

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

States also. There are many examples in my State of Uttar Pradesh also. When it was put under President's rule in 1968-69 and our distinguished Governor Mr. Gopal Reddy, was there, the budget had to be authenticated from here. And there are so many matters—for example, a small relief to some rural people, some remission of land revenue—which are executive matters within the governance and powers of the State Government. Of course the basic decisions, I mean, should lie, as far as budgetary matters are concerned, with the Parliament. And we have done our duty. In my speech I had mentioned about the activities for which a decision was to be taken by the State Government. My speech itself was broad enough to indicate those areas within which the State Government was to take its own decisions within its executive powers.

I would very humbly submit, I am thankful for what has been said, but I think that Dr. Alexander is a very well known administrator, it is not a question of benefiting any particular political party. The whole State will benefit out of industrialisation of Tamil Nadu. So it is not a question of any partisan political ends; it is to benefit all sections of the population.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V. ARUNACHALAM: **

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: **

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now it ends. The matter is over. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

[At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber]

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I may read out what I said in my budget speech for Tamil Nadu. It is towards the end of page 2:

**Not recorded.

"We are aware of the various problems being faced by large medium and small industries in the State. These problems will be considered on a priority basis and solutions found as soon as possible. Special attention will be given for the rehabilitation and strengthening of small scale and medium industries. In particular, the problems of the sick units in the small scale sector will receive prompt attention of the Government and every effort will be made to arrange integrated assistance to such units. Steps will also be taken to create the right climate for promoting new investments, accelerating the pace of industrial growth and expansion of employment opportunities in the State."

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What else remains there? I do not understand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Minister is very capable.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, whatever the Governor has done is within the parameters of the speech.

... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is all politics... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI M. PALANIYANDI (Tamil Nadu): Last year the Industries Department had given a letter of intent for 125 industries and the previous Government had not issued licences. It was in such a way that the previous Government was running the industries. At least, this Governor has done something.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1988—contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): There are many Members to speak on the Finance Bill. So, if the House permits, we shall skip the lunch hour and continue the debate.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala):
This is a lunchless month, Sir!

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Every day you skip the lunch and sit till midnight... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): We shall not skip lunch but the lunch hour. Shri Rameshwar Thakur.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 1988. This Bill contains provisions which give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89. These provisions are there under direct taxes through 52 amendments in income-tax, 12 amendments in wealth tax, five amendments in gift tax and four amendments in expenditure tax. Under indirect taxes there are five amendments in the customs law, four amendments in the excise law and there are four miscellaneous provisions. This is followed by four Schedules giving details of the rates of taxes.

Sir, as you are aware, we have discussed in this house, at length the budget proposals reflecting the philosophy of the Government, its commitments to socialism, removal of poverty, relief to the common man, benefits to the farmers, small-scale industries, exports, vigorous pursuit of a planned economy through the Seventh Plan and also to provide commanding heights for the public sector undertakings. These are the basic goals. They also aim to promote income, savings and investment, growth of the economy, allocation of resources according to national objectives and priorities. This Bill contains proposals to provide for all these basic aims and goals as announced by the honourable Finance Minister in his budget speech.

Sir, opening the debate from the other side, our esteemed colleague, Shri Kamal Morarka who is a well-known businessman, criticized the Finance Bill as well as the budget. He was forthright in criticising the entire aspects of the Budget proposals and the Finance Bill. He criticised that it was not growth-oriented. He criticised the deficit financing, inflation and "debt trap." Also in the course of the discussion he mentioned what Prof. Kaldor said, whose recommendations were obtained in 1956. I was a little surprised that opening the debate on the Bill he made arguments which were outdated. Possibly, being a new Member, he has not been in touch with the latest developments of particularly in the last four, five years. Therefore, he has made such criticisms without basis of facts and figures and realities of the situation. Possibly, he did not have sufficient time to go through the contents of the Finance Bill and possibly the Budget itself. In fact, I must say in fairness, all these four years Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee who was opening the discussion on the Finance Bill and the Budget, used to be critical but very objective, very careful in his speech and actually appreciated some of the aspects and also used to render certain objective suggestions which has been completely lacking here.

So far as the first part is concerned, we are all aware that the Budget is a growth-oriented Budget. The various provisions in the Finance Bill encourage growth and development in the sectors of agriculture, industry, small-scale industry, rural development. They are very commendable steps, very bold steps taken by the hon. Finance Minister. Instead of appreciating them, saying at least a single word of appreciation, he has said that it is completely inadequate. We should appreciate that we have in this Budget 16 per cent step-up in the Plan outlay and 25 per cent step up in infrastructure. Eighty-six per cent

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]
of the Plan outlay will be completed by 1988-89. There were serious reservations till some months back. Members asked whether we will be able to fulfil the target of the Seventh Plan. But it is now clear that by the year 1988-89, 86 per cent of the outlay of the Plan would be fulfilled. This is a very commendable, remarkable achievement by the Government. A bold provision has been made by the hon. Finance Minister in the Budget and the Finance Bill. We are really proud of it because, you see, in spite of the drought in large parts of the country, floods in other parts of the country and so many other constraints, we have been able to achieve the goals provided for and the outlay of of the Plan. As we are all aware, the food grains production has to increase by 15 per cent, to 160 million tonnes. That is the target for the year 1988-89. We have to work to achieve the goal of 175 million by the end of 1989-90, that is the end of the Plan. Similarly, in the case of agriculture the provision, the outlay is about 40 per cent more. In the case of industry the step up is 9 to 10 per cent, energy 32 per cent with a provision of Rs. 9,196 crores for the year 1988-89. In transport, in railways alone we expect 29 per cent step up with a provision of Rs. 3,850 crores. Similarly, in the surface transport, we have step-up of 40 per cent in the outlay, 44 per cent in telecommunication, and science and technology 20 per cent and so also in atomic energy and space.

Sir, to say that the Budget or the provisions in the Bill do not provide for growth is completely divorced from the truth and reality. Criticism by my learned friend without reading the facts and figures is something unheard of.

1.00 P.M.

Sir, the Member was highly critical about deficit financing. If a developing country has a target and it is able to achieve the target. It has to finance its resources. While talking about

deficit financing, we should see our target also. We have to take into consideration our revenue and receipts and then take the deficit financing, which is Rs. 7,484 crores provided this year. It is less than 10 per cent of the total outlay. Throughout the world for a developing economy, 10 per cent of deficit financing is considered to be a reasonable limit. Of course, if you look at it quantitywise, it looks more, but you have to consider it in relation to the total receipts and expenditure of the Government for that year. Similarly, in the last few years our deficit financing has been within reasonable limits and it has not brought about undue inflation. It must be noted that in spite of the droughts and floods our deficit financing has been managed well and it has not led to inflation. Compared to neighbouring countries the rate of inflation in our country has been very low. If we take the long-term view, according to the World Bank report, the rate of inflation in Bangladesh has been 18.5 per cent, in Pakistan it has been 10.7 per cent, in Kenya it has been 12 per cent, in Republic of Korea it has been 13.1 per cent, in Nigeria it has been 16.5 per cent and in Peru it has been 28.2 per cent, whereas in India this rate has been within the single digit. While talking about inflation hon. Members should not forget the fact that during the Janata period when floods and droughts were not that much severe, the rate of inflation was 21 per cent. This shows the criticism of the hon. Members in this regard is not a fair criticism.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : आप नेटिन अमेरिकन कंटीज को भी कोट २२ लोजिए कि वहां पर ३०० परसेंट या ४०० परसेंट बढ़ा है। इसमें आपको और भी आसानी होगी। आप नाईजेरिया से कंवेंयर कीजिए तो और भी आपको सुविधा होगी।

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR :
The economic report shows that the Government at the time was unable to control inflation which went on increasing month after month.

आप अगल बगल को देखिए, फेडरल एण्ड फिर्स को देख लीजिए ज; इन्फ्लेक्शन बढ़ रहा था, उसको देख लीजिए । आप रियलिटीज को देख लीजिए ।

Another thing some hon. Members pointed out was about the debt trap. It has become a fashion for the opposition members to say that India is facing a serious debt trap. While saying so, they should understand how much debt is involved in comparison to the total outlay. The total outlay in the Seventh Five-Year Plan is more than the combined outlays of first six plans. To finance such a big investment of Rs. 3,20,000 crores is not an ordinary task. 94 per cent of our investment comes from internal resources. This is an achievement on our part. We have achieved a commendable savings rate of 25 to 26 per cent. So it is unfair to say that we are facing a serious debt trap. If we consider the long-term debt service as percentage of the export of goods and services of our neighbouring countries, leave aside the Latin American countries and other African countries, we find that in Bangladesh it is 16.7 per cent, in India it is 12.7 per cent, in Pakistan it is 30 per cent, in Sri Lanka it is 14.7 per cent. Least percentage is that of India. Secondly, if we take into consideration even the money that we get from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and the institutional finances from institutions like IDBI, IFCI, LIC and other institutions like the Unit Trust and compare this financing during 1970-71 with the 1984-85 period, as per the World Bank Report of 1985 at Table A-12, we find that in 1985 in India the percentage of investment through institutional financing was 78 per cent while it was 95.2 per cent in 1970-71. In the case of Pakistan it has gone up from 90.8 per cent to 92.9 per cent. In Sri Lanka it has gone up from 74.4 per cent to 81.6 per cent and our own resources, investment from the financial institutions like IDBI and others have in-

creased. In 1970-72, in India, it was 4.8 per cent and now it has increased to 22 per cent in 1980-85. Similarly, in the case of Pakistan from 17.1 per cent it has come down to 9.2 per cent. We have increased from 4 per cent to 22 per cent. They have come down. In case of Sri Lanka it is the same case. It has come to 18 per cent from 25 per cent. Therefore, I would like to mention respectfully that these kinds of utterances are misleading. They are not correct. We must take a realistic situation. We should go according to that situation.

So far as the Finance Bill is concerned, we are aware that this is a comprehensive Bill to give effect to the various provisions of the Government both in direct taxes and indirect taxes. In fact, Mr. Morarka has said that there is no stability of the tax laws and tax structure. Perhaps, it was due to his outdated concept of observations of Prof Kaldor made in 1956. After taking into consideration various Expert Committees reports including Tyagi Committee, Boothalingam Committee, Choksy Committee, L. K. Jha Committee the Government has brought about rationalisation in the tax structure. Since 1985-86 when the new Government came into power, the tax structure has not been changed. This year also the hon. Finance Minister has not changed the tax structure. Therefore, to say that there is no stability in the tax structure is something misleading. Perhaps, he is out of touch with the situation and mentioned about tax rate of 72 to 97.5 per cent. Those days were different. Now for the last four or five years we find that there is a completely stable tax rate. There has been only one change in the direct taxes. This year the hon. Finance Minister has given relief to the low income group, the salaried class. He has raised the standard deduction from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 that is 30 per cent raised to 33-1/3 per cent. This is a commen-

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

dable relief which will help 1 million assesseees. Beyond that there has been no change in the direct taxes. Therefore, to say that there is no stability in the tax structure is a wrong statement.

Secondly, there were criticism with regard to certain items because sweeping changes were brought about to help industrial growth, agriculture and other sectors. The hon. Finance Minister has been good enough to consider various representations and also suggestions from expert bodies like the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, the Chamber of Commerce, economists and others. There have been certain *sou motu* amendments, brought about by the Finance Minister but I am surprised that not a single word was there with regard to the commendable amendments which have been brought about by the Finance Minister himself. The first amendment is with regard to exports. I welcome this amendment. We are all concerned about deficit financing and the balance of payments problem that we have got. Therefore, to give boost to our export earnings, it has been decided by the hon. Finance Minister to have a new tax holiday provision under section 10B for hundred per cent export-oriented units and this should be available for full a five-year period to the existing units already operated for a few years. So this is something very outstanding not only to the coming units but also to the existing units for five years.

Secondly section 80 HHG with regard to profits was subject to the requirements of minimum tax contained in section 115 J of the Income Tax Act. This is a very commendable change because this amendment will give encouragement to exports and minimum tax will not be required to be paid in this connection.

There was a suggestion and some people feel possibly this could be extended to some other select industries for the industrial growth in select areas. This is for the hon. Finance Minister to consider. The other is the reintroduction of the investment allowance scheme in selected high priority industries. There was a great demand that this investment allowance really serves and helps the industrial growth and therefore its withdrawal has now this replacement, that is, we have the option now either to ask for the investment allowance or an option in place of the investment deposit scheme. But once the option is exercised, it has to remain and one cannot go on changing the option. This is a good provision. I am sure, the 20 per cent provision which has come will help. I would request the hon. Minister in this connection and I will make a positive suggestion that the list of priority industries should be drawn up at the earliest and announced so that this benefit announced by the Finance Minister is not delayed and the industries are able to get this benefit right from the beginning and are able to take the full benefit as has been provided by the hon. Finance Minister.

The second was about benefit to be given to tourism industry, that is 80 HHC. This was only for merchandise exports earlier. Now it is extended to the tourism industry and this will be very good and whatever benefit they get, they have to reinvest it for the tourism activity like hotels, travel agencies, tour operators, tourist equipment etc. This 50 per cent of the income attributable to the foreign exchange earnings of hotels etc. will be allowed as a deduction straightway. I would suggest that there should be clear guidelines given in this regard by the Finance Minister or his Ministry and there should be effective monitoring so that the benefits given are properly utilised and are meant only

for promotion of the tourism industry and should not be diverted otherwise and benefits taken wrongly.

The next item which is very important is investment in new equity shares, that is 80 CC. This will certainly help the capital market and will help the growth of tourism industry particularly when this is extended to hotel industry and related tourism industry activities. In this regard also, I would suggest that the selection or the details should be worked out by the Ministry at the earliest. Also, the relief that is now being given in the case of interest subsidy from 1 per cent being raised to 3 per cent for the hotels, that is one star, two star and three star hotels. This also should be worked out. The hon. Finance Minister said that legislation would come early. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that the legislation in this respect should come early. I would urge upon him that this legislation should come during the current Session of Parliament and if it is not possible in this Session, it must be brought in the next Session so that the benefits are really given to the industries at the earliest.

Another point is in regard to 40 per cent reduction made in the case of certain industrial units, that is the alcohol industry, forest produce. Similarly, products made of wood and all that. Now here a 60 per cent flat rate was fixed. There were criticism by many people. I have seen some of the industries which have taken undue advantage. They had volunteered themselves and paid tax at higher. There was justification but nevertheless, genuine hardship may be there. Therefore, reduction to 40 per cent in the case of alcoholic liquor, 35 per cent in the case of timber obtained from lease contract, 15 per cent on timber obtained from source other than under a lease contract and 35 per cent of all other forest produce is a

very good relief and I am sure, this will meet the hardship which was felt but the flat rate, as has been suggested in the Bill is a correct thing. With a lower rate, it should not be a hardship. I would request this reasonable reduction scheme should be worked out to enable the department to really apply it in an effective manner. The next point is about the investment made in public sector bonds. It has been provided that the limit of exemption from wealth tax will apply only in respect of bonds sold by public sector companies on or after 1st June 1988. It was not absolutely necessary, in my opinion. Nevertheless it has been done. I hope this will meet the apprehension which some people may have in their mind.

In the case of the Direct Tax Laws Amendment Act, 1987, Mr. Morarka was good enough to mention that it should be referred to a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. I was a little surprised. If it was in the form of a Bill, it could be referred to a Joint Select Committee. But it has already become an Act. After the President's assent has been obtained and it has been made an Act, to make a suggestion that it should be referred to a Joint Select Committee is out of tune.

There are four suggestions made which the Hon. Finance Minister has accepted himself and I think they need consideration. The first is with regard to the assessment of partnership firms. Partnership firms, particularly small partnership firms, have represented that they should be given some more concessions. They will be allowed specified salary and interest. It is found that some firms will be in difficulty. I urge the Finance Minister that taking into consideration the expected hardship of the small firms, some suitable via media should be brought about so that the total scheme as accepted by Parliament and as con-

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

tained in the Amendment Act of 1987 is retained, but some amendments are brought about only in regard to meeting the hardships of the small partnerships and no more.

The second point was in regard to trusts and charitable institutions. They will have certain difficulties. The Finance Minister has assured us in his Budget speech that he will look into the matter. There are two things that require his consideration with regard to the investment clause. They cannot invest the entire amount by the 31st March, before closing. Therefore, some reasonable time has to be given, particularly for the corpus of the trust funds. Charitable and religious institutions like the Tirpuati Temple will be affected. Therefore, this should be looked into. The second thing is, the Government also proposes to appoint some one on behalf of the Central Government on the board of trustees. I think it is not a practicable proposition though it is a laudable proposition. I would urge that the Government should not be a party to the working of the trusts. The Government should have enough powers to regulate the affairs of trusts and get their records audited. If there is some diversion of funds, the income-tax authorities or other authorities should be able to punish those institutions and the trustees. I would urge the Finance Minister to omit the nominee provision clause also. It is unnecessary to appoint nominees.

The third suggestion is about the 30 per cent additional tax. I think it is on the higher side. Something should be done for this, particularly in cases where there is no concealment but there is only some mistake. This clause should be modified.

The last one which the Finance Minister has indicated in his Budget speech was in regard to the question of reopening of assessment. There is unlimited power for reopening as-

sesment. That should not be there. The discretion of the income-tax officer is not enough. There must be full justification. If it is beyond Rs. 50,000/- and above and if there is material concealment, reopening should be there. If it is not so, this discretion will create problems and hardships. The Finance Minister should make suitable amendments. In regard to the amendments to the Finance Act of 1987, the amendments were long due but they have not so far come to the House. Mr. Panja has also announced on 30th March that the provision regarding the partnership will not be applicable for the year 1988-89 but that it would be applicable to 1990-91. Therefore, I suggest that the Bill should be brought immediately; if it is not possible, then we should bring it in the next Session of Parliament. Even with the best of intentions we should not pass a thing hurriedly. The honourable Finance Minister will give relief on all the four counts that he mentioned in his Budget Speech. But if it is brought on the last day of the Session, there may be difficulty and there may be criticism and people will think that we are rushing things in a hurry. Either it should be brought by tomorrow itself or, I suggest, in order that there is sufficient time for consideration, it should be brought at the beginning of the next Session after it is thoroughly examined, after all aspects and representations on the subject are thoroughly examined. Then only it should be passed. The question of a Select Committee does not arise. With these words I say that this is a very commendable Finance Bill which gives support to all the progressive measures enunciated by the honourable Finance Minister in the Budget. I once again wholeheartedly support the Finance Bill and I hope the entire House will unanimously accept it. Thank you.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Before coming to the subject

of the Finance Bill proper, I would like to make some preliminary remarks. The previous speaker, the honourable **Shri Thakur**, compared India's performance with the performance of some other countries. We are accustomed to it. Whenever Members of the Treasury Benches speak, they compare India's performance with that of Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, and so on. I think it is most irrelevant. India cannot be compared with Ghana or even with Pakistan. India's industrial base, its resources, are not comparable to any of these countries. Even such comparison is done on a very convenient basis. Even if you compare India with those countries, you will find, for example, the percentage of literacy in Ghana and in some of the African countries, is quite different. The literacy is much more there than in India. But no one from the Treasury Benches points it out. As regards per capita income, per capita income in Ceylon which is a much smaller country than India, is higher than in India. If you compare, you compare them in totality, not only in respect of inflation or some other aspects of economy. Anyway, if at all India is to be compared, India should be compared with China. But nobody is comparing India with China. China is referred to only in respect of productivity; otherwise, nobody refers to the development in China.

While discussing the Finance Bill I would like to make a little reference to the original Budget because the Finance Bill is meant to give effect to the financial proposals contained in the Budget for the year 1988-89. It is the general thinking of the people and it is also an accepted theory that the Budget of the Government reflects the economic policy of the Government; it indicates the path in which the ruling party wants to lead the country so far as the economy is concerned, so far as industrialisation is concerned, so far as agricultural production is

concerned. Now, even this annual budgetary exercise has become somewhat superfluous because many more things come before the Budget and after the Budget which vitiate the effect of the actual annual budgetary proposals. This year, before the Budget was presented to Parliament, the Government came out with proposals for hikes in administered prices and it amounted to a little more than three thousand crores of rupees if we also take into account the railway fare hike, and the postal rate hike. Now, after that, the Budget was presented and now we are discussing the Finance Bill. The whole thing is to be repeated. It is quite possible that after the Parliament Session is over, the Government will again come out with proposals for hikes in administered prices for a thousand or two thousand crores! So, the annual budgetary exercise for the last few years has become an exercise which does not reflect the reality, which does not reflect the actual economic policy of the Government. Sir, while in the Budget the Government came out with a huge deficit of Rs. 7,500 crores or so, at that time, all of us predicted and all of us apprehended that there would be a double-digit inflation. Now from the various publications of the Government, we find that presently the Wholesale Price Index has gone up by ten points. Now, what is the effect of this ten-point rise? It does not reflect the actual prices because the manner in which the index figures are compiled is not quite correct and we have raised objections several times. Its reflection on the Consumer Price Index is more distorted because of the way in which the data are collected and compiled.

Now, I want to deal with another point about the price-rise and inflation. The earlier speakers compared with other countries. But I feel that even this ten-point rise in the Whole-

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

sale Price Index would be much more and its effect on the Consumer Price Index would be much more...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): It is only 9.8 as on 31-3-88.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: What?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Consumer Price Index.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: No; it is 10.4.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: That is what I am telling. What I want to bring to your notice is that whatever figures the Government dishes out to us, I am not in a position to believe in those figures. It is because of the fact that the manner in which they are collected and compiled gives a distortion. That is my point. Even this increase by ten points or nine points or 10.4 points would have been more had there been much more consumption by the people. What is the purchasing power of the people? All the people have not got the purchasing power. Underconsumption of the rural masses, underconsumption even of the city poor, have helped the Government in maintaining the so-called ten-point rise. Had there been more consumption by the masses, the inflation rate would have been much more. That is my point. So, the Government is benefited by this underconsumption and lack of purchasing power of the poor masses, both in the rural areas and in the city areas.

Sir, while introducing the Finance Bill, the honourable Finance Minister, Mr. Tiwari, has said that in the Budget he had provided several incentives for export promotion and, in order to give further boost to our export earnings, it has been decided that the new 'tax holiday' provision under section 108 for 100 per cent export-oriented units will be made

available for the full five-year period to existing units which have already operated for a few years. I will not just now go into the tax side of it, but I will just deal with the export-import policy of the Government. Now, what is the actual performance of the Government in this field? Sir, the Government announced a liberalised import policy and the policy for the import of high-technology into the country. Then it was a case of anybody that our import side will develop, our export side will develop and more and more finished products, machinery and other things will be exported to other countries and export side will develop from the finished goods side, and new avenues of exports will be explored because of liberalised import policy and import of high technology.

What is our export? It is only or mainly traditional items, not of manufactured goods. Now, what is the actual fact? Sir, according to the Economic Survey itself, I quote, from a Government publication:

"Between April and September 1986 to April and September 1987 (between this one year), exports went up from Rs. 5857.4 crores to Rs. 7411.3 crores..."

That is, by Rs. 1553.9 crores or 24 per cent. Right. But what are the items of export? The obvious increase of Rs. 1318.2 crores or 84 per cent of the total exports was accountable to items like cashew kernels, fish and fish products, rice, tea, iron ore, cotton fabrics, leather and leather goods ready-made garments and handicrafts. These are exclusively traditional items of exports. So by this modernisation by inviting technology and more liberal import we could not change the area of our export items. It remained stuck up with traditional items. Now, if you look at the import side we find that over the same period our imports went up by Rs. 1160 crores, of which

Rs. 507 crores or nearly half, was on account of capital goods imports. Sir, it means that we are importing capital goods. It means, Sir, that while we are exporting 84 or 85 per cent of traditional items, 50 per cent of our imports are of capital goods. That is what the imperialist, colonial powers wanted to have through their so-called colonial division of labour. These are just the dictates of the World Bank and the IMF which we are following in respect of our import and export policy. Through import liberalisation, through maximum import of technology, we could not change the area of our export. It means that we again depend upon our traditional items. So, Sir, when the Finance Minister says in the Finance Bill that to boost exports he is taking some measures, to me it appears that all these are futile exercises; the same position will remain. And since we are guided by the dictates of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the same policy will continue.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy) in the Chair]

Sir, as a result of these liberalised imports, which policy is not helping India in respect of development of its manufactured goods, we are losing our foreign exchange reserve also. During this year, Sir, ending January 1988, India has spent Rs. 1338 crores of foreign exchange only for imports, of which 50 per cent are capital goods. This is the kind of import-export policy of our Government and this is the explanation of the Government's financial policy. While we are expending our scarce foreign exchange reserves, we have miserably failed to unearth black money. Huge amounts of black money are kept in foreign banks and coupled with it are the scandals in Defence purchases which I need not repeat here. We have discussed that issue many a time on the floor of

Parliament. In the Budget and in the Finance Bill so many things have been said about improvement in the agricultural sector and the Government and the Treasury Benches very often boast of a huge stockpile of foodgrains. This is a year of drought and it is predictable that foodgrain production will definitely be reduced from the earlier years. The peak foodgrain production that we reached was 156 million tonnes. What are the figures since then? In 1984-85 the foodgrain production was 145.54 million tonnes; in 1985-86 it was 150.44 million tonnes and in 1986-87 it was 144.07 million tonnes. You will find from this that we are suffering from a state of stagnancy. Due to drought this year the prediction is that foodgrain production will not exceed 130 million tonnes. That is understandable. But what about the performance of the last three years? It reflects stagnancy even in agricultural production. But in the Budget papers the Government tries to show that the country is in for industrial growth whereas actually the stagnancy in the agricultural sector is also accompanied by a distorted growth in the industrial sector also. But in the Budget papers the Government claims that between the years 1980-81 and 1986-87 the industrial production grew at a compound annual rate of 7.6%. I would like to seek one clarification from the honourable Finance Minister. What is the growth rate in the service sector? Is it not a fact that in this 7.6% the major contribution is by the service sector? There is a tremendous increase in that and that growth should be reflected in the total industrial growth. The Government is trying to convince the people by presenting a distorted picture. Even in regard to this 7.6% growth rate that is shown here, it is based on the revised index of industrial production. Who does not know that the manner and the methods employed in showing the revised index of the industrial produc-

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

tion are defective? The manner and the methods used do not show the real picture of the industrial growth. This is the position that I wanted to bring out before you. In regard to fighting unemployment the Finance Minister says in his Budget Speech:

"In consonance with the policy of generating more employment throughout the country, the Government will be announcing a package of measures for encouraging industrialisation of backward areas. The subsidy scheme for backward areas will continue for another six months."

"This is another thing that has come as a big danger to our country. Now, while claiming these measures, while announcing these measures, while the Treasury Benches are claiming success of the Government's measures for fighting unemployment, I would like to quote from THE ECONOMIC SURVEY. Sir, the Economic Survey itself says for the first time that the employment in our country in the organised sector has gone down by 1.2 per cent which is a most alarming situation, a candid admission by the Economic Survey. Again, the Economic Survey goes on to say that the monthly average vacancies notified through April-November, 1987 was of the order of 56.4 thousand as compared to 51.1 thousand during the corresponding period last year thereby showing a fall of 6.8 per cent. Sir, what does it indicate? It indicates that instead of achieving the planned targets, there is a real fall in actual terms of the employment potential and the employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. And, according to your own figures, in the live register, at least 3.5 crores of youth have registered their names as unemployed. About rural unemployment, there are actually no figures and it is everybody's guess that it may be more than 3.5 crores. It means, about 7 or 8 crores of unemployed are

there in the country. This is the performance of the Government which is frankly admitted in the Economic Survey itself. Then the Finance Bill says that measures are taken for fighting unemployment. How can unemployment be fought? Only by some announcements or such tit-bit measures? Sir, it requires a rapid industrialisation of the country—big, medium and small. Sir, in a country where, according to the Government's own admission, about 1.5 lakhs of industrial units have fallen sick or closed throwing on the streets thousands and thousands of workers who are already employed and no measures are taken to put even a sick unit on a viable footing or to open the closed mills, when workers are starving in utter destitution, at that time, if the Finance Bill claims that the Government are taking measures to create more employment opportunities, who is going to believe in these tall claims of the Government? Nobody can believe. You may live in a make-belief world but nobody will believe in that.

Sir, the point is that employment can be generated. When the public sector was built in our country many years back when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, at that time, the public sector was built for self-reliance of the economy and also for generating more and more employment. Sir, dealing with this claim in the Finance Bill of fighting unemployment, I want to ask, Sir, as to what is the policy of the Government in this regard for the last few years. It is only denigrating the public sector. Of course, when the country reacted against the Prime Minister's attitude towards the public sector, the Prime Minister had to use different words...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): That is wrong.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: You may say that it is wrong. Your Kamaraj-nagar Resolution says that 'we want to make the public sector more efficient and energetic, etc.' But, Mr. Panja, I would like to ask you one thing. On the one side you pass resolutions that the public sector should be more efficient and energetic. At the same time you make announcements about high technology from the multinationals. But what is the experience in different countries about the multinationals? If the multinationals come with the so-called high technology—of course, the technology that will come over here will not be high technology but it will be an obsolete technology — there will be a shrinkage in employment. Wherever the multinationals go, a shrinkage of employment takes place. That is the experience throughout the world. Go to Latin America, go to European countries, that is the position. Wherever the multinationals go that forebodes a shrinkage of employment potential. I do not know, Sir, how these two can reconcile with each other. On the one side, you say that you will make public sector energetic and efficient. On the other side, you invite and wide open the door to multinationals and you offer them India as the fertile ground for exploitation by the multinationals. In this situation how can you envisage a growth rate for employment? This policy of the Government on the one side only verbally promising to strengthen the public sector, and on the other side doing nothing to that effect is not understood. One year back they were totally denigrating it. Now, when the country reacted, they have given some verbal assurances.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I repeat that is wrong.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: In practice what are you doing? Even oil refineries have been handed over to the private sector. In Delhi a part of

the State transport is being handed over to the private sector, in Delhi itself. And he says, it is all wrong. It is true.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Even railways and post offices they are handing over to private sector.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: This is happening even in the steel industry. A part of it is being handed over to the contractors. The Chairman of SAIL is on record having said that the SAIL has only the responsibility of producing and selling steel. Maintenance of the township, maintenance of the transport, schools and hospitals are not its business and let them be handed over to private parties. And you say that you are making public sector stronger and energetic. Scooters India Ltd. you handed over to a private party. You have appointed all big monopoly houses people like the Tata and the Bajaj as the heads of public sector institutions. Then how do you expect that this public sector will function in a proper way? Now I have the figures given in answer to a question in the morning session as to how many public sector concerns are losing and in how many of them you have prepared a plan for a golden handshake. These are all facts. Many of the public sector concerns are losing concerns because of your own inefficiency, own corruption, own nepotism and you are preparing a list of employees and workers for a golden handshake, for voluntary retirement. On the one side voluntary retirement and golden handshake and on the other side you will generate more employment. Sir, isn't it hypocrisy? This Government is resorting to sheer hypocrisy. Do they feel that all the countrymen are fools? There may be some fools on different sides, but countrymen are not fools. Some may live in fools' paradise, but those people should not take for granted that countrymen are all fools. Sir, this is the achievement.

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

Now, Sir, this Government and the ruling party has coined a new slogan "Bekari Hatao". This is a new political battle cry. Perhaps a mid-term poll may be held. As it is, it is due after a year and a half, when it is going to be held, if there is no emergency in the country. So, Sir, when seven to eight crores of people are unemployed and thousands and thousands of employed people are thrown on the street, what is going to happen? Like the earlier slogan, Garibi Hatao, they have now coined the slogan Bekari Hatao. What bekari they will remove. Can they remove bekari when they themselves are instrumental for creating bekari? There is largescale unemployment in the country. Year after year these boys have remained unemployed. In Bombay after the textile mills strike, thousands were thrown on the street when the mills were closed down. Do you know how many people committed suicide in Bombay itself? This Government does not have those figures. According to them, let the people commit suicide, and they want to win elections by gimmicks, by some slogans. If we go through this document, this is related to the ruling party's economic resolution. What had they said in their economic resolution? The Prime Minister is on record saying that our living standard is improving. Whose living standard is improving? Maybe, it is the Prime Minister's or Mr. Panja's who is sitting here; maybe, their living standard is improving...

SHRI AJIT PANJA: And your's is going down?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Yes,...

SHRI AJIT PANJA: This is not done in the House of Elders.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: When I say Mr. Panja, I don't mean you individually. I mean you as the representative of the ruling party. I meant the representatives of the capitalists, the landlords; you try to understand.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: You disclose your property first and then say such things.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: We are always prepared.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I will disclose mine. Don't say 'capitalist class'. What about your building in West Bengal? Don't tell me those things. Don't tell me capitalist; you disclose your property; I am challenging you.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: This is very cheap, Mr. Panja.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Perhaps he has asked about my party's building.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I am telling you, you disclose whatever you have, if you have the courage.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: I will propose, let the treasury Benches come out with a Bill saying that all Members of Parliament, including the Ministers, are obliged to submit their property statements before the Government. Then the cat will be out of the bag. Instead of shouting here, why don't you introduce a Bill?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Cat is already out of the bag. Why you want a Bill for it?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: I accept the challenge. You bring a Bill. All of us will submit our statements. You, myself, all Members will submit the statement.

Sir, the point is, the Treasury Benches represent the capitalist class; they represent rural rich. How can they adopt such measures and say: 'We will remove poverty, misery and distress of the people'? They cannot. They said in Kamarajanagar about 'bekari hatao' and they, on the other hand, claim that our living standard has improved.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: They spent Rs. 9 crore there.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: On the contrary, the living standard is going down. You yourself claimed that 37 per cent of the population is still below poverty line, and the Minister is shouting here. He probably does not know his own figure that according to them 37 per cent of the population is still below poverty line, even after 41 years of our Independence. But the figure actually will not be less than 50 per cent who are below poverty line, who do not have two meals a day, who do not have a rag to cover themselves, no roof over their head. Perhaps, some of the Ministers have no experience of reality of life. That is why they get agitated and speak something which has no bearing with the reality in the country.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I did not get agitated at all. The hon. Member is a representative in the Upper House; I am representative from the House of the People. He sits in Calcutta and speaks here.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: You know constituency; I know my State which consists of more than 40 constituencies.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: You know nothing of it.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: Now you are really agitated.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: I expect a knowledgeable Minister...

SHRI AJIT PANJA: You will get one when I reply.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: You are ringing the bell. I have a number of points. But the basic point which I would like to emphasise here is that there should be some alternative policy. Otherwise, these maladies cannot be removed; the problems of the country cannot be solved. Mere passing of resolutions or formal assurances will not be of any help.

This is what we have been repeatedly stressing whenever we discuss the Budget or the Finance Bill.

Sir, there are so many technical points in the Finance Bill. The Minister himself has proposed amendments to his Budgetary proposals in regard to taxation. If you permit me, I can discuss them. But the main point which I would like to highlight is that in the alternative policy, land reforms should be the major plank. Without basic land reforms, there cannot be industrialisation. The principal reason for the agricultural and the industrial sector being stagnant lies in the Government's lack of political will in effecting basic land reforms. They have not done it. That is why the bulk of the rural mass is still suffering from lack of purchasing power and their consumption standard is low. Give them the purchasing power. Raise their standard of living. Give them the power to purchase more so that their consumption standard goes up. Then, they will buy more goods; consumer and other goods. This will create a fertile ground for industrial growth. Capital formation will take place. There will be incentives for industrial growth. Now, you are running after the NRIs, the World Bank and the IMF for loans. But you have not looked at the basic point that without land reforms, there cannot be industrialisation in any part of the country. This is the elementary lesson history teaches us. Unless feudalism is completely abolished, unless it is demolished, even capitalism cannot thrive. This is the simple lesson history teaches us. The treasury benches boast of so much knowledge but they lack this elementary knowledge. Either they lack it or they are willfully trying to distort it.

Sir, the country is now in a debt trap. Do you know how much we are spending on payment of interest? About 25 per cent of the loans we

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

get is used for repayment of interest alone. Internally and externally, the country is in a debt trap. The hon. Minister wants to compare us with countries like Argentina and the Honduras, saying that their percentage of debt is more. But is it a proper comparison? Can we compare us with countries like Argentina and the Honduras? Unless we extricate ourselves from this debt trap, this country has no future. Of course, so long as this Government is in power, this country has no future. They should quit and people should be allowed to elect a new Government with an alternative policy. (Time bell).

I will take just two minutes. Now, what is the Government doing about the Centre-State relation? In many States, non-Congress (I) Governments have come to power. They have been demanding more financial powers. But what is the Central Government doing? They set up the Ninth Finance Commission. But astoundingly, they did not consult the Chief Minister of the States. Of course, the Congress (I) ruled States do not bother about it. They look at their masters. The Centre did not consult the non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers. Without consulting them, they framed the terms of reference which are loaded heavily in favour of the Centre and against the States. The non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers protested against this. Was it not proper on the part of the Central Government to have framed the terms of reference after consulting the non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers? Why did they not do it?

Not only this. A non-Congress (I) Government came to power in Kerala. Within one month, the Centre created a problem for the State in regard to overdrafts. Then, take the case of the freight equalisation scheme. Year after year, we have been raising this issue. The Pande Committee which was set up to look into this

recommended abolition of the freight equalisation scheme. At least, two Finance Ministers gave a concrete assurance that the freight equalisation scheme will be abolished in phases. Now, they say that it will not be abolished and that it will be referred to the National Development Council since some Chief Ministers have raised objection to it. They are saying this after a long time. They are against the States, particularly, those which are ruled by non-Congress (I) Governments.

2.00 P.M.

Then, Sir, consignment tax by which the States can benefit. Sir, the Constitution was amended, the Bill was prepared but it was not introduced in Parliament. Why? It was just to deprive the States. So, a lobby is operating at the Centre to deprive the States of their legitimate share.

There is a big scandal by the centre about the Haldia petro-chemical project in West Bengal. When everything is done in a joint project, at the last moment the Finance Ministry is not clearing the project.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: That is not correct.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: This is just to stall the industrial growth of States being run by non-Cong. (I) parties. The attitude of the Central Government is to starve the people of these States to death.

Coming to the Fourth Pay Commission's report, this report has been implemented for the Central Government employees. Crores of rupees have been spent. But when the State Governments want to implement this report, when they are asking the Centre for money, the Central Government is showing indifferent attitude towards States. There is a demand for pay-parity, rise in dearness allowance, but no money is forthcoming. Who is responsible for price-rise? It is the Central Govern-

ment who is responsible for the hike in price but it is maintaining silence when the question comes for giving money to the States. Whether these are the States run by Congress (I) or not, all are suffering equally.

Then there is a talk that this Budget is a pro-peasant budget. May I know which peasants are benefiting from this Budget? A few benefits may be derived by rich peasantry but the poor masses, poor industrial labour, poor peasantry is not at all benefiting from this budget. So, Sir, this Finance Bill is not in favour of the common man, common people, poor people of this country, it is in favour of the monopoly houses, in favour of the rich people.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): I am to inform Member that the Statement by Shri K. Natwar Singh listed in today's agenda will now be made at 5.00 p.m. instead of at 2.30 p.m.

लौधरी राम सेवक : सम्माननीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्तीय वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय प्रस्तावनाओं को प्रभावित करने वाले विधेयक पर, जिस रूप में वह लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया है, विचार करने के लिए वहां माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं, अनुमोदन करता हूं। इसके अलावा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया था उसकी सराहना सारे देश में की जा रही है विशेष तौर से गरीब वर्ग के लोग, हरिजन वर्ग के लोग, जिनके लिए उस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है, वह बढ़ाई के पात्र हैं उसके लिए।

महोदय, मैं बुन्देलखंड से आता हूं। बुन्देलखंड एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है उत्तर प्रदेश में कि जो आजादी की लड़ाई में बहुत आगे रहा है। महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने सन् 1857 में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ आजादी की लड़ाई की चिंगारी वहीं से शुरू की थी और उसके बाद वह बराबर चलती

रही और देश आजाद हुआ लेकिन वह बुन्देलखंड का क्षेत्र, जहां से आजादी की लड़ाई की शुरुआत हुई, बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। सरकार का ध्यान जैसा उस क्षेत्र की ओर होना चाहिए वैसा नहीं है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से आते हैं, वहां के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उसके लिए भी विशेष प्रावधान गवर्नमेंट द्वारा और प्लानिंग कमिशन द्वारा किया गया है। वही हालात बुन्देलखंड के हैं। मेरा यह निवेदन है वित्तमंत्री जी से कि जो स्पेशल ग्रांटमेंट पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए किया गया है, प्रावधान किया गया है, उसी तरीके का ग्रांटमेंट बुन्देलखंड के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के लिए किया जाना चाहिए। पिछले हफ्ते अन्मोड़ा का मॉडल टाउन बनाने के लिए स्पेशल ग्रांट दी गई। हम यह चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखंड के जालोन जिले के लिए कोई स्पेशल ग्रांट दी जाये। वहां कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। वहां पर ज्यादातर लोग मजदूरी करते हैं इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां के लिए स्पेशल ग्रांट दी जानी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बुन्देलखंड का क्षेत्र है उसमें रेवाइंस है, जमीन इवन नहीं है इस कारण खेती नहीं होती। सरकार ने ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिससे मशीनों द्वारा जमीन को एक सा करके लोगों को बांटा जायेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में यमुना, बेतवा और दूसरी बहुत सी नदियां हैं। रेवाइन्स की वजह से डकैत भी वहां बहुत है। यह पूरा क्षेत्र चम्बल घाटी की तरह से जालोन, हमीरपुर, बांदा, ललितपुर आदि पूरे के पूरे डकैत के एरिया बन गये हैं। क्योंकि वहां लोगों के पास काम नहीं है, थोड़ी बहुत खेती होती है। बाकी उत्तर प्रदेश में 60 परसेंट सिंचित भूमि है, इरीगेटेड लैंड है लेकिन बुन्देलखंड में सिर्फ 28 परसेंट इरीगेटेड लैंड है इसी की वजह से हम डबल क्रॉप्स नहीं निकाल सकते।

पहले यह कहा जाता था कि यह क्षेत्र पथरीला होने की वजह से ट्यूबवैल नहीं बनाये जा सकते। लेकिन दस साल पहले इस क्षेत्र का सर्वे किया गया था। सर्वे की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें यह बताया गया था

[चोधरी राम सेवक]

कि वहां ट्यूबवैल्स लगाये जा सकते हैं। ट्यूबवैल्स सरकार ने लगाये भी हैं लेकिन जितने ट्यूबवैल्स लगाये हैं वे नाकाफी हैं। उस क्षेत्र के लिये सरकार से निवेदन है कि उस एरिया के लिए ज्यादा ट्यूबवैल्स देने की व्यवस्था करे। उसके लिए स्पेशल अलाटमेंट होना चाहिए रुपये का ताकि वहां पर हम ज्यादा ट्यूबवैल्स लगा सकें। इसके अलावा वह रवाइन्स एरिया है उसके लिए अगर आप व्यवस्था करें तो वहां जमीन एक सी हो सकती है और लाखों एकड़ जमीन निकाल सकती है, डकैत भी वहां से खत्म किये जा सकते हैं। वहां खेती की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इसके लिए स्पेशल प्रोग्राम सरकार को बनाना चाहिए और उसे लागू करना चाहिए।

आज से 20-25 साल पहले उस क्षेत्र में कांस होती थी। उसके लिए सरकार ने एक कांस इरेडिकेशन स्कीम लागू की। इसकी वजह से जिस एरिया में कांप नहीं होती थी उस एरिया में खेत लहलहाते हैं। वैसे तो जमीन बढ़ती नहीं है लेकिन इसी तरह से हम जमीन बढ़ा सकते हैं। रवाइन्स को भी नयी स्कीम द्वारा समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कहा यह जाता है कि ये जातियां बहुत आगे बढ़ रही हैं लेकिन जितना कहा जाता है उतना नहीं है। सविसेज में क्लास वन और क्लास टू का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। बड़ा भारी बैक-लाग है। मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि इस बैक-लाग को पूरा करने के लिए कोई स्पेशल रिक्लूटमेंट स्कीम चलायी जाये। प्रधान मंत्री चाहे लोक सभा में या यहां इस हाउस में बराबर यह कहते हैं पब्लिक प्लेट फार्म पर भी यह कहते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए हम यह कर रहे हैं वह कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्वयं जब तक नहीं करेंगे उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह बैकलाग पूरा नहीं होगा। हार्डली चार परसेंट क्लास वन सविसेज में और पांच परसेंट इन क्लास 2 सविसेज में

40 वर्ष हो गये उसकी पूर्ति हो सकी है। हमें इसको बढ़ाने के लिए एक स्पेशल रिक्लूटमेंट स्कीम लागू करनी पड़ेगी। सरकारी प्राधिकरण में या बैंकों आदि में रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था पूरे तौर से लागू नहीं हुई है। पिछली दफा जब मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमेटी का सदस्य था तो हमने बैंकों का निरीक्षण किया। वहां तो इस संबंध में बिल्कुल काम नहीं होता है। वे लिस्ट बनाते हैं रजिस्टर रखते हैं उसमें उनका हिसाब होता है लेकिन कोई काम नहीं होता है और रिजर्वेशन की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की ओर से उसकी पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन् मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बहुत-सा रुपया देती है। इसी प्रकार से सरकार कालेज खोलने के लिए रुपया देती है लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के टीचर उनमें नहीं रखे जाते हैं। बहुत से डिग्री कालेजज हैं दूसरे कालेजज हैं जिनमें एक भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का अध्यापक नहीं है। सरकार को कुछ न कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि चाहे प्राइवेट इंस्टिट्यूशन हो चाहे गवर्नमेंट का इंस्टिट्यूशन हो उनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के टीचर्स रखना कम्पलसरी होना चाहिए। हमारे संविधान में जो व्यवस्था दी हुई है उसके होते हुए भी इन 40 वर्षों में नौकरियों में इन लोगों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाये। बहुत सी ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं जो शेयर फ्लोट करती हैं। सरकार उनको करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया देती है। लेकिन इन कम्पनियों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का रेक्लूटमेंट नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम 20 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन इन कम्पनियों में इन लोगों का होना चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार की सुविधा अथवा प्रावधान सभी सरकारी एजेंसियों, तेल और गैस तथा फर्टिलाइजर्स कम्पनियों, पेट्रो केमिकल्स

और मेडिरियल एजेंसीज में भी होना चाहिए। अभी स्थिति यह है कि इसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को कोई तरजीह नहीं दी जाती है। इस संबंध में एक स्पेशल पोलिटिकल कमेटी केबिनेट स्तर की होनी चाहिए जो वर्ष में कम से कम दो बार मिले और प्रधान मंत्री जी इन समस्याओं को रिव्यू करें और यह और भी अच्छा होगा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी स्वयं इस कमेटी की प्रधानता करें। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज महिलाओं की स्थिति जो और भी अधिक शोचनीय है। उनके लिए शिक्षा सुलभ कराना, उनके लिए घरेलू कलाओं का विशेष प्रबन्ध करना बहुत आवश्यक है। उसकी व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा होनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं बुन्देलखण्ड के जालौन जिले से आता हूँ। बुन्देलखण्ड में जालौन जिले में टी०वी० टावर की मांग बहुत पुरानी है। बाकी सब हिस्सों में टी०वी० टावर लग चुके हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का जालौन जिला इससे अछूता रह गया है। यहां पर टी०वी० टावर की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यहां पर इसकी व्यवस्था शीघ्र की जानी चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, अब मैं स्मरिलग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

Sir, presently about 2,000 million metres of synthetic textiles are smuggled into the country. This, in terms of money, is about Rs. 3,000 crores. Next to gold, for smugglers, is synthetics. The RBI report on smuggling gives the figures which is only the tip of the iceberg. Large-scale smuggling from Taiwan, South Korea, Bangladesh border, Pakistan border and Nepal continues. Comparative prices of local versus smuggled fabrics are as under:

Item	Price of smuggled fabrics (Rs./Mtr.)	Price of indigen- ous fabrics (Rs./Mtr.)
Boski 45" . . .	12/-	30/-
Suiting 54" . . .	17/-	50/-

(Smuggled fabric price is 1/3 of the local price.)

In Nepal, thousands of powerlooms are operating, who import POY/PFY at international prices, convert into fabrics and pass across the border into India. Installation of powerlooms in Nepal is going on. It is the most feverish activity there at present. The west coast continues to be the area most vulnerable to organized smuggling. Indigenous fabrics are three to five times costlier, compared to smuggled fabrics. The raw materials and utility prices are very high and so the finished products very expensive. Duties from raw material to finished product stage are of the order of 50 to 70 per cent of the sale price. This is extremely high. Indian operations are small scale and labour intensive. So, the production cost is high.

What are the after-effects? The textile industry which is facing demand recession, is on the brink of collapse as it cannot stand anywhere in competition with the smuggled fabric price. The price ratio is 1 : 3. Thirty to forty per cent of the units in Bhivandi are closed. A number of units are facing financial crisis. There is drain of foreign exchange. There is increase in unemployment. Associated industries like dyes and chemicals, transporters are out of work. The Government is burdened with sick mills and is incurring colossal losses. A number of mills in the private sector remain closed, and a number of them are on the verge of closure. The Government revenue collection is affected. Exports, already low, are further dropping. Indian textile exports are only 1.5 per cent of the world textile trade.

So, I suggest some remedies for this. Abolish excise duties. Permit fiscal measures to produce at competitive prices. Encourage optimum international scale plants at international quality.

[Ch. Ram Sewak]

Besides this, Sir, I want to draw attention to some plants of the Ship Breakers Association, particularly in Gujarat. I suggest reduction in import duty on scrap vessel for breaking. The steep increase in international price of scraps vessels from U.S. \$66 per LDT in '83/'84 to \$100 in '86 and \$225 now, is an alarming increase which deserve your kind attention, attention of the Government for substantial reduction in import duty which is now Rs. 1,400/- per LDT. It is absolutely necessary to reduce import duty by minimum of fifty per cent in view of high prices prevailing in international market for scrap ships. You will observe from the following figures of import of scrap vessels the justification of our request for reduction:

Year of purchase and allotment	No. of ships	LDT
1985-86	93	4,96,000
1986-87	74	3,78,000
1987-88	22	1,10,000

The Alang Ship Breaking Yard is situated in backward, rural, drought affected area of Bhavnagar District. It is the biggest ship-breaking yard in the country where more than 20,000 village oriented workers from all over the country were getting their jobs. They are all unemployed barring a couple of thousand workers. Out of 65 units in Alang only five of them have ships for breaking, which were allotted in '87 before the alarming price rise.

I would also like to draw your kind attention to the substantial reduction in receipt of import duty revenue to the Government.

Year	Import duty revenue
1985-86	Rs. 36 crores @ Rs. 1100 per LDT approximately.

1986-87	Rs. 53 crores @ Rs. 1400 per LDT approximately.
1987-88	Rs. 15 crores Do.

In view of the uneconomic prices of scrap vessel resulting in closing down of ship-breaking units, down stream industries such as re-rolling mills, around 35, have been closed down, aggravating the situation in the famine-affected, rural area. These include ten oxygen plants.

Even though the SAIL have increased the price of billets by 15%, our sale price of re-rollable scrap is only Rs. 4,650 per ton. Whereby we are losing Rs. 736/- per tonne and hence no imports by MSTC even at \$220/- per LDT which is the price at which MSTC is offering to us. The cost of production will give you an idea of the losses incurred in ship breaking, which will perfectly justify our request for fifty per cent reduction.

Purchase price @ \$ 220— Rs. 3036; import duty — Rs. 1,400; MSTC Commission and other charges — Rs. 200; Cutting and Weight loss — Rs. 750. The total comes to Rs. 5,386. Over average sale price —Rs. 4,650; loss incurred per tonne — Rs. 736.

You will observe from above the justification fifty per cent reduction in import duty.

श्रीमन् इसके अलावा बुन्देलखण्ड के क्षेत्र के लिये मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ। बुन्देलखण्ड में तालाब बहुत हैं और तालाबों के द्वारा बुन्देलखण्ड के क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी की जाती है, इसके साथ-साथ हम मछली पालन का कार्य भी कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा सरकार द्वारा विशेष ग्लैटमेंट रुपये का होना चाहिये। श्रीमन्, जहां तक सिंचाई योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है बुन्देलखण्ड में झांसी के नजदीक एक बान्ध बनाया जा रहा है वेन्वा नदी के ऊपर राजघाट बान्ध है और उसको बनते

बनते करीब 12-13 वर्ष हो गये हैं। लेकिन वह पूरा होने को नहीं आता है। सरकार कुछ रुपये की व्यवस्था करती है। लेकिन वह व्यवस्था इतनी कम है कि उसका कार्य आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता है। हमारा यह कहना है कि उसका टोटल अलाटमेंट करीब ढाई सौ करोड़ का है लेकिन सरकार 10 करोड़ या पांच करोड़ देती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी उतना रुपया लगा नहीं पाती है तो हमारा यह कहना है कि सरकार द्वारा एक मुश्त दो या तीन साल में कोई समय निर्धारित होना चाहिये कि उस समय के अन्दर वह इस राजघाट बान्ध को पूरा करे ताकि वहां पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके। श्रीमन्, सरकार बैंकों के जरिये और दूसरे फाइनेंसियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स के जरिये गरीब लोगों को पैसा बांटती है, उनको रोजगार देने के लिये और दूसरे कामों की व्यवस्था करती है। उसमें जैसे ट्रैक्टर दिया तो उनका खेत गिरवी कर लिया, प्लेज कर लिया गया। अब वह रुपया वापिस नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो यह फाइनेंसियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स उनके ट्रैक्टर की मिट्टी के मोल यानी 10 प्रतिशत पर नीलाम कर देते हैं, उनकी जमीन को नीलाम कर देते हैं क्योंकि वह बेचारे पैसा नहीं दे पाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि इसके लिये कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, जो भी उनका खेत लिया जाये या ट्रैक्टर लिया जाये, उसकी सही रकम जो निर्धारित की जाये, उस हिसाब से उनको वापिस की जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ आपने हम को बोलने के लिये जो समय दिया, उसके लिये मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): The Finance Bill presents an occasion for us to look at the way in which the economy of the country is at present moving. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Seventh Five Year Plan was supposed to emphasise upon food work, shelter and development. We are now in the fourth year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Therefore, it is apt

to consider as to what extent the goals which have been laid before the Seventh Plan are being achieved in terms of food, in terms of employment, in terms of shelter and ultimately in terms of development, which has been the focus of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there has been a recent announcement that there is a possibility of 1 million tonnes of wheat being imported in the current year. However, there has been a proviso that this will be done when we review the situation of Kharif crop. But none the less it is a very grave situation. I would like to point out that the target for the current year is 166 million tonnes. In the previous year, that is, 1986-87 it is in the order of 131 and 133 million tonnes, because the mid-term appraisal did say that there should be a shortfall of 7-10 per cent over the previous year's production which was about 144.07 million tonnes. Sir, the maximum we had reached was in the year 1983-84; it was about 152.37 million tonnes. Since then, there have been two dips and a very severe drought year, namely, the previous year. Sir, ultimately we will have to achieve the target of 166 million tonnes for the current year and by the end of the Seventh Plan, we have to achieve 175 million tonnes. Sir, this appears to be a very difficult task. It appears to be a very difficult task because even though we have been constantly emphasising the need for looking towards the agricultural production over the years there was a certain amount of complacency, there was a certain amount of indifference towards this which is very obvious when we look at the allocations made for the agricultural sector. I had earlier occasion to point out how there had been a marginal fall in real terms in the allocations that have been made.

Sir, one of the important way by which the agricultural production could be boosted is by increasing the

[Prof. C. Lakshmanan]

area of land which is under irrigation. In answer to a question, it was stated that by the end of Seventh Plan, 67.5 million hectares have to be brought under cultivation and the target for the Seventh Plan was 12.9 million hectares. So far the clear case of achievement is 2.09 m. h. for the first year and the second year they were anticipating 2.2 million hectares and for 1987-88 it was targeted to have 2.38 m. h. My information is that the amount of land that has been brought under irrigation during the first three years fell short very much of the anticipated as well as the targeted figure. Then, in terms of money also, when this is the order which is required to be achieved, what has been the allocation for water resources? It is Rs. 227 crores in the current year's budget and it was only just about less than Rs. 50 crores more than the revised estimates for the previous year. Sir, immediately the Minister and the Government have come forward to say that irrigation is a State sector and State's concern. Even then we appear to be hasty, we appear to be undecided, we appear to be hesitant, we appear to be moved by considerations other than what is required to be fulfilled during the Plan. I will give only one instance. There is a particular project known as Polavaram. This has got a dual purpose and under the Bachawat award, 80 TMC of water has to be brought from river Godavari to river Krishna and if that is brought into river Krishna, some of the problems that are now being faced as inter-State will not be there.

Secondly, as far as Polavaram project is concerned, it is not an inter-State project and it is a project whose foundation-stone was laid during the Congress regime alone and the application of the State Government has been pending for clearance with the Central Government for a long time. One of the reasons

stated, not within the ambit of discussion but outside, is that even if it is sanctioned, where is the money? Sir, in this connection, I can mention that the World Bank which has been aiding considerably in the irrigation projects has shown interest in developing a project of this nature because it is a very huge and useful project. But nonetheless, nothing come forth. Therefore, when it comes to the question of doing something concrete in order to achieve target inputs, we have not been doing it.

Secondly, if you look at the crops and their production, how there has been a slack in the crop production? It is because over the years the farmers have not been getting benefit out of their crop production. In fact, there is a tendency on the part of the farmers to become indifferent towards the exact production. I have got figures with me to show that in terms of 1970-71 prices, there has been no increase in the value inputs, unit value realisation for the farmer. Sir, in rice, in 1970-71, it was about Rs. 1089; in 1980-81, it was Rs. 1101, in 1982-83, it was Rs. 1076, in 1983-84, it was Rs. 1084 and in 1984-85, it was Rs. 1079, all these in terms of 1970-71 prices. Therefore, a small producer, a small farmer, a marginal farmer, who is producing rice will not be tempted, will not be motivated to go into crop production of rice with all the enthusiasm because what he realises by way of value is almost stagnant and if any, there has been a slight decrease. Similar is the case with wheat. In 1970-71, it was Rs. 786; in 1980-81, it was Rs. 779, in 1981-82, it was Rs. 777; in 1983-84, it was Rs. 781 and in 1984-85, it was Rs. 777. So, two important crop I have mentioned. I have got with me figures for jowar, bajra, barely, maize, small millets and cereals but I will not go into those details. I will supply it to the Minister for his consideration. When it comes to the question of pulses, the story is

roughly the same. In 1970-71, it was Rs. 842; in 1980-81, it was Rs. 906. Then in 1982-83, it was Rs. 866; in 1983-84, it was Rs. 882 and in 1984-85, it was Rs. 860. The second one about which I have been talking and about which we have got a technology mission is oilseeds. Even in the case of oilseeds, the position is no better. In 1970-71, it was Rs. 1671; in 1980-81, it was Rs. 1570; in 1982-83, it was Rs. 1605; in 1983-84, it was Rs. 1672 and in 1984-85, it was Rs. 1655. Therefore, for all the important crops including pulses and oil seeds, for the farmer who is to struggle throughout the year, there has been no increase in terms of unit value realisation as far as the crop is concerned. Therefore, what is the incentive, leave aside the big farmer, for the small farmer, for the marginal farmer who has to toil in the sun day in and day out? There is no increase. That means there is something wrong with our pricing system, there is something wrong with our inputs. Now, I will come to the inputs. While there has been no addition in unit value realisation for the farmer, in terms of input, he has been spending more. Sir, apart from the price factor, the cost factor is also responsible for the slower growth in income. It is observed that expenditure on prices incurred by the farmers on account of fertilizer, irrigation charges, electricity, pesticides, insecticides, diesel oil, etc., increased at an average of 9.6 per cent per annum between 1970-71 and 1984-85, from Rs. 721 crores to Rs. 2843.2 crores. Input cost for one rupee worth of output is found to have increased from 24 paise in 1970-71 to 30 paise in 1984-85; consumption of capital stock from 2 paise to 4 paise. Thus while the net real income from an output of Rs. 100/- used to be Rs. 74/- in 1970-71 it was Rs. 66 in 1984-85 and now it would be even less. That means the small farmer, the marginal farmer, while there has been no increase in unit realisation of value, has been spending more for the inputs which he has to pur-

chase, which he has to put in. Therefore, in fact, the farmer has been affected adversely. With the result, the small farmer, the marginal farmer and the landless labour are in great indebtedness. The indebtedness in rural areas has increased immensely. These small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labour cannot turn to institutional financing because there are so many problems. With all the loan melas which have been advocated by the predecessor of the present Minister—for which he became very famous, infamous or notorious, you use whatever term you would like to — these people are dependent upon the moneylenders, the big farmers, etc. in the villages for their finance. I have got information about that also. Dependence on rural households and landlords, moneylenders, traders and other private sources of borrowing is 88 per cent in the case of households with assets holding less than Rs. 1000/-; 74.4 per cent in the case of those assets holding between Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 5000/-; 69.6 per cent in the case of households with assets holding between Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 10000/-; and 64.1 per cent in the case of households with assets holding between Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 20,000/-. Official lending sources, agencies, including commercial banks and co-operatives, are found to be accounting for only 37 per cent of the total outstanding cash loans. Besides, it is also observed that it is usually the well-off households with assets holding of Rs. 50,000/- and above who are the beneficiaries of the official lending institutions. Over 98 per cent of the entire outstanding loans of rural households with assets holding of Rs. 5 lakhs and above is from the commercial banks. Therefore, our germinal goal of the Seventh Five-Year Plan that we want to increase agricultural production, that we want to improve the food production, is not being fulfilled for want of adequate and good policy. I would ask the hon. Minister, even at this stage, to

[Prof. C. Lakshmanan]

think about it. If food production has to be on the pedestal on which it has to be put, agriculture has to be tackled in a different area. Not only is the problem of agriculture to be tackled in a different way; there has to be a redrafting of our entire industrial policy based on agriculture. I think there has to be an emphasis on agricultural industries, industries which are related to agriculture. There should be a blueprint prepared on those lines. Of course, I am not saying that we should not depend upon the heavy sector. I am aware of the fact that heavy sector is very much needed for an integrated development of the country. But while we lay emphasis on heavy sector, we have to go in for this sector which has been neglected so far and this was the reason why a long time back the forgotten Mahatma had said, "We will have to think in terms of industries which are village-based, industries which are small, industries which are agriculture-based". But I think we only pay a lip service to the Mahatma whenever occasion arises but we do not prepare a plan by which this problem could be tackled effectively. If this is done, that is, if we really tackle the problem of agriculture, if we also go in for the development of agricultural industries, industries which are related to agriculture, then only would it have a salutary effect in reducing the employment problem. When Mr. Vasant Sathe says on the floor of the House that there is need for modernisation of industry, that there is need for modernisation of coal, nobody can dispute it. Modernisation of industry invariably means automation; modernisation of industry invariably means mechanisation; modernisation of industry invariably means computerisation, and all these. While nobody disputes that there is need for modernisation, all these measures of modernisation are having an impact on the employment opportunities. They may say we will

not retrench. But then they will say, as it was stated only today, that the surplus manpower would be used for new industries. It means to that extent the opportunity of employing new people has been denied to them. I am not against modernisation. Modernisation has to be there. Unless there is modernisation, perhaps the productivity of those industries cannot be helped. But we have also to think in terms of the vast reservoir of unemployed people in this country. I do not want to go into the details as to how many people are there on the Employment Exchange registers, how many of them are under the cover of disguised unemployment, how many of them are having partial employment, how many are in migratory employment, and so on. I do not want to go into those details. I would only like to put a simple question to the honourable Finance Minister: In preparing a budget for the current year or the next year he is all the while worried as to what concessions have to be given or have not to be given to the small industry or the big industry or to which big multinational industry and so on. He is not interested in the development of those sectors which are vital sectors, vital in the sense that they will ultimately provide the necessary base for development. Therefore, I tell you, Mr. Minister, unless you tackle the problem of agriculture, the problem of agricultural industry, the problem of employment, you will not be able to have a durable base for development, you will not be able to have a durable base for industrial development. These are so very inter-linked. Therefore, we have to think in terms of revising your plans in this way.

Then I will touch briefly touch upon shelter because there are certain statements in the present Budget which indicate that they have a desire to provide shelter: some are specific and some are implied. Role of

the Land Development Bank to cover housing finance for farmers. State Governments to be requested to carry out necessary legislative measures to permit them to do this. This is one aspect which comes out of this. If we calculate the amount that has been stated to go into the housing sector, on a per household basis, it will constitute Rs. 10 per household. If anybody tells me that there can be a house built for Rs. 10, I think then that person should be having a magic wand in his hand; otherwise it is not possible. I had an occasion the year before last, while participating in the Budget discussion, to tell as to how the amount that was mentioned by the then Finance Minister who was also the Prime Minister of this country was of ludicrous proportions in terms of the money that had to be spent on each house with the result that the number of houses that have been constructed remain where they were. I would be very happy if the Minister gets the information from the Urban Development Ministry and the Rural Development Ministry and other Ministries and tells me that during this period so many houses have been built under the Indira Awas Yojana and under other such schemes. A sum of Rs. 100 crores to be out as seed money for housing is only a token amount. It is an *ad hoc* effort on the part of the Government and it is not a desire of the Government to solve the problem of shelter. Also, we had the International Year of Shelter two years back and we had pious resolutions added to the International Year of Shelter and by 2000 AD, when we go into the twenty-first century on the wings of computers and mechanisation, I think we will be having less and less and less of people, a huge percentage of population in this country, living both in the urban and rural areas, sheltered under the scorching sun, in the soaking rain water and under depleting trees. That will be the state of affairs then. Therefore, the Budget is not very systematically trying to solve the

problem of shelter. I do not want to go into greater details because that will be encroaching upon my time.

Then, about market borrowings, Sir, I had occasions earlier to tell how we are in a debt trap and since I spoke last time, there have been at least half-a-dozen occasions when economists of repute have constantly warned the Government of a debt trap that is before us. While I was mentioning this, the Minister of Finance, Shri Tiwari, got up and said, I remember, that we are not counting the interest payments which we are receiving for certain sums. His intention was to indicate that while we are paying so much interest, that is Rs. 14,100 crores on market borrowings of Rs. 27,000 crores, we are also receiving certain amounts by way of interest. He tried to use this argument that we are receiving certain sums by way of interest. Where do we get these interest amounts? We get these interest payments from the State Governments, from the Union territory Governments and from the public sector undertakings. Now, if the Union Government satisfies itself that the debt repayment or debt servicing is only to be treated in isolation, isolating the State Governments, isolating the public sector units, etc., I think we will be living in a fool's paradise. When we look at debt servicing, we have to look at the problem of debt servicing in a cumulative way and we should not just see what is to be done by way of debt servicing. By this process the Union and the States are enveloping themselves in debt repayment, debt servicing. Even with regard to external borrowings, we took a pious decision three or four years back that we would not borrow from outside so that our foreign exchange reserves would not get depleted. But the position today is that our foreign exchange reserves have got depleted and it is because,

[Prof. C. Lakshmanan]

in spite of our claim of 25 per cent export promotion during the previous years, our imports, which had completed the targeted quantum by the second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan itself, had gone on increasing and they have not decreased. And, if I also add the possible import of one million tonnes of wheat—it is an announcement by the Union Minister of Food and Civil Supplies—then it will be a galloping import outstripping our exports. However, claims may be made by the Union Government. Then that will have a very depletive effect upon our foreign exchange position. Our foreign exchange resources have been depleted and they will be further depleting the situation which is not warranted. Secondly, we have not completely stopped external borrowings. External debt servicing is also going up—may not be of the same proportion as internal borrowing. Therefore, the total situation is that either in terms of internal borrowing or external borrowing, external debt servicing or internal debt servicing, we are moving towards a debt trap, a debt trap which can be very bad for the country. I do not want the type of situation which is prevailing in Brazil or Argentina or Mexico to be repeated in India. If that is to be done, there has to be a re-thinking in terms of financial re-allocations.

Then, I come to the much talked about sharing of resources by the Centre and the States. I would like to quote a person who is respected by the Government in power and also the Opposition. He is respected by the Government because he was a member of the Planning Commission. He was or he is a member of the Finance Commission, and he is a noted economist, etc. What does he have to say? I am talking of Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao. He writes that the requirements of the States cannot ever be ignored in this process. He has given the full process. He says:

“A time has come when the objective of rational sharing of revenues from individual taxes cannot be achieved without enlarging the sharable sources of revenue. The successive Finance Commissions have been recommending that revenues from corporate tax should be made sharable with States through an appropriate amendment of the Constitution.”

He endorses the views of the successive Finance Commissions that there should be a share for the States in the corporate tax—if necessary by amending the Constitution. Now, we have come up with all sorts of constitutional amendments but where we have to strengthen the hands of the States we are not coming forward.

He goes on to say:

“It has also been suggested that the revenue from the surcharge on income tax should be made sharable, if the levy of surcharge extends beyond the period for which it is originally levied on account of special circumstances...”

I think, surcharge is being continued with one purpose of their own. To that extent we have been depriving what should have accrued to the States as their share. Therefore, I would like to ask the Home Minister: why does he think in terms of coming forward with... (*Time bell-rings*) I do not want to go into the details of consignment tax or entry tax, nor even price equalisation, etc. I had occasion to touch upon them earlier and I do not want to repeat that.

Then, he also says one more thing—Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao:

“There has, therefore, to be greater recourse to grants-in-aid under Article 275. In any case, there is likely to be a greater resort to such grants if the revenue

component of plan expenditure is to be provided. Since recourse to grants-in-aid has to be made in lieu of share in tax revenues which are buoyant, that is, they rise in response to rise in national income and prices, grants-in-aid have to be raised to take account of the possible rise in prices..."

There is no point in simply saying that there has been no rise in prices. Prices have been rising. Whether they have crossed the double digit mark in terms of inflation or consumer price index or wholesale price index or not is a different matter. But it is accepted. All the economists have been saying that prices have gone up. Any housewife will tell you that prices of essential commodities and others have gone up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Please conclude.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I am concluding.

Their prices are going up. There is no corresponding grant-in-aid to the States to meet the situation. Take the case of Central Government employees. Even the Central Government employees have not been paid the latest D.A. instalment. I do not know the reason for it. If this is the case with the Central Government, what about the difficulties experienced by the States? The States can meet the situation only if there is a corresponding grants-in-aid to them. Therefore, there is a vicious circle. If you are able to control prices, we have to produce more and for producing more, we require money. There is a vicious circle. If the State Governments have to produce more, they have to be strengthened. Only then they will become active partners in the production process. You will have to be a little more generous with them. That generosity should be uniform. I do not want to bring in the other

aspect of how there has been a different treatment meted out to the non-Congress (I) Governments, etc. I do not want to go into that aspect. Nonetheless, there is need for increasing this.

I will come to the last point. Shri N. D. Tiwari, in his budget speech, while giving different types of concessions to the manufacturers, warned that he would even withdraw those concessions if the benefits arising out of these concessions are not passed on to the consumers. I will ask a simple question. Can you tell me with confidence that the concessions that had been given to the manufacturers have been passed on to the consumers. The answer is an emphatic 'no'. If this is the case, then what happens to your warning? Are you in a position to withdraw the concessions? No. You are not in a position to withdraw because you want to aid these big industrialists, you want to aid these multi-nationals. You want to aid those people who are indulging in luxurious consumption in this country. I do not want to go into the privatisation aspect.

I would like to touch upon two small points and then I will conclude. One is with regard to the public sector undertakings. There is a concerted onslaught on the public sector undertakings. I want to make it very clear that I am one of those who stand for the commanding heights of the public sector undertakings. I am one of those who want the Government to strengthen the public sector undertakings. Even in the core sector, the Government is surreptitiously thinking of reducing these commanding heights by open opening them to the private sector in the name of liberalisation taking unnecessarily the example of certain countries. If there is liberalisation in China or if there is liberalisation in the USSR, that liberalisation has to be studied in the

[Prof. C. Lakshmanan]

context in which liberalisation was effected there. I have had an occasion to study a little closely the liberalisation and trade concessions in China on-the-spot. There is no comparison between the type of liberalisation which we are intending to have and the liberalisation which the Chinese have adopted excepting the term 'liberalisation'. Already we were an economy under the liberalisation system and further liberalisation means eroding the role of public sector undertakings. I admit that the contribution of public sector undertakings has not been in tune with the requirements. But then you should go into the causes. Earlier I had an occasion to study the accountability of public sector undertakings, the question of nominee Directors, the question of relationship between the public sector units, the Government of India and the B.P.E. and the way in which things happened.

On an earlier occasion I told you that when a public sector was trying to link up with an investment of Rs. 75 crores which was done about four or five years back, when we suggested a programme to plough it back into the production process through the recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings, and so forth to make it effective, only this year it has been corrected. I give this only as an example to show how there is some difficulty on the part of the Government in grappling with the problem. You give autonomy but make the public sector accountable. You try to improve the efficiency of the public sector. I don't have any objection to it. But in the name of failure or creeping in of inefficiency in the public sector, for heaven's sake, do not reduce the role of the public sector. I will give you one small example. There are Directors of the Government. What are these people doing? Don't they read the signals if there is a sickness to be set in, if there is to be some problem arising out of the management of

the public sector? What for are these Directors there? Can't they read the signals? If a lay-person like me, by reading some reports, could get the warning signals, can't these people who are supposed to be experts, who are supposed to be better on those things get the warning signals? How is it that the Government is failing there? Secondly, how is it that they are playing a double game, as members on the Board, they approve certain things and they come back and sit as scrutiny officers and reject the same thing? Don't you have a system by which you make responsible, that they are wrong earlier or they are wrong later? But there is no system of rewarding or punishing these people. Therefore, if there is inefficiency — it is considered to be inefficiency because excepting the oil sector, the rest of them are going into losses — then you have to look into this problem and study this problem. But, at the same time, for heaven's sake, in the name of liberalisation, do not get into the core sector and then cut underneath the commanding heights which the public sector has to enjoy. If that is so, that means, if there is a concerted effort, if there is alertness, then I don't think there is any reason for inefficiency. After all, even in the private sector, many of them go sick. Then we adopt them as our projects and then we try to resuscitate them. And if they continue to be sick, then we blame the working of the public sector undertakings. Therefore, we have to go into the industrial sickness in its through perspective, and then identify the causes. And when we have been able to identify the causes, we have to be strict about it. Sir, this is not the occasion. Otherwise, I can give half a dozen cases where, to be more exact, the IDPL sent their broad objectives and short-term objectives about 11 years back. They never got back a reply from the Government. And when it was investigated, on the file there was only an indication that these have

been sent to the BPE and beyond that there was nothing else. Since the IDPL did not get the approved objectives, since they were waiting for the approved objectives...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Conclude please.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I am concluding. So, they went into a production process without this. That means, monitoring did not take place properly. As a result, after 10 or 11 years, if you try to examine and try to retrace the steps, you are not able to do it. Therefore, kindly get efficiency in the working of the Ministry, also, in the Administration also, in the bureaucracy also and then link this efficiency or inefficiency to the efficiency or inefficiency in the public sector. I think if we work out a modality of this nature, public sector projects will prove to be what they were in the beginning. In the beginning of the public sector undertaking's history, many of them were profit making, many of them contributed to the national wealth and I see no reason why that cannot happen again. I think there has to be a consolidated thinking on the part of Government, on the part of the public sector undertakings, on the part of the management and also on the part of the trade unions, all of us have to put our heads together so that national wealth can be improved. I think if it is done, perhaps there will be improvement.

I have many other things to speak on but the Chair has been continuously asking me to complete my speech. (*Interruptions*). If the Chair permits, I can continue to speak, but even now he is not permitting. When a man from my own party takes the Chair, he acts like Vikramaditya.

I would request the Minister to kindly consider the various points that I have made and act on them.

SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support The Finance Bill. I have the Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister, I congratulate him for his well thought of fiscal measures brought out through this Budget. The proposed Budget has been received and welcomed by all sections of the people of the country. For a complicated exercise like the Budget and that too in a developing economy, more under pressure of inflationary tendency all over the globe, the Budget as presented should be considered as a job well done. This Budget has been prepared with a view to promoting the industries, increase agricultural production and thus stabilise the economy through these two principal segments. I would like to draw pointed reference to the concessions given to the agricultural sector to boost more production for attainment of early self-sufficiency. Far-reaching impact is going to take place in the agricultural sector due to the hon. Finance Minister's efforts in giving tax and other concessions to the various core segments which have contributed to the welfare of agriculture. This is indeed noteworthy. Similarly, concessions given to the industrial sector when put together will arrest the spiralling prices and will help the anti-inflationary measures. The Kisan Vikas Patra is yet another innovation to mobilise the resources for channelising it through institutions. The hon. Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated for these measures. As this speaks clearly of the Government's commitment to the priority sector of the economy, which is also in tune with the policy and programme of my esteemed party.

When I speak on the channelisation of resources through credit institutions, my mind invariably goes back to the year 1969, when our great leader, Smt. Indira Gandhi took a very bold, historic, and in a sense revolutionary decision of nationalisa-

[Prof. C. Lakshmanan]
 tion of banks. Since the nationalisation, though the banks have been doing their best, I feel they have still not reached the needy in full measure. We cannot rest till the last poorest man in this country receives the benefit of nationalisation. Through you, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to look into the aspect of bringing in more and more private sector banks into the public sector by further nationalisation which as such has been our commitment. I strongly feel that if nationalisation of financial sector, particularly in banks, is not done in the required degree, it will not be possible to promote and realise the social and economic policies in the measure it is required as are enunciated by our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Yet another area that strikes to me where immediate attention of the Finance Minister is to be drawn, is the area of restructuring of the banks, a measure which has been long overdue after nationalisation. It reminds me again of the efforts made by our beloved leader, Smt. Indira Gandhi in tackling this issue by appointing Manubhai Shah Commission to suggest restructuring of the banks. Somehow, its report was put in the cold storage by the then Government which came to power for a very short while. I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into these issues on priority basis as it would cut the unhealthy unwanted and unethical competition, effect savings and bring about efficiency and productivity.

I would also like to mention a few areas where urgent attention is needed. Huge rents are being paid by the banks which may be looked into. Economy in advertisements despite efforts by Joint Publicity Committee bringing savings in stationery and printing etc., can be well tackled, if restructuring is to be done at an early date. This is necessary in the context of austerity measures that are being practised by the Go-

vernment. The vast resources available for the financial sectors in the country to the extent of Rs. 12,50,000 millions through the banking sector is to be properly channelised for the balanced development of the country by fixing proper priorities to be followed by the banks.

Once again, through you Sir, I appeal therefore to the Finance Minister to give priority for further nationalisation of banks which are in the private sector and restructuring of banks in the public sector. A specific care if I have to mention is the organisational structure of the State Bank group which has become too huge, with 13 circles of the State Bank and 7 associate banks, and to see that these associate banks contribute much more in their strategic areas of operation to give a boost to the economy, and to avoid any wasteful competition between State Bank and Associate Banks i.e. to avoid competition within State Bank group itself. Restructuring of the State Bank group in particular, and the banking industry in general, is urgently necessary. Thank you.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri Vaghela, not here. Shri Ish Dutt Yadav, not here. Shri Vincent.

SHRI M. VINCENT (Tamil Nadu): It is nothing but a reflection of financial bankruptcy of the Government. The Government's fiscal policy has brought in this instability where people have to face this inflation. At the end of the financial year 1988-89, the Government will have to pay its liabilities of Rs. 2,24,180 crores with assets worth only Rs. 1,84,100 crores. How is the Government going to meet this liability to the extent of Rs. 40,000 crores? The cost of living index in ten years from 1978 to 1987, has risen to 431 points. The rupee value

is going down. Prices are going up. The Budget as well as the Finance Bill have lost their credibility. The total additional resource mobilisation for the year 1988-89, through the pre-Budget increase in administered prices, is Rs. 2,000 crores. Increase in railway fares and freight is 662 crores. Increase in postal and telephone rates is Rs. 549 crores. All these increases aggregate to Rs. 3,171 crores. The amount of total internal resources including that of Rs. 615 crores is Rs. 30,985 crores. Against this figure of Rs. 30,985 crores, a sum of Rs. 615 crores is being realised through this Budget. Therefore, this Budget cannot shape the economic policies of the country.

The number of educated unemployed in the employment exchange registers which was 301 lakh in 1986 must have crossed the 350 lakh mark now. Each year, the number of unemployed is increasing. As regards unemployment, today, the problem in the country is not only a question of how to get jobs, but it is also a problem for employed people as to how to keep their jobs because a number of industrial units are becoming sick. As regards industrial sickness, up to the end of June, 1986, the number of large industrial units closed was 689 and the number of SSI units closed was 1,28,684. As a result of this industrial sickness, more than fifteen lakh people have become unemployed. When this is the position, how is the Government going to solve the unemployment problem in the country? Government should identify the families in which not even a single member is employed. Such families should be given employment allowance till such time a member of the family gets employment. If we really want to provide employment to the people and if we really want to remove poverty in this country, it is most essential that village and cottage industries are set up in the country on a large scale.

The aim of rapid industrialisation in the country has not been achieved. This is because the Government have not been able to formulate any permanent policy in regard to industries, rebate, concessions, subsidy etc. The most serious problem in the country today is the accelerated inflation. In relation to the wholesale price index for primary commodities, the inflation rate was 2.1 per cent in 1985-86. In 1987-88, up to March, it has gone up to 12.1 per cent. There has been a ten per cent increase in two years. The impact of this inflation will affect the poor man and the farmers. Unless there is prohibition throughout India, our economic programmes, particularly, the anti-poverty programmes, cannot achieve the desired results. Therefore, the Government should implement prohibition all over India following the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi.

After spending Rs. 2,80,000 crores up to 1986-87 on the Five-Year Plans, the greatest achievement of this Government is that today thirty crore people are below the poverty-line. The per capita income has gone down. It only means that poverty is terribly increasing day by day. Dr. M. G. R.'s noon meal scheme is a hundred per cent anti-poverty scheme. But this scheme is being described as a populist scheme. I condemn this and I refute this charge. If anybody is against the noon meal scheme, he is against the eighty lakh poverty-stricken school children of Tamil Nadu. This scheme has also solved the unemployment problem to a certain extent. Out of the one lakh people benefited 20,000 are widows deserted wives, handicapped and orphans. After the advent of this scheme in Tamil Nadu the World Health Organisation had made a research in this scheme and arrived at a finding that any sensible and productive system of education must include the incentive for nutritious meal at least once a day. It is sad that such

[Shri M. Vincent]

a productive scheme is being commented. I challenge that no Government can invest this money more productively even in industrial sector. After investing Rs. 60,000 crores, Government has managed to get only 3.5 per cent return from 214 public sector undertakings. This is a very very scandalous waste of resources. Prime Minister is not worried about this but he is commenting on the schemes which are reaching the poor every day, children in particular. I want to articulate the feelings of the people of Tamil Nadu, do not try to criticise and comment on the anti-poverty schemes of Dr. MGR like noon-meal scheme, free books for school children, free uniform scheme, free footwear scheme, free saree and dhoti scheme for farmers. If you stand in the way of these schemes, I warn you, you have to face the wrath of Tamil Nadu people. The teachers of Tamil Nadu have been agitating for the last 10 days. Their genuine demand should be met at the earliest. Otherwise, their moral will go down.

I demand immediate election in Tamil Nadu. Electoral rolls are ready as per the version of the Governor. There is no law and order problem in Tamil Nadu. Instead of announcing the date of general election in Tamil Nadu, the Governor is announcing the month of election for cooperative societies. Do not create confusion in the minds of people. Please hold election and same democracy.

Eradication of regional imbalances is the imperative need of the day. There are imbalances in inter-State development. Inter-district imbalance is also there. District should be taken as a unit for planning. Industrial Development of Kanyakumari district is being neglected. There is a need for modernisation and development of Colachel harbour. The Government should take steps to set up titanium oxide plant in Kanyakumari district.

A number of cases of pensions and railway passes of freedom fighters are pending with Government. These cases should be considered sympathetically and decided early.

Farmers are facing many problems. Government should make a provision for payment of compensation to the tune of Rs. 20,000 to the farmers in the event of his meeting with an accident and consequent death while working in the field.

With these words I conclude.

श्रीमती मनोरमा पाण्डेय (बिहार) :
माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट के प्रस्तावों में कुछ संशोधन किये हैं, जिसमें विभिन्न रियायतों दी गयी हैं और लगभग 39.3 करोड़ की विभिन्न मदों में उन्होंने रियायतें दी हैं, जैसे एक्सपोर्ट, बिजली बोर्ड, टूरिज्म आदि आदि। पिछले वर्ष हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 25 प्रतिशत आगे बढ़ी, लेकिन फिर भी हमारा ट्रेड डेफिसिट छह हजार करोड़ का लगभग रहा। इन सेक्टरल इनसेटिबल के द्वारा हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा और हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति होगी। अतः उनकी तरफ से यह सराहनीय कदम है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपना बजट बनाते समय अपने सिद्धांतों में यह कहा है कि गरीब वर्गों की सहायता अधिक रोजगार का सृजन, -षि को प्रोत्साहन और विकास की वृद्धि, यही उनके मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत रहे हैं। भयंकर बाढ़ और सूखा के इस वर्ष में कृषि तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो राहत दी गई है, वह हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ करने में सहायक होगी। कृषि उत्पादकता को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है। हम तब तक गरीबी दूर नहीं कर सकते, जब तक हम अपने कृषि के उत्पादन को आगे नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। पिछले चार वर्षों से मानसून की जो हालत रही है,

उसका असर हमारे कृषि-उत्पादन पर पड़ा है और आयोजना के शेष दो वर्षों में इसी क्षेत्र के विकास को सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

महोदय, खेतों के सिंचन के लिये जल लाइन लाईफ है और खास तौर से ड्राउट-प्रोन एरियाज में आयोजना के मिड-टर्म एपरेजल से पता चलता है कि जब तक हम सिंचाई की समस्त क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं करते, तब तक हमारा जो 175 मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य है, उसे हम प्राप्त करने में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं और हमें सारी अपनी जो सिंचाई की, जल संसाधन की क्षमता है, उसको भी उपयोग में लाना है और उसी से हमारा उत्पादन आगे बढ़ेगा। अभी भी हम अपने जल संसाधन का मात्र 45 प्रतिशत ही उपयोग करते हैं। हमारे देश में अंडरग्राउंड वाटर बहुत मात्रा में है, पर हम मात्र एक-चौथाई ही उसका उपयोग करते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो भी हमारे देश की सिंचाई योजनाएँ हैं, वह अगर समय पर पूरी नहीं होती हैं, उत्पादकता पर जो बुरा असर पड़ता ही है, साथ ही साथ उन योजनाओं को पूरा करने में खर्चा बहुत बढ़ जाता है। इस सिलसिले में मैं अपने राज्य बिहार की ओर से वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी। देश का लगभग 42 प्रतिशत मिनरल डिपॉजिट बिहार में पाया जाता है। वहाँ आठ करोड़ की जन-संख्या है, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी यह बतायें कि चौथी योजना के बाद बिहार को उन्होंने कौन सा प्रोजेक्ट दिया है, अथवा कौनसा काम वहाँ की तरक्की के लिये किये गये हैं हमारे जिले में जहाँ से मैं आती हूँ, वहाँ 120 साल पुरानी सोन नहर है। इससे लगभग 1.15 करोड़ हेक्टर जमीन की सिंचाई पांच जिलों में होती है। लेकिन आज जाकर देखिये सोन नहर में एक बूंद पानी नहीं है। हम पैदावार को बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन सोन रि-माडलिंग की योजना काफी दिनों से यहाँ पर लम्बित पड़ी हुई है। उसके लिए 1600 करोड़ रुपये का प्राक्कलन केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को समर्पित है और यह योजना विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रस्तावों

में सम्मिलित है। सातवीं योजना के दो वर्ष बीत गये हैं—इस योजना को सातवीं योजना में ही बनना था, लेकिन इस कौनल सिस्टम को अभी तक एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट न समझ कर इसे ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया गया है। अतः वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सहायता दिलाने की दिशा में ध्यान दें।

बिहार एक ऐसा राज्य है जिसकी जन-संख्या तो बहुत अधिक है, लेकिन बेकारी, गरीबी और अपनी बैंकवर्डनेस में यह त्रिपुरा और नागलैंड के बराबर आ गया है। यहाँ उत्तर बिहार का हिस्सा सदैव बाढ़-ग्रस्त रहता है और खास तौर से इस वर्ष की बाढ़ अप्रत्याशित और अभूतपूर्व थी। उत्तरी बिहार पूरा का पूरा जलमग्न हो गया था। उत्तरी बिहार एक ऐसा एरिया है जहाँ की जन-संख्या काफी घनी एवं गरीब और पिछड़ा इलाका है। यहाँ के 35 मिलियन लोगों को पूरे वर्ष में मात्र 123 दिनों का काम रहता है यहाँ के लोगों की वार्षिक आमदनी मात्र 500 रुपये है जोकि प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से दो रुपये से भी कम पड़ती है। ए०एन० सिन्हा इंस्टीट्यूट आफ सोशल साइंसेज के द्वारा जो इस क्षेत्र की स्टडी की गई है, वह एक भयावह चित्र प्रस्तुत करती है। मान्यवर, उसमें कहा गया है कि—

Here the irrigation potential is phenomenally high. Almost an entire area can be brought under productive irrigation. Yet only about 31.7 per cent of the area is irrigated.

दूसरी बात है—

Irrigation is the mainstay of its population with 85.7 per cent relying on it for livelihood.

महोदय, एक बात और ध्यान में देने योग्य है :

The only industry, if it could be called so, is the household industry, employing about 1.9 per cent of the population.

और इससे पिछड़ा इलाका और क्या हो सकता है? यह इलाका बराबर पानी के अन्दर पड़ा रहता है। वित्त की कमी के कारण बिहार सरकार बाढ़ का मुकाबला करने में समर्थ नहीं है। अतः

[श्रीमती मनोरमा पाण्डेय]

बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए दीर्घकालीन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव रखा गया है जिसमें नेपाल से बहती हुई नदियों की बाढ़ का पूर्वानुमान तथा इन नदियों के ऊपरी हिस्से को बांधना आदि सम्मिलित है। कोसी तटबंध के बीच में निवास करने वाली जनता की समस्याओं को स्थायी रूप से दूर करने हेतु एक विशेष योजना तैयार की गई है। वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए योजना आयोग के कार्यकारी दल ने 39.20 करोड़ की अधिसीमा की है। परन्तु यह राशि बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। कम से कम 100 करोड़ का प्रावधान बिहार के लिए फिलहाल किया जाए जिसके द्वारा 30 किलोमीटर में तटबंध का निर्माण अतिरिक्त 25 हजार हेक्टेयर की सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है। यहां पर जो बांध हैं उनमें दरार हो गए हैं, तटबंध बह गए हैं। इन तटबंधों की ऊंचाई को ठोस करना है। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि इसे भारत सरकार अपनी योजना बनाए। सेन कमेटी रिपोर्ट ने भी इस समस्या की गंभीरता को देखते हुए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम के लिए अनुशंसा की है। खास तौर से अपने जनप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री की आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने विशेष टास्क फोर्स गठित करने का निर्देश दिया और इस जटिल समस्या के समाधान में पर्याप्त अभिरुचि ली। इसके लिए 2,20,088 करोड़ रुपये की समेकित योजना की स्वीकृति हेतु अनुशंसा की गयी है। अभी तक मात्र 39 करोड़ रुपया उपलब्ध है। अतः मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि फिलहाल कम से कम उत्तरी बिहार को बचाने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर कर बिहार के उत्तरी भाग को बाढ़ की तबाही से बचाने के लिए कदम उठाएं। महोदय, मैं सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहती मैं सिर्फ एक-दो बातों का जिक्र करना चाहूंगी। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा है कि "The prime need today is investment in new issues in which employment can be generated."

महोदय, हमारे सामने बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत गंभीर है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बेकारी हटाने की दिशा में कार्यक्रम बनाने पर जोर दिया है। हर वर्ष बेरोजगारों के 16 मिलियन फिगर में बढ़ोत्तरी ही होती जाती है, यद्यपि सरकार ने 529 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान ग्रामीण इलाकों में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए किया है। लेकिन सब से प्रमुख बात यह है कि किस तरह हर युवा को प्रोडक्टिव वर्क दिया जाए? हमारे देश के लोगों का एक बड़ा भाग देहातों में रहता है और हम इन देहाती इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों को काम की सुविधाएं नहीं प्रदान करते तब तक यह युवा वर्ग अनएम्प्लाइड ही रह जाता है। इसके साथ यह भी समस्या है कि गावों में रहने वाले लोग अपना ट्रेडिशनल काम नहीं करना चाहते और वे शहरों की तरफ नौकरी की तलाश में दौड़ते हैं। अतः सरकार को देहाती इलाकों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना करने की दिशा में कार्यक्रम तैयार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, लास्ट में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी सारी उपलब्धियां, हमारे सारे विकास के कार्यक्रमों के बावजूद एक बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या हमारे सामने है वह है दिन-दुगनी बढ़ती हुई हमारी जनसंख्या। हमारे बजट में फौमिली वेलफेयर प्रोग्राम को उतनी अहमियत नहीं दी गई है जितनी देनी चाहिए और हमारे जितने भी रिसोर्सेज और उपलब्धियां हैं उन्हें जनसंख्या भयावह रूप से डाइल्यूट करती जा रही है। अतः सरकार को इस विषय में बहुत गंभीरतापूर्वक देखना होगा कि कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाने होंगे। राज्य सरकारों को जो इस प्रोग्राम में निधि दी जाती है वह या तो दूसरे मद में खर्च कर दी जाती है अथवा दुरुपयोग हो जाता है। अतः इसका सख्ती से मोनिटरिंग होना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपने जो मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया उसके इस लिए मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल जो बजट उपस्थित

हुआ, उस पर मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला था तो मैंने कहा था कि यह बजट जो है वह एक पेचग्रप वर्क है। जब देश को जरूरत है कि आर्थिक ढांचे में आमूल-परिवर्तन किया जाय ताकि हम देश की समस्या का निदान कर सकें, तब यह पेचंद लगाने से काम नहीं चल सकता। दूसरी बात हमने यह कही थी कि यह बजट जो है, "ऋणम् कृत्वा धृतम् पीवेत्" बजट है। जितना हम कर्जा करते चले जाते हैं, ऐयाशी की चीजों में फंसकर फाइवस्टार होटल बना रहे हैं, लक्जरी गुड्स बना रहे हैं और इधर देश के लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं। यह मैंने उस वक्त कहा था।

महोदय, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो फाइनेंस बिल है, यह एक तरह से धोषणा है देश को अराजकता में ले जाने की, और इसीलिए मैं काफी चिंतित होकर कुछ बातों को आपके सामने रखता हूँ। साधारणतया मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो संशोधन आए हैं, उन पर एक-एक करके जिक्र करें, लेकिन इतने ज्यादा संशोधन हैं कि उनका हिसब करता काफी कठिन है। इसमें चार शेड्यूल हैं और एक-एक शेड्यूल में सौ से भी ज्यादा आइटम हैं। इसलिए न तो आप समय देंगे और न ही यह उपयुक्त जगह होगी कि यहां यह कह सकूँ। वैसे भी कहते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट की पालिसी में पिछले दो साल के अन्तर 338 संशोधन किए गए हैं। यह एक बात बताती है कि किस उलझनपूर्ण ढंग से हमारा टैक्स का कानून बना हुआ है। जरूरत है कि इसको सिंपलीफाई किया जाय क्योंकि अगर किसी वकील से भी टैक्स के संबंध में कहा जाय तो वह भी कहता है कि ठहरिए साहब, किनाब देखकर आपसे बात करूंगा तो साधारण ना रिक इस कानून को कैसे समझेगा और टैक्स कैसे चकाएगा। इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत थी, जो हमारी सरकार नहीं कर रही। अगर मंत्री मध्य से पूछेंगे तब तो वह नहीं ही कहेंगे और अगर हम आफीसर लोगों से कहेंगे तो वह कहेंगे-ठहरिए जरा, कल तक का समय दे दीजिए तब हम उस सैवशन को देखेंगे। तो यह जो कानूनों का जंगल हो गया है, इसके सुधार की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, अब हम दूसरी बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूँगे जिसको हम समझते हैं कि और भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मैं इस बात को समझता हूँ कि पहले आक्रमण होता था सीमाओं पर फौज भेजकर, आज से 50-60 वर्ष पहले तक यही बात थी कि विदेशी लोग आते थे, सीमा पर आक्रमण करते थे फौज लेकर। लेकिन वह वही विदेशी ताकतें हमारी सीमाओं पर तस्करी का माल लाकर आक्रमण करती हैं और हमारी सीमाओं के भीतर तस्करी का माल भेज देती हैं। बाहर साइंस-टेक्नोलोजी में जो प्रोग्रेस हुई, उससे उनका माल सस्ता होता है और फिर डंपिंग करते हैं, कभी-कभी हमारी सरकार के लोग भी उनकी मदद करते हैं। इसीलिए उसके कानून की भरमार होती चली जा रही है, लेकिन जो एक दिशा रहनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। जैसे मान लीजिए, इस बजट और फाइनेंस बिल को ले लीजिए, सरकार का इरादा था और उसके मताधिक उन्होंने बजट में 270 करोड़ का डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगाया। जड़कर के देखा कि रिब्रेट्स और रिलीफ अगर सभी लोग पुरा कर दें तो 200 करोड़ से ज्यादा यही होगा। तो अगर उनसे 70 करोड़ ही लेना था तो इतना ज्यादा कागज पत्र, 270 करोड़ का कर लगाने का खर्चा क्यों किया? कह देते कि उतना ही रहना चाहिए, आप छोड़ देते, हम तो आपका कुछ रकम नहीं सकते क्योंकि आपकी मेजोरिटी है। आप अपना भैंसा कुल्हाड़ी से नापेंगे तो हम कर ही क्या सकते हैं। पजीपतियों का आप टैक्स भार कम करते हैं और जन साधारण पर ज्यादा। यही सबसे दुःखद बात इस वित्त विधेयक में है।

महोदय, उस सदन में वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इंकम-टैक्स का 85 परसेंट हम राज्यों को देते हैं और हम तो सिर्फ वसूलने का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव खर्चा भर लेते हैं। अगर यही है तो राज्यों को इंकम-टैक्स का यह कार्य उनका दे दीजिए कि आप इसको कीजिए। लेकिन दिनांक उल्टी हैं। केन्द्र ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा शक्ति अपने हाथों में बटोर रहा है। वह सेल्स टैक्स और रेलवे पैसेंजर टैक्स में भी घुस गया है और राज्यों को उनसे वंचित करना चाहता है। आप इसी को देख लीजिए, जो सूखा सरंचा

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

सगा है उसके जरिए केन्द्र को तो अपना पूरा हिस्सा मिल जाएगा लेकिन राज्यों को उसके जरिए घाटा होता है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बिल अराजकता का डिक्लेरेशन है। महोदय, हमारे न्याय शास्त्र में यह बात कही गयी है कि जो प्रत्यक्ष है, उसके लिए प्रमाण की जरूरत नहीं है। वह स्वयं स्पष्ट है। अब देखिए आपकी पार्टी के सभी लोग प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बड़ी तारीफ कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती मनोरमा पाण्डेय : वे तारीफ के लायक भी हैं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : लेकिन हम यह कहने जा रहे हैं कि पिछले दो-तीन सालों में इनके राज में पूँजीपतियों को लूटने का जैसा मौका मिला है वैसा मौका श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू या श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के किसी के समय में नहीं मिला। वित्त मंत्री जी बड़े विद्वान आदमी हैं। वह चैक करके देखें। रिजर्व बैंक की लैटेस्ट स्टडी माननीय मंत्री जी के पास तो आ गयी है, उसके मुताबिक इस देश में जो 20 ताप मोनोपोली हाउसेज हैं। उनकी संपत्ति में दो साल के अन्दर 15.4 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। उन्होंने इस अवधि में 3046 करोड़ की नयी सम्पत्ति अर्जित की है। हम चाहेंगे कि जब मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो इस बारे में हमें बताएं। मैं यह नहीं जानना चाहता कि आपका मकान और सुकोमल जी की झोपड़ी कहां हैं? लेकिन 20 मोनोपोली हाउसेज की संपत्ति मोर देन 15 परसेंट बढ़ी है। ऐसा अपने देश में कंसंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ आज तक नहीं हुआ था। बिड़ला जी ने 12.03 परसेंट, टाटा जी ने 17.15 परसेंट और आपके फेवरेट मिश्र रिलायंस कम्पनी ने 91 परसेंट ग्रोथ की है। अब कहिए श्रीमती पांडे जी अगर लायक प्रधान मंत्री नहीं होते तो इतना मुनाफा इन लोगों को कैसे होता? रिलायंस कम्पनी को हाय-एस्ट ग्रोथ हुई है। मैं धनी-मानी व्यक्तियों के बारे में एक और बात बता दूँ। श्रीमती पांडे ने गरीबों के बारे में चर्चा की। श्री मनमोहन सिंह जी प्लानिंग कमिशन के उपाध्यक्ष रहे हैं। मंत्री जी का उनसे परिचय है। उनकी जों इकनॉमिक डवलपमेंट से सम्बंधित पी० एच० डी०

चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट छपी है, उसका मैं उद्धरण बता रहा हूँ

"Considering the fact that about 40 per cent of the people in the rural areas lived below the poverty line at the end of the Sixth Plan and also that 1986-87 too had been a year of deficient rainfall, it will not be an exaggeration to say that at least fifty per cent, if not more, of the rural population is already below the poverty line by now."

श्री मनमोहन सिंह की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि दरिद्रता की आमदनी वाले जो लोग थे वह 37 परसेंट से बढ़कर 50 परसेंट हो गए। यह दरिद्रता के नीचे की आमदनी वाले लोग हैं। माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती पांडे जी ने अभी हमारे उत्तर बिहार के एक ए० एन० सिन्हा इंस्टीट्यूट के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं। वहां पर 35 मिलियन लोगों का घर कैपिटल इनकम मात्र दो रुपए है। यह हालत उत्तर बिहार की है जो कि उन्नत है और जो हमारा दूसरा बिहार है वह आदिवासियों का है। उसकी हालत और भी गई गुजरी है। एक तरफ हालत यह है और दूसरी तरफ चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं जिसका जिक्र अभी कई शासक पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों ने किया। मन्त्री महोदय अगर इसे नहीं कहते हैं तो शायद इनके यहां सामान खरीदने कोई बाजार नहीं जाता है रोजानामचे की चीजें नहीं खरीदते होंगे, कोई दूसरा दे जाता होगा अगर इनके घर वाले खरीदते होंगे तो जरूर कम्प्लेंट करेंगे कि भाव बढ़ रहे हैं। एक तरफ चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ कुछ जरूरी चीजों के दाम किस प्रकार से बढ़ रहे हैं, वह आप देखिए।

महोदय, चीनी उद्योग में 1985 में 15.5 परसेंट और 1986 में 54.3 परसेंट, यानि तीन गुने से ज्यादा मुनाफा हुआ। अभी जो नया नोटिफिकेशन मंत्री महोदय का निकला है उसमें चीनी पर मई से जुलाई तक सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ कर दी गई है तो मुनाफा और ज्यादा होगा। तो इतना काबिल कोई प्रधान मंत्री हो सकता है कि तीन गना मुनाफा चीनी उद्योग में कर दे? कपड़े में महोदय 1985 में 22.4 परसेंट का

मुनाफा हुआ जो पिछले साल 34.4 परसेंट हो गया। महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि कपड़ा उद्योग संकट में है। आप जिस इलाके से आते हैं वह कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए नामी स्थान था, लेकिन वह आज गहरे संकट में है। उद्योग संकट में है, मजदूर संकट में है, पालियामेंट उसके लिए चिन्तित है, लेकिन मुनाफाखोरों का पीवारह है, उनका मुनाफा बढ़ता जा रहा है। इससे ज्यादा काबिल सरकार कोई और हो सकती है तो हमको बता दीजिए।

महोदय, फटिलाइजर पर 1985 में 38.7 परसेंट मुनाफा था जो 1986 में बढ़कर 45.5 परसेंट हो गया। अब आप किसान की मदद नहीं कर रहे हैं, कोई आपको कहेगा? अब अगर 5 रुपए आपने घटा दिया तो सब माननीय सदस्य बोलते हैं कि दाम घटा है। हमको यह बताइए कि टोटल मुनाफा उनका घटा है या नहीं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : मेरी समझ में भी यह बात नहीं आती। यह ग्रास प्राफिट की बात है या नेट प्राफिट की बात है ?

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : ग्रास प्राफिट की बात है। टैक्स घटाकर कहिएगा तो थोड़ा टाइम और दीजिए तो बता दूंगा। ग्रास और नेट में ट्वेंड में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।

महोदय, सबसे जरूरी बात है दवा की। उसकी मुनाफा दर 26.3 परसेंट है। आप बताइए कि आप किसानों का भला कर रहे हैं? कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिए आप राजपाठ चला रहे हैं और कसम खाते हैं संविधान की और हम ऐतराज करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हमारा 70 साल पुराना सिद्धान्त है। हमारा सिद्धान्त 70 वर्ष पुराना अरुण है लेकिन हमारी व्यवस्था में जो मजबूती है वह यह है कि हम किसी को भूखा मरने नहीं देते हैं। हम सबको रोजगार देते हैं। हम भूख नियंत्रित रखते हैं। सबके लिए शिक्षा, दवा आदि उपलब्ध कराते हैं। आधुनिकतम टेक्नालाजी का सिद्धान्त लेकर मुट्ठीभर लोगों के लिए आप काम करते हैं और देश को

अराजकता में डकेल रहे हैं। आप ग्रीन रेवलूशन चाहते हैं, आप ग्रीन रेवलूशन लाए। पंजाब और हरियाणा में आप ग्रीन रेवलूशन लाए यद्यपि यह ठीक है कि वहां हमारे लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी होगा।

महोदय, पंजाब में आप लोगों का भी खून जा रहा है, आप वहां ग्रीन रेवलूशन कर रहे हैं। आंध्र में उतना ग्रीन रेवलूशन नहीं हुआ। लेकिन हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री वेगल राव को रोज रोज स्टेटमेंट देना पड़ता है। पंजाब और हरियाणा में हम मारे जा रहे हैं तो आप भी तो वहां से गायब हो गए। यह ग्रीन रेवलूशन यही होगा कि सामन्तों का राज्य हो जाएगा, वे आपको भी नहीं पूछेंगे, हमको भी नहीं पूछेंगे। एक और बात हम आपसे कहना चाहेंगे। आपने ग्रास प्राफिट बगैरह की बात कही है। कोई भी मालिक जायज प्रोडक्शन नहीं दिखलाता। एक्साइज टैक्स का बड़े पैमाने पर, आप स्वयं जानते हैं और वित्त मंत्रालय का जो अध्ययन रहता है उनमें बराबर रहता है। अब क्रेडिट पालिसी कैसी है? हमारे देश में जो धनी लोग हैं उनको क्रेडिट मिल जाता है, बैंक से भी मिल जाता है, को-ऑपरेटिव से भी मिल जाता है। अभी मिड टर्म एप्रिजल सदन में वितरित किए गए हैं, सभी को मिला है। उसमें कहा गया है कि दस हजार तक सम्पत्ति वाले जितने लोग हैं उनको क्रेडिट फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन से या को-ऑपरेटिव से नहीं मिलता है, वे महाजन की दया पर निर्भर रहते हैं जो तीन सौ चार सौ परसेंट से ज्यादा इन्टेरेस्ट उनसे लेते हैं यह मिड टर्म एप्रिजल में हमारे प्लानिंग का स्वयं दिया हुआ है और दूसरी ओर क्या होता है कि बहुत बड़े-बड़े मोनोपलीज हाऊसिंग और बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं वे अपनी पांच से सात प्रतिशत, कुछ लोग दो प्रतिशत अपनी इक्विटी कैपिटल लगाते हैं और 75 प्रतिशत पूंजी फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन से लेकर के मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं। अगर आपको कहें कि आप दलाल हैं तो आप शायद कह दीजिएगा कि पालियामेंटरी शब्द नहीं है इसलिए हम इस्तेमाल नहीं करते।

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

अब दूसरी बात जिनकी मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ वह है बेरोजगारी ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) :

जरा जल्दी कीजिए, काफी टाइम हो गया ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : देखिए राज-पाट तो आप लोग ही कीजिए हम तो थोड़ा-बहुत बातचीत करते हैं ।

बेरोजगारी की चर्चा हम इसलिए कर रहे हैं उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि हमको लग रहा है कि हमारा देश जो अराजकता की ओर जा रहा है और इसका एक प्रधान कारण बेरोजगारी है और शिक्षित बेरोजगारी है । आप मानें या नहीं मानिए हमारे नौजवान, अब जो डकैतियाँ हो रही हैं रेलें खूटी जा रही हैं या हत्याएं हो रही हैं वह साधारण लोग नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि शिक्षित वर्ग के लोग कर रहे हैं । यह इन्टेलिजेंस की रिपोर्ट है, इसको आप देखिए । अभी आपने नारा दिया मद्रास सेशन में कि बेकारी को र करेंगे । नारा बुरा नहीं, अच्छा है, हम इसको पसंद करते हैं । हम नारे के खिलाफ नहीं हैं हमें तो एक बात कहनी है कि हाथी के दो प्रकार के दांत होते हैं एक तो खान के और दूसरे दिखाने के । दिखाने के दांत बड़े बड़े होते हैं । यह बेरोजगारी हटाने की नारा हाथी के बड़े दांत ।

पिछले साल प्रधान मंत्री ने ही बजट पेश किया था । उस बजट के अतिरिक्त 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए, 9 हजार करोड़ रुपए और खर्चा हो गया । कुल मिलाकर के 72 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ पिछले साल और एम्प्लायमेंट जनरेट हुआ, वह रिपोर्ट में है, आर्थिक समीक्षा में 150 हजार लोगों को पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों ने जनरेट किया । अब नया ट्रेंड यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर तो थोड़ा-बहुत जनरेट करता है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर जो है वह माइनस में चला गया और सिर्फ प्राफिट जनरेट करता है, वह एम्प्लायमेंट जनरेट नहीं करता है । आप लोग हम पर बहुत क्रोधित हैं कि अभी आप लोग पूछते हैं नहीं हायर टेक्नोलॉजी है । टेक्नोलॉजी

हायर, हम मरें भूखे और वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा बढ़ाएँ । हमको ताकत नहीं है बरना हम फूक देते ऐसी व्यवस्था को ?

श्रीमती मनोरमा पाण्डेय : ताकत आने वाली भी नहीं है आपको ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हो सकता है नहीं आएगी, तब तक तो आप चले ही जाओगे । वह दिन आने वाला है जब आप लोग भी इधर आने वाले हों । काहे को बोल रही थीं कि उत्तरी बिहार में संकट है ।

तो यह हम कह रहे थे कि 72 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके अगर हमने आधे लाख आदमियों को दिया और हमारे रजिस्टर में है, एक्सचेंज रजिस्टर में है कि तीन करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं । तो तीन करोड़ लोगों के लिए रोजगार देने में इस हिसाब से छः सौ बरस लगेगा । अपोजिशन को कौन कहे, रूलिंग में भी अगर एक भी बच्चा नहीं जनेगा तब यह हाल होगा । यह जो दो बच्चे का नारा दिया हुआ है वह जनमे तो छः हजार वर्ष लगेंगे । अगर सब के सब नि. सन्तान हों, यह आपके लिए वरदान हो जाये तो 600 वर्ष लगेंगे । तो क्या आप समझते हैं लोग आप को ठहरने देंगे ? हम रहें या न रहें तो क्या सरकार रहेगी, समाज रहेगा ? नहीं रह सकता है । इसलिए देश में अराजकतावाद का आंदोलन उठ रहा है ।

हम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि फोरन कोलाबोरेशन न किया जाये । इसलिए नहीं कि यह सिद्धांत गलत है । हमारा एतराज यह है कि आप उन चीजों को ले जाते हैं, उन फोरन टेक्नोलॉजी को ले आते हैं जो चीजें हमारे देश में विद्यमान हैं । जो हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर को डेमेज करते हैं उसमें आप ले आते हैं । आप ले आते हैं अग्न्याशी की चीजों में, आप पंपी कोला में ले आते हैं, आप मासिकार में ले आते हैं । आप श्रृण लेते हैं इसकी हमें चिंता नहीं अगर उसका सही इस्तेमाल हो जाये । नये कल कारखानों के लिए, सिचाई के लिए, उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए आप लेते हैं तो हमें कोई चिंता नहीं

लेकिन आप ऋण लेते हैं घी पीने के लिए — ऋण कृत्वा घृतम् पिवेत । आप ऋण लेते हैं फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने के लिए, आप ऋण लेते हैं फाइव स्टार कल्वर पैदा करने के लिए । जिसके लिए स्त्रियों को, बहनों को जलाया जाता है । जो गांधी जी ने साख दी थीं हम लोग उसी के प्रोडक्ट हैं । लेकिन हम गांधायन मार्का...

उपतमाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई): आप वेजिटैरियन कम्युनिस्ट हैं ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : वेजिटैरियन कम्युनिस्ट हथियार नहीं उठाते हैं । गांधी जी ने सादगी का जीवन जीने के लिए कहा था । त्याग का जीवन जीने के लिए कहा था, वही हम जी रहे हैं । आप तो फाइव स्टार कल्वर पैदा कर रहे हैं । और फिर कहते हैं कि औरतें क्यों जलाई जाती हैं । इस देश में यह होगा क्योंकि इस की जड़ में आप लोग हैं जिन्होंने यह नयी संस्कृति, फाइव स्टार संस्कृति पैदा की है । हमारे देश को अराजकता की तरफ ले जाने की होड़ लगी है ।

अन्त में दो मिनट और लूंगा । हम जानते हैं कम ट ईम है लेकिन हम क्या करें थोड़ी बातें करनी हैं । एक बात भूल गया कोलाबोरेशन के संबंध में रिपिटेड कोलाबोरेशन हैं और इस से बचने के लिए आप को सेल्फ सफिशियंट बनना होगा । आपकी कोलाबोरेशन उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए और वह उत्पादन देशवासियों के लिए हो तो हम आप के पक्ष में होंगे । एंटी सोशल प्रोडक्शन के लिए हम आपका साथ नहीं देंगे । यह हम स्पष्ट रूप से आपको बता देना चाहते हैं । आप लोग मुनाफा कमायें इन चीजों में और हम भूखों मरे यह नहीं हो सकता ।

एक नयी चेतना की राष्ट्र को जरूरत है जिसके लिये आप को काम करना है । इस दिशा में आप पब्लिक सेक्टर को सक्षम बनाना चाहते हैं तो हम शुरू से कहते आये हैं आप उसको सक्षम बनाइये । आपने नहीं बनाया । इसलिए नहीं बनाया क्योंकि पब्लिक सेक्टर उत्पादन तो करता है लेकिन उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यू न प्राइवेट के हाथ में है । उसकी सप्लाई प्राइवेट के हाथ में है । उसका कंस्ट्रक्शन प्राइवेट के हाथ में है । इसलिए यह पब्लिक सेक्टर

प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए लूटने का, कैपिटल बनाने का, साधन बना हुआ है जिसकी तरफ हमारी सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती । मैं आपको कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां स्थिति यह है कि आपने सरकारी अफसरों और पब्लिक सेक्टर में अफसरों की तनखा बढ़ा दी और जब पब्लिक सेक्टर के मजदूर हड़ताल पर जा रहे थे तो सरकार ने उनको बुला कर यह कहा कि हड़ताल में मत जाइये हम आपकी मांग पर सहानुभूति से विचार करेंगे । आप को एन्ट्रीम रिलीफ दे देंगे । हम लोगों ने उनकी हड़ताल वापस करा दी । लेकिन अभी तक पब्लिक सेक्टर में वेज निगो एिशन नहीं हो रहा है । समझौते पर नहीं पहुंचा गया । आप ट्रेड यूनियन के रोल की बात करते हैं । आप

सीक्रेट बैलट करा लीजिए अगर आप 4 P.M. जीत जायेंगे तो आपकी यूनियन रह जाएगी । इस तरह से तो दूसरा आएका फिर तीसरा आएका और सिलसिला चलता रहेगा । आप कहते हैं कि सीक्रेट बैलट से ट्रेड यूनियन के इलेक्शन नहीं करेंगे । इनका कहना है कि इस तरह से ट्रेड यूनियन के चुनाव नहीं हो सकते हैं । हमारा कहना यह है कि जब सारे देश में चुनकर वोट के जरिए सदस्य आते हैं और सारे देश का राज चलाते हैं तो ट्रेड यूनियन का काम इलेक्टेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव के हाथ में क्यों नहीं दिया जा सकता है ? कोई वजह नहीं है कि इंडस्ट्री को इलेक्टेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव को न सौंपा जाये । चूंकि आप जानते हैं कि इस तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी ही ट्रेड यूनियन्स में रह सकती है, इसलिए आप सीक्रेट बैलट के पक्ष में नहीं रहते हैं । आज इस साइंस और टेक्नालोजी के युग में भी आप अगर मजदूरों का सहयोग नहीं लेंगे तो हमारा उत्पादन और उत्पादकता नहीं बढ़ सकती है । हमारे देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि अमेरिका में फर्ड जैसी संस्थाएं भी अपने उद्योगों में मजदूरों का सहयोग ले रही हैं । यही स्थिति जापान में है जहां पर उद्योगों में मजदूरों का पूरा सहयोग लिया जा रहा है । लेकिन हमारे देश में तो सरकार पार्टी बाजी चलाती है । इसीलिए आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है ।

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

सबसे बड़ी बात हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार सर्वत्र व्याप्त हो गया है, एक तरह से यह आपकी मोनोपोली हो गई है। हर जगह, हर स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं। आप कम्प्यूटर लाएंगे तो वह भी 50 परसेंट ही काम करेगा... (व्यवधान)। नेशनल केरेक्टर कहां से आएगा? आप तो पुराने आदमी हैं, गांधी जी कहां से आए? इसलिए मैं फिर इस चीज को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप आर्थिक स्थिति में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक यही स्थिति, यही आर्थिक हालत बनी रहेगी। आपको चाहिए कि आप अपनी आर्थिक नीतियों में आमूल परिवर्तन करें। यह काम एक बजट से नहीं होगा। आपको योजनाबद्ध तरीके से सोचना होगा और 10 साल में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए मास्टर प्लान बनाना होगा। मुनाफा देने के हक में सब हैं, लेकिन अनलिमिटेड देने के हक में हम नहीं हैं। इस तरह से आप महंगाई को नहीं रोक सकते हैं। कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों को मुनाफा देकर आप इस देश की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही इस प्रकार से शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से इस देश का आर्थिक विकास हो सकता है। लेकिन आप इस देश का विकास शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि आपकी नीतियाँ बिल्कुल इसके विपरीत हैं। यह फाइनेंस बिल अराजकता का डिक्लेरेशन है। इस रास्ते पर आप सी.आर.पी. की संख्या बढ़ाते जाइएगा, लोगों पर गोलियाँ चलाते जाइएगा इतने लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आपकी पिपासा नहीं बुझी है। आप पुलिस पर और खर्चा कीजिए, खून खराबा बढ़ाइए और अभी तो यह पंजाब में हो रहा है, इस तरह से दसियों पंजाब और पैदा होंगे। इसलिए मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR (Bihar): Thank you for giving me this time. I think it is tempting to react to some of the rhetorical comments that had come from the other side of the House, but I would like to have that item come later. More

seriously, I rise to support this Finance Bill and the Budget which it is trying to incorporate within its provisions for very solid reasons. The first thing that comes to my mind is the new direction and impetus to the planning strategy. That is a major shift in terms of decentralised planning, the district planning. We have talked about decentralised planning for long. Some informal attempts have also been made, Government committees have also recommended, but this seems to be the first time when there is a serious and concerted move because it is being led by the Prime Minister himself. I find the budgetary provisions indicate, and the Mid-Term Plan document suggests, that there is going to be a greater emphasis on agriculture for better overall impact on the economic growth of the country. Modern agriculture remains the key vehicle for accelerated growth with greater equity in Indian economy. Only last year we tested its resilience. It did not succeed brilliantly but it did not fall also desperately. At the same time we also realised that there are vulnerable areas so far as agricultural operations are concerned. Meteorological disaster was a hard fact. At the same time the lopsidedness in the availability of regional resources for agriculture also came in sharp relief. I should add here that 72 per cent of the cultivable land falls in the rain-fed or dry land area and its contribution to the total food production is only 42 per cent.

This clearly illustrates that the infrastructure facilities are not equitably distributed across the regions, leaving 72 per cent of the cultivable land unsupported or insufficiently supported with the help of appropriate infrastructure facilities. The same is true so far as the agricultural R&D is concerned the ICAR and its associate bodies have contributed substantially. But so far the emphasis has been on more production rather on greater productivity and on bringing relatively newer zones within the framework of benefit of modern agricultural R&D. So, I will suggest that the

growing realisation that there is a critical nexus between the growth of agriculture on the one hand and industry on the other and, finally, the development of the economy as a whole is a welcome. Studies show that a one per cent growth in agriculture leads to a 0.5 per cent growth in industry. So, it simply indicates that if we want our industrial sector to be productive and bring in any salutary effect or impact on the economy as a whole, it must be preceded and backed by a sound and prosperous agriculture spread over the widest possible regions involving a larger number of people in the creation of agricultural products.

We have talked about changing cropping patterns several times. But I am not sure if the cropping pattern is really improving for the better. We have talked about water management, we have talked about watershed development and we have talked about command area management and now — I welcome that — about river basin development. The point that I am trying to make is that all these thoughts which have been expressed from time to time indicate that there is awareness of the problem and there is also awareness with regard to the solution of the problem. This Budget has realised that has gone ahead and provided resources on a demonstrated basis for the benefit of the agricultural sector. But my doubt is this: Are we going to use it effectively? If we are not going to use it effectively, then there is no guarantee that there will be no recurrence of the kind of thing that we ran into last year. This is not to suggest that I agree with all the comments with regard to agriculture that have been made from the other side. However, to call this Budget as populist is irresponsible. Populism is what we find in Haryana where we give away at public cost. That is real populism. It would be populism if we responded positively to the demands made by Shri Sharad Joshi or Shri Tikait in Meerut. The fact that the Government stood firm here and did not succumb to some of these pressures shows that it is not populist. Realising the value of agriculture, when the time had come, it is trying to allocate adequate resources to

sector. More seriously, the phenomenon called 'social disarticulation' is known to the economists which simply says that if the production instruments are not geared to the wage goods or to the demand needs of that low income category, there is likely to be a problem in the economy. We do realise that in India only about a hundred million people have enough purchasing power and inadvertently they might have thrown signals to the productive sector to look after their needs. And, Sir, from purely a macro-economic point of view, to the extent agricultural growth improves, the size of this category of people who have purchasing power and capacity to transmit signals to the industry will grow and with that growth will come corresponding equity also in the economy as a whole. Sir I am just reiterating this point that growth with equity requires a greater emphasis on efficient and modern agriculture.

A reference was made to the South Korean plan of development or the Hong Kong or Singapore model of development by Shri Kamal Morarka. I think it is a waste of time to discuss about that because it is the population size in India which needs to be looked into. South Korea is not comparable to India. Singapore is not comparable to India. Honk Kong is not comparable to India. The exported industry-led growth in South Korea, led to transfer of population from agriculture to industry in a short time. In Indian conditions, an occupational shift from the current nearly 78 per cent in agriculture to a relatively more balanced in favour of non-agricultural sector is going to be a long-term process. So rather than waiting for the long-term shift, which is the ultimate solution, in any event, we will have to think in short term and intermediate range solutions. An accelerated growth of modern agriculture is important to satisfy the twin requirements of growth with equity.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, industrial India fortunately, has demonstrated its vigour. Decades of sound effort and recent policy initiatives have helped it to move to a faster growth path. A plus nine per

[Shri Chandresh P. Thakur]

cent growth in industrial products is now a fact, and we cannot close our eyes from that reality.

I think Mr. Morarka talked about private industry. In fact there is the problem that a shift in the physical composition of the Opposition, its rhetoric and ideological profile and the source of related statement have become garbled. But I am just trying to separate one from the other. The private sector in Indian economy has a role and very accepted role. In fact, much of the problem of the public sector arises from the fact that having realised the role of the private sector the public sector goes and provides infrastructural support to the private sector. So if we are comparing rates of returns in the private sector *versus* public sector, we are indulging in an unfair comparison because they are not working within the same parameters, nor against the same guidelines. I cannot think of any effective, successful and worth while private enterprise in India, in the absence of the kind of support, sustained support, over a long period the public sector has provided in terms of infrastructural facilities and inputs to our private units. The policy measures have brought benefit to the private sector certainly. Technology upgradation operation within the framework of economics of scale, fiscal relief and lesser governmental control definitely have given them a better role. But lo and behold! They are the ones who are crying loud. Such problems arise when they are protected far too long; they develop a kind of dependency proneness. All the opiate of domestic market, the opiate of the protected market, takes much longer time for these units, dependence-prone units, to stand on their own.

We are talking about liberalisation. It has to be appreciated in the context that the industrial sector in India, whether public or private, needed a discrete dose of competition in order to jolt it out of complacency. In addition, it is a kind of structural re-adjustment of the industrial economy that we are trying. We created uneconomic units at several points, and as the economy has run an intermediate

course it is time to have a course correction. Whether there are mergers or certain exists, that is a part of the game of economic development. The price of development is creative destruction. There is nothing to shed tears on that. You have to tell them to behave better, perform better, otherwise the protection of the Government or that kind of subsidised support will not be there. But the private sector in this country will also have to appreciate that there is a consumer, there is an investor and there is a depositor of money...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): And the Government.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR: the Government, I am not so sure. Until the last two days the capital market was not buoyant, regardless of the fact that the Budget threw certain incentives. It seems that there is no credible relationship between an investor and the companies. Looking at the record of the company, one is often prepared to put his money if there is a possibility of security and a fair return. But we find that there have been all kinds of unethical practices which led to the Company Law Amendment Bill provisions protecting the interests of the depositors. As students of economics, we were raised on the thought that the consumer is the king. But the Indian consumer has never been the king until recently. It is for the first time that the consumers are going to have a chance in terms of prices and quality. It has become possible because of the opening up of the economy to the competitive forces which have led to a situation where everybody is looking agonisingly on his own process of costs and quality of production. In the process, the consumer is getting a somewhat fair deal. It is a long way to go for the industrial units to get the credible support of the consuming community.

The private industries have benefited all the way. But currently, it is

characterised by one of the worst problems, i.e. the family feud. There is no established private industrial house which is not suffering in terms of its operating performance as a result of the fall-out of family feuds. The Government cannot solve this. The Government can provide financial resources, technology support, cash incentives, excise incentives, etc. But it cannot intervene in the family feud and to that extent it is taking a toll of the performance of the units. It is unfortunate.

Figures show that the profitability of the private sector is lower. There is also an evidence to suggest that there is over-capitalisation in plants. It also shows that the private sector, because of long years of protected industrialisation, is not in a position to face the competition and the problems that we are finding is the result of the process of adjustment and restructuring that is taking place.

Coming to the public sector, there should be no two opinions that so long as the decision-making is in the hands of intelligent people who have the interest of the country uppermost and the people in whose mind the interest of the larger community is uppermost, public sector will always have a vanguard role in the process of development. As I have said, much of the infra-structural facilities and the magnitude of public investment has provided a growth impulses in the economy on internal resource generation. But certainly the public sector does not have a very good record. This is one of the major weakness in our economic management. At the same time, we have to ask ourselves whether the public sector is using the resources put at its disposal properly. We had an argument that their technology is not modern and that they have not kept updating. The findings of the Kapoo Committee are there. Is there sufficient pace in technology modernisation in the public sector? Have the management

and the workers been cooperating for better performance? May I add here private enterprise must realise that those who are supporters of the National Textile Corporation, one of the largest public sector undertakings is ironically the gift of the so-called efficiency of the private sector in this country? We heard about the problems of textile industry. The precise problem of the textile industry today is the irresponsible management practices followed for long years in the private sector, jute, textile and a large part of the engineering industry suffering in the process. And one of the problems of the public sector enterprise is that in public interest it has to step in and bail out them. The interest of larger number of workers and consumers in this country, are involved around them.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the bogey of privatisation has been raised. But in the same breath, people are asking for pressure for better performance in the public sector enterprise. There is a need for greater efficiency, and when you are on the path of seeking efficiency, it is going to hurt somebody. And it will hurt those whose vested interests are protected in the current level of operation of the public enterprises. Sir ideologues have no responsibility for consistency. That is a fact. Now, what is happening? A passing reference was made by Mr. Mishra to China. But the fact is that the Chinese have realised that in order to have a salutary effect on the economy, they have to go through the market process to see what they can do to improve the technology and operating practices. Nearer home, after all, what kind of company the West Bengal Chief Minister is keeping in his State? A reference was made about the Haldia project. Who are the partners in the joint venture? Is it a contract with the private sector or not? Is this a compromise with the ideological persuasion? Is it political expediency or economic ex-

[Shri Chandresh P. Thakur]

pediency? (Time bell rings) Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to have your consideration. I have still to make a few more points. Sir, I should emphasise here that given the modernised technology, given the economic scale of operation, given as it is now the better managerial remuneration and new forms of intermediating between the corporate unit on the one hand and the Government on the other through the memorandum of understanding or the holding company, we have reasons to be a little optimistic with regard to the performance of the public sector. Mr. Morarka talked about the memorandum of understanding and he was surprised what kind of memorandum of understanding could it be between the owner and the employee. It is a memorandum of understanding that I am going to accept your word on trust and I will come back and look at it as to how much of your promises have been delivered and if not, we will see what can be done to extract better promises and still a better compliance of the promises made. Instruments like the memorandum of understanding and the holding company should eliminate the process of back-seat driving by the bureaucracy. And to that extent, our economy will benefit.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Satya Praakash Malaviya) in the Chair]

Sir, a reference was made by Mr. Mishra with regard to the workers' involvement. I know of no country, no Government where through fiscal incentive the institution of workers' participation in management is proposed to be promoted. This Budget has this unique feature and it is a very welcome feature. I only hope that there will be no more alibis whether from the managers in the public sector or the private sector for not going the whole hog in getting the best out of the institution of workers' participation in the management. There are problems at the

level of manager, there are problems at the level of the union leaders also in making this system work. I would like to suggest that the persuasive capability of the Ministry of Finance and the other economic Ministries should prevail upon these reluctant groups of people to try out with the workers' participation in management. A reference was made by one of the speakers and outside in the press comments also about the possibilities of workers share option in the public enterprise. I see no disadvantage in this. If you want the workers' stakes to be of a better kind, if you want a greater involvement of the workers in the firm, then there should not only be a contractual relationship between the employer and the employee that this is your salary and these are the hours of work and you do it and afterwards you have no interest. If successful public enterprises allow their employees to hold a certain percentage of shares then the possibility is that the workers' involvement will be a lot better than what it is today and we should make a beginning. We should try out, in few cases. If it succeeds, we can replicate in other situations. Mr. Vice-Chairman, the small firm sector is large in this country. Its contribution in terms of total output is Rs. 64,500 crores, in terms of employment, 10 million, and in terms of export, compared to large enterprises, Rs. 2,580 crores. There are the latest figures I have. We have all heard small is beautiful. But it has to be efficient too. Beauty without efficiency cannot survive for long. So we want small sector to be more efficient. The S. M. Patil Committee Report has drawn attention to all the problems of the small firms. I am only sorry to say that the pace of Governmental acceptance and implementation of the recommendations of the Patil Committee has not been sufficiently encouraging. I know an apex financial body has been created to provide resources to small firms,

technology upgradation in the SIDO network of units is on way. But there are many such recommendations. I see no reason why their acceptance should not be accelerated. Sub contracting and vendor development is a world tried method for development of small firms. I am not sure if this has really taken sound shape on Indian soil. There are many many agencies which are involved in the development of small firms or entrepreneurs who work within the framework of small economic units. In fact, one of the problems of small firms sector is that far too many agencies are involved here. They could even be working at cross-purposes. I think there has to be a more agonising reappraisal and restructuring of Government's policies and instruments to help the small sector.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are looking at the capital market and the sentiments of investors. The initial budget proposal, as I said, did not bring cheers but subsequent relief announced in the Lok Sabha has definitely enlivened the market and I now expect that the corporate sector will be able to get the benefit of this sentiment. Investment allowance choice has been given with the option of deposit policy continuing. Similarly, the pressure on partnership firms has been released. Tourism, a major service sector, has been brought within the fiscal relief net and together this would help the entire capital market, both the companies who raise money through the capital market and those who invest through the capital market to make their contributions. I would have thought that looking at the service sector, we should have looked at one of our strengths, that is the quality manpower. Mr Morarka talked in a way as if he was poohpooing our single largest strength the third largest group of trained manpower. We would not like to join his company because we are proud of our competent

people. They have proved their competence on other soils, competitive soils, western Europe, North America and they have done good in India also. Keeping in view the stock of the quality manpower, we should have gone aggressively in promoting export of manpower and for that there should have been a fiscal incentive, whether it is a travel grant or a grant to the agencies which are directly engaged in the export of manpower. Talking of export, I will have to be fast, but I take it that the Vice-Chairman, is very Patient and Cooperative on the export front, Mr. Vice-Chairman, we are doing increasingly better every year but we have to really go all out in terms of promoting our export. A vigorous lead has to come from all those who can contribute, whether it is the Government, the private sector or the public sector or the large units or small units. Now export policy is welcome. It is welcome by the simple index that the exporting community has welcomed it. And this should be substantially strengthened with the help of more effective economic diplomacy of a bilateral and or multilateral kind, which will help in finding market, larger market more widely dispersed market for better package of commodities and we should be able to consolidate our export front both in terms of volume as well as value.

Mr. Morarka mentioned about long-term fiscal policy. The long-term fiscal policy did have a provision—to have a second look at it under the extenuating circumstances, and I cannot think of a more demanding circumstance, than the weather conditions of the last season, the unprecedented drought and floods that required a kind of a second look at the resources available for the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA):
How much time you will take more?

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR:
As much time as you can give.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA):
Please finish in two minutes.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR:
That was the time when the Government came back with the supplementary demand to endow itself with resources to give proper relief and succour to the suffering masses of the country. I am not surprised on what Mr. Morarka said due to the fact that during the worst stage of food and famine, in opposition was merrily engaged in petty politicking and they did not find time to assess the additional financial requirements for flood and drought relief. The Government had the wisdom to look at it; long-term fiscal policy was sacrosanct and additional resources for the benefit of the suffering community was found. The result of that is the kind of rabi crop that we have found. We were able to save a part of the rabi crop and as a result we find ourselves in a somewhat better position.

I am sorry I am frequently referring to Mr. Morarka but I have no choice because he spoke the longest and covered the widest ground. He talked about a kind of package by which he was trying to encourage the possibility of a national consensus. he had a dig at FERA, he wanted a free hand, unfettered hand to multi-sector by implication? Secondly is it an imitation of Singapore-Korea-Haiwan as a model for development in India? Thirdly, the Chicago School of monetarism using figures of monetary supply 15-20 years ago, and ignoring the fact that the size of real wealth in terms of goods and services has multiplied manifold requiring corresponding increase in money supply; and fourthly he had a dig at the FERA, he wanted a free hand, unfettered hand to multinationals and other international investors. If this is the package on

which he wants a national consensus, there will be problems within his own party and he will have problems with other parties as well who may appear to be his allies. And under no circumstances, this Government and the party which is behind this Government, can be involved in this ... (Interruptions).

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): He probably didn't understand my speech.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Mr. Morarka's philosophy is a drag on Janata party.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: I spoke against the multinationals and he thinks that I spoke in favour of them. I can give him Hindi version of my speech, if he wants.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR:
You talked against FERA and that is the instrument for controlling multinationals.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Your Government is helping the multinationals and has thrown out everything that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stood for. I spoke in favour of Pandit Nehru. Please read my speech.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR:
Tongue in cheek; he spoke for Jawaharlal Nehru! (Interruptions).

Finally, Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is the Finance Minister's job to manage the economy and under his leadership, his other colleagues to manage the different sectors of the economy, of the units of economy. He needs a committed support from all and not the effort, from distractors. But the problem is that one of the greatest distraction is coming from the ex-Finance Minister. I think, nothing has hurt the economy and the management of the economy more than the meaningless political jost which is raised inside the House and outside the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): I am going to call the next speaker, Mr. Vaghela.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR: That gave an opportunity for the vested interests, inefficient and such other people, to find relief just about the time when the Government was putting pressure for performance efficiency, whether it is the bureaucracy, the public sector or the private sector, the teachers or the doctors. If you make a concerted attempt to weaken the Government, the writ of the Government the first thing you do in the process is to postpone all hard decisions or soften the pressure of such decisions. To the extent they succeeded in that, they definitely created a very great jeopardy in the process of economic development. I only hope that such things do not get repeated. Political mileage from one thing or the other is a part of the game. But to carry it beyond a certain reasonable logic or to a point where it begins to hurt the very basic effort to build of the economy; then it turns out to be almost anti-national. I am not used to rhetoric. This is the painful feeling I have having observed the proceedings in the House, having observed what is going on in the country and having assessed the results of that in the working and management of the economy.

I only hope that the Finance Minister will get the support of the people who have the interest of the country uppermost in their minds and who believe in a self-reliant, strong and vigorous Indian economy. But it cannot be strong and vigorous unless it is efficient and the search for efficiency will demand a price, not only in financial terms but in real terms also. It will certainly hurt some people who are established today within the current framework of equilibrium

of economic management. But we should not shed tears along with those who are going to be so hurt so long as the overall benefit it had. Thank you.

श्री शंकर सिंह दाधला (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक, 1988 का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ विरोध इसलिए कि आजादी के बाद जिन लोगों ने इस देश की सत्ता संभाली और इस देश की जो हालत बनायी है, वे इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद जो देश हमारे साथ आजाद हुए—इजरायल और दूसरे राष्ट्र उनकी हालत देखिए और हमारी हालत देखिए। हमको अपने आप पर दया आती है। जिस देश ने पूरी दुनिया में अपना ज्ञान दिया लेकिन एकोनोमिक एफेअर्स में हमने दूसरों से ज्ञान लिया। जो देश इतना सुसंस्कृत था कि जिसने दुनिया को रोशनी दी, ज्ञान दिया उसके हिसाब से आज क्या हो रहा है। रूस का जो सोशलिज्म था और अमेरिका का जो कैपिटलिज्म था—इन दोनों को मिलावे के बाद न हम कम्युनिस्ट रहे और न कैपिटलिस्ट रहे। अपना ज्ञान होते हुए भी पराए लोगों से आर्थिक ज्ञान लेकर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की योजनाओं के स्वप्नों की दुनिया में रहते हुए आज 40 साल के बाद हमारा सामान्य आदमी जोकि खुशहाल होना चाहिए था, पढ़ा-लिखा होना चाहिए था, तंदुरुस्त होना चाहिए था लेकिन नहीं हो सका। यही उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति का हिसाब-किताब होता है। हमारे कामन मैन जोकि गांव में रहते हैं, उनकी हालत के हिसाब से हमें आर्थिक स्थिति को देखना चाहिए। लेकिन हम उद्योगों के सपनों की दुनिया में ले गए और इस हिसाब से हम आज की स्थिति में सफर कर रहे हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर आर्थिक स्थिति में कामन मैन की बात नहीं आती तो फिर कुछ नहीं है। महोदय, कांग्रेस ने आर्थिक स्थिति कभी स्थिर नहीं होने दी। आप सन् 1952 से ले लीजिए।

[श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला]
जब से बजट पेश हो रहा है, दो साल से ज्यादा किसी भी आदमी ने वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से बजट पेश ही नहीं किया। आप 1952 से जब से बजट पेश कर रहे हैं आप दो साल से ज्यादा किसी को वित्त मंत्री नहीं रहने देते। आप उसको स्टेबल नहीं होने देते। आप एक फैमिली को स्टेबल नहीं होने देते। आपने सारी इकानामी को अनस्टेबल किया। आप ऐडवाफिल्म में रहे। इस हैसियत से आपने अपना सिस्टम रखा है कि आपने अपने वित्त मंत्री को 5 साल तक नहीं रखा। एक आदमी अपने सपने देखता है, उसका एक ख्याल होता है उसके हिसाब जब वह बजट पेश करता है तो दो साल में या तीन साल में उसका परिणाम देख सकते हैं। पांच साल होगा तो उसके जो ख्यालात हैं, उनको वह लागू कर सकेगा और उसमें उसका कंट्रीब्यूशन होगा। आप नेहरू जी की बात करते हैं, गांधी जी की बात करते हैं कि उनका योगदान है। तो वित्त मंत्री का योगदान कैसे हो सकता है जब कि वह वहां रहेगा ही नहीं। उसके हाथ में ऐक्जीक्यूटिव पावर नहीं रहेगी, वह दो साल से ज्यादा अपने पद नहीं रहेगा तो कैसे सही बजट रखेगा। उसको मौका ही नहीं आया तो वह क्या कर सकता है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप वित्त मंत्री ऐसा पसंद कीजिए जो देश को सही आर्थिक हालत में ले जाए।

महोदय, आपने अपने बजट में अनेक बातों की है। फरवरी में आपने बजट रखा लेकिन जिसके लिए बजट रखा उसके ऊपर उसका प्रभाव देखिए तो वह लिलकुल नहीं है। इसके साथ ही कुछ इसमें आपसे संशोधन भी पेश किए हैं 44ए में पहले भी जो आपने विल पेश किया था पार्टनरशिप का उसमें आपने रजिस्टर्ड फार्मों के लिए कुछ संशोधन किए थे जिनका विरोध हुआ। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि एक लाख से ज्यादा और एक लाख से कम वालों

को आप दो हिस्सों में बांट दीजिए। जो जैन्युइन पार्टनर है उनको आप हैरान मत कीजिए। जो एक लाख से ऊपर के पार्टनर नहीं हैं उनके लिए आप जो कुछ भी करें, लेकिन जो जैन्युइन पार्टनर है वह न मरें। जितने बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, वे तो अपनी कंपनियों में, ट्रस्टों में डालेंगे तो उनका हिसाब किताब चल जाएगा लेकिन जो छोटे उद्योग वाले हैं, छोटी आवक वाले हैं, एक लाख से कम आवक वाले हैं, उनको सुविधा दीजिए ताकि उनको अपना काम चालू रखने में मदद मिले। इनको आप दो टायर सिस्टम बना दजिए ताकि जो छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट है उनको फायदा हो सके। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जो विधेयक है, जो आपने पोस्टपोन किया है, जो तलवार लोगों की गरदन पर आपने लटका रखी है, उसको आप वापस लीजिए और पूरा का पूरा विधेयक कंसिल कीजिए उसको आप नये सिरे से इंप्लीमेंट कीजिए तो लोग आपको आशीर्वाद देंगे और वे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के लिए भी कंट्रीब्यूट करेंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बजट के बारे में मैं कह रहा था कि जहां तक डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की बात है, 1980-81 के बाद एक भी वर्ष ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें राजस्व खाते में घाटा न दिखाया गया हो या जब सरकार का अपना खर्चा बजट से ज्यादा न हो। इसके पहले राजस्व खाते में हमेशा वचत दिखाई जाती थी लेकिन आज आपने वचत के अलावा विकास को पूरा करने के लिए जितना धन खर्च करना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया। सरकार की बृद्धि भ्रष्ट हो या किसी की हो, लेकिन ब्याज की दर पर सरकार धन लेती है और राजस्व खाते को पूरा करने के लिए उसका प्रयोग करती है इतना ही नहीं, हर साल आपका घाटे का बजट रहता है और पूंजी विनिधम के लिए उसका प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि निरंतर बढ़ते जाने वाले व्यय के लिए जो उसका प्रयोग होता है वह बंद होना चाहिए। अन्यथा जो आपका

ऐस्टिमेटेड डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग है वह साल में इयोड़ा होता चला जाता है और रुपए की कीमत घटती जाती है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि प्राइस राइज होता है। प्राइस राइज से कामन मैन मरता है। बड़ी पूंजी वालों को तो इससे कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती है। प्राइस राइज से कामन मैन न मरे, इसकी भी आपको चिन्ता करनी चाहिए। और इस हिसाब से, डेफिसिट फाइनेंस के खर्च के हिसाब से उसको न देखा जाए लेकिन विकास के हिसाब से उसका उपयोग हो। आज हर राष्ट्र जो बात कही जाती है कि डेवलपिंग कन्ट्री के लिए डेवलप फाइनेंस आवश्यक है, हमारे देश के लिए नहीं है। हमारे यहां तो जब रुपए की कीमत घटती है तो प्राइस राइस होता है, यह पूर्व हो गया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जिस हिसाब से हमारा अनाज का प्रोडक्शन था उसके लिए बारिश एक वजह हो सकती है। पहले 15 करोड़ टन था, इससे नीचे उतरकर 13.4 करोड़ टन हो गया है और इस साल और भी इससे नीचे जाएगा। ठीक है गेहूं का आपने आयात किया है। मैं समझता हूं अनाज के बारे में ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था। हमने जब लास्ट स्पीच में कहा था कि अपने एफ.सी.आई. के गोदाम देखिए कि उसमें क्या हालत है तब तो हमारे भगत जी कह रहे थे कि आप गेहूं की कुछ चिन्ता मत करिए, देश को जितना अनाज चाहिए हम पूरा करेंगे। तो यह आयात करने की क्यों नौबत आई? फॉरन एक्सचेंज जिसके लिए आज हम मर रहे हैं, जो बात आप कल कर रहे थे वह गलत है या जो आज कर रहे हैं वह गलत है। आप गेहूं जैसी चीज, जिसपर हमारे देश को नाज़ था और प्रोडक्शन भी अच्छा था और प्रोडक्शन आप कह रहे हैं कि डेढ़ करोड़ टन हो गया है। सूखे के बारे में भी मैंने चिन्ता की, शायद इस हिसाब से कम हो।

देश के कई राज्यों में सूखा है। कई राज्यों में बाढ़ भी आती है लेकिन सूखे के लिए जो रुपया यहां से जाता है राज्यों में, राज्य सरकार सही ढंग से उसको खर्च करती है या नहीं। हर राज्य में हर रोज चार करोड़ से दस करोड़ रुपए तक खर्च होता है। तो यह चार करोड़ से दस करोड़ रुपया बाकई खर्च होता है या दो नम्बर के कैंटल दिखाकर, कांग्रेस (आई) ने एक कैंटल कैम्प में, जिसमें 35 हजार कैंटल थे दिखाए 75 हजार, तो इतने करोड़ों के उसमें से लाभ उठाकर भी हालत वही है। माननीय भजनलाल जी ने जवाब दिया था कि कैंटल भूख से नहीं मरते हैं। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इतने कैंटल मरे हैं राजस्थान, गुजरात में जिनका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। इसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि जो मर गया सो मर गया, लेकिन इसके हिसाब से आप चिन्ता तो करिए कि आप जो रुपया यहां से देते हैं उसका सही ढंग से, उस राज्य में उपयोग हो। लोग प्रार्थना करते हैं कि हे भगवान, जल्दी बारिश हो और हरा-भरा देश हो। कुछ लोग जो इसमें अपना पेट भरने वाले लोग हैं, आपकी पार्टी के भी लोग हैं, प्रार्थना करते हैं कि हे भगवान, बारिश मत लाना अगर बारिश आएगी तो हमारे पेट की, हमारी कपटी योजना बन्द हो जाएगी। इसमें जो हम लोग रोज पचास लाख रुपए या एक करोड़ रुपए का घपला करते हैं वह कैसे करेंगे। ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो गऊ के मुंहसे हरा घास खींच लें। ऐसे लोग भी हैं चाहे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों या स्वयं-सेवी संस्थाओं के लोग हों। आप कड़ी निगरानी रखें कि जो रुपया आप देते हैं या जो रुपया राज्य सरकार खर्च करती है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस में पूरी अपनी चिन्ता करे कि उसमें गड़बड़ न हो, लोग घपला न करें। इसकी भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

ट्रेड बैलेंस की बात भी मैं कर रहा था, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। यह हमारी सरकार जो है वह कर्ज के बारे

[श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला]

में, विदेशी कर्ज जो है वह इतना ज्यादा है। लगभग 80 में ब्याज के भुगतान और ऋण की राशि 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए के लगभग थी जो 84-85 में चार सालों के अंदर दो गुनी होकर 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच गई है। अर्धर ब्याज की देनगी की यह रकम इतनी बढ़ जाएगी तो इस साल के बजट के अनुसार इस वर्ष यह लगभग दुगुनी होकर एक लाख चालीस हजार करोड़ हो जाने की आशा है। सरकार लघु बचत और भविष्य निधि से भी उधार लेती है और यदि इस सबका हिसाब लगाया जाए तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के दायित्व की कुल राशि इस वर्ष बढ़कर दो लाख चौबीस हजार करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच जाने की आशा है। ऐसा अगर होता जाएगा तो 21वीं सदी तक नौ लाख करोड़ रुपए का भारी कर्ज का बोझ हमारे सर पर होगा और आने वाली पीढ़ी में जो बच्चा जन्म लेगा वह भी इस ब्याज में जन्मेगा और 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा ब्याज चुकाना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते बजट में नियत किए गए पूंजीगत एवं राजस्व दोनों प्रकार के सम्पूर्ण व्यय से भी अधिक होगा। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है इसलिए इस की भी चिंता करनी चाहिए। मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में नहीं जाता लेकिन विदेशी कर्ज हम को मार डालेगा। ब्लैक मनी ऐसे ही जेनरेट होती है। हमने इसके लिए कहा था कि एक अच्छे ढंग से उसमें रीफार्म लाइये जिससे ब्लैक नीजेनरेट न हो। बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को आप संरक्षण देते हैं, पालिटिकल डोनेशन उनको मिलती है और इससे ब्लैक मनी जेनरेट होती है। इसकी आपको चिंता करनी चाहिए।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि निरोध जो फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए है इसमें भी सात परसेंट कमीशन आप खा रहे हैं। कमीशन बोफोर्स में और फेयरफैक्स में लिया जाता है यह अलग बात है। करप्शन जो व्यवहार बन गया है कम से कम ऊंचे पद से इसका अच्छा व्यवहार

हो तो मैं समझता हूं करप्शन कम हो सकती है। इसका ध्यान हमें रखना चाहिए।

पब्लिक सेक्टर और हड़ताल के बारे में कई मित्रों ने कहा मैं उसके खिलाफ हूं। हम इस पक्ष के हैं कि यहां के मजदूर को काम मिलना चाहिए, वह काम में लगे रहना चाहिए हड़ताल में नहीं। सरकार की नीति ऐसी है जिससे हड़तालें होती हैं। हमारी नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिससे मजदूर खुश रहे जिससे वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करे। पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप मूनाफे में मजदूरों को भागीदार बनाते हैं तो नुकसान में भी उसको भागीदार बनाइये। ऐसी पोलिसी डट कर लाइये। अगर वह मनाफा लेगा तो नुकसान में भी वह भागीदार होगा इस डर से शायद काम करने में उसको काफी सुविधा रहेगी।

मैं आखिर में दो-बार सुझाव देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। रुपये की कीमत इस जमाने में सिर्फ 11 पैसे रह गयी है। इस रुपये का स्मर्गलिंग में बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। आज देश की बेकारी 13 करोड़ तक पहुंच गयी है। 13 करोड़ एक राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। ये लोग नशा करने वाले पदार्थ पीते हैं, स्मर्गलिंग करते हैं। हमारे गुजरात, राजस्थान और पंजाब स्टेट बार्डर की हालत हम को पता है। इनके बारे में आपको चिंता करनी चाहिए। 13 करोड़ बेकार लोग हैं इन को आप कैसे नौकरी देंगे, इसमें एजुकेटेड और अनएजुकेटेड लोग हैं। ये जो नशीले पदार्थ हैं, स्मर्गलिंग होती है, हशीश, अफीम आदि जो चीजें हैं इन पर पुरी निगरानी रख कर इस वित्त विधेयक में ऐसा रास्ता निकालिये जिससे इस के अपर कंट्रोल किया जा सके।

आखिर में एक-दो बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। मूद्रास्फीति की जो मैंने बात की है उसके लिए कुछ सुझाव है।

सरकार को सभी स्तरों पर मित-व्ययता से काम लेना चाहिए और स्वदेशी की भावना से पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं को बनाने के लिए सोचना चाहिए। पंचवर्षीय योजना हमने रशिया से ली है। इस पर अमल होना चाहिए। कई जगह दो साल बाद बंद कर दी गयी। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का मतलब यह है कि अगर वह पूरी नहीं होती है तो उस का कोई लाभ नहीं। अगर यह पूरी नहीं होती है तो इस भारतीय स्वदेशी बनाकर कुछ प्रयोग करेंगे तो काफी फायदा होगा।

सरकार को अपने सीमित साधनों के अंदर रहना चाहिए। राजस्व बजट में घाटा दिखाने पर संवैधानिक रूप से प्रतिबंध लगा देना चाहिए और जब तक यह घाटा बना रहे सरकार द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक से धन उधार लेने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए।

रिजर्व बैंक, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की कठपुतली बना हुआ है, एक सयत्त संगठन बना दिया जाये, जो केवल संसद के प्रति उत्तरदायी हो।

केन्द्र के समग्र बजट घाटे की एक निश्चित संविहित सीमा होनी चाहिए और यह समग्र घरेलू उत्पाद के दो प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

विदेशी बैंकों में जमा भारतीय धन को यहां लाया जाये और विकास कार्य के लिए उसका प्रयोग किया जाये। चाहे वह स्विस बैंक हो या कोई भी विदेशी बैंक हो जो वहां रुपया जमा पड़ा हुआ है जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है उसके लिए सरकार को कायदे-कानून बनाकर उस पैसे को यहां खींच लाना चाहिए और देश की इकोनोमीकल व्यवस्था में उसको उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस वित्त विधेयक में मैंने जो चीजें कहीं हैं और पार्टनरशिप के बारे में जो मैंने कहा उन सब का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन करके और

जो कमपलेंट्स आपके पास आयी है उनका अध्ययन करके वाकई उत्पादन करने वाला आदमी क्या चाहता है, आम आदमी क्या चाहता है उस हिसाब से आप योजनाएं बनाइये और इस वित्त विधेयक में संशोधन करिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise here to support the Finance Bill moved by the Finance Minister.

I will take care of the points my predecessor has mentioned, at the end of my speech, and I desire to deal first with points I want to make.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I find that the Finance Minister was pragmatic and was sensitive enough to rectify the various defects which came or which were announced when the Budget was presented. Various organisations, small scale industries organisations, various industrial organisations, various agricultural bodies, have submitted to the Finance Minister various difficulties coming out of the Budget.

I do not know what my friend spoke about section 44AC. If he would have gone through the Finance Bill itself, he would have found that all these defects have been now removed. Actually, Mr. Tiwari deserves our support. He has attended to various difficulties expressed by various trade and industrial bodies, whereby the difficulties coming out of clauses 44AC and 206 have been removed. There is no such difficulty now left.

Also, Mr. Vice-Chairman, he has accepted various suggestions about income-tax, and he has incorporated his proposals. There might be something more. But they will be discussed in due course of time, and perhaps the Government will attend to them.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, while suggesting that the Finance Minister was pragmatic, I have got still two, three difficulties re-

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

maining with me, which, I think, inadvertently have not been appreciated by the Government. One is, out of the original Act, chapter or item 72, 73 there is a difficulty arising in the whole country that different Collectorates are interpreting the excise provisions in different ways. In this connection, I think that the foundry industry has spread on a large scale in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu or U.P. or West Bengal etc., everywhere. Up to now cast iron was attracting duty or was not attracting duty at a certain level. But now some Collectorates are giving interpretation that this is attracting duty. I desire, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that a clarification is necessary from the Central Board of Excise. Only a clarification of this is necessary. The Government will take note of it. Because the article in the foundry industry is an article which has not taken shape of a component or a part of a machine, the duty should be equal as raw iron and steel. So, this provision is still ambiguous. I do desire that the Government should go through it.

Second, Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is another clarification required. Mr. Finance Minister has introduced the Jaldhara Scheme whereby electric pumps or oil engines are given at a very concessional rate or at whatever those concessions are.

I am not reiterating the same.

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Mr. Kulkarni, there is another item for 5 P.M. Mr. K. Natwar Singh is to make a statement.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Is it at 6 P.M. or at 5 P.M.?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): At 6 P.M. we have another statement. Now, Mr. K. Natwar Singh is to make a statement.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER..

Advance of Rs. 1.80 crore to be drawn out of the contingency fund of India to meet 'charged expenditure'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, The Ministry of External Affairs urgently require a sum of Rs. 1.80 Crore under 'Charged Head' for creation of 83 supernumerary posts and upgradation of 272 posts following identical judgements delivered by the Supreme Court of India and Central Administrative Tribunal in the two cases of Karam Singh Vs. Union of India and P. N. Tandon Vs. Union of India respectively. Both the cases pertain to revision of seniority of promotee Assistants and grant of promotion to them retrospectively. The former case was filed in the Supreme Court in 1980 and the judgement has been delivered on 11-12-1987. The latter case of 'P. N. Tandon Vs. Union of India' was originally filed in the High Court in 1974 and was later transferred to the Central Administrative Tribunal in 1985. The Judgement was delivered in this case on 12-2-1988 and has to be implemented within 3 months (i.e. by 11-5-1988). In both these cases the courts have ordered revision of seniority list and grant of promotion to all promotee Assistant similarly placed with retrospective effect. The courts have also directed that official already promoted on the basis of the impugned seniority list should not be reverted and may be accommodated by creating supernumerary posts. The total expenditure required to implement the judgements and to pay arrears of pay and allowances is estimated at Rs. 1.80 crore. Since this is a post budgetary development and no funds are available under the 'Charged Head', it has been decided to draw and advance from the Contingency Fund of India which would be recouped by obtaining a supplementary appropriation in the first batch in 1988-89.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1988—Contd.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I was saying that under the Jaldhara scheme the Government has given many concessions for purchasing electrical motors or oil