ताकि जो बड़ी बड़ी नदियां नेपाल से आती हैं उन पर डैम बनें। डम बनने से बिहार का बहुत बड़ा फायदा है। इससे बिजली की जो समस्या है उसका भी समाधान हो जाएगा। अगर नेपाल में नदियों पर डैम बन गए तो वहां से पन बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलेगी।

महोदय, एमपी (लेंड) का पैसा अक्टूबर के बाद नहीं गया है। हमारे जिले से चिट्ठी आई है कि उसको जल्दी रिलीज करवाइए। अक्टूबर से काफी दिन हो गए हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप एमपी (लेंड) का पैसा वहा भिजवाइए।

महोदय, सरकार में बिहार के बड़े बड़े मंत्री हैं। बिहार इस मामले में बड़ा फार्च्युनेट है कि सरकार में वहां के चार-चार कैबिनेट मंत्री हैं। जो दूसरे राज्यों के मंत्री हैं वे लड़-झगड़ कर अपने राज्यों के लिए काफी पैसा ले जाते हैं। बिहार से जो मंत्री हैं उनको यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि बिहार में राष्ट्रीय जनता दल की सरकार है इसलिए वहां की जनता सफल करे। ऐसा उनको नहीं सोचना चाहिए। बिहार के लिए उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान हो सकता है। बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती सरोज दुबे (बिहार): महोदय 5 बज गए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचीरी) : इसके लिए सदन का अभिमत जानना होगा। लेकिन पहले मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य है। अगर सब सहमत हों तो मंत्री जी अपना वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रख दें।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**DEVELOPMENT OF PRITHVIRAJ CHAUHAN'S QILA RAI PITHORA/
LAL KOT IN SOUTH DELHI**

THE MINISTER URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding development of Prithviraj Chauhan's Qila, Rai Pithora in South Delhi.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचीरी) : OF सदन की कार्यवाही कल 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at five of the Clock till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 22nd December, 2000.