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**उपसभापति :** मंत्री जी बैठे हैं यहाँ, आपकी स्टेट के हैं। वे ध्यान देंगे। अब आगे जाएं।

**श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदया, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा मंत्री जी को जैसे कि आपने निर्देश दिया कि बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ ध्यान देना चाहिए, वैसे तो आजमगढ़ जिला ऐसा है, और जगहों पर तो आग लगी लेकिन इस बार जनता ने प्रशासन ने मिल-जुल कर साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की ज्वाला में जाने से बचा लिया लेकिन फिर भी जो विशेष बातें आई हैं उनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि भविष्य में ज्यादातियां न हों।

#### THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 1993-94— Contd.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** We will take up further discussion on the Budget (General), 1993-94. I want to announce that I am not going to call the names of the members who were absent yesterday. I will call the names of the Members who were present yesterday, whose names were not called. Shri V. Narayanasamy.

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry):** Madam Deputy Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget (General), 1993-94.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Narayanasamy, before you start the speech, I must announce, as we have got a lot of business to transact, we haven't got much time left before the end of the session. Therefore, I request the Members, we should dispense with lunch hour but not with lunch. It is better to sit one hour during the lunch hour than till 9 O'clock in the night. Those who want to have lunch can leave now or after half-an-hour or after one hour or whenever they like. They are free to go and come back.

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY :** Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the Budget (General), 1993-94.

**SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR (Assam):** Madam, I am on a point of order.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Yes.

**SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR:** Last evening, I was to speak on the Budget (General), 1993-94. But you have called the name of some other Member.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** I am going to call the names of those Members who were present here yesterday. Your name is there after Mr. Narayanasamy's name. I am going to call you.

**SHRI G.G. SWELL (Meghalaya):** But the point is whether he was on his legs yesterday or not.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** He was not.

**SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR :** Yesterday, I was reminded that my name will be called first.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Definitely, I will call your name. There is no problem about it.

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY :** The hon. Finance Minister while referring to the present-day world situation on the economic scenario made a categorical assertion in his Budget speech which I would like to quote—only two or three sentences—to enlighten the hon. Members on the other side :

“The world around us is changing very rapidly, becoming more integrated as a market place and also more competitive. Other developing

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countries are successfully transforming themselves to meet these challenges. We cannot afford to stay out of this process, appearing to be absorbed with obscurantist preoccupations and sectarian divisions".

Therefore, the Finance Minister was very clear in his mind that the economic situation in the world is changing rapidly. Liberalisation is taking place even in the communist countries. India should become competitive in the field of production of various items and improving industrial infrastructure facilities. So far as the consumer goods are concerned, India should be in a position to export more items to other countries. India should also become competent and also competitive to get a lot of foreign exchange to improve our economic situation. Therefore, several liberalised measures were thought of. In the last two years, they have been taken up by the present Government. The new schemes and the new steps that have been taken up by the Government for the purpose of recouping the economy that was in shambles in the beginning of 1991, started yielding good results.

The growth-rate which was only 1.2 per cent was increased to 4.2 per cent. Not only that. There has been impressive growth in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and other fields. In the field of industry, a three per cent growth rate has been achieved. It was only in the negative in the previous year. I am referring to 1990-91. Prior to this Government taking over, the industrial development was at the rate of -0.2 per cent. The rate of inflation which was at the rate of 16.1 per cent was brought down to 6.9 per cent. In spite of the increase in fertiliser

prices because of the withdrawal of subsidies by the Government and the subsequent increase in the prices of petroleum products and the increase in the administered price of coal, the rate of inflation which was at double-digit, came down to the single-digit figure of 6.9 per cent. Therefore, a remarkable achievement has been made in the last two years by bringing new economic measures to suit the climate which is prevalent in the world scenario.

In spite of the fact that we have taken all possible measures to improve our exports, I have to accept, the export aspect is not that encouraging. In dollar terms, it was 5.4 per cent and in general currency terms, it was increased by 22.3 per cent between April and September 1992. Not only that, though we expected a huge foreign investment, we could muster only Rs. 17,200 crores. On the other hand, there was a phenomenal increase in imports which was about 22 per cent. Exports were less and imports were more resulting in a gap. It is also admitted by the Finance Minister that when reforms take place, further development will be very, very slow initially. Therefore, in the initial stage, there will be a set-back which we have to bear with and thereafter, the exports will increase and we can reduce the imports. Because of the liberal policy on currency exchange that has been brought, our imports have been increasing.

Madam, the balance-of-payments position was left at Rs. 2000 crores by the previous Government. Now it has come up to the level of Rs. 8,828 crores.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): Borrowed money.

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**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY :** It is not borrowed money. The borrowed money goes to investment which one has to accept. Madam, it is also a fact that we have not achieved the goal of 5.9 billion dollars of foreign exchange reserve. I admit that aspect. The Government has taken various measures for the purpose of improving the economy and the Finance Minister has taken a bold decision to bring reforms on the agriculture front too. Thrust has been given to agriculture in the present Budget by the Finance Minister and the outlay for agriculture has been increased considerably. The reason is that agriculture is the core sector which is vital for the purpose of development of any country, especially our country. When the Government wants liberalisation as far as bringing industries, agro-based industries in rural areas, agriculture should be given all the impetus and support by the Budget. Therefore, the New Agriculture Policy that has been proposed by the Government is going to give thrust to it and it will pave the way for a lot of agro-based industries to come in the rural areas of this country, creating employment opportunities to rural people. Madam, there was also industrial recession last year. It was not only here in this country but throughout the world. Though there was production in the consumer-items industry and the infrastructure industry, the goods could not be marketed either in our country or abroad because of the recession. Therefore, some changes have been brought by this Government for the purpose of investment, especially on the infrastructure side, to give a boost to the infrastructure industry.

Madam, for the purpose of improving exports, a right decision was taken by the Government to give relief by way of reduction in customs and

excise duties and to give incentives to the exporters in this country. By reducing the excise duty the Government is going to lose Rs. 4,500 crores this year. In spite of that, this decision was taken to improve the exports of the country.

Madam, the rationalisation of the tax structure which was done by the Government is a very novel idea. The Government is not only considering the salaried class but also the people who are in business and the people who are getting personal income also. My submission is that the purpose of the Government is bringing this liberalisation in the tax structure is to bring more people under the tax net so that the income will be more and the people will not be taxed further. Funds have been provided in this Budget for infrastructure and human resource development. A provision has been made for social safety also. There is a hue and cry from various State Governments that the funds which have been provided for anti-poverty programmes and rural employment have been less. But this has been increased upto Rs. 5,000 crores for the simple reason that the people who are living in slums, in villages and in rural areas should be able to get employment opportunities. The responsibility to implement this scheme solely lies on the State Governments. What we find there is that the State Governments are not able to concentrate on the Employment Guarantee Scheme and various other rural employment schemes. We have received reports that the funds provided by the Centre have been diverted by the State Governments to various schemes. Therefore, it is a very important thing that the Finance Ministry and the Planning Ministry should monitor whether the funds which have been provided for rural employment schemes have been

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spent for that purpose by the State Governments, whether it is a Congress ruled or an Opposition-ruled State.

As regards the Central assistance to the States, Madam, the allocation has been stepped up. In regard to the public sector units, some measures have been taken by allowing the public sector units to go to the share market and get their own funds for the purpose of developing their industries. The Government has so far been giving a lot of support to the public sector units to thrive. But what we find is that most of the public sector units are in the red. Some of them have sustained losses. Therefore, a provision has been made to enable the public sector units to go to the market to get funds so that they will be able to expand their developmental activities.

Madam, several attempts have been made to liberalise the economy, to bring a market-oriented economy and to give relief to the poor people, the middle-income group and those who are living in the rural areas. The deficit, which was more than Rs. 7,000 crores last year, has been reduced to Rs. 4,300 crores. The reason is that the relief given by way of reduction in excise duty on various consumer items to the tune of Rs. 4,500 crores is a real burden on the Government, that is, for increasing the production in the consumer industries and giving relief to the poor, the down-trodden and the middle-income group. A hue and cry is raised by the other side that the relief which we are going to give by way of reduction in excise duty on items like soap, powder, cosmetics and various other items which other items which the people are using is not meant for the poor. I submit that in this August House that the benefit which has been given to the market

today will be passed on to the consumers. It is not only for the benefit of the middle-income group but also for the poorer sections of the society.

Therefore, the excise duty relief is being enjoyed by the people who are entitled to it. Madam, there are four types of expenditure that have to be incurred which are considered to be non Plan and non-development expenditure. The first is the interest payment on the market borrowings by the Government. The second is the defence expenditure. The third is subsidy to be given to various fields like food and fertiliser. The fourth is expenditure on the administration. The Government has to take care of the interest payment. The market borrowings have been increasing and more than Rs. 6,000 crores have been allocated for interest payment by the Government. It is a great burden on the Government.

Earlier the defence expenditure was Rs. 17,000 crores. This year it has been increased to Rs. 19,000 crores. This has to be done for the simple reason that there should not be any compromise on the security of the country, there should not be any compromise on developing and strengthening of our defence system. Therefore, this expenditure is also essential. The Government has cut the subsidy on fertiliser and various other things. I also have my apprehension about the fertiliser subsidy. Yesterday, the Agriculture Minister announced in the Lok Sabha subsidy for fertiliser to a limited extent. It will definitely help the farmers. This Government has taken all possible steps to see that the farmers' interest is protected.

In the field of administration wasteful expenditure is going on. Our hon. Prime Minister announced that 2000 posts upto the level of Additional

Secretary and Joint Secretary had to be abolished. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether any officer has been retrenched. So, the Government expenditure is mounting on the administration. Even non-developmental and non-anticipated posts are being created. This is done for the purpose of satisfying some sections of the officers. This is going on. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard and whether any serious thinking has been given in this regard.

There was also a hue and cry by the hon. Members about the executives of the public sector undertakings. What is their expenditure? How much are they spending in spite of the fact that the factories are at a loss? These are the facts which the hon. Finance Minister has to consider to reduce the wasteful expenditure on the administration.

Now, I come to the banking sector. It is daunting the nation. Several crores of rupees have been involved in the scam. Several banks have been involved and several executives of the banks have faltered. Some of the officers have been arrested. The C.B.I. investigating into the matter. Not only that is our Parliamentary Committee is also going into the securities scam. Initially, it was said that Rs. 5,200 crores.... (Time bell rings).... I will take only five minutes. The securities scam has shaken the banking system in this country and the banks have indiscriminately invested in the share market, and also in shady deals without the approval of the Government.

Therefore, the Finance Minister has to allocate Rs. 10,000 crores for the purpose of benefiting the banks.

The Minister for Banking is also sitting here. Who is affected today? It is the farmer who is affected. It is the small industrialists who are affected. It is not the big business houses or the share-brokers who get affected. The people who are working for the development of this country are getting affected. Loans are not being given to them. Previously there used to be a scheme for the purpose of giving loans. We had the Loan Melas. This used to benefit the small people, the agriculturists, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the farm labourers. Today what is happening? They are not in a position to go to the banks. They are not able to enter the banks. The reason is, the V.P. Singh's Government closed the doors of the banks to these people. Now, in the name of the securities scam, the bank officials are not allowing agriculturists into the banks. This is very serious. Late Smt. Indira Gandhi nationalised banks so as to benefit the poor people, the down-trodden, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, agricultural labourers and small agriculturists. There are records in the banks which show that it is these people who have been honest in returning loans. It is the big industrialists who have siphoned off Rs. 10,000 crores. They have not paid the money. It is only the agriculturists who had paid the money. The scheme should be revived. The small scale industrialists are suffering today. The banks have closed their doors. They are not being given the working capital. They say that investigations are going on and they don't have any directions from the Government and, therefore, "we will not give you loans". Production in the small scale sector is going down. Almost 22 per cent of the experts are contributed by the small scale sector. It is not the big industries. It is not the middle industries. It is only the small

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scale sector that is contributing towards exports in this country. That is going to be killed by the banking sector. They are not providing funds. The hon. Minister who is sitting here is a dynamic Minister. I request him to take note of this. He should call all the banking officials and give them a direction that all normal banking activities should start immediately. Otherwise, production in this country will come down. People in the agricultural sector will suffer. In the case of power sector, the Rs. 25,000 crores that we are getting from abroad to start power generation units in the country is a welcome move. Even China is inviting foreign investment. Hon. Members from CPI and CPI(M) were quoting China. In China, capital is coming from abroad and the amount is more than 27 billion dollars. In our country it is not even 2 to 3 million dollars.. (Interruptions)....

**SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) :** It is a mixed economy. It is not a market economy.

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY :** I am coming to the mixed economy. This is what is happening in China. They are accusing us for the simple reason of inviting foreign investment. We are inviting foreign investment for the development of this country, for developing the power sector, for developing infrastructure, for developing our socio-economic system. They are accusing us for this. What is happening in the world ? They should have a broad vision..(Interruptions).

**SHRI N.E. BALARAM (Kerala) :** We are not getting foreign investment.

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY :** I am coming to that. Another area where the hon. Finance Minister has to concentrate is black money. More than Rs. 80,000 crores is in the form

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of black money. That money has to be brought out. Now it is hidden. Various schemes have been announced, like when funds are brought from abroad. Government will not ask its source. There is the Gold Bond Scheme. What is the total money that you have succeeded in bringing out ? It is not even 7 per cent. Out of Rs. 80,000 crores, you could not get even 7 per cent. What is the scheme that you have to bring out the black money so as to reduce inflation and for a balanced economic growth ?

**Madam,** a major provision has been made for the small scale industries. So, the people who are owning small industries have been given the benefit and it is a laudable measure that has been taken. In Pondicherry, though it has only 10 lakh population, we have more than 400 small units which are manufacturing small shampoo packets which are sold at Re. 1. Even the common man can afford to buy it. But there is a big lobby working in this country to scuttle that industry. The giants and the multinationals are trying to close such industries. The Government has taken a right decision in this regard that no duty will be imposed on these items and the turnover for duty exemption has been increased to Rs. 30 lakhs. It is a right decision that has been taken by the Government on the representation given by the people. In a small place, this industry is giving employment to more than 10,000 people who are involved with the production and marketing of the product. So, nearly 10,000 people are getting benefited by this industry. Not only this, the people who are using this product are poor and down trodden people and they cannot afford to purchase a shampoo for Rs. 50. So, the hon. Minister has to take care of this aspect and see that the benefit that has been given is continued.

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On the whole, I feel that this Budget is a growth oriented Budget. It is a common man's Budget. But he should not be complacent. The benefit arising out of the concessions given by way of reduction of excise duty and customs duty should go to the people. That is very important because in the earlier Budgets, we have failed in certain respects. Therefore, while appreciating the Finance Minister's proposals on the Budget, I would submit that he should be vigilant and should see to it that the benefit goes to the people. With these words, I support the Budget, Thank you, Madam.

**SHRI JAGESH DESAI** (Maharashtra) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I want to make a very, very important submission for the consideration of the House. I am very much upset that when we are discussing the General Budget here in this House, the Finance Bill is being discussed in the other House and concessions have been announced by the Finance Minister. This has never happened in the history of Parliament. Mr. Jakhar, the former Speaker, is here. The right of this House has been snatched. What is the meaning of this discussion that is going on now in this House when the Finance Minister has already announced Concessions in the Budget covering import and export duties, direct and indirect taxes ? So, this should not happen in future. Care should be taken in this regard. This has happened for the first time in the history of Parliament. This is a very sorry state of affairs and, in view of this, I am not going to participate in today's discussion because it will not serve any purpose... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI** (Tamil Nadu) : The hon. Minister has

taken the House for granted..... (Interruptions)

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Let us not waste our time in discussing this ... (Interruptions)

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY** (Andhra Pradesh) : No, it is a matter of.... (Interruptions) Mr. Jagesh Desai has raised a very relevant, redoubtable, point and, I think, the Chair should take serious note of this. The business of this House is not transacted in a proper way and we are not giving a proper impression about our own functioning.

**SHRI M.A. BABY** (Kerala) : The Rajya Sabha has been taken for a ride.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** While I appreciate the concern of the Members, I must also remind the Members that the prime time when we should be discussing the Budget is taken up by the Zero Hour and special mentions. The Members are also responsible.

**श्री जगदीश प्रसाद साथुर** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अगर किसी वजह से यह हो गया कि वहाँ फाइनेंस बिल आ गया है, लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इस बात के जिम्मेदार हैं कि उन्होंने वहाँ कंसेशन एनाउंस क्यों की। अगर वह चाहते थे तो कम से कम जब यहाँ डिस्कशन होता, तब वहाँ एनाउंस करने और यहाँ एनाउंस कर देने। मेरा पैरालाइज इन बात पर नहीं है कि वहाँ पर फाइनेंस बजट क्यों आ रहा है। हो सकता है इस शैड्यूल की वजह से गड़बड़ हो गया हो। लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की तो अधिकार था कि जो कंसेशन थे, जो कुछ डिक्लेरेशन करना है, उससे पहले डिस्कशन दोनों हाउसों के अन्दर हो जाए। Why did he announce it there. He should have announced it here also. It is not the schedule. It is a deliberate attempt made by the Finance Minister himself. It is he who is responsible and not the schedule.

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वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० अबरार अहमद) : मैडम, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में माननीय सदस्य भी थे और भी माननीय सदस्य थे। ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या वहाँ यह तय हुआ था कि वहाँ पहले एनाउंस कर दिया जाए। ..... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : बात तो सुनिए, वह क्या कह रहे हैं।

डा० अबरार अहमद : इसके अंदर यह बात जो अभी यहाँ आई है, यह तय हुआ था कि बर्सेडे से बजट शुरू किया जाएगा। बर्सेडे को सिर्फ एक घंटे बजट पर डिस्कशन हो सका, फाइने को कुछ नहीं हो पाया और मण्डे को छुट्टी हो गई। ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : प्रश्न यह है कि उन्होंने एनाउंस क्यों किया? वहाँ कंसेशन एनाउंस क्यों किए, सवाल यह है।... (व्यवधान) इसका मतलब क्या है?

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI : You are justifying the act of the Finance Minister..... (Interruptions)....

SHRI S. MATHU MANI (Tamil Nadu): It is very clear. Why should the Finance Minister announce certain concessions in Lok Sabha? Madam, the dignity of this House should be protected.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I am not permitting anything .... (Interruptions).... Please take your seats. The fact is that never before has anything interrupted the discussion on the Budget. We should have completed the discussion simultaneously with the discussion in the other House. The other House cannot keep waiting if we don't take the Budget

discussion so seriously. I will now call Mr. Tara Charan Mazumdar.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : It is not the waiting. It is not the timing. It is not the schedule. It is the Finance Minister himself.

डा० अबरार अहमद : शैड्यूल पूरा करे नहीं, खाली कहने से क्या होता है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : शैड्यूल की बात कौन कर रहा है हजूर। .... (व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We should have discussed the Budget then.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : Madam, my intention was that in future we should take care. That was my intention.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In future, we will take care. But when the Budget is so serious, we should have waited to make our Special Mentions in the evening and the Budget should have been discussed during the day. Now, let us go ahead. Now, Mr. Mazumdar.... (Interruptions).... We are not having the lunch hour but we are going to have lunch. We would like the Finance Minister to make his speech at about 3.00 p.m.

SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR (Assam) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I thank you for allowing me this opportunity to speak on the Budget for 1993-94. I want to make certain observations on this year's Budget as is relevant to my state.

This Budget does not reflect the much-touted slogans of bridging the gap between the developed and the backward regions of the country. This Budget does not hold out any hope for backward States like Assam for



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bringing these States at par with the rest of the country in the fields of agriculture, industry, communications etc. Assam, for that matter the entire north-eastern region, is full of untapped natural resources and minerals. There is no provision in the Budget to conduct surveys for the purpose of tapping the natural resources for the benefit of the people and for bringing material well being for them.

Madam, Assam is a State where 80% of the people live on agriculture. Assam, perhaps, was the first State where the ceiling on Landholding Act was passed in the mid-fifties. The maximum amount of land which an agriculturist can hold is 50 bighas. With the passage of time and the division of the joint family, the lands in the possession of the farmers have diminished. This has made the lands progressively un-economic and resulted in the farmers becoming marginal and landless. The general provisions made in the Budget for the improvement of agriculture will not help the farmers of the State and some special budgetary provisions for making agriculture viable has to be made. We are still in the 18th century in respect of agriculture. There is no provision for mechanical agriculture, there is no provision for irrigation and other infrastructure to make agriculture economically viable.

In the field of industry, my State is the most backward and the industrialists in the State have not shed their exploitative character. The British colonialists exploited the natural resources of the State and the Indian big business has taken over with the same exploitative approach. Local entrepreneurs are being discouraged in their attempts to enter the field and several dis-incentives are being given to them not to try to enter the field!

The industrialists operating in Assam exploit the natural resources, earn profits and take the same out of the State without contributing anything to the welfare of the people of the State. The industrialists also do not help in the solution of the unemployment problem and they are reluctant to employ the local people. Any tax holiday for the industries in the North-Eastern Region will not confer any benefit on the people of this Region unless special provisions are made to encourage the local people, local entrepreneurs, by offering special concessions and infrastructural facilities for encouraging them to enter the field.

There are no provisions in the Budget for the rehabilitation of the marginal farmers and landless peasants by starting agro-based rural industries. There are no provisions for solving the growing unemployment problem. The number of the unemployed is about a million and it is increasing by lakhs every year. This problem is a real one and a serious one too.

The youths of the State are suffering from frustration arising out of a deep sense of deprivation. A large number of youths have taken to arms and others have taken recourse to extortion, intimidation and abduction for ransom. We are going to lose an entire generation. Military and paramilitary forces have become a permanent feature in the State and a large number of people are behind the bars under the TADA. Development has come to a standstill for years.

The Government has to realise that strong-arm tactics are not going to help at all. There should be provisions, special provisions, for the removal of disparities and special measures should be adopted to ensure the economic development of the State. I oppose the Budget. Thank you, Madam,

**SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV-  
RAO JADHAV** (Maharashtra) :  
Madam, I rise to support the General  
Budget which has been presented by  
the honourable Finance Minister.

Before starting my speech, I would  
like to recall what the Finance Minis-  
ter has said in his Budget Speech.  
He has said that without the  
structural reforms that he has intro-  
duced, India would face the cer-  
tain prospect of entering the 21st Cen-  
tury as just about the poorest country  
in Asia. He has further said :

"I am convinced that the Indian  
people would never tolerate such an  
outcome. India's natural and  
human resources entitle us to think  
in terms of becoming a major power-  
house of the world economy. Our  
reforms are inspired precisely by  
this vision".

Madam, whatever the Finance  
Minister has said in his Budget Speech  
is very important. Everybody will  
remember that the late Rajiv Gandhi  
had a dream that India should be one  
of the strongest and the most modern  
countries in the world and so, from  
that point of view, I feel that this  
Budget has been formulated keeping  
his ideal in view. There are so many  
structural reforms and there are so  
many concessions in taxes which have  
been given. I would say that this  
Budget is the Budget of a great vision-  
ary. This is what I feel.

You know, Madam, and everybody  
knows that in June 1991, when  
our Government came to power, the  
economy was totally paralysed  
and an unprecedented balance of  
payments position was there.  
International confidence in us had  
totally collapsed and industrial

production had fallen and inflation was  
on the rise.

When hon. Narasimha Raoji took  
up the leadership of this country as  
Prime Minister, Mr. Manmohan Singh  
became the Finance Minister of this  
country. And he has thought out  
properly whatever is economically bene-  
ficial for the largest populated country  
of the world, and brought out the  
reforms. And today we are getting the  
fruits of those reforms.

Madam, I entirely agree with some  
of the points raised by Mr. Murli  
Manohar Joshi in his speech yesterday.  
There is no doubt that inflation is  
there. The rate of inflation is growing.  
But this time, there is a reduction in  
the growth rate of inflation. In August,  
1991, the inflation rate was 17 per cent.  
And this time, it has come down to 7  
per cent. Inflation is there. But  
there is a reduction in the growth  
of the inflation rate. That is the  
achievement of our Government.  
The second thing is that our economic  
growth rate was just 1.2 per cent in  
August, 1991. And it has been in-  
creased to 4 per cent. I am not satis-  
fied, the House is not satisfied, the  
nation is not satisfied with this. But  
the mere satisfaction is that we are not  
going towards any negative side.  
There is some progress, there is conti-  
nuously some rise. Now, we have to  
take a quantum jump to have a more  
beneficial gain in the future.

Madam, due to our policies of struc-  
tural reforms, we have made good pro-  
gress in reducing the fiscal deficit from  
8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 5  
per cent now. That is also a very  
encouraging thing which has happened  
in this country. It is said that without  
these structural reforms—efficiency in  
the use of resources, restructuring of  
trade and industrial policies for inter-  
national competition, competition in

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domestic production, encouraging foreign investment, upgradation of technology and competition of Indian economy with the world economy—India would be the poorest country in the 21st century. So, structural reform is the main thrust which the hon. Finance Minister has given in his Budget.

Madam, the corporate capital issues by the non-Government public limited companies in April 1992-93 were 67 per cent more than those issued in the same period in the previous year. The loans sanctioned by the financial institutions in the first ten months of 1992 were 49 per cent higher than in the previous year. The approval given for foreign investment for equity participation is 2.3 billion dollars up to the end of January, 1993. That is also the greatest achievement of the policy which the hon. Finance Minister has put before the nation. Madam, we must continue with the fiscal correction to ensure that inflationary trends are effectively curbed. The fiscal deficit, both at the Centre and in the States, must be further reduced as a percentage of the GDP. Tax reform procedures should continue. Economy must give a new push to agriculture and agro-process industry. At the same time, I want to put it on record, I want to congratulate our hon. Agriculture Minister that he has increased the procurement prices of various agricultural commodities. Last time, our food production was 169 million tonnes. Our estimate was 176 million tonnes. Due to bad monsoon and adverse climatic conditions, our agricultural production has come down. This year, in this monsoon or agricultural year, 90 per cent monsoon was in our favour. In spite of that, we could produce 181 million tonnes of foodgrains, as has been stated by our hon. Agriculture Minister in the other House yesterday. So, due to

our agricultural policies, with the increase in the procurement prices of agricultural commodities, our farmers could serve this country better and we could produce 181 million tonnes of foodgrains. Hon. Joshiji said that we did not progress in agriculture. I would like to humbly submit that agriculture is the only sector which is more connected with monsoon and the mood of the nature also. If there is no rainfall, even if you put all the inputs, even if you put in millions and millions of rupees, it will go waste, it will fade away, it will dry up.

The performance of agriculture or our achievement in this sector is not only related to the human factor; it is also related to nature. The monsoon was also favourable to us and by God's grace, we were able to produce 181 million tonnes of foodgrains. That is one of our biggest achievements. Why I stress upon agriculture is because two-thirds of the Indian population depends upon agriculture. I also criticise the policies of the Government with regard to agriculture and with regard to investment that the Government proposes to make in this sector. In spite of the fact that two-thirds of our population depends on agriculture, our Finance Minister was very proud to say....

AN HON. MEMBER : It is 70 per cent of the population.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV-  
RAO JADHAV : It used to be 75 per cent earlier but because of urbanisation and consequent migration of agricultural labour towards urban areas, the percentage has come down from 75 to 70 per cent. As I was saying, the Finance Minister said, and it is also given in the Economic Survey, that investment on this sector was Rs. 30,000 crores but it has been revised to

[ Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav ] :

Rs. 17,000 crores or Rs. 18,000 crores. Dr. Joshi also raised this point. Actually the resources that we raise are not properly and fully utilised. This money comes from the financial institutions but because agriculture is not economically viable for the farmers, the farmers are not able to repay their loans and become defaulters. A provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made by the Government in the Budget towards waiver of the unpaid loans. For this default in repayment of loans, I do not blame the farmers alone. The Government is equally responsible for it. I would like to know from the Finance Minister the total amount which is due from the farmers or the total amount of debts of the farmers and against that amount, how much of it is being provided by the Government to make farming an economically viable sector. I would also say that the default on the part of the farmer occurs due to unfavourable climatic conditions. Then bureaucrats and so-called politicians and political parties are also responsible for it. Nobody can escape its share of responsibility. The Government has provided for an amount of Rs. 17,000 crores in the Budget for agriculture. I would say, that is just not enough when we see 70 per cent of our population depending on agriculture. Our whole economy is based on agriculture. It is basically agro-based economy; it is not industry-based economy. We talk of the western countries. Although Russia is several times larger in size compared to India, they do not have any potential in agriculture because their climatic conditions are not favourable. After the U.S.A., India is the second largest country which has a land mass with great agricultural potential. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to plan in such a way so that our farmers are able to derive some benefit. And

this is what I have been pleading for in this House. In my opinion, when we are formulating our Eighth Five-Year Plan of the order of as much as 8 lakh crores of rupees, we should make a provision of at least Rs. 5 lakh crores to be spent on agriculture, rural development, agro industries, energy and other allied sectors. At least 70 per cent of our Plan amount must be spent for development of agriculture and allied industry. We saw only recently the ghastly incident of bomb blasts in Bombay and how the culprits involved aimed at shattering our economy. It seems our neighbours are so kind to us. They will never tolerate India's economic progress or defence power. And we are faced with such a situation today.

It is very essential that large industries should be there. Mr. Birla is here. Yesterday, he very rightly pointed out. He welcomed the concessions given in respect of corporate tax. At the same time, he wanted that more concessions should be given to the corporate sector. I say that not only to the corporate sector, but to the agriculture sector also, more concessions should be given.

Madam, you and I belong to the same State. As you know, Maharashtra is the most agriculturally and economically advanced State. This is not due to Bombay alone. We are running about 101 co-operative sugar factories successfully. We are producing 40 per cent of the total sugar output in the country. We are producing 40 per cent of the total cotton production, but most of the cotton textile mills are located in Bombay only. God forbid, if a war breaks out and if Bombay is bombed, the total economy of the State will collapse. This is a wrong policy. For God's sake, please change this policy. We

should have a policy of decentralisation of industries to the rural and economically backward areas of the country. If you do not do that, the people of this country will not excuse you. The B.J.P. or any other party may criticise. It has no meaning. It is totally insignificant. The main thing is, the most important thing is, the benefits should go equally to all the people. The people of the country most have equal benefits of our economic policies. That should be our main concern.

Madam, agriculture and agro-processing industries should be given a boost. I have said this several times in the House. Here, I would like to give an instance in regard to the consequence of delay in setting up any unit. For example, earlier, licence was given to 27 co-operative sugar factories. But they did not commence production because there was no provision. A unit cannot become viable unless finance is provided. Giving a licence will not serve the purpose. In this connection, we met the hon. Prime Minister in a delegation. I am happy to say that the hon. Prime Minister found a way out for making these new co-operative sugar factories economically feasible. Now, this problem has been solved. But it has been solved after three years.

The point is, if an unit does not come up even after three years, you can imagine how much loss will be there. Industrialists know it very well. The farmer has been incurring loss for centuries together. Therefore, he has forgotten about it all. He has become very tolerant.

Then, Madam, we have the Dunkel proposals. Some hon. Members have suggested that we should not accept the Dunkel proposals. I do not know. I have not fully studied the Dunkel

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proposals. There should be a detailed discussion on this. We should know what the Dunkel proposals mean. We should know whether they are going to be beneficial to the farmers or harmful to them. (*Time-bell rings*).

Madam, I am not against taxing the agriculturists. But the thing is, what is his economic condition? How much does he spend on his farm? How much is his output? Is he getting a remunerative price for his product? These things have to be considered. We have categorically demanded that agriculturists should be given remunerative prices for their products. You should treat agriculture on par with industry. You should allow us to increase the prices of agricultural commodities as the industrialists do. Then, if you make it compulsory that we should pay tax, we will not mind it. First of all, you should give remunerative prices to the agriculturists for their products.

There was a bumper yield of jowar. The Government fixed the procurement price for jowar at Rs. 250 per quintal, but they did not put into effect their own plan. Because of this, traders have purchased jowar at the rate of Rs. 100 per quintal. They have stored it. They will sell it to the Government agencies at Rs. 250 per quintal, getting thereby a profit of Rs. 150 per quintal. This policy is totally wrong. When you announce one policy, you should immediately implement it. The farmer must get the appropriate price for his produce. This is very important. (*Time-bell rings*) Madam, I will take just five minutes more.

About modernisation of the industry, much has been said. As I said yesterday, during the course of the discussion on the Calling-Attention

[ Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav ] :

Motion of N.T.C. mills, modernisation is a continuous process. Whenever any industry is set up, whether it comes under the licensing procedure or not, it should be made compulsory that it should have its own research laboratory, it should have its own technology so that it will be able to modernise its unit as and when required. This is very essential.

The Government has made massive allocation and given qualitative infrastructure for generation of power, telecommunications, roads and public sector industries. The Government has also made a provision for Rs. 1500 crore subsidy for foods, Rs. 300 crore subsidy for fertilisers, although the non-plan expenditure is much higher than the Plan expenditure. Our revised expenditure is Rs. 1,70,524 crores while our Budget estimate was Rs. 1,30,698 crores. So, the deficit comes to about Rs. 7000 crores. The hon. Finance Minister has tried his level to reduce the deficit, but our effort should be to see that our Budget is a surplus budget. For this purpose, we have to see what is the balance of payment position, what is the deficit, and what is the import-export ratio. We are importing more than what we are exporting. We are giving several concessions for imports and exports, but at the same time, we must boost up the export of agricultural commodities. In Maharashtra we are trying our level best to export mangoes, grapes and we are demanding that some concessions be given to export 5 to 10 lakh bales of cotton. If we are exporting something, we get foreign exchange and then we can give better prices to our farmers also. Our effort should be to see that our Budget is a surplus budget. So, we have to think twice, we have to give top priority to the export of agricultural commodities. (*Time Bell rings*)

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Madam, I do not want to go into details but since the discussion on Budget is going on, I wanted to demand that some special financial provision should be made for the development of economically backward regions of Maharashtra, i.e., Marathwada, Vidarbha and some parts of Konkan. In this very House we have made a demand on several occasions that a Statutory Development Board should be created for these backward regions of Maharashtra, but the Government has never agreed. At least, you must make some special financial provision. What is the backlog of those regions? In none of the budgets special financial assistance provision has been made for the development of the economically backward regions of this country.

उपसभापति : अब आप खरम कीजिये ।

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV-  
RAO JADHAV : अभी दो मिनट में खरम करता हूँ । Another thing is, as you are aware, in 1986 when the Congress Centenary took place in Bombay, the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had declared that a special financial assistance of Rs. 100 crores would be given for the development of Bombay city. I do not know what happened to that, whether this amount has been given or not. Actually now more than Rs. 2000 crores are required for the development of Bombay. Fifty per cent of the population of Bombay is living in slums. Out of the total population of 1.20 crores, 60 lakh people are living in slums in Bombay. It is the biggest problem for the country. Maharashtra State gives the maximum revenue to the country, but half of the population of Bombay is living in slums. If you give them Rs. 2000 crores for development, I can assure you, Bombay will give you more than Rs. 20,000 crore revenue in the coming years.

This assurance I can give you on behalf of the Bombay people.

Another important thing is, industrialisation of sugar factories, spinning mills, fruit processing industries, horticulture development programmes and all other demands from Maharashtra should be met within no time. There are demands for proper road communication, conversion of State Highways into National Highways. These demands of Maharashtra are pending for the last several years.

Coming to special financial assistance for irrigation projects, Krishna-Godavari projects are not completed. If we could not complete those projects by 2000 A.D., Maharashtra will not get any water. All our plans will fail. Therefore, special financial assistance should be given for the irrigation projects which are to come up in the Krishna and Godavari Valleys. Now this is [2 p.m.] the last request I am making, Madam. While raising some starred question and some other items in this House, I have said this. We have laid the HBJ pipeline from Bombay High to Jagdishpur, and we are installing the sixth fertiliser plant. On the same lines, we demanded in this House that we must have some pipeline which could carry the Bombay High gas from Maharashtra to South India. It should go through Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Marathwada, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Like this there should be a pipeline which can carry Bombay High surplus gas. Instead of flaring of the gas worth Rs. 1,400 crores per year, please have another pipeline and carry the gas to South India so that the farmers of South India will be benefited.

With these few lines, I support the Budget whole-heartedly.

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Thank you very much, Madam.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :**  
I will call the names. The Members are not here.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad Mody.  
Mr. Jagmohan.  
Mr. Bhupinder Singh Mann.  
Mr. Swaminathan.

Now nobody is here. So, I think we can adjourn the House for half an hour. At 2.30 p.m. we will meet because Mr. Gujral has requested for permission to speak at 2-30 p.m., and at 3-00 p.m. we will have the Finance Minister's reply.

**SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV-RAO JADHAV :** Madam, I should have been given more time because nobody is present.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :**  
Just because nobody is there, you cannot keep on speaking. There should be some procedure.

**SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :** He can. The quorum may not be there, but he can go on speaking.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :**  
The House is adjourned till 2-30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at two of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock. **The Vice Chairman Shri V. Narayanasamy** in the Chair.

**THE BUDGET (GENERAL),**  
1993-94—Contd.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :** Mr. Bhupinder Singh Mann.

**श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान (नाम-निर्देशित) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद ।