

[Shri Suresh Kalmadi]

organized by the Sports Federations are going to be well funded. Formerly the Government was giving Rs. 1 lakh. Now they are giving Rs. 5 lakhs. These are all very good steps. But, Madam; what very much surprises me is the selection of teams. This definitely is the responsibility of the National Federations. Yes, the Government is giving money for various coaching camps and also the Federation. They can definitely put one representative of the Government in the selection committee of the National Federations. But, unfortunately, what the guidelines are doing, as far as the selection of the team is concerned, is that in the entire selection committee they propose to have only one member of the Federation. Only the President of the Federation will be on the selection committee. Who are the other members? One will be the representative of the Government in the form of Sports Authority. One will be the representative of the Government coming from Arjuna Award winners. One will be chosen by the Government from the Olympic Association. Another member nominated by the Sports Ministry. So in a committee of 5 or 6, only one member is the national coach—again, who has been there from the National Federation. How can this position be accepted by the National Federations. I think there is need for dialogue between the Federation and the Government. The Government of India has been kind enough, the Prime Minister is kind enough, to increase the budget for sports manifold. And I think the Government and the National Federations have a duty to see how this money is spent. I think it is a very exciting time. But out of 5 of 6 members, only one will be from the National Federations. This cannot work. There must be a dialogue. There is need for the Government to invite suggestions. They asked for the suggestions of the National Federations, but after that the Sports Ministry has unilaterally issued guidelines without consulting the National Federation. I think this is not in the interest of sports. I think

there is need to review this particular part of selection of teams and for coaching camps in consultation with the Federations.

Thank you.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 1988-89
GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aladi Aruna.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Madam Deputy Chairman, 'at the outset, I would like to thank our Finance' Minister. Shri Tiwari for submitting a Budget which is more 'rural oriented' 'growth oriented' and 'people oriented' than the budget submitted by our Prime Minister last year.

Whether or not, the concessions, the tax reduction, excise duty reduction, hundred per cent reduction from levying tax, excise relief, increased allocations and subsidies as intended reach the beneficiaries, our Finance Minister no doubt has been successful to create the impression that he has provided a populist Budget.

(a) Increased concessions to the farmers in Agricultural Sector;

(b) New incentives to small scale industries under cooperative sector;

(c) Programmes like Jaldhara and Kutirjyothi;

(d) Hundred per cent exemption of export profit from income tax under Sec. 80 HHC of Income Tax Act;

(e) The extension of five years tax holidays under new section 10 B to 100 per cent export units;

(f) Re-plantation and rejuvenation subsidies to Rubber, Coffee and Cardamom plantation; and

(g) excise relief to textile and electronics are welcomed by the people.

These concessions, measures and programmes do not amount to say that the Ministry of Finance have been ab-

reast with the situation and aware of the needs of the nation. As rightly commented by one economist—

"Mr Tiwari's maiden budget is a good exercise in public relations but no, so good in public finance".

The Budget document has been prepared in such a way as to appear that it contains more concessions than tax burdens. Not because the Minister had dropped the proposal of imposing taxes due to drought but because he had indulged in pre-budget exercise.

Unfortunately for the last few years to mobilise the sources, the Ministry of Finance is following this unhealthy practice. Owing to this pre-budget exercise the income to Government has been— In the year

1985-86 Rs. 1125 crores

1986-87 Rs. 1800 crores

1987-88 Rs. 1714 crores

for the 1988-89

Surcharge on income tax and hike in administered prices yield as Rs. 2100 crores.

through Railway Rs. 622 crores

and through P&T

department

and communications

department

Rs. 547 crores

Rs. 3271 crores

imposition in the budget Rs. 615 crores

So in total: Rs. 3886 crores

Is there any justification to say that this budget is free from tax burden?

I am not against the mobilisation of revenues to the Government which is quite essential to implement our plan targets successfully and to introduce new programmes for the welfare of the country

The methods adopted by the Government are quite unwarranted and irking.

It shows that it has no confidence in the Parliament. Contrary to our expectations, our Finance Minister has submitted an astronomically deficit budget. As far as the States are concerned, they have no

right to print currency notes. A State which submits a deficit budget ultimately is compelled to overcome the deficit by right means. But in the case of the Centre since it has a right to print the notes the deficit budget only fuels the fire of inflation and hike in prices. Unmindful of price increase and inflation every year the Centre follows the practice of submitting deficit budget. The deficit was in the year 1985-86 Rs. 6565 crores, in 1986-87 Rs. 8285 crores, in 1987-88 Rs. 6010 crores and in 1988-89, Rs. 7484 crores. How are we to overcome this difficulty?'

Madam, we speak much about financial discipline. We ask the State Governments to follow the discipline in financial matters. But as far as the Centre is concerned, it does not follow any principle in the discipline of financial matters. Therefore no amount of window-dressing and soothsaying can stifle the fear that the deficit of Rs. 7400 crores in 1988-89 could stop fanning the inflationary fire. Our Finance Minister claims credit for the growth rate in industry of 10.2 per cent, large food-grain stock of 23 million tonnes, and the GNP growth rate of 1 to 2 per cent. If we examine the physical situation and the growth rate of non-plan expenditure, assets, and liabilities of the Government, some of the Government's policies have become questionable. Our total expenditure of the Government goes up by 11 per cent. At the same time, the non-plan expenditure will increase by 19 per cent. In absolute terms, the non-plan expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 47,896 crores. It constitutes 68 per cent of the total expenditure of the Government. The fund left for and other welfare measures is very meagre. In the year 1965-66, the Government had exceeded its liability yielding the surplus of Rs. 937 crores, over the liability. But what is the present position? The liability of the Government exceeds its assets. The assets of the Government are timed at Rs. 1,84,000 crores, but the liability, the pay off, is Rs. 2,24,180 crores in the year 1985-87. It is reported in the press that the excess of assets stood at Rs. 22,470 crores in the year 1986-87. It has increased to Rs. 29,780 crores in the year 1987-88. As far as the current financial year is concerned, it has reached Rs. 40,000 crores. So, if the Government, for

[Shri Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam] example, has no power to print the currency notes, then it will be very difficult to meet the grave situation. Fortunately the solvency of our Government is assured, not because of its assets, but because of the power to print the currency notes. For the next two years it is reported that the Government would have to print new notes for Rs. 17, 500 crores. In other words, Government is in the position to print currency notes for Rs. 25 crores every day. If this 1. 00 P. M. position is allowed to continue, how would we arrest inflation and increase in prices?

Madam, the Finance Minister has stated that our Government is following a prudent policy in debt management. In fact, we are adopting only imprudent policy. This is the first time I think that the Government has remarkably acknowledged the hard work and the unflinching determination of our farmers. Of course, the Minister has proposed some good beneficial measures to help the farmers. Rate of interest on the crop loan has been reduced by 1 to 2 per cent. The scheme of Jal-dhara has, no doubt, reduced the burden on the small land-owners. Public sector banks have been asked to increase loan to the farmers to the extent of 17 per cent of their advances, and as usual, subsidy has been increased on foodgrains and fertilizers by Rs. 1200 crores. Fertilizer has to be provided to the farmer at a discount of 7. 5 per cent over the notified price. Import duties have been reduced on certain selective items like pesticides and vveedicides. No doubt, these measures are much beneficial to the farmers and I compliment the Minister for these proposals and measures. There is no difference of opinion on this. But I would like to remind him about the plight of the farmers who are affected by drought for the last four years. They are not able to pay back the principal amount as well as interest. So, the immediate need at the present moment is to waive off interest if you cannot waive off repayment of the principal amount. At least, in the drought affected areas, if not throughout the country, you must waive off interest on these loans. I may also remind

the Government that when Dr M. G. R. was alive, he had twice waived off the principal amount and interest on the loan of the farmers to the extent of Rs. 300 crores in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to help the State Governments in waiving off at Jc; isi the interest amount, in drought affected areas.

It is claimed by the hon. Minister in the Budget that outlay on agriculture has been raised by 40 per cent. It is only a manipulation, not a fact. The Minister has conveniently taken the Budget Estimates of last year, that is, Rs. 911 crore and compared it with the present estimate of Rs. 1285 crore, thus claiming a 40 per cent increase. In fact last year, the allocation was Rs. 1078 crore, and when we compare that figure with the present estimate, it is a little over 20 per cent.

It is painful to see that transfer of resources to the States is declining every year from Centre to States.

SHRI KALPANATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh): States have been given more money.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM. But percentage-wise, it is declining. After the award of the Seventh Finance Commission, transfer of proceeds from Centre to States rose from 38 per cent in the year 1978-79 to 41 per cent in the year 1979-80. Thereafter, gradually it fell back to 39 per cent in 1986-87. Transfer of resources from Centre to the States in the Revised Estimate for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 24, 870 crores and for the coming financial year it is Rs. 26, 346 crores. The increase is very negligible. If you go through the details of the resources, the Central assistance has declined from Rs 8841. crores to Rs. 8592 crores. As far as grant is concerned, it has declined from Rs. 5224 crores to Rs. 4015 crores. The total assistance from the Centre to the States has declined from Rs. 9881 crores to Rs. 9714 crores.

Apart from this, there is decreased rate of resource transfer. The Centre is adopting some deceptive and retrograde steps so as to swallow the revenue to which the State is entitled. As stated by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri S. B.

Chavan, in the National Development Council, J quote: "The Centre has not been adequately exploiting the levy of the additional duty on the excise in lieu of sales tax on sugar, textile, tobacco, which the State voluntarily surrendered in favour of the Centre way back in 1956." Since the corporation tax does not come under divisible pool while income tax comes under divisible pool, Centre is always increasing the corporation tax rather than the income tax. As far as current financial year is concerned, the yield from corporation tax will be Rs. 50 crores, whereas the yield from the income tax is merely Rs. 10 crores additional revenue. So, it is a clear proof as to how the Centre is acting against the interest of the States. A few years back, estate duty was abolished by giving some grounds. Now the same estate duty has been introduced in a modified form of tax on transfer of wealth. It is another deceptive method against the State.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: You should welcome it.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: But we are not getting any share. You have changed the phraseology so that the State has no right to the share to which it was entitled earlier. The House is aware of the fact that excise duty comes under divisible pool. To deprive the legitimate claim of the States, instead of increasing the excise duty on certain items deliberately, wantonly, they increased the prices of certain commodities like sugar, cement, diesel, petroleum, coal, etc. Owing to this increase in the administered prices, the Centre gets Rs. 2100 Crores in which States have no share. If the excise duty had been imposed, the States would have received their legitimate share. In the National Development Council the Chief Minister of Karnataka has condemned the attitude of the Centre. He has said, because of these increases in administered prices Karnataka has lost at the rate of Rs. 110 crores every year. Madam, most of the Chief Ministers at the National Development Council have honestly, fairly, with facts and figures, criticised the attitude of the Centre regarding this price policy. It is unfortunate that even the Chief Ministers -were

not allowed to speak for ten minutes in the National Development Council meeting. They were asked to stop within ten minutes. The National Development Council meeting was held recently after two years. It was held for the main purpose of reviewing the mid-term achievements of the Seventh Five Year Plan. But the Chief Ministers were not in a position to represent their views in a proper manner.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): No, Madam, that statement is wholly wrong. The speech is given and thereafter points are mentioned.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): There was no discussion. It was ritualistic.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: If the Chief Ministers were to be asked to submit written speeches, you could as well have sent a circular asking them to send it by post. There is no need for any meeting.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Madam, it is not like that. Written speeches are prepared by the Chief Ministers themselves. There was no circular to say "you submit your speech".

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: What is the difference between receiving by post and receiving from the person concerned?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: May I answer that? If you do not want to hear, what can I do? A written speech is given, but the Chief Ministers themselves point out some of the points which they want to emphasise. That is always done. Whenever I was present, that was always done by consensus and nobody objected to that.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Chief Ministers are heads of States. They are representing several crores of people. They had come, to the National Development Council after two years.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Aruna, our Minister wants you to listen to his speech, but the Prime Minister is not prepared to listen, to the speeches of the Chief Ministers. That magnanimity he is not showing to them.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: You are correct. The NDC has no sanction of the Constitution; it is an extra-constitutional institution. It is under the sway of the Centre. What I want to say is that it has become ineffective almost and it has also become farcical. That is why I appeal to the Minister to dissolve the National Development Council and constitute the Inter-State Council envisaged under article 263 of the Constitution which permits the Centre to constitute such a Council. *{Interruptions}*. There is a constitutional sanction for that. Why should you have an extra-constitutional institution?

Before I conclude, I would like to specially thank our Minister, Mr. Tiwari, for introducing Jaldhara and Kutirjyoti schemes

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Thank you very much.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Just wait and follow what I am going to say. These schemes are already being followed in Tamilnadu for the last five years. More than 10 lakh families have benefited by these schemes. I am thankful to the Centre for intraducing the policy of Dr. M. G. R. at the national level.

Madam. I wanted to highlight certain problems of my State, for which I wanted to have a copy of the speech of our Governor made at the National Development Council meeting from the Joint Commissioner in Tamilnadu House at Chanakya-puri. I have received copies of speeches of other Chief Ministers from their respective Bhavans here. But despite my calling them twenty times, there is no response from the paid Joint Commissioner; they are not cooperating with us. After the imposition of President's rule in Tamilnadu, the Tamilnadu House in Ctanakyapurj has be-

come an office of the Congress Party. It refuses to cooperate with us for such a legitimate demand.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: What has it got to do with Budget?

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: They refuse to give a copy of the speech.

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : आप तो पहले कांग्रेस का मदद लिये हैं और अब कांग्रेस के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ।

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: I have every right to get a copy of the speech of the Governor. So, that is why... *{Interruptions}*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): We are debating the Tamil Nadu Budget subsequently, later on. Let him speak then.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: You must realise the seriousness of the denial by the officer to give the document which is essential for an hon. Member, to raise issues in this House.

Therefore, Madam, even though this Budget is more rural-oriented and people-oriented, it does not meet all the needs of the people.

With these words, I conclude, Madam.

SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR (Maharashtra): Madam Depmtly Chairman, I rise to commend to the House acceptance of the fiscal proposals set out in the Budget for 1988-89.

The vacancy on my right puts me in a pensive mood. Here with me sat the doyen of economic liberalisation, late Mr. L. K. Jha. In his departure, this House has lost presumably a voice of dignity, sober wisdom and erudition in economic matters. You are aware, Mr. Jha was all for economic liberal thought, and he drew his inspiration from Sir Keynes, the British Advisor on Economic Affairs. The

principle and philosophy which he cherished has marked influence over the Indian economy. It appears to me that at least for the last decade or more the liberal thought in economics is pervading the country's finances.

Madam Deputy Chairman, by overturning the law of demand and supply, the economy of a developing country can look with hope to budget having larger deficits or deficit financing. These matters are accepted in principle in economic theory. The makers of the Budget need have no anathema for deficit financing. I recall what Mr. Jha said when the last Budget was put before the House. Particularly because of the problems of less employment available in a country like India and conditions of very low capacity utilisation of the means, deficit financing sometimes is a must. So, I would assure the House that only because deficit financing has been resorted to by the Finance Minister, there is no worry because that comes out of the circumstances and the position of the economy in which we are

The Budget under consideration, Madam, though not fully supportive of any extreme position available in the economy, has mapped out resources and out goings leaving a deficit of about Rs. 7, 000 crores. With vigorous and dynamic measures and fiscal discipline, I am sure that this would not mean any difficulty in the coming year.

In fact, I have sincere appreciation of our Finance Minister who, having departed from the routine form of budget, has come out with many new budgetary proposals. Of course, Madam, on matters of philosophy and principles, calling for vigorous financial discipline and providing for liberal measures there can always be honest debate, and that debate is being raised in this House. But, what must at once be conceded is that the fiscal proposals provide a perspective out of felt necessity and has a given context. It also outlines the contours of shining hopes and aspiration for the people who are mostly poor and are struggling to survive honourably under onerous economic situation.

It would not be out of place to say something only for myself that the proposals set out do not in any manner depart from the golden middle path that lies between the socialistic economy and, what we call, the capitalistic free market economy. We have chosen the middle path. Call it a mixed economy or call it a free open market economy, I must hasten to remind the House that our Constitution aims at socialistic, equitable and just rendering of the society. And whenever the Budgets are framed, I am sure that the Government is aware of this constitutional dictate and constitutional mandate. We have pledged ourselves to that goal. I happily conceive that the Finance Minister would show or has shown that conviction without any reservation. Undoubtedly the thrust of the Budget is to reach the farmer, to reach the poorer and down-trodden and the backward classes of society. That may be to move faster on the path of socialism. Probably for the first time the farmer and the rural people have been made the focal point in a fiscal document. I have not come across a Budget where rural and farming society had been given the focal point. This surely is egalitarian in substance and in policy.

I would have, but for the time, referred to some of the proposals which have been referred to by the hon. Members, even those who criticised the Finance Minister, as good proposals. I only wish to say that these proposals are contained in part A, paragraphs 17 to 28 and in Part B, paragraphs 106 to 125 of the Finance Minister's speech. I commend and congratulate the Finance Minister for providing all these measures.

To my mind these are all very welcome steps initiated by a welfare Government dedicated to the larger good of the large-number of the people. Undoubtedly, some of the problems do stare us in the face and of which a note must be taken. Growing indebtedness and concomitant growth of requirements to pay the interest which has been just styled as astronomical is a serious concern and a cause for anxiety. I am not enamoured by the phrase 'debt trap'. It is an economic dependence that is involved which causes

[Shri Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar]

concern. The more you borrow, the more you repay and the more you have to give your resources by way of interest. To meet the challenge, we have to have better methods of capital mobilisation and its best utilisation. I am sure that the problem as is presented is also present to the mind of the Ministry and of the Government at large. We will have to find out methods which will bring down our dependence on debts and which will conserve our financial capacity for development and growth.

Measures to improve our receipt of foreign exchange is one of the methods to have better capital mobilization. It is not merely the tax that gives you the financial resources. Unhappily it is being thought in this country and among the general masses that tax is the only method but when the State steps out in the market, becomes a shop-keeper, becomes a producer, becomes a factory runner, it can have various types of what you call capital mobilisation methods. I feel that this aspect of the capital mobilisation has not been properly appreciated nor is being put into effect by the present proposals. Many thoughts do come to my mind concerning these aspects of the matter and the state of the economy of our country.

Madam, you are aware, and this House is surely aware that the world economy today is principally divided and organised around two basic economics—one is what we call the socialist-oriented and the other what we call liberal or market economy-oriented. Success of free and market economy which we tend to adopt, about which one can have reasonable reservation, mostly depends on the successful mobilisation of the capital and strict financial discipline along with the best utilisation of our resources. History shows that the industrial era that dawned in European countries and developed the economy of those countries which we call and classify as developed countries, had to pass through such a phase. But one of the aspects which is available to us and which can be well utilised is the corporate sector. If you visualise in the modern world,

the modern company or corporation or what you call a corporate society is dominating many of the economic fields. I think time is very ripe and overdue in India to boost up the corporate structure and encourage the same by appropriate fiscal policies. It would not be out of place or out of tune to suggest—and this I leave it to the Minister concerned—thai flow of the equity into corporate corpus should receive selective treatment by providing tax concessions. Madam, this can be altogether a new innovation. But it can work, I feel for boosting the economy of a developing country to its better advantage. If you allow free flow of the equity and provide some tax concessions, then, it is possible to build up needed capital over a long period. Initially such investment concession may be thought of in basic areas only. You need not give these concessions to all and sundry economy. But you can select certain areas and offer equity flow concessions. That will also help people particularly in the field of basic amenities

The second thing that comes to my mind and I put before it before the Minister for consideration, is industrial venture like tourism is a very growing industry. All over the world, it has made a mark. As you are aware, India is a beautiful country. We are all the proud sons of a country which has graceful Kashmir on one side and Kerala On the other side, Kutch on this and gracious Arunachal on that side. People throng and come to see our country. Travel here is a pilgrimage. It is possible for the Government to utilise this field of tourism for over all economic growth of our people. Tourism is a cluster of industries, cluster of occupations and cluster of businesses that go around it. It is not merely, as some of the Members said. Five Star culture. It is something more. There is a potential of employment which has to be tapped by a developing country. As a means of earning foreign exchange, tourism has proved to be one of the best sources to our economy. To give figures which I got collected, it appears that we got Rs. 1454.3 crores net foreign exchange earning on tourism last year. You can imagine, if our effort on tourism is better organised.

what will be the position of our foreign, earnings. Madam Deputy Chairman, the Government has already constituted the National Committee for Tourism. I would take this opportunity to urge upon the Government that its recommendations should be given full and quick effect by providing incentives which will develop the tourism industry all over the country. This can include giving concession 'or all those ancillary industries...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much time you require because it is time for l. lunch break?

SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR: Madam, I must say that I require about 5 to 7 minutes. But whatever you decide, I will follow.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You complete it now and then we will break for lunch. Otherwise, your continuity will be broken.

SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR: All right. The incentives to such export industries should be taken up by the Finance Minister as early as possible. This can include improved facilities of airports as well as other means of transport, doubling the capacity of the hotel accommodation, doubling the capacity as far as other connected export-oriented industries are concerned. I think that this step can help us in mobilising better earnings and return of foreign exchange.

Thirdly, Madam, I am very much in favour of rationalisation of the tax structure. You are aware that there is a very bitter debate going on concerning the tax proposals which have been put forward and passed by us in the form of amendment to tax laws and I feel that the hon. Minister would give careful consideration to the criticism and difficulties involved therein. Suggestions are coming from all over the country from ail walks of life that there are drastic measures stipulated just like Section 44(a) & (c) or the provisions concerning the partnership and the liability of the partner. All that requires due assessment if you want to give a fillip to the economy and infuse confidence in tax-payer.

Fourthly, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the grow'n; disparity whatever may be our ciaims between the poor and the rich in this country. I have the report which has just come yesterday, published in the "TIMES OF INDIA" giving figures to show how the poverty has risen in this country under the heading "Poor population up in U. P. " and the figures quoted are staggering. This House must share the concern that there are millions of people who can be classified as very very poor. On the one hand, we are categorising the people as VIP very very VIP and, on the other hand ironically, the time has come when we have to accept the reality that right from destitution, we have persons who can be called very very poor. In U. P. alone, the figure has gone up as it appears, to 530. 60 lakhs of persons who are very very poor. This is a jump from 413 lakhs of such people in 1972-73.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: How much?

SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR: 530. 60 lakhs, in U. P. alone which is the most populous State from where our Finance Minister comes and proposes to give us a Budget... (*Interruptions*)

I would sincerely urge the Government to tackle the problem of poverty as a priority problem and not leave it to the mere fiscal measures Or the forest of figures which every budget gives saying that we have allocated this much of amount and all that. That is not the method in which you can reach the poor in this country. The Finance Minister has done well in quoting Mahatma Gandhi and our Prime Minisier also that we are dedicated to remove poverty. But what is happening in our, country from 1972-73 to 1988-89? The progression is just on rise. That means there is something wrong.

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY (West Ben gal); There is no dedication.

SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR: Dedication is there, Poverty is la phenomenon which, you will accept, Madam, stems out of our fiscal policy and economic environment, I began by saying that we will have to have a proper capital

[Shri Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar] mobilisation and a very rigorous discipline, economic discipline which alone can ameliorate what you call the phenomenon of poverty. Anyway Madam it is a stigma that in a country like ours when we are celebrating the completion of 40 years of independence not only poverty continues but destitution also continues. Very very poor people who are below the Rs. 3500. - income mark, as classified by the Government, still reside in the States and we cannot help their lot. It is all right to talk, debate and fight here for persons who are really destitute, persons who are poor. But what is their lot? I would request the Finance Minister, taking this opportunity, to make his consideration pivotal to poverty. There are many things which I have to say. But time has reached for thanking you, and having said all these, I have nothing but praise for the Finance Minister though I am critical of some of his fiscal measures. The Budgetary proposals definitely mark a better trend and evidences dedication and also a sense of conviction. He has taken care both of defence—as the House is aware, by providing a better Budgetary proposal for defence—and of farming or cultivation; in other words, of the soldier and of the farmer. True to the tradition of the late Prime Minister Shri "Lal Bahadur Shastri he has come out with a Budget which reverberates the call of "*Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*". Let me, Madam with your permission, in the end observe that this is a Budget meant for "*Jai Jawan, jai Kisan*". Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned for lunch and will meet again at 2. 40 p. m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-three minutes past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shri Jagesh Desai), in the Chair.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, in our opinion the Budget presented by the honourable Shri N. D. Tiwari can be

termed as a kajal or sindoor budget. To be very clear, it is a cosmetic budget. It provides us with a lot of cosmetics to hide the ugliness of the economy and the administration. In other words, the Budget is like a chameleon showing different colours. It is very difficult to find out the original colour. We have to do some research to know what the original colour is. I will come to it later. Moreover, when he was presenting the 47th Budget of independent India, in fact, what Mr. Tiwari presented on 29th February was the fourth chapter of the Budget. For the last few years this Government has been practising an innovation. If they want to inflict severe punishment on the people, they do it earlier than the Budget. So, when the Finance Minister reads his Budget speech in the glare of TV and Press cameras, he presents a Budget with a lesser punishment to the people. The first dose of the Budget came in the form of rise in the administered prices of steel and petrol etc., the second dose came when the postal rates and the tele-communication rates were hiked and the Government got through these measures Rs. 1, 200 crores. Then came the Railway Budget which brought Rs. 1, 100 crores. Now, with this Budget, the gross total of the new levies comes to Rs. 1, 265 crores. So by means of these four doses the people of India are going to pay Rs. 3, 565 crores. This is budgeting by instalments and this is the creation or innovation by our Government. As I have already said, this Budget is like chameleon and it is very difficult to find its true colour. On page 3 the honourable Minister says:

"In the coming year, the Plan outlays for the Centre and States in respect of agriculture and irrigation are being increased by 40 per cent. "

We know that Budget is a sacred document. In fact, the Finance Ministry starts preparing it months ahead. But, Sir, in some copies, the word "States" have been crossed out in ink. So, it only shows that in a hurry they have prepared the Budget and they have not given serious thought to it. Even if you take away the word "States", is it true, as the Finance

Now, Sir, among other things the much talked about thing is the package of measures for agriculture Sir, it will be very interesting to note that the hon. Finance Minister starts with an introduction regarding the package of measures for agriculture. Whose package is it? is it the idea of Mr. Tiwari or Mr. Faleiro? No. He says that he got the guidelines for working out the package of measure for agriculture from the Prime Minister when he addressed the *kisans* "the other day. " Sir, when did the Prime Minister address the *kisans* "the other day?" It was nine days earlier than the Budget—on the 19th or 20th—when the Prime Minister addressed the *kisans*. Now, Sir, he say» that he got the inspiration from that speech; just like the Raman effect he got..

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

the Rajiv effect. So he incorporated it. Sir, just imagine this. You were a Minister in the State. How can even a small State or anybody, create a plan or a scheme within a week's time? It is impossible. That is why I would say that it is all deceptive. There is no content at all. In fact, for a moment, after receiving the Rajiv effect, as if under the mesmerism, Mr. Tiwari forgot that he was the Finance Minister of India.

. He started thinking that he was the Finance Minister of Uttar Pradesh. So, just like the State Budget, he was giving scheme after scheme, one after another, for kisans for the peasants for the poor and for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who all fall under the responsibilities of the States. Look at Jal-

Jharkhand and Kutir Jyoti. It will provide energy to the pumps and electricity lights. You will be knowing that almost all the States are having such plans. In Karnataka they are effectively implementing the scheme. In Tamil Nadu, even during the DMK regime, all the villages were electrified. We have more energised pumps than any other State in India. So, why are you duplicating the effort and stepping into the area and domain of the States? I cannot understand it. Recently Mr. Hegde said that he was having similar programmes in the form of the Ganga Kalyanam Balyogi. After so many years, the Centre is imitating the States. How are they going to finance? Our Finance Minister says that the cost will be met through a combination of grants and loans to the State Electricity Boards. You know very well that almost all the State Electricity Boards are running in loss. They could not even repay their interest. So, why should the Minister not say that he will give interest-free loans or he will give grants? He has not come out with those statements. He has not committed himself to something specific. It is not only stepping into the domain of the States, but I think it is not only duplication but duping the people also. It is being done vigorously in many States. I do not know about the Northern States. But in almost all the Southern States, it is being done very vigorously.

He has announced a beautiful scheme, i. e. National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Development Corporation. Sir, it is very interesting to note the purpose of this scheme. The objective would be to innovate, experiment and promote rather than duplicate the work of the existing agencies. I cannot understand it. Have you been able to understand it. Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I have been able to understand it. I do not know about you.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Rs. 50 crores is the nucleus.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is seed money.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: All right. All the nationalised banks are having several programmes for the same purpose. There are several agencies doing that there. Many States are having a separate corporation for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are doing well. Why are you creating more organisation for the sake of an organisation? Sir, that is my question. Then, where are these people living? These Harijan and Scheduled Castes people are living in the villages. We have, 75, 000 villages. Are you going to open Branches in all those villages? Is it possible? My question is: why do you not leave it to the State Governments? If you want, you can monitor these projects. This is duplication. This duplication will end in waste of money. Generally, there is a feeling that whatever has been announced in the budget will be implemented. Last year, when the Prime Minister was the Finance Minister also, he announced a plan for creating a National Housing Bank. What has happened to it? One year has passed. We have passed the legislation also. It has not become operational. Then the Prime Minister announced in his budget speech the formation of securities Board. We have not heard anything about it later. Then there was Indira Avas Yojna and according to that one million houses were to be constructed during the Seventh Plan for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. 00 P. M.

We have not heard about it afterwards. So, whenever they announce something. I think it means that it is 'for the time being, for the press, for the public, for the poor ST and SC'. The intention is no! to implement it. Sir, I will give you another example. With much fanfare the Government announced the crop insurance scheme. It was welcomed by one and all. It was considered as a boon to the farmers. Do you know what happened to it? Do you know how much they have allocated this year to the crop insurance—central plan assistance to States and Union territories? Sir, plan 0. 00' crores and non-plan 0. 00 crores. Total 0. 00. So, not even a single rupee has been allotted to a plan which has been created by the Central Government. So I would say that you are creating all these things just for getting cheap publicity. I will now tell you another thing. After the budget was presented, in the customary Press meeting, the Finance Secretary stated that for the first time in the budget history of the country the projected defence expenditure had been brought down by Rs. 500 crores, due to conscious efforts made by the Defence Ministry. This is the claim of the spokesman of the Finance Ministry, the Finance Secretary. But what is the *Timor bell rings*, Sir, we were wondering and, in fact, we thought of congratulating the Defence Minister as well as the Finance Minister also for having reduced for the first time in the history of India Rs. 500 crores in the defence budget. But if you probe into the budget papers, the 400 odd pages, we know the truth. We were wondering how the Government of India, the Ministry of Defence is spending Rs. 3 to 5 crores per day in killing Tamils in Sri Lanka in the name of peace keeping, and how is it that they can reduce expenditure by Rs. 500 crores. The operation is going on, the spending is there. How could they economise? How could they do this magic? Sir, when we look into it, I think this is the answer. Sir, this has happened because of the spending shortfall of about Rs. 870 crores in defence capital outlay. Sir, in what areas did they reduce the outlay. In ordnance factories they have reduced

investment to the extent of Rs. 426 crores. In army equipment they have reduced to the extent of Rs. 189 crores. In Naval dockyard and fleet by Rs. 46 crores, 14 aircraft and aero engines for the Navy and Air Force by Rs. 130 crores. They have not spent the money allotted. Perhaps they might have deferred it. We do not know. One thing is certain. They are cooking up these accounts. They may be paying this money later also. They have reduced spending in strengthening our army or our navy. But at the same time they have increased Rs. 360 crores in defence revenue expenditure. Sir, here is the fact. Just because they have to spend money in unnecessary military adventure or misadventure, in Sri Lanka they have increased their expenditure by Rs. 360 crores. They are misleading the people of this country and the Members of Parliament. The accounts show that they have deferred or cut down important plan expenditure, investment expenditure. But they have increased the defence revenue expenditure by Rs. 360 crores. This is hidden clearly in the jungle of accounts. Sir, this is the situation. Sir, I would like to ask the Finance Minister to tell us the truth. He should be candid with the people and the Members of Parliament. We should know how much of money is being spent every day in Sri Lanka on IPKF, how many sepoy and officers have been lost, what is our expenditure, because we are hearing different stories every day.

We are told that food for the top officers is flown from Madras from the 5-star hotels. This is what we are told; it may be wrong it may be true. But it is the duty of the Government to tell us that this is the programme, this is the loss. When the war was going on in Vietnam in America on the T. V. they would show that this was the casualty list, and this was the expenditure list; the Minister would be cross-examined. But here, everything is hidden; people are not told anything.

I do not know the logic of bringing back the estate duty in the form of

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

inheritance tax. The hon. Minister says it is due to socialistic principle. I am surprised. What happened two years earlier? Had you forgotten socialism then? It is a foolish answer. For example, when we abolished the estate duty, the reason was that revenue was very small and secondly, it led a lot of litigation, and thirdly harassment to taxpayers was there. That is why, it was abolished. Now those reasons apply to inheritance tax also. What is the amount that you are going to get? It will be only Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 7 crore....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI GESH DESAI): Only the wealth-tax payers will be affected.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Even the estate duty was fetching about Rs. 10 crore. So now it should be less than Rs. 10 crore; I think you will accept it. It may be even Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 crore. What is this amount? It is hardly equivalent to the expenditure on security of the Prime Minister. Why should we bring it back? Another thing is, there is ulterior motive behind it. If you label it as estate duty, under article 269, all the 25 States will have the share, a legitimate share out of it. By changing the nomenclature, you are deceiving the States.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: A fraud against the States.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: If you want to bring it back the Estate Duty do it from the front door; don't bring it through the back door. Therefore, I strongly object to this provision.

Before I conclude, I want to say how we are looking after our economy. According to calculations made by eminent economists, total liabilities of the Union Government including *not only* the national debt other liabilities, like repayment of advances due to citizens, payment of amount of provident fund and other small savings which are equivalent to Rs.

2, 24, 000 crores. Not only this; we are incurring this year an additional liability of a loan of Rs. 13, 000 crore. That means, as on date, our liabilities would be Rs. 2, 37, 000 crores. You divide it by the population of the country and it means that, every Indian, man, woman and child; is indebted to the extent of Rs. 3 crore. Under these conditions, we are involved in a debt trap. Now, what is a debt trap? An officer of the Reserve Bank of India, Dr. SRK Rao, a famous economist—he does not belong to opposition parties—says that a situation may arise where we may have to borrow just to pay interest. That is the first stage. The second stage is, even if you borrow, you cannot be in a position to pay interest. That is called debt trap. In fact, we are going towards it. Hon. Minister in his speech quoted socialism. I also want to quote like that. The total additional net revenue is Rs. 615 crore*. Out of this, more than Rs. 300 crores are handed over as a bonanza to man-made fibre and yarn. Out of Rs. 300 crores, Rs. 180 crores go to the Reliance industries alone. Is it socialism. No, this is not socialism. This Government is being run for the benefit of a chosen few. Until and unless you mend your ways, you will land yourself in a debt trap.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने किसानों की व्याज की दरों में और उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में तथा कीटनाशक दवाओं के उत्पाद शुल्क में छूट दी है। इसी प्रकार से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, प्रोसेसिंग और पैकेज-बंदी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भी राहत दी है। मोनोब्लाक पम्प सेट और सबमिर्सिबल पम्प सेट के उत्पाद शुल्क में भी छूट की उन्होंने घोषणा की है। इसी प्रकार से साबुन, बल्ब, सीमेंट, खिलौने, सिल्वर और काजल आदि चीजों में भी छूट दी गई है। यह जो भी छूटें उन्होंने दी हैं, सब स्वागत-योग्य हैं। मान्यवर, गत वर्षों में भी सीमा शुल्क और उत्पाद शुल्कों में वित्त मंत्री ने इसी प्रकार की छूटों की घोषणा की थी। लेकिन मेरा अनुभव यह रहा है कि

जहां ये छूट उपभोक्ताओं के हित में दी जाती है, लेकिन इनका लाभ केवल निर्माता उठाते हैं। दो वर्ष पूर्व 25 हास पावर के ट्रेक्टर के उत्पाद शुल्क में छूट दी गई थी, लेकिन किसानों की निरन्तर यह शिकायत रही कि इस छूट का फायदा निर्माताओं को मिला, उपभोक्ताओं को इसका लाभ नहीं मिला। मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन है कि जिन छूटों की घोषणा वित्त मंत्री जी ने की है, यदि उनका लाभ वे उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो जितनी छूट दी गई है उतनी वे मूल्यों में कमी करें। आपस में विचार-विमर्श कर इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कमी करें। अन्यथा उपभोक्ता को कोई लाभ पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। इसका लाभ केवल निर्माता उठाएंगे, जैसा पहले से उठाते आए हैं।

एक और तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस प्रकार की छूटों की घोषणा की है और यह अच्छा भी लगता है लेकिन बजट से दो माह पूर्व 23 दिसम्बर को चीनी के मूल्यों में ढाई सौ रुपये प्रति टन की वृद्धि कर दी गई जिसका मतलब यह होगा कि 1 अरब 7 करोड़, 50 लाख रुपये उपभोक्ताओं को देने पड़ेंगे। इसका लाभ केवल मिल-मालिकान को होगा। उपभोक्ता की जेब में से निकालकर मिल-मालिकान को 1 अरब 7 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये मिल जाएंगे, उनकी जेब में यह रुपया चला जाएगा। स्टील में, कोयले में, सीमेंट में, और एडीबल आयल, खाद्य तेलों में 22 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक की वृद्धि हो चुकी है। एक तरफ तो सुविधाओं की घोषणा की जाती है, दूसरी तरफ दो माह पहले कई वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की जाती है। जिस दिन बजट पेश किया गया उसके चार दिन पहले डाक-तार और टेलीफोन की दरों में भारी वृद्धि कर दी गई और 24 तारीख को जो रेल बजट पेश किया गया उसमें यात्री और माल भाड़े में भारी वृद्धि कर दी गई। इस प्रकार से 15 सौ करोड़ की वृद्धि सीमेंट आदि चीजों में पहले कर दी गई और अब 11 सौ करोड़ की वृद्धि और कर दी गई। और बजट में अनेक प्रकार की छूट यह मैं सर्वथा अनिचित मानता हूं। यह बजट की तहमियत को कम करना है। जो छूट देनी है वह भी और जो वृद्धि

39 RS—11

करनी है वह भी सब एक साथ बजट में किया जाना चाहिए, जैसा कि हमेशा होता रहा है। इसलिये मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह उम्मीद करता हूं, उनसे यह अपेक्षा करता हूं कि वे इसके कारण पर प्रकाश डालेंगे कि वे क्यों दो-चार दिन पहले बढ़ाने की घोषणा करते हैं और उसके बाद फिर छूट की घोषणा करते हैं।

मान्यवर, अब मैं कुछ चुनौतियां जो केन्द्रीय सरकार और वित्त मंत्री जी के सम्मुख हैं उन्हें रखना चाहता हूं। सन् 1969 ई. में एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापार व्यवहार कानून पारित हुआ केवल इस बजह से ताकि किन्हीं विशेष व्यक्तियों व कंपनियों में धन संचय न हो जाये। यह इसको रोकने के लिये था। लेकिन कहां तक यह रुका? रुका कि नहीं रुका? मान्यवर, परसों इसी सदन में माननीय मालवीय जी का एक प्रश्न था। मेरे पास उस प्रश्न का उत्तर रखा है। इसके अनुसार 50 व्यक्तियों की आमदनी में अधाधुंध वृद्धि हुई है। जो देश के चोटी के 20 उद्योगपति हैं उनकी आय में 1985 के मुकाबले में 1986 में 15.14 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। मान्यवर, आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब और आश्चर्य होगा कि 1985 से 86 तक 3045.78 करोड़ रुपये की इनकी असेट में वृद्धि हुई है। यह कैसा समाजवाद है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) :

उद्योग या उद्योगपतियों की असेट बढ़ी है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : जो 20 उद्योगपति हैं उनकी असेट में 15.14 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसका मतलब हुआ कि 3045.78 करोड़ रुपये की उनकी असेट में वृद्धि हुई है। यह मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगता कि एक समाजवादी व्यवस्था में ऐसा हो। मान्यवर, रिलायंस इंडस्ट्री की असेट में केवल एक वर्ष में 91 फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ है। क्या यह समाजवादी व्यवस्था है 91 फीसदी का इजाफा होना? मान्यवर, हमारे 214 सार्वजनिक उपक्रम हैं। इनमें 3.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती है और उच्च कोटि के उद्योगपति 15.14 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करते हैं। सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में 3.4 प्रतिशत

[श्री बोरेंद्र वर्मा]

की वृद्धि और निजी उद्योग धंधों में 15.14 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि, क्या इसे आप संतोषजनक मानेंगे। 3.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि आपके सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में हो रही है क्या इससे आप सटिस्फाईड हैं, ऐसा कहने की मेरी मंशा है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि गत वर्ष 84 उपक्रमों में लाभ हुआ था जब कि अब की बार केवल 78 उपक्रमों में लाभ हुआ है। यानी लाभ घट गया। यह अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक 60 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा आपके सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के अंदर पिछले 6 महीनों में हुआ है। मान्यवर, कुछ लाभ भी हुआ है जो 1260 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 1475 करोड़ हुआ है, यह मुझे खेता है किन्तु नुकसान 1027 करोड़ से बढ़कर 1415 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है यानी जितना मुनाफा हुआ है यह घाटा उस सारे को पी गया। टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी बहुत भारी मुनाफे में चल रही है और आपकी स्टील प्लांट्स का संचालन सर्वथा असंतोषजनक है तथा कम्पनियां नुकसान में चल रही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान एल्युमिनियम मुनाफे में है और नेतको तथा बैल्का भारी नुकसान में है, क्या यह आपके सामने चुनौतियां नहीं हैं? भारत सरकार की 290 ऐसी परियोजनाएं हैं जिनको समय पर चालू नहीं किया जा सका जिनको स्थापित करने में अवांछनीय विलम्ब हुआ और इस विलम्ब के कारण 29 हजार करोड़ रुपया अतिरिक्त व्यय सरकार को करना पड़ेगा। क्या यह क्रिमिनल नहीं है। क्या निजी उद्योग भी इसी प्रकार से कर सकते हैं? सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में इस कारण नुकसान हो रहा है कि जब इनको शुरू होना चाहिये था उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं करता। कहते हैं कि जमीन के मिलने में विलम्ब हुआ निजी उद्योगों को तो जमीन मिलने में विलम्ब नहीं होता। आप अरबों रुपये के कारखाने खड़े करते हैं। किसान की जमीन का उचित और पूरा मुआवजा नहीं देते हैं। प्राइवेट उपक्रम वाले ऊंचा पैसा देकर जमीन खरीद लेते हैं और अपना मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग शुरू कर देते हैं। आप किसान को मारते हैं। आपका उतना

खर्च उसके ऊपर बढ़ जाता है। इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं है जिसके लिए मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो आपकी परफार्मेंस है जिस को कार्य निष्पादन भी कहते हैं जितनी आपकी क्षमता है अधिक से अधिक आप 75 परसेंट तक पहुंचते हैं कहीं 35% कहीं पर 40% तो कहीं पर 50% तक क्षमता का उपयोग कर पाते हैं। यह भी आपके लिए चुनौती है। हम अपनी क्षमता का भी पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं यह भी हमारे अन्दर कमी है इसकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। मान्यवर, स्कूटर्ज इण्डिया लिमिटेड, लखनऊ एक सरकारी उपक्रम है जिसमें निरन्तर नुकसान हो रहा है। अब आपने क्या सोचा है क्योंकि नुकसान दे रहा है इसलिए प्राइवेट लोगों को बेच दिया जाये। इन से चला नहीं इसलिए निजी उद्योग का बेच दिया जाये वह इससे फायदा उठायेगा। क्या यह हमारे लिए चैलेंज नहीं है? प्राइवेट लोग उसी से फायदा उठा सकते हैं और जो हम ने इतना खर्च करके उसे स्थापित किया उसका संतोषजनक रूप से नहीं चला सके। इससे ज्यादा हमारी और क्या असफलता हो सकती है? सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनियां हैं जो निर्यात के लिए माल तैयार करती हैं उनकी परफार्मेंस भी गिरती चली जा रही है। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा 269.74 करोड़ की उनकी आय में कमी हुई है, क्या यह चुनौती नहीं है? जहां से हमें आय होनी चाहिये वहां हमें नुकसान हो रहा है। सरकार 51000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक इनवेस्ट उपक्रमों पर कर चुकी है लेकिन हमारी इन्फ्लिक्शियेंसी की वजह से सब नुकसान हो रहा है। माननीय मन्त्री जी से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जहां जहां यह नुकसान हो रहा है चाहे स्कूटर्ज इण्डिया लिमिटेड हो या अन्य कोई सार्वजनिक उपक्रम हो क्या इन सब में जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया गया है? क्या किसी को बर्खास्त किया गया है या तबादला कर के दोषी पर एक्शन हो जाता है? इसके ऊपर भी माननीय मन्त्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे। मान्यवर, देश के ऊपर आज 31919 करोड़ रुपये का विदेशी कर्ज है और देश के पूंजीपतियों का 1,43,745 करोड़ रुपया है। 1,43,745 करोड़ देश के पूंजीपतियों का कर्जा है हिन्दुस्तान

के बच्चों और बूढ़ों के ऊपर। 31,919 करोड़ विदेशियों का कर्जा है। इस सारे के ऊपर 14,100 करोड़ का प्रति वर्ष हमें ब्याज देना पड़ता है। जितना हम बारी करते हैं, कर्जा लेते हैं प्रति वर्ष, योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए नहीं, नाम लेते हैं योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए, उसका 60 से 70 प्रतिशत तक हमें ब्याज देना पड़ता है... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : ऐसा है कि 14 हजार करोड़ रुपया हम ब्याज देते हैं। जो हमने लोन दिया है उसमें से 7 हजार करोड़ रुपया... (व्यवधान) हमें मिलता है... (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : उसका अलग कर्जा है, उसका अलग सुद है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : 7 हजार करोड़ आउट आफ 14 हजार में इंटरैस्ट है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मैं सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों की बाबत एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। उपभोक्ता प्राइस सूचकांक तो 106 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है लेकिन सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों की तनखाहें 187.4 प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं। है कोई जस्टीफिकेशन। लेकिन लूट मची है चारों तरफ, चाहे जैसे करें। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि 1,47,440 उद्योग, चाहे बड़े उद्योग हों, चाहे मध्य श्रेणी के हों, चाहे छोटे उद्योग हों, ये आज रुग्ण स्थिति में हैं, सिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। जिसमें 4874 करोड़ रुपया फंसा पड़ा है। कैसे वसूल होगा। वसूल होगा कि नहीं होगा या राइट आफ कर दिया जायेगा हरियाणा में 240 करोड़ रुपया राइट आफ हुआ और सब शोर मचाते हैं तो ये जो रुग्ण उद्योग हैं। 1,47,440 जिनके ऊपर 4874.49 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है, फंसा पड़ा है क्या इसे राइट आफ करेंगे। इसका क्या सुधार करेंगे, कैसे करेंगे। यह जो उद्योगों को देनदारी है इसे भी दे सकेंगे कि नहीं, मैं इस तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

विकास कार्यों की तुलना में गैर विकास कार्यों में आपका खर्चा दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता चला जाता है। देश कितना गरीब है। खर्चा बढ़ना चाहिए विकास कार्यों पर लेकिन प्रति वर्ष खर्चा बढ़ता चला जाता है गैर विकास कार्यों पर। क्या यह उचित है। मेरे हिसाब से उचित नहीं है।

निर्यात बढ़ा। मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ किन्तु आयात उससे भी ज्यादा बढ़ गया विदेशी मुद्रा जितनी पिछले साल अर्जित की थी उससे भी कम है। तो ये सब चुनौतियाँ हैं जिनकी तरफ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी हंस रहे हैं। वे जवाब तो देंगे... (व्यवधान) मैं अब भी चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूँ कि निर्यात बढ़ा है, स्वीकार करता हूँ लेकिन आयात उससे ज्यादा बढ़ा है। विदेशी मुद्रा हमने पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में कम अर्जित की है मैं उनको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक बेरोजगारी की बात है, मान्यवर देश भर में एक वर्ष में चार लाख आदमियों को रोजगार मिला है, देश भर के सरकारी क्षेत्र में और निजी क्षेत्र में केवल 48 हजार और मान्यवर, मुझे आज्ञा प्रदान करें तो सन् 1982-83 में साढ़े 75 हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिला। हम इससे भी घटते जा रहे हैं। बेकारों की तादाद बढ़ती चली जा रही है और रोजगार देने की संख्या घटती चली जा रही है। आज देश में रोजगार कार्यालयों के अनुसार 3 करोड़ 10 लाख से ज्यादा लोग बेकार हैं। किस प्रकार इस बेकारी की समस्या को ये हल करेंगे यह मैं माननीय मंत्री से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, जहाँ तक रोजगार की बात है, हिन्दुस्तान का...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : वर्मा जी, आप पांच मिनट में समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : नहीं, हमारा टाईम तो देख लीजिये कि कितना है ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : हाँ, 24 मिनट का टाईम है, जिसमें से बीस मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्मा : सब को टाईम ज्यादा मिला, 45 मिनट मिला था। खैर, मैं दस मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

हिंदुस्तान का 80 प्रतिशत आदमी गांव में रहता है, 20 प्रतिशत आदमी शहर में रहत है। आप आंकड़ उठा कर देखें कि 20 प्रतिशत शहर में जो आदमी रहते हैं, 80 प्रतिशत नौकरियां उनको मिलती हैं और 80 प्रतिशत आदमी जो गांव में हैं, उनको 20 प्रतिशत नौकरियां मिलती हैं।

गांव का पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी ठोकरें खाता फिरता है, उनको नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं। क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि उनको नौकरियां मिलें ?

जहां तक ऋण की वसूली का सवाल है, वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि जो स्टेट फाइनेंशल कॉर्पोरेशन, जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन हैं, स्टेट फाइनेंशल कॉर्पोरेशन में जो ऋण दिया हुआ है, उसकी वसूली केवल 35 प्रतिशत है और इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन में 55 प्रतिशत से घट कर वसूली 42 प्रतिशत रह गई है। इससे संस्थाओं और बैंकों के आर्थिक विकास पर निश्चय ही प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आई० आर०डी०पी०, एन०ई०आर०पी० और आर०एल०ई०जी०पी० के अन्तर्गत जो ऋण दिये जाते हैं, उनकी वसूली केवल 40 से 43 प्रतिशत के बीच होती है और भ्रष्टाचार कितना है, मान्यवर, आप भी जानते हैं, मैं भी जानता हूँ, सारा हाउस जानता है कि आई०आर०डी०पी०, एन०ई०आर०पी० और आर०एल०ई०जी०पी० के जो लाभार्थी हैं, उनको पूरा धन नहीं मिल पाता है।

इसलिये हमारी चेष्टा होनी चाहिये कि उनको पूरा धन मिले, बगैर रिश्वत के मिले और मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि जितना हम धन देते हैं, यही नहीं समझ लेना चाहिये कि जो हमने धन दिया है, जिनको

हमने धन दिया है, वह सभी गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर आ गये। यह देखना चाहिये कि जिस काम के लिये धन दिया है, उस काम में उसका प्रयोग हुआ कि नहीं, तब वह प्रो-डक्टिव खर्च होगा आपका, अन्यथा वह वेस्ट जाएगा, खराब जाएगा। यह भी मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, इस शताब्दी का सबसे भयंकर सूखा पड़ा है और बाढ़ भी बहुत जबर-दस्त आई है, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी, वित्त मंत्री जी भी मितव्ययता की घोषणा करते हैं, किरायातशारी की घोषणा करते हैं, इकानामी करनी चाहिये, इसकी घोषणा करते हैं, लेकिन क्या इकानामी की जा रही है ?

अभी मैं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था— मेरे पास यहां कटिंग है कि मंत्रियों के मकानों की साज-सज्जा पर 89 लाख रुपये खर्च किया गया। हमने कहा कि हमारे मकान की पुताई हो जाये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि साहब डाऊट के कारण पुताई नहीं हो सकती है। मैंने कहा, मंजूर है, न करवाइयेगा, लेकिन 89 लाख रुपये उस डाऊट में कहां चले गये।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मास्लीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): वह डाऊट पहले होगा।

श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्मा : हां, वह पहले होगा। यह सब हुआ है। इसलिये मुझे यह उचित नजर नहीं पड़ता है।

मान्यवर, मैं कृषि की चर्चा अब करूंगा— मैं कृषक हूँ, आप जानते हैं और बोलता हूँ उसी के ऊपर हूँ ज्यादातर, लेकिन दो-तीन बातें आपको बताना चाहूंगा। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य रखे गये थे और उपलब्धियों का जो खर्च रखा गया था, वह आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 35 प्रतिशत रखा गया था कृषि के ऊपर, अगली में 21 प्रतिशत, उससे अगली में 24 प्रतिशत और फिर 20.8 प्रतिशत यानी घटता चला गया और उपलब्धि क्या है ? उपलब्धि रखी थी पहली योजना में 62.6 लाख टन और उत्पादन हुआ था 69.3, अधिक बढ़ा था जब रुपये अच्छा रखा था और जब आपने घटाना शुरू

कर दिया, तो जो उपलब्धि आपकी सौ लाख टन की थी वह भी घटकर 72 लाख टन हुई, 129 लाख टन की थी, तो 104 लाख टन हुई, 140 लाख टन की थी, तो 131 लाख टन हुई, 154 लाख टन की थी तो 151 लाख टन हुई। आपने रुपया भी घटाया कृषि पर और उत्पादन भी गिरा मान्यवर, मेरे पास पिछले चार साल के आंकड़े मौजूद हैं, हमें जो कीमत मिलती है और जो हम अपनी पैदावार को बेच कर अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करते हैं किसान प्रति वर्ष घाटे में जा रहा है। आज 18 प्रतिशत घाटे में जा चुका है। किसान के लिये यह संतोषजनक स्थिति नहीं है। मान्यवर, मैं यह भी आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब पहली योजना शुरू हुयी थी उस समय राष्ट्रीय आय में कृषि से 60 प्रतिशत की आमदनी होती थी और खाने वाले 80 प्रतिशत थे और आज वहाँ से 33 प्रतिशत आमदनी रह गई है और खाने वाले 76 फीसदी हैं और शहर की आमदनी 66 प्रतिशत हो गई और खाने वाले 24 प्रतिशत हैं। तो देखियेगा किस प्रकार किसानों और गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की हालत में सुधार आयैगा? इसीलिये शहरी और गांवों की आमदनी में अन्तर बढ़ता जाता है, खेतीशा और गैर खेतीशा लोगों की आमदनी में अन्तर बढ़ता जाता है तो यह समाजवाद के सिद्धांतों के सर्वथा विपरीत है, प्रतिकूल है। मान्यवर, खेती की पैदावार बढ़ती है 1.9 प्रतिशत और आबादी 2.25 प्रतिशत बढ़ती है और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक वर्ष में परिवार नियोजन पर 53 अरब रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। उसका शहरों में तो फायदा हुआ है लेकिन ग्रामीण अंचल में 53 अरब रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी उनकी जनसंख्या वृद्धि में कोई असर नहीं है। इसलिये जो कृषि का उत्पादन है और उनकी जनसंख्या में जो वृद्धि है उसके कारण आर्थिक अवस्था खराब होती चली जा रही है। उधर भी मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था। खेती की पैदावार गिरी है उद्योगों की आय में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुयी है। फिर कोई पृष्ठने लगे जब उद्योगों में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुयी है और सरकार मानती है तो उनकी कीमतें क्यों बढ़ीं, कृषि में तो गिरावट आई और

उसकी कीमतें उतनी नहीं बढ़ीं तथा उद्योगों में 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और कीमतें उनकी बढ़ गयीं और किसान की कीमतें काबू में हैं।

मान्यवर, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है, एन०डी०सी० में नेशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउन्सिल में कि किसानों की तरफ, खेती की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये और डिक्लाइनिंग ट्रेंड को रोका जाये। इस डिक्लाइनिंग ट्रेंड की तरफ भी मैंने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। वह खरी है। इसीलिये यह नुकसान हुआ है। मेरी तरफ दृष्टि से भारत सरकार की, प्रदेश सरकारों की नीतियां उपभोक्तापरक रही हैं, किसान और कृषिपरक नहीं।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश बेसाई) :
एक मिनट में समाप्त करिये।

श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्मा : कुछ सुझाव देकर समाप्त करता हूँ। मान्यवर, मंहगाई के लिये 800 करोड़ रुपया बजट में रखा गया है। मंहगाई बढ़ी है, इसलिये सरकारी कर्मचारियों को छूने लेकिन मंहगाई का असर तो गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों पर भी पड़ता है। क्या उस मंहगाई के कारण गांवों के आदमियों को भी कभी कोई फायदा हो जायेगा। इस 800 करोड़ रुपये में से, इसके बारे में वह प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश करेंगे? अब कुछ सुझाव देकर समाप्त करता हूँ। यह कहते हैं कि किसान को लाभप्रद कीमत दी जाती है, मैं कहता हूँ कि किसान को सारी उम्र भी आप लाभप्रद कीमत नहीं दे सकेंगे। हमारा यह सुझाव है कि जो किसान पैदा करता है, जो किसान खरीदता है और जिन साधनों के जरियों से पैदा करता है, उनके मूल्यों में आप समानता रख दीजियेगा। जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप कभी भी किसान का भला नहीं कर सकते।

इसी प्रकार मान्यवर, जो आई० आर०डी०पी०, एन०आर०डी०पी० और आर०एल०डी०जी०पी० प्रोग्राम है, इनका आप सुपरविजन करेंगे। इसका ठीक इस्ते-

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

माल हो रहा है या नहीं, जिन कार्यों के लिये पैसा दिया गया है, उन्हीं के लिये उसका प्रयोग हो रहा है या नहीं और रिश्वत न ली जाये, लाभार्थियों को रुपया पूरा पहुँचे, इसको भी आप देखें। मान्यवर, केन्द्र को जो टैक्सों से आय मिलती है, मान्यवर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह सुझाव है कि उसका 50 प्रतिशत राज्यों का जाये और 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्र में रहे, क्योंकि राज्यों के विकास के बिना कमी केन्द्र का या देश का भला नहीं हो सकता। कंसाइनमेंट टैक्स के संबंध में एन०डी०सी०, नेशनल डवलपमेंट काउंसिल ने पांच साल पेशतर सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया था और अभी भी 19 तारीख को फिर यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है। सारे मुख्य-मंत्रियों ने इसकी रिक्वेस्ट की है और भारत के संविधान में इसके लिये संशोधन किया है। तो माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन से ऐसे बाजुहात हैं, कौन से ऐसे कारण हैं कि जिनके कारण कंसाइनमेंट टैक्स को आप लागू करने में विलम्ब कर रहे हैं या देर कर रहे हैं? इसको आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

एक यह भी चुनौती है, मुद्रा-स्थिति पर... (व्यवधान) ... एक मिनट, स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया का, जो आर्थिक अनुसंधान डिपार्टमेंट है, उसने कहा है कि जो 7.484 करोड़ के घाटा पर है, अगले वर्ष में 10 से 12 प्रतिशत तक की कीमतों में वृद्धि होगी दूसरे अर्थशास्त्रियों का कहना है कि 12 से 14 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार प्राथमिकता दे, किसी भी कीमत पर कीमतें न बढ़ने पायें; क्योंकि आप महंगाई भत्ता देकर इस प्रोब्लम को सोल्व नहीं कर सकते।

जहां तक फसल बीमा है या पशु बीमा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह फसल बीमा और पशु बीमा से कोई किसान को लाभ नहीं होगा। जिस हिसाब से

इसको लागू किया जा रहा है, उस हिसाब से लाभ किसान को होने वाला नहीं है। लाभ होता है, उद्योगपतियों को, लाभ होता है बिजनेसमैन को, उनका जो भी नुकसान हुआ, उसकी इंशोरेंस से भरपाई हो गई। कालाधन, तस्करी को जब तक आप नहीं रोक सकेंगे, तब तक महंगाई को आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे और न ही भ्रष्टाचार को रोक सकेंगे।

मान्यवर, यह जो एन०सी०सी०एफ० है, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता है, यह भ्रष्टाचार का केन्द्र है... (व्यवधान)...

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : इसके बारे में आपने बहुत बोला है, आप बहुत बोल चुके हैं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : खत्म कर रहा हूँ। अच्छा बात तो आप सुन लें, नाफ्था मूल्यों में कमी कर दें, तो निश्चित ही अपने आप फटिलाइजर की कीमतों में कमी आ जायेगी। आप जरा मालूम कर लीजियेगा, मंत्री जी कि नाफ्था की कीमत क्या है? जब नाफ्था की कीमत ही अधिक होगी, तो खाद की कीमत तो अधिक होगी ही।... (व्यवधान)

अन्तिम बात, एक आपने बड़ा आश्वासन दिया है, मैनेजमेंट में वर्कर्स सहयोग का। मान्यवर, सन् 1976 में जब बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू हुआ था, तो उस समय भी वर्कर्स का मैनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन का आश्वासन दिया गया था, अब भी दिया गया है। जरा, माननीय मंत्री जी, जब बोलेंगे, तो इस संबंध में बता दें, कि किन-किन इंडस्ट्रीज में वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन इन्होंने मैनेजमेंट में कराया था?

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मैंने जितने सुझाव दिये हैं, जो कि मेरे रचनात्मक सुझाव हैं, देश के हित में हैं, देश की आर्थिक अवस्था के सुधार के हित में हैं, उन पर माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे और देश के हित में उन पर प्रकाश की डालेंगे कि किन कारणों से वे अब तक नहीं कर सके।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह (हरियाणा) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्मा जी के बोलने के बाद आपने मुझ मौका दिया, धन्यवाद। जहाँ तक एग्रीकल्चर से संबंधित बातें इस बजट में कहीं गयी हैं, वे बहुत ठीक कहीं हैं, लेकिन इनके एक साथी जो कल बोल रहे थे, यादव साहब और आज इनसे पहले बोलने वाले वक्ता ने इस बजट पर यह कहकर अपनी टिप्पणी खत्म की, कि इस बजट को हम क्या रंग दें। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भाई खेती-बाड़ी अच्छी तरह से जानता है, वह कभी नहीं कहेगा कि स्प्रिंकलर सेट नॉमिनल रेंट पर दें, या उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी को खत्म कर देना या उसमें सबसिडी थोड़ी मात्रा से अधिक कर देना, यह बेकार की बात है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल यादव साहब कह रहे थे कि इस मुक्त में स्प्रिंकलर सेट्स से खेती नहीं हो सकती। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके जरिए इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप राजस्थान को ले लें, हरियाणा को ले लें या उत्तर प्रदेश को ले लें या वह इलाके जहाँ कि पहाड़ के समान बहुत ऊँचे-ऊँचे टीले हैं वहाँ आप लैंड लेवलिंग नहीं करा सकते। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक योजना थी कि जिस जमीन पर पानी नहर से नहीं लग सकता, ड्यूबवेल से अच्छी तरह से नहीं लग सकता वहाँ केवल स्प्रिंकलर सेट कामयाब हो सकता है। आप हैरान होंगे यह जानकर कि हरियाणा जैसे छोटे प्रांत में करोड़ों रुपए के स्प्रिंकलर सेट्स सबसिडी के तौर पर दिए गए हैं। यही नहीं हमारे छोटे प्रांत को मदद नजर रखते हुए मायनर इरिगेशन से हम ने अपनी पैदावार डबल से भी ज्यादा की है। स्प्रिंकलर सेट से पानी और बिजली कम खर्च होगी वहीं लिफ्ट इरिगेशन से पानी भी ज्यादा लगेगा और सिंचाई भी कम होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्मा जी ने एक तकरीर की। वर्मा जी ने जिक्र

किया कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से आज तक जो खेती-बाड़ी को बढ़ावा मिला है वह कारखानों के मुकाबले कम है। यह बात मानने की है। उन्होंने यह बात भी सही कही कि कारखानेदारों से जहाँ 4 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा का कर्जा सरकार वापिस नहीं ले सकती, हमारे बैंक वापिस नहीं ले सकते उसके मुकाबले किसान का कर्जा कम है। लेकिन साथ-ही-साथ वर्मा जी इस बात को भी मानेंगे कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे देश में खेती-बाड़ी के योग्य केवल 99.28 मिलियन हैक्टेयर रकबा था और आज वह बढ़कर 127 मिलियन हैक्टेयर से ज्यादा हो गया है। वर्मा जी को मैं एक बात बताना चाहूँगा, हालाँकि वे बहुत लंबे अरसे से खेती-बाड़ी के महकमे को देखते आ रहे हैं कि इस रकबे में करीब 30 से 33 फीसदी रकबा ऐसा है जहाँ हमें सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे सिंचाई के साधन केवल 20.9 मिलियन हैक्टेयर रकबे को प्राप्त थे लेकिन आज वह 42 मिलियन हैक्टेयर से ज्यादा है। पहले फूडग्रेस की हालत क्या थी? सन् 1949-50 के दौरान हमारा जो टोटल कल्टीविएबल एरिया था उसमें करीब साढ़े 5 करोड़ टन अनाज पैदा होता था और आज प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से आज तक, यह मैं मानता हूँ कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में आज के अनुपात से ज्यादा पैसा उस बजट में रखा गया था एग्रीकल्चर और इरिगेशन पर परजेज के लिए, लेकिन आज तक निरंतर खाद्य की पैदावार हमने बढ़ाई है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल 69 हजार टन हमें फर्टीलाइजर्स उपलब्ध था और आज हमने वह बढ़ाकर 9 लाख टन से ज्यादा किया है। इसी का यह नतीजा निकला कि हमने अनाज के भण्डार बनाए हैं और सिंचाई, खाद और बीज की उन्नत किस्में हमने तैयार की हैं। उससे हमें बहुत फायदा मिला है।

लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात माननी पड़ेगी कि जो सब्सिडी किसान को मिलनी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं मिल पायी। पिछले साल

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह]

7000 करोड़ रुपये की खाद किसान ने अपने खेतों में इस्तेमाल की और उसको 2000 करोड़ रुपया सब्सिडी के तौर पर मिला। लेकिन कल यादव जी बोल रहे थे बर्मा जी से कुछ कागज लेकर और मैं भी बर्मा जी से बात करता रहा हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि आज से 20 साल पहले ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 100 क्विंटल गेहूँ बेचने से आ जाती थी, हालांकि मैं 200 क्विंटल से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन आज 550 क्विंटल गेहूँ बेचने पर एक ट्रैक्टर आता है। जो हमारे टर्म्स आफ ट्रेड इस मुल्क में रहे हैं उसमें हम संतुलन नहीं रख पाये। आज इस बजट में किसान को बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हुआ है। मिसाल के तौर पर फसल के लिये जो किसान ऋण लेता है उस में डेढ़ से द्वादश परसेंट तक की छूट उसको मिली है और इस के साथ साथ यादव साहब यह जिक्र करना भूल गये कि 3000 रुपये की व्यवस्था एडीशनल इस बजट में की गयी है तरह तरह के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के जरिये। फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत एक सम्मानित सदस्य कह रहे थे कि साढ़े 7 परसेंट कम हुई तो यह किसान को फायदा ही है। जो यूरिया का कट्टा 112 रुपये का उसको मिलता था उस में 8 रुपये 80 पैसे की कमी हो गयी। तो अगर एक रुपया भी बढ़ा देते तो हमारे विरोधी भाई कहते कि किसानों की गर्दन पर छुरी चलायी है। लेकिन इसको भी वह कोई कंसेशन नहीं मानते।

श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मैंने तो इसका स्वागत किया है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं आप का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप के पहले भी बहुत से सम्मानित सदस्य बोले हैं। जलधारा के बारे में बतलाया। जिस इलाके में बिल्कुल इरिगेशन नहीं है, राजस्थान का इलाका देख लीजिए, हमारी फसल पर गिरमानुसार, प्रकृति के नियम के अनुसार पानी केवल जड़ तक पहुँचना चाहिए। अगर इससे ज्यादा पानी दिया जाता है तो उसका कोई फायदा नहीं

है और बर्मा जी बता रहे हैं कि हरियाणा में 240 करोड़ रुपया माफ किया गया है। बर्मा जी की सरकार आजकल हरियाणा में है, वे इन फीगर्स को दुबारा देख लें। मुझे इस बात में थोड़ा शक है। सरल हाउसिंग की स्कीम छोटे ज़िमींदारों के लिये, किसानों के लिये है। लैंड डवलपमेंट बैंक के जरिये जो काज मकान बनाने के लिये दिया जायेगा तो जिस किसान की आमदनी 700 रुपये महीने तक है उस को 22 साल के लिये सात परसेंट पर लोन मिल जाय तो इस से अच्छा और क्या प्रावधान हो सकता है। इसी तरह से हड्डको की व्यवस्था है और बर्मा जी को बतालाऊँ कि साउथ के किसानों के लिये खर, काफी और इलायची के लिये जो सुविधायें दी गयी हैं वे स्वागत योग्य हैं। एक बात बहुत अच्छी की गयी है हमारे पशुओं के लिये। हमारे दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये। पशुओं की बीमारी के लिये जो दवाइयाँ हम इंपोर्ट करते हैं या यहां से खरीदते हैं उसमें 25 परसेंट ड्यूटी की माफी कर दी गयी है। इसी तरह से पेस्टीसाइड्स के लिये, स्प्रेकलर्स के लिये और कोल्ड स्टोरेज के लिये भी किसानों को फायदा होने की बात है।

यहां फिलरियो साहब मौजूद हैं। एक बात मैं टैक्सेशन के बारे में उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। एक बात जो इन्होंने इस बजट में कही है वह कांटेक्ट्स के बारे में है, चाहे वह शराब के हों, फारेस्ट के हों या वेस्ट के या स्कैप के हों, उनके ऊपर शुरू में तो 20 परसेंट टोटल कांटेक्ट का इन्कम-टैक्स जमा करना होगा और साल के अंत में उसका 60 परसेंट जमा कराना पड़ेगा। उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह शायद उन्होंने यह समझकर किया होगा कि इससे टैक्स ज्यादा मिलेगा। लेकिन अगर आप ध्यान से देखें तो जो मैं समझता हूँ वह यह है कि जैसे शराब का ठकेदार है, उसको यह पता है कि 69 परसेंट टैक्स देना ही है तो जो जैन्युइन कांटेक्ट है वह इसमें मरेगा क्योंकि या तो वह

शराब में पानी मिलाएगा या तेजाब मिलाएगा और उससे कोई मरेगा तो बड़ी टूँजड़ी होगी। दूसरे अगर वह दो नंबर का पैसा वाला है, तो उसको भी पता है कि उसको मैक्सिमम 60 परसेंट देना पड़ेगा तो क्यों नहीं वह 200 परसेंट का फायदा दिखाए और उसका पैसा सब एक नंबर का हो जाएगा। तो मैं राज्य मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से देख लें, इसमें ज्यादा घपला होने का अंदेश है।

दूसरी बात जो इन्होंने कही है वह यह है कि जो मैन्यूफैचरर्स हंड्रैड परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे, उनको जो इनकम टैक्स की रियायतें दी गई है, उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट में अपने दो तीन सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ और वह खेतीबाड़ी के बारे में है, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 6-7 महीने पहले कहा था कि तमाम मुल्क में सरफेस वाटर फ्लड ऐफेक्टेड एरियाज है उस पानी को मदद नजर रखते हुए एक नेशनल इंटिग्रेटेड इरिगेशन स्कीम वह बनाएंगे ताकि जो पानी वेस्ट जाता है उसका सही इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। तो मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस बारे में स्थिति से अवगत कराएँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज से करीब चार साल पहले इंदिरा जी ने कहा था कि कास्ट 9 एण्ड प्राइसेज कमीशन बनाएंगे। अगर आप ध्यान देने कि किसान की जो पैदावार है, उसके जो स्टैंडर्ड प्रिस्क्राइड हैं, उसके अनुसार एक कीले में पूरी मेहनत के बाद, किसान की क्या लागत आती है जब कि उसके पास ट्रैक्टर भी हो, खाद भी हो, पेस्टि-साइड्स और हर तरह की सुविधाएँ उसके पास हों और अपनी जेब से किसान अगर खर्च करे तो उसकी कितनी इनकम होगी, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। जो इनपुट्स हमारे हैं, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि एक कीले में अच्छे उन्नत किस्म का बीज इस्तेमाल

करें तो 139 रुपये लगता है और डी० ए० पी० फर्टिलाइजर 189 रुपये का लगता है और यूरिया जो कम से कम दो कट्टे एक एकड़ में लगाना चाहें तो 200 रुपये का यूरिया खाद लगेगा फिर पेस्टिसाइड्स के बैग एक एकड़ में दो लगते हैं। इनके अलावा ऐल्ब्रीन, पेस्टिसाइड्स और उसकी सिंचाई के लिए खर्चा, उसका शेडिंग सब कुछ हो तो एक आइडियल किसान जो अच्छी फार्मिंग कर सकता है, जो आपके ऐग्रिकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टैंडर्ड के अनुसार हो, तो उसको दो हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से खर्च करना पड़ेगा। कई बार यह पढ़ने को मिलता है कि जो किसान 9 एकड़ से कम जमीन रखते हैं, उनको साल में इतनी इनकम नहीं हो पाती कि जितनी यदि वह अपने घर में दूसरों के फार्म पर जाकर मजदूरी करे तो उससे ज्यादा लाभ होगा।

मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि जो किसान की बिजली देते हैं, बर्मा 4.00 P.M. जी ने दुस्तही कहा कि जैसे किसान को उन्नत किस्म के बीज देते हैं उसके ऊपर सबसिडो इतनी मिलनी चाहिए कि कम से कम लाभप्रद कीमत वास्तव में मिल सके। आज ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 70 हजार से लेकर डेढ़ लाख तक की है। किसानों को बाजार से चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं, जैसे कपड़ा खरीदना पड़ता है, लोहा खरीदना पड़ता है इनमें देयर इज नो पैरिटी इन प्राइसेज एट आल। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि कास्ट प्राइस कमीशन और लाभप्रद कीमतें किसान के लिए बेहद जरूरी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) :
लास्ट प्वाइंट कहिये।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं लास्ट प्वाइंट ही बोल रहा हूँ। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस मुल्क में करीब 23 हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होती थी और अब बढ़ कर इस बिजली की पैदावार 45 हजार मेगावाट हो गयी है। कल परसों जम्मू-कश्मीर से यह खबर आयी थी कि एक रुपये युनिट जम्मू की सरकार बिजली खरीदती है और 28 पैसे पर युनिट उसको देनी

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह]

पड़ती है। यह भी बताया जाता है कि करीब 11,947 करोड़ रुपये की बिजली इस मुल्क में खराब हो जाती है या चोरी हो जाती है जिसमें से आधे से ज्यादा या 500 करोड़ की किसान की होती है। क्यों नहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार एक कानून पास करती। जैसे आम जनता के लिए और चीजे असेन्शियल कमोडिटीज में आती हैं इसी तरह से किसान के लिए यह बिजली भी असेन्शियल कमोडिटीज है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इसके लिए सबसे फ्लैट रेट लिया जाये। सारे देश में बिजली का उनके लिए एक रेट रखा जाये। जैसे गेहूं का दाम 173 रुपये तय किया है वैसे ही बिजली के रेट भी तय होने चाहिए। गेहूं की कीमत 1950 से जिस कदर बढ़ी है उसी कदर बिजली की कीमत भी बढ़ी है इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इसके लिए भी फ्लैट रेट तय किया जाये और वह ऐसा रेट हो जिससे किसानों को राहत मिल सके। करीब एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का ओडिबल आयाल हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि ड्राई फार्मिंग के बारे में हमने कोई तरक्की नहीं की है। मेरा आपके जरिये सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि 70 परसेंट जमीन हमारी बगैर पानी के है। इस जमीन को किसी तरह से कहीं से भी पानी नहीं मिलता। 20 से 30 साल तक हमने देखा है कि राजस्थान के कुछ इलाकों में जहां कोई फसल नहीं होती अगर वहां से कोई फसल निकल आये तो हम कहते हैं बहुत अच्छा काम हो गया है। सुखे पीड़ित इलाकों में हमें ड्राई फार्मिंग टेक्नोलोजी बहुत जल्दी तैयार करना चाहिए। हर बजट में, हर राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में ड्राई फार्मिंग की चर्चा होती है लेकिन ड्राई फार्मिंग में कोई तरक्की नहीं होती है। मेरा आपके जरिये सरकार से सुझाव है कि पिछली बार अखबारों में यह खबर थी हमारी असेन्शियल कमोडिटीज जो एक प्रांत से दूसरे प्रांतों में जाती है, यानी जब एक प्रांत से ट्रेन में लोड होती है तो वैगन में माल ज्यादा होता है और

जब दूसरे प्रांत में जाकर उतरती है तो उसमें बहुत सा माल गायब हो जाता है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम असेन्शियल कमोडिटीज जो एक प्रांत से दूसरे प्रांत में जाय उनका ठीक तरह से ध्यान रखा जाय। मैं आपके जरिये इस बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि किसान का लाभप्रद कीमत दीजिए, कास्टप्राइस कमीशन जल्दी लाइये। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for the last two days I have been sitting in this House and listening 'with greatest interest to the trend of the debate to the budget presented by the Minister of Finance. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have been in Parliament for the last more than ten years and may I say this that hardly ever in any year had I the privilege of listening to such a high level of debate as I have listened today, and yesterday and day before in this House. Sir, many valuable suggestions have been made. We have people in this House, people like you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, who have wide experience of Finance and who have been Finance -Minister, themselves and that is how one can understand the quality of the debate.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, very valuable suggestions have been made and in fact a very broad canvass has been painted and delineated which indeed gives, as it should give, on the budget a picture as a limited instrument of financial mobilisation of resources into the broader canvass of economic development and planning. Whilst I pay this compliment to each and every Member of the House, may I also on this occasion urge that we should not base our arguments on misconceptions, which will lead to a sense of despondency which despondency goes well beyond the walls of Parliament into the whole country, a despondency which is not justified because of the achievements of the Government, which are indeed the

achievements of the people of this country because the Government can not achieve anything unless the people are with the Government and therefore I would give credit to the people of this country for the achievements that we have made. And therefore this sense of confidence is necessary, this sense of confidence is justified, and this sense of confidence is essential if we are to take on, if we are to deal successfully with the great challenges ahead which we shall undoubtedly deal successfully and overcome. Now, I do not want to enter into any slinging match or discussion or controversy with any Member of the House but I must justify what I have said, that there have been misconceptions of fact and just this afternoon I had the privilege of listening to a very eloquent speech of Hon. Member and my friend, Shri Murasoli Maran. He began by painting a very grim picture of the agricultural situation saying that the resources have been slashed, they have been reduced. All that has happened, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is that Mr. Murasoli Maran is apparently just like me, not an economist, as he is not expected to be, and the technicalities of the different headings in the budget have escaped him I am conveying to you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that I have since his speech given him a detailed note explaining how sectoral arrangements had been matched with the departments as shown in the budget papers and the budget speech. So, there is no question...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY; But the States cooperation...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If you want me to spend the whole afternoon explaining point by point... (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI); That will be taken care of by the Minister.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is no question of any reduction in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector is crucial. It has been part of the policy of the Indian National Congress

from its foundation and since the moment of independence, in the very first Five Year Plan to develop agriculture because if we can tackle the gigantic and crucial problem of poverty that we can tackle only by developing the rural areas, we can tackle the problem only by giving increased and more and more support to agriculture. That is what we have done and continue to do that.

Let me first go into the speech of Mr. Maran. Obviously satisfied with the document that I have given him, because he has now left, but he has made some important points, for instance the point has been made by him and by Mr. Gopalsamy that we are reducing the assistance or the share of the States. This is an incorrect thing. I fully agree with what Mr. Virendra Verma stated, that the States have got to be strong, that if the States are not strong, the Centre cannot be strong and if the Centre is not strong, the States cannot be strong. It is a composite whole. It is just one unit that we are dealing with. There has been no reduction in the assistance given to States. If I may quote from the Budget documents, Central assistance to States and Union Territories, under the Plan, as grants and loans, is to the extent of Rs. 7747 crores for 1987-88 and Rs. 8592 crores for 1988-89. There has been an increase, therefore, of more than Rs. 1000 crore.

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: It is 6 per cent increase.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI); It is 11 per cent increase.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO; These are the figures of assistance, and this is the minimum that the States will get. They will get even more. Last year they got more by drought relief, and the figure includes financial assistance given to the States, especially this year in view of drought relief.

Then there is a misconception that we have introduced a new technique of raising money through extra budgetary methods like increasing administered prices. This has been there for years and years and years. My friend, Mr.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Chitta Basu and I were in the other House when the party to which I belong was not in power. At that time, more number of times the administered prices were raised outside the budget than at any other time. At that time, increases in administered prices of several commodities were far more than the increase made now. So, let us not go on misconceptions, blaming this Government for no fault of this Government or that Government, because these administered prices are the prices; they are not taxes.. (*Interruptions*). If it is because the cost of inputs goes up.

My friend Mr. Verma, is right in saying that public sector should not become subsidised by the people at large. It is then necessary that the prices match the cost; it is necessary that technology should improve; it is necessary that the product should become better, and for all this, they must have their own resources. Therefore, as I said, this has been done before; this was done when the other party was in power, and this has been rightly done now by this Government,

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: But this hike is unprecedented.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is not. Perhaps in a sense it is lower than what it was earlier.

Mr. Maran also made another point that Defence expenditure has gone up by Rs. 3600 crore because of IPKF operations. I am referring to it because of the sensitive nature of the issue, which is very topical. Therefore, I say that it is entirely incorrect I would have used the word 'false' but let me say that it is untrue. The additional expenditure is due to two instalments of dearness allowance, bonus, interim relief, pay revision etc., totalling Rs. 600 crores and on top of all this, there is a net saving of Rs. 200 crore, on revenue account. So, we should not create a situation in which, for instance, we show the States as victims as Mr. Maran again did by criticising the wealth tax which he says is a new name on abolition of the estate duty and that the Central

Government is raising resources and denying a share to the State Governments. Here I would say for the benefit of Mr. Gopalsamy and for the benefit of the House that no decision has been taken on how to share the resources that will come out of this.

The purpose of intervention, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is to point out that this year we are celebrating and we have celebrated 40 years of attainment of freedom. This is the most valuable achievement which must be cherished and strengthened, but along with this political freedom we have attained in a large manner economic freedom for all sections of our people, particularly for poorer sections of our people. We have attained this and this is unique in the whole world, unique for developing countries. The progress that we have made—there Mr. Chitta Basu will not appreciate—has been the parliamentary form of democracy, assuring to every individual the fundamental right, assuring to every individual the right to send a representative to this august House, the right to debate and the right to dissent. And this is unique in the history of the developing countries, unique in the history of the world as a whole.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Unique in starvations, that is all

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will give figures.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He will not keep quiet. You go on.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: He will neither give facts nor keep quiet, I know that.

I would like to give the House some of the economic indicators which will show the progress that we have made in the economic field over the last few decades since 1950-51. In 1950-51 the per capita net national product, taking 1970-71 as base, was 466; it has increased to 1869 in 1986-87. That is, the net national product has increased by more than four times during this period and this has been done by this Government, by the Con-

gon Government, under the Congress policies and with a particularly democratic process throughout, ours being one of the most vibrant parliamentary democracies in the world.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVI-VA:
Under the leadership of?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Under the leadership of our leaders, who incidentally were their leaders also at some point or the other. I am happy to say this because most of the members of the opposition have been members of the Indian National Congress at some point or the other.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: That canvas was totally different than today's Rajiv Gandhi Government.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is not what the people say, that is what Mr. Gopalsamy says.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh) j It was a Congress without *aham* and this is the Congress with *aham*.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: (Pon-cherry); He has no knowledge of the ideology of Congress.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The index of industrial production, taking 1980-81 as the base, was just 18.3 in 1950-51, now it has risen to 154.8. This has been the tremendous progress on the industrial front that we have made in just 30 years. The index of agricultural production with which many members of the Opposition and some of the members of the ruling party are concerned and rightly so, has increased from 58.5, taking 1970 as base, after the green revolution, to 152.6 in 1986-87, this is the last year for which statistics are available.

There has been a lot of criticism here that we are wasting money in revenue expenditure that we are not forming capital, we are not able to build up assets. Gross domestic capital formation, as percentage of GDP, has increased from 10 in 1950-51 to 23.4 in 1986-87. Of course, there are also the social indicators of which this House and all Of us, the Government

and the Opposition and all of us must be aware of. Among them population comes first. Much of our achievements in this connection are not visible. This is due to the substantial increase in population. The population in millions in 1950-51 was 361.2. In 1986-87 it has risen tremendously to 781.4 million. We must admit this. Within this short period it has more than doubled. The birth rate has gone down slightly from what it was in 1950-51 at 39.9 per thousand to 32.48 per thousand. But the death rate per thousand has been reduced tremendously. This is due to the enormous increase in health care facilities, medical facilities, better food, better nutrition and it has decreased from 27.4 in 1950-51 to 11.18. So this decrease in the death rate coupled with the not much increase in birth rate has led to the situation which we are confronted with at the moment

Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, without going into decades, I would just point out what has happened over the last few years. I do not want to mention the progress of over 30 years. We are making progress and this Government has been making progress every year and every year there has been progress over the previous year. I could just show this with reference to the very dramatic and sad situation that occurred in the country this year—i. e. the drought situation. The drought this year makes some friends opposite laugh because the situation is so good, but that drought has been unprecedented in the history of the country, has been the worst in the century. And in spite of that, Mr. Vice-Chairman, if we compare the situation now with what the situation was just in 1979 when the drought was much less in scale, you will appreciate what progress has been made and economic stability attained from 1979 to now. In 1979, when the drought was much less, the wholesale price index in the nation went up by 21 per cent, while this year, with drought which is much greater in magnitude covering all States of the country in North, South, East and West, we have fortunately, been able to contain the inflation of the wholesale price index at 9.4 per cent that is less than half of what it shot up in 1979.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Agricultural production as a result of drought will naturally decline and has declined sharply. It has declined in the year by 10 per cent. However, industrial growth will exceed 88 in this year in spite of the drought, as compared to a decrease of minus 1.7 per cent in 1979. This is the progress that we have achieved just in these few years

The overall economic growth in that drought which was much smaller in scale went down by 4.7 per cent and this year it will be positive, a small positive of 1 to 2 per cent. This is the progress we are making. This is the progress of which the nation as a whole must be proud of and the progress for which the Government, I am sure, does not deserve to be abused, and at least deserves to be complimented on the efforts that it has put in and the efforts that have borne fruit.

The policies that have led to these achievements, which are not small achievements, are the policies which have been with the Congress Governments from the very beginning and which continue even now with renewed vigour. Those policies on the economic front are the policies of growth with social justice, those policies on the economic front are the policies of self-reliance, those policies on the economic front have as the thrust area of economic development the removal of poverty. Removal of poverty is priority number one of every Congress Government and this is being pursued with even greater vigour now under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: On "Reliance" point we agree!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: These obsessions, we need not take note of.

PROP. C LAKSHMANNA- Could you tell us the number of people be-

low the poverty line last year and what is this number now?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have the highest regard for Prof. Lakshmanna. All I can tell him is that there has been a decrease in the percentage of population, and I will, in a moment, say why this decrease has come about. I will just restrict myself to a limited area, to my area and instrument of economic development—i. e. the banking sector and also sometimes we forget when we mention banking the allied sector, which is the sector of insurance industry.

In 1969 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi stood on the floor of Parliament and moved for the nationalisation of the banks, she said that the banks are a powerful vehicle of economic transformation, that the banks cannot be monopolised by any elite, that there cannot be banking for a class but that banking should be for the masses, and that, therefore, the banks must not merely serve these purposes, which are the overall economic purposes but that they must also be owned publicly. Therefore, the banks were nationalised. I am happy that the banks, the staff in the banks, the people working in the banks have come up to the expectations and have done extremely well in the course of the period. And I compliment them for this.

The number of rural branches has gone up from 1832 at the time of the nationalisation just in 1969, which was 22 per cent of the total number of branches, to 30,444 branches which works out to 56.2 per cent of the total number of branches now. There has been increase, therefore, and, in this, the thrust to rural development is reflected in the growth of the branches of the banks in the rural areas by more than double the percentage and many many more in terms of numbers.

As far as the activities are concerned in the agricultural sector, the direct agricultural advances of the

public sector banks has gone up from just Rs. 40 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 9, 568 crores in September, 1987. This is the dimension, the rural dimension that the banks have taken. The banks, in the different programmes which have been mentioned here, the IRDP, the RLEGP and other programmes, have moved from the traditional concept of security-oriented lending to the concept of viability in which the man who gets the loan is not asked whether he has the money, whether he has the security. What is asked and what one tries to find out is if he is capable of making productive use of that money, if he is honest and hard working. Even if he does not have a security in the scheme, the money is given. This is the concept which has been brought about by the nationalisation of the banking industry.

Since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi came to power, as I have said Mr. Vice-Chairman, there has been this thrust. This orientation or removal of poverty, this orientation for the rural sector, this Orientation for the weaker sections has been reiterated with an increasing vigour, and this has been reflected in the performance of the banks. I am on this point of vehicles of this transformation.

On the priority sector advances the target was 40 per cent of the total credit. The achievement in September, 1984 when this Government came to power was 40. 9 per cent. It has been increasing consistently in favour of direct advances for agriculture and for the priority sector as a whole and stands from 40 per cent just three years ago to 45. 3 per cent in September, 1987. Similar commitment has also been shown in the increased assistance to the weaker sections. The percentage of achievement which was 8. 8 per cent of the total credit given, has increased from September, 1984 every year to 9. 8 per cent. 10. 8 per cent and stands in Sep-

tember, 1987 at 11. 4 per cent. This shows the commitment of the banks to the weaker sections in furtherance of the direction given by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

As far as the DRI advances are concerned, the target has been 1 per cent but has been consistently exceeded, though by a small margin. But what has increased substantially as far as the DRI advances are concerned, is the advances or the percentage of advances to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The target was 40 per cent of the DRI advances, and this percentage has been in the last three years ranging from 49. 4 per cent to 50. 9 per cent. This shows the commitment to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of this Government and is reflected in the banking sector. I would like here the cooperation of the Members also, because I realise it is not enough that the Government should have schemes. It is not enough that banks should have good schemes. The banks and the Government and the Government officials and banking officials are doing their best. They are very capable people. But if the schemes are to fructify and fructify fully, then it is necessary that the people at large and particularly the representatives of the people, political workers and social workers should also be involved. But I would like to say this and announce in the Parliament that we have given these instructions to Managers and other senior personnel of the banks in furtherance of our decision to give a thrust to the rural areas. We have instructed all senior executives including Chief Executives to visit rural branches on a regular basis to familiarise themselves with the functioning of the rural branches. We have asked the controlling officers *viz.* Divisional Managers and Regional Managers to visit all their rural branches at least once in three months with a design check list to supervise and monitor the functioning of the rural branches to have a con-

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

tinuous interaction with branch functioning on a periodical basis. AH the rural banks have been asked to declare one day in the week as dis-oursement day during which the branch will disburse all loans. All rural branches have been asked to declare one day in a week as non-banking business worKing day. On this day the Officers of the rural branch ar_e expected to visit the field areas on a pre-determined basis. They are required to interact with the persons in the villages they visit, particularly the weaKer sections of the population.

Further, for the customers in genera^ not just the rural cus tomers, we have also given some instructions. I am sharing them with the Members of the House because we want these instructions to be implemented. But if there are some lapses or some omissions they can bring them to our notice so that they can be implemented. That is why we are making these instructions known in public. To facilitate regular and periodical inter-face with cus-imers, bank observe 'customers day' on i5th of every month or the follow ing working day if 15th happens to be a holiday. On that day the Chair man, the Managing Directors or Exe cutive Directors, Zonal; Managers, Re gional Managers, Branch Managers make themselves available at their office between 3 and 5 p. m. to meet the customers without any prior ap pointment. Such meetings are intend ed to attend to specific complaints of the customers and also to assess the qualityrBecause it is believed that it is not sufficient to have schemes, it is not sufficient just to work here it is necessary that the whole machinery and the people who carry out these schemes, should be alert to the rural thrust our economy and to the banking sector. They should be alert towards the needs of the weaker sec tions. Therefore, these formulations and pre grammes

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL, MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir); You should monitor it at the highest level also.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO; I am monitoring it at the highest level under the instructions of the Finance Minister. I am doing that and I win continue doing that as far as possible even during Parliament session also visiting every State, but then one man cannot do. All Ministers by themselves cannot do. Officials of the Government cannot do. Banks cannot do. We need the vigilance on the part of all of us. Therefore, we welcome Parliamentary democracy and we also wish your cooperation in seeing that something sets it right.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार): एक मिनट ठहरिये। महोदय, पिछली बार मैंने सदन में स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिए भी कहा था कि हमारे यहां बिहार में कोई ऐसी बैंक शाखा नहीं है जो कि बना दस परसेंट कमीशन लिफ्टिंग पैसा देती हो। इस के बारे में स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिए भी मैंने कहा था, और साथ ही चिट्ठी लिखकर भी कहा था, लेकिन उस के बारे में आज तक कोई ठोस जवाब मंत्रालय की तरफ से भी नहीं गया और बक की ओर से भी नहीं गया और मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कोअपरेट नहीं करते। हम लोग कोअपरेट भी करते हैं, तो भी इस तरह की बात नहीं होती।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will say that we have to come down. We will come down and I personally will come down with a heavy hand on any evidence of corruption. Heaviest possible step will be taken to see that these things do not happen. But...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने उसका कोई प्रमाण दिया ?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हां, एक का मैंने लिखकर भी दिया।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: But then there is one operative word here and that is evidence, it is not appropriate to make just general allega-

tions. I would request the hon. Member to give me some proof, and specific instances,, not just general allegations of corrupti. on here and there. These are allegations which cannot be....

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैंने यह कहा कि क्या आपकी कोई मशीनरी है, जो जांच करे। हमारे यहां तो कोई नहीं है ऐसा बैंक विद आउट एक्सेप्शन, हम इस बात को महसूस कर रहे हैं। आप गांव में जाइए, वहां बैंक से जो पैसा दिया जाता है या लिया जाता है, उसकी जांच कराईए सी० बी० आई० से, मैं चेलेंज करता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO; One would call this as baseless. He says "Every single manager is taking 10 per cent commission". That definitely is not going to end corruption. It only creates... (Interruptions)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आपको मैं चेलेंज करता हूँ इस बात के लिए, आप चलिए मेरे साथ। मैंने लिखा भी अपने पत्र में कि अमुक ब्रांच का व्यक्ति घूस लेकर दे रहा था... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI); He said he would take hardest action, what more you want.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं तो आपको माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाइये, जो जांच करे। बिहार के बारे में मैं स्पेसिफिक कह रहा हूँ। मैंने चार महीना पहले लिखा भी है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am not prepared to accept generalised and unqualified accusation that all branch managers of banks are taking commission.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप सी० बी० आई० से जांच बैठाइए।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is an abuse of parliamentary freedom. It

should not be tolerated. If there are any specific points -----

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप मेरे साथ चलिए, मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : इस पर बहस थोड़े ही हो सकती है। आप चेंबर में जाइए, बात कीजिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : एक तो सदन में चेलेंज कर रहे हैं, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप टाइम निकालिए और चलिए मेरे साथ। आपको बताया नहीं जायेगा कि आप मंत्री हैं, तभी आपको पता चल जाएगा।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO; We speak often about banking but sometimes with neglect.

I take this opportunity to mention an allied sector which is the insurance sector. We have nationalised both Life Insurance and General insurance. Both in the Life Insurance and General Insurance sector we have again given this thrust for the rural areas and for the weaker sections.

We are now on the threshold of launching LIC into social security schemes, LIC is operating several group schemes aimed at weaker sections like railway karmadharis, shop assistants, etc. Now, we have decided in this budget that LIC will create a Social security fund of the order of Rs. 100 crores. LIC will also announce group insurance scheme for those sections who work on daily wages or whose employment is casual so that 50 per cent of the cost of insurance premium towards this scheme will be met from the social security fund and the balance 50 per cent will be payable by the beneficiary concerned. Simultaneously^ we have also decided that LIC will operate an insurance scheme for IRDP beneficiaries and in case of death of IRDP beneficiary, the widow or children of the family will get some money without payment of premium and the Government will bear the cost of his premium.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

As far as General Insurance is concerned, I would like to mention here that it does not exactly relate to the rural insurance. But I must mention here because just yesterday I reviewed this programme of Adalats for the cases of motor vehicle accidents^ I know how much hardship sometimes people who are victims of these motor vehicle accidents have to undergo in order to get some compensation. Now, GIC has decided and has already held some Adalats where there is interface and victims are paid immediately and this has created tremendous benefit and we want to extend this.

Just to give what we have done in this regard between January and August, more than 4, 000 complaints of motor vehicle accident cases have been settled by Lok Adalats. From August to December we had kept the target at 6, 000 cases but we have actually settled 16, 900 cases and thereby paid more than Rs. 50 crores by way of disbursement.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY; I appreciate that. But have you got any idea to increase the compensation amount also?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This is in the Adalat. Naturally by negotiations and by sitting across they can settle. But it all depends on the parties to agree to the compensation. If they do not agree, they can always go to the court but there is no fixed scale of compensation. It depends on the nature of accident and circumstances of the case. But going through the rural thrust of general insurance, a group insurance scheme for landless agricultural labour all over the country has been created. The entire Premium will be borne by the Government of India and if any landless agricultural labourer dies in the course of his work, his family straightway will get Rs. 3, 000 without payment of any premium.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I think, in accident, cases double the amount is to be given.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, as far as my knowledge goes, it is Rs. 3, 000/- but I can check it. I must, however, say that we have several other schemes for general insurance like cattle insurance, hut insurance, a new Scheme that we have introduced and if the hut of a landless labourer gets burnt by accident, immediately, he will get some compensation, if his cattle die, he will get compensation, NOW I must admit and here I seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members that in respect of many of these schemes, there is no awareness as far as potential beneficiaries or target groups are concerned. Now a landless agricultural labourer who is there in a village and who does not know that schemes exist, if he dies, though he is entitled to compensation, more often than not, the members of his family are not at all aware of it. We will try to simplify the procedure. But the most important thing is to create awareness among the people that these schemes exist. Tell them, please take benefit of these schemes and thereby, I seek the cooperation of the hon. Members, the top rung of the political workers because the awareness this motivation can only be achieved by political and social workers and also cooperation is necessary if you want to have these group insurance schemes for railway porters, karam-charis and others. Hon. Members of Parliament who are involved in the trade union movement, can very well get involved in this so that this benefit goes to the weaker sections. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you were right and I must admit that in case of accidents, this compensation now has been increased from Rs. 3, 000/- to Rs. 6, 000/-.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हवाई जहाज के क्वीट में 2 लाख मिलता है और मजदूर को 3 हजार मिलता है ।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I would like to conclude on this note that we have made substantial progress of which all of us must be proud. The Government should be proud and the people of this country should be proud of it. The Opposition also should have deserved a measure of credit because many of their suggestions are taken by us and we will continue to do that. Now, we must keep on implementing this and on this implementation your involvement is necessary. But what is more; important is that in the heat of political argument, we should not create a climate of despondency which is entirely unjustified. We should not reduce the faith of our people in themselves because these are their achievements and if we face these challenges with confidence, our people will definitely overcome the great challenges ahead and we shall succeed. I thank you very much

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, no. After the budget reply is over, then you can ask Mr. Tiwari who is going to reply.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I would simply ask whether it is a fact or not that the repayment and debt servicing as on today stands at 50 per cent even according to the Government.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: How much?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: 50 per cent. Rs. 27, 000 is the borrowing and Rs. 14, 000 is the debt servicing and interest as on today, 50 per cent and if things go as they are, will it not be sufficient to borrow only to pay the interest by the year 1992-93? It he says, no, that he will be able to make a policy statement by which he will avoid the situation, of course, there won't be despondency and we would be very happy.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO-. I am surprised that Professor Lakshmanna should put this type of question. Let

me say this that whatever debt servicing we are honouring is not out of borrowing and it is not 50 per cent. It is roughly 20 per cent of our own money that we earn out of exports, invisibles, tourism and so on and so forth and this money also if we have borrowed, we have borrowed from the IMF in the earlier period up to 1984.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He is talking about the internal borrowing Mr. Minister.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am telling about the external borrowings and this is the position because this point has also been raised by Mr. Virendra Verma that we are borrowing money from abroad and paying it. This is not correct It is our own money and it has been put to good use. About internal borrowing also, there is no such question. What we are doing is to create assets. We have to modernise our industry. We have to improve the lot of our people. And we are doing these. We are borrowing very cautiously and for productive purposes. There is no reason why he should have such misapprehension.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): You know that you have a revenue deficit which is large - than the total deficit. By definition this means that you are going to resort to deficit financing or borrowing in order to finance your consumption expenditure and not for productive purposes. This is my definition. How do you controvert it? (Interruptions) Twenty-four per cent of your current external... (Interruptions)

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: There is a document. I will just read out.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. No.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): It is relevant.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: This is a Government document. I will read out this so that he may not have further misgivings about this. This is a statement laid on the Table of the House, Rajya Sabha,

[Shri C. Lakshmanna]

in reply to part (a) and part (b) of Starred Question No. 295 on 15-3-1988. It gives the external and internal debts position of the Central Government as on 31-3-1988. External debts covered at the average exchange rates for February 1986—Rs. 36, 855 crores, of which hard currency—Rs. 35, 732 crores and vuppee currency—Rs. 1133 crores. That is about external debts. Internal debts of Central Government—Rs. 1, 70, 834 crores. Interest payment in 1987-88 estimated; interest on external debts—Rs. 1034 crores. Interest on internal debts of Central Government—Rs. 10, 416 crores. This is the information given by the Government. I would like the Minister to react on this and then assure us that in spite of this, there should not be urgency on the part of us to point out to him, that it is despondent on the part of the people to react on the situation. Then he should give us a reassuring new picture emerging out of this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I would like to say that a lot of these figures have been quoted. A lot of impressions like this have been created. Yesterday, some members quoted from a particular newspaper, from a particular person and this definitely is a misconception. *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: If these figures are misconception... *(Interruptions)* ;

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: It is an answer to a Parliamentary question. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The Minister will reply. *(Interruptions)* This is only an intervention. At the time of reply, the Minister will reply. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: The borrowing is equal to almost the vrational income. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: If this is a misconception, if this is a misapprehension, then, I think it is a serious ques-

tion and that has to be tackled very seriously. I challenge that this Government is... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please do not make any comments.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nydu). Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was supposed to speak here at 4 o'clock. Then the Vice-Chairman informed me that the hon. Minister is going to make an intervention. From that I understood that it would be an intervention. In my experience of about two years here, and the hon. Minister has about ten years of Parliamentary experience, I have understood that an intervention will normally mean a few minutes. I have never expected it to be for 45 minutes. It became almost a reply. I was a little worried whether the hon. Minister was making a reply to the Budget discussions. That was the misconception created here. *(Interruptions)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He has only made an intervention.

SHRI Q. SWAMINATHAN: The reply has to be made by the hon. Finance Minister. Because the hon. Minister made such a detailed intervention ----- *(Interruptions)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): A minister can intervene. That will be in the time of the Congress party.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Whatever it may be. Normally interventions are very short, not of this kind of a duration...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He has taken the time of the Congress.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: He might have taken the time of the Congress but what happened is some misconception has been created and some of us thought that it was a reply to the debate. Normally the Finance Minister used to be here but now the honourable Minister of State is here.

Because of this confusion the Members started arising so many questions and he was replying to them.

Anyway, while coming to the actual Budget I am reminded of an old story of four blind persons visiting an elephant. They were all blind and they could not see the elephant with their eyes. So they started feeling the elephant by touching it. One blind man touched the tail of the elephant and said the elephant seemed to be like a big snake. Another man felt the leg of the elephant and exclaimed the elephant was something like a pillar. The third man felt the body of the elephant and said it was like a wall. And the fourth man said something else. This way each of the four blind persons gave his own interpretation of the elephant, according to his own viewpoint...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: If you would kindly yield for a minute. With regard to this story of elephant and six blind people, I am reminded Of a Persian Philosopher, Hakim Sinai who said, Alas, if only one of these six people had even a small ray of eye sight he would have told all the others of the real situation.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Yes, but has the eye sight to be able to describe the elephant correctly? From the Treasury Benches the honourable Minister said he alone had the power of sight and all others were blind. Each one is going about it from his own viewpoint. Nobody is able to get a very clear picture of the Budget of Rs. 66,000 odd crores. There has been discussion for the last three days here and there has been discussion for so many days in Lok Sabha, and so many ideas have been thrown up, so much of information has been supplied, so many figures of the Budget. The problem is when you actually go deep into the Budget, you are inundated by so many figures and no one knows whether or not or to what extent they are true. Somebody talks about a debt trap in India, somebody else talks about a debt trap abroad. Someone talks of foreign investments, someone else of foreign returns, and so on. There is a lot of confusion arising out of these figures. Therefore, ultimately I thought I should

speak something about the broad trend of the Budget and not go deeper into the maze of figures. My honourable friend from the Congress Party, Mr. Masodkar, dealt with the broad trend and policy of the Budget. I personally feel that We have been following a certain Budget pattern over a period of time. I was one who congratulated the honourable Finance Minister for presenting a fine Budget. And when I congratulated the Finance Minister at that time, it was because going by the legacy we had over a period of time, nobody could present a perfect budget in the kind of situation in which he was placed, nobody could start a budget from a clean slate. There had been so many budgets before and so many policies over a long period of time. So here too the Finance Minister had to depend upon the legacy he had inherited over all these years in this country. The way we have been going about the Budget all these years after independence, we have been trying to build a welfare State. This trend is found not only in India but all over the world. Everywhere the attempt is to build a welfare State, whether in the underdeveloped countries or in the advanced countries. Even in the United States they have so many welfare measures. One of my friends recently visited the United States on a study tour. While we talked about the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu introducing a mid-day meal scheme in Tamil Nadu, my friend told me that a similar scheme had already been there in America; they were also giving free meal to children. There also they have various welfare measures, various sickness benefits, measures extending various benefits to the people. And it is so in the U. K. also. They have been having a lot of welfare measures in that country. So, this welfare system or welfare economy as we call it is not confined to India only, but it is prevalent in many other countries of the world. In many countries this is being followed and in the communist countries they have got a planned economy and that is also a sort of welfare economy and that is also to develop the economy for the good of the people. But I am talking of economics other than socialist countries. Wherever we have

tried this welfare economy, what is ultima-

[Shri G. Swaminathan]

tely happening is that when the people get everything from the Government over a period of years, the people want everything done to them by the Government. Suppose there are no schools. Then they want the Government to start the schools. Suppose there are no colleges. Then they want the Government to start the colleges. Suppose there are no hospitals. Naturally, they want the Government to start the hospitals. Suppose there is not enough food. They want the Government to give them food. So, my point is that it is the Government which has to give them these things. Suppose there are no medical colleges. They want the Government to start the medical colleges. So, they want the Government to give them everything. This happened in Tamil Nadu. Our former honourable Chief Minister was going through some villages during summer time and he found some ladies walking in the hot sun without any slippers on their feet. He asked them: "Why are you walking in the hot sun without any slippers?". The ladies said; "We don't have money to buy slippers. You please grant us money from the Government." So, in the last Budget, our honourable Chief Minister made some provision and asked the concerned departments to supply them slippers, to supply slippers to lakhs of ladies, to a lot of poor people. Ultimately, what happens is that if they do not have enough to eat or enough of anything, they approach the Government. Even dhotis and saris were demanded and these were also given by the Government to the poor people in drought-affected areas and in certain other areas. They have been; even these things. Ultimately, what happens is this: Suppose somebody is having a daughter and is not able to get admission for her. Naturally, he is not able to go to the Government. When the people are not able to go to the Government, they go to the politicians. Suppose I am an MLA. Formerly, I was a Member of the Legislative Council. If they do not get admission in a college, they immediately go to the legislator saying, "You are in the Government. You must get me the admission." A funny thing happened when I was a Member

of the Legislature in Madras. Somebody told me. "You are going to many places. I have a daughter who is not married. Can you find a husband for her?" This one request was made to me. I said, "It is not the job of a legislator. You have to find from your own kith and kin or from others." He said, "No, Sir. You are a representative of the people and you are in the Government. I think this is also a part of your duty to find a suitable husband for my daughter because you are going to so many places." This is what he said: Another request came to me. At midnight, somebody knocked at my doors and asked me about the place where her daughter could have an easy delivery. He asked me which would be the best hospital in Madras city because he wanted to take his daughter. He said, "I want to take my daughter most probably now itself because I have to go by car tomorrow elsewhere. Can you tell me about the best gynaecologist in Madras city where she can have a safe delivery?" Ultimately, what happens is that the people of the country want the Government to do everything. If he is a legislator, a Member of Parliament or an MLA or an MLC, they want him to intervene and to get them whatever they want. Ultimately, under this welfare economy what we have done is that we want to do so many things in a poor country to many crores of people. Somebody was suggesting that poverty in our country is also increasing. I think Mr. Lakshmanan was saying that the number of people who are becoming poor is increasing and the honourable Minister was saying that the percentage of such people is becoming less. One of my friends was narrating how many people were below the poverty line during the First Plan period, how many in the Second Plan, how many in the Third and so on up to the Sixth Plan and he was saying that the number of people below the poverty line is growing more and more in every Plan. So, this gentleman was asking a question: "You are in Parliament. Can you answer one question?". I said; "What is your question?". He said: "How many Plans do you require to make everybody poor in this country?"! Ultimately, what is happening is that everybody wants

everything 10 be done to them. Naturally, the Government should have a lot of resources. How do they raise resources? They raise resources by way of direct taxation, they raise resources by way of indirect taxation and then they raise resources by borrowing, both internal and external, and that is the third source. When all these things are exhausted they go to the fourth source which is deficit financing. They go in for deficit financing and if the money is less still or insufficient, then they want to get surplus funds from the public sector undertakings which they are not getting. 5. 00 P. M.

And, then, if you think that money is not sufficient they go in for administered prices. When they go in for administered prices, and somebody says that it is inflation, they say-. No, no, it does not have inflation but this is from the point of view of making the public sector units viable. By increasing the prices they make it viable. Over a period of thirty or forty years we have had this source. Ultimately where do we end ? If we really think about this matter when we started with direct taxation and with this welfare economy, socialism, planningo, etc., there was a limit, I think, during a particular period, when direct taxation went up to 97 per cent. With income-tax if you try to accumulate wealth you pay wealth-tax. And if you do not want money and you give it to somebody then you pay gift tax. And if you are not able to bear all the taxes and you die, then there is the inheritance tax. These are the taxes you pay. Ultimately what happened was that with this 97 per cent direct tax people found that the avoidance of tax is the best method. Suppose I am able to avoid one rupee and create bad money, for every rupee I save 97 paise. So in the whole country we have created so much of black money. Even according to a study of the Government of India it has been found that in India we may have black money equal to our economy. I think about four years ago it was stated to be Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 55 crores. Somebody said it may be a lakh crores. In the whole world India has the maximum of black money, next to Italy. somebody said. (*Interruption!!*). T attended a lec-

ture, and he said this. I do not know how he related India and Italy. It is a different matter, (*Interruptions*) But he said that next to Italy India has got the maximum black money.

Now, what is happening is that this kind of black money is operating not only in business but it has started operating in politics also, because, to tell you candidly, without black money you cannot run politics. To contest parliamentary election from a constituency you need about Rs. 10 lakhs. And if there are 39 or 40 constituencies in Tamil Nadu, you need somewhere Rs. 4 crore, or Rs. 40 crores or whatever it is; you can calculate. Then every five years naturally a political party needs crore, of rupees. This has got to be black money or whatever money; I do not want to spell it out. Politics has become another forum where black money has to be created. Whenever black money has been created, with lot of powers in the hands of the Ministers and Government, ultimately unless you corrupt the officials you cannot get things done.

Recently I happened to purchase a small property in Madras. When I was negotiating for it, that man told me—that property was worth Rs. 10 lakhs—that I would have to pay him Rs. 4 lakhs in black money and Rs. 6 lakhs by cheque. I told him that I can pay him by cheque Rs. 10 lakhs. He said; No, then I am not going to sell this property to you unless you pay me Rs 4 lakhs by way of black money. When I told him that I was an MP, then he said: Then, definitely, I am not going to give that property to you because I may get into trouble tomorrow. This is rampant with builders. Unless you have black money you will not be able to do anything in this country.

Then, what they found was they had to reduce the direct taxation. Now we have reduced it to 55 per cent. So direct taxes cannot go to a very large extent for mobilising money. The number of people who pay direct taxes, specially income-tax, are only very few in this country. It cannot be a major revenue for income.

[Shri G. Swaminathan]

The second point is that you are going in for indirect taxes. What is happening is that over a period of time when you started with indirect taxation, it was almost equal to direct tax. Now it has multiplied so many times. Naturally the common man, the poor people, have to pay it. It creates inflation. Indirect taxation has also reached its limits. They will not be able to mobilise resources through indirect taxation.

The third point is about deficit financing. The deficit financing has gone to very alarming proportions in our country. We have almost come to the limit of deficit financing. In the wake of Rs. 6080 crores deficit for the current year, there will be a heavy uncovered deficit of Rs. 7480 crores. Even though it may be argued that it is less than Rs. 8261 crores in 1986-87, the inflationary impact of huge deficit in succession is bound to be sharp, particularly in aftermath of drought. The deficit financing has gone beyond a particular limit.

It has been argued by my hon. friend that internal and external borrowings have also gone up so much. As per the Statement of Assets and liabilities of the Government of India on Budget, 43—45 of the receipts of budgets, the statement shows that by the end of Budget year 1988-89, the borrowings of the Government would exceed its assets by Rs. 40,080 crores. The Government will have to pay all liabilities of Rs. 2,24,180 crores through the assets worth only Rs. 1,84,108 crores. It is also further argued that whatever borrowings you are taking, that will mean interest payment and you are also getting into a debt trap.

Sir, administered prices and surplus from the public sector have also not been very encouraging. Except the oil sector, the public sector has not revived. There has been a lot of criticism about the administered prices. I would like to bring to your notice that we have almost come to a place from where we will not be able to go either to direct taxes or indirect taxes or borrowings or deficit financing.

Whatever avenues had been there, you have exhausted during the last 30 or 35 years. The most important thing is poverty. The number of people below the poverty line has increased. We have achieved the growth rate of 1-2 per cent. This year I can fully understand that because of unprecedented drought the growth has been only 1.2 per cent. The total growth of the last 3 years has been 3.5 per cent. If you want 5 per cent growth, then you will have to have a growth rate of 7 per cent during the next two years. After this unprecedented drought, we may not be able to achieve it. Unless the cake becomes bigger, you will not be able to share it with the people. It is a misconception that we will be able to make everybody rich. It is not possible to make everybody rich because we are a poor country. Naturally we have to increase the cake. Unless we increase the cake and the GNP by having a fast growth rate, we cannot do it. The Prime Minister says that we will eliminate poverty from India by 2000 AD. I am also very much interested in the removal of poverty. I would very much like the hon. Prime Minister to succeed. But we cannot achieve it with the present growth rate. By 2000 AD the number of people below the poverty line will be more. I am very sure that with the growth rate that we are having, we will not only not be able to remove poverty from this country, but there will be more poor people in this country.

Ultimately I would like to come to the main crux of the problem. What is the policy we have to follow? It has been said in the budget itself and the hon. Finance Minister has already read it in his budget speech. Because he felt that somebody may not complain that he is not following socialism, he said, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our hon. Prime Minister has said our socialism is our own it is not a foreign transplant, it is not cast on someone else's ideologies or mood, it is rooted in our own history, our own culture and realities. Gandhiji enjoined us to work for the *daridra-narayan* to wipe out every tear from every eye. This constitutes the moral imperative of our socialism. So, the question is, what

arc we following? We are following socialism. What is the socialism that you are following? It is your own socialism. And what is our socialism and Nirmalaji's socialism and Chitta Basu's socialism, nobody is able to understand. Socialism has now become something like an elastic belt. I am a layman and I am not an economist. I can say that it is something like an elastic belt. Everybody is pulling it from various-sides. The belt has gone out of shape. It has no shape at all and it cannot contract at all and anybody can swear by socialism. When I say this is my socialism, Nirmalaji will say that socialism has a certain definition. When I give the definition, he will say it is your definition my definition is entirely different. So, I will have my own definition and he will have his own definition. It is just like Alice in Wonderland who will have her own definition for everything and she will not accept anybody's definition. Socialism has changed not only in our country but everywhere. Even in USSR itself has changed so much that in USSR you are allowing private people to have private occupation and you can earn private capital. That is a kind of liberalisation that has come there. USSR many other policy changes have also come there about. I was able to meet many friends both in USSR and China. There was recently a friend who came from Poland with his wife. I asked him, what about your country, how is your country? He said, our country is very poor, we do not have anything to eat and we do not have much. Then I asked him what do you have? He said, we have freedom, we can criticise the Government. Poland is a communist country but the only advantage they have got is that they can criticise the Government. They said that they do not have any consumer goods. Recently I met some friend from USSR also. There also the same problem. Their problem is that they want to rapidly liberalise but they are not able to liberalise, because the people who have been conservative, they do not like to liberalise. Now coming to China, in their type of socialism, there were not multi-nationals. But many friends who have come from China tell me that multi-nationals are more happy in China than they are in India. I do not know. This is what friends tell me. It

39RS—13.

appears he said, I am not worried about the colour of the cat, whether it is black or white, I do not care. I am only worried that the cat should catch the rat. Ultimately I am not worried about socialism. I am only worried about pragmatism. If the people are able to come out of poverty, if they are able to get wealth, that is more important than knowing which type of socialism he is following. Ultimately, I will tell you, Sir, that this economic pyramid that we have created for 30—40 years it will lead you to more and more this kind of problems. This economic problem of trying to create more and more resources, and trying to give more and more to the people has already created a havoc in this country and if we want this country to progress and prosper I would recommend to you very seriously think of this problem. I will tell you only one proverb about it or rather one anecdote about it. It is something like a medicine. If a person is ill and you give him medicine, then he becomes again more ill. Then you give an overdose of the medicine and with that he will become more ill. In this country you are trying a particular medicine and that is creating problems. Overdose of this medicine will create more and more of these problems than it will solve.

So, ultimately it is the economic model which we have to think of. I am not here to advocate which model we have to adopt. According to me, it is the one which God has created in which the man has to work. Unless there is some gain or profit, he will not work. It is the only factor which makes a man work. We may be legislators, one may be a Minister or somebody else but he works only when there is some advantage. So you have to create an advantage for him to work; you have to assure him some profit, whether it is the peasant or the industrialist. (Interruptions). I am not talking of capitalism; I am talking about my own idea of socialism. You have to ask eminent economists; many economists are there; you ask them to sit down and try to find out a solution for it.

I am very happy that the hon. Minister has announced various incentives to the farmers. I talked to

[Shri G. Swaminathan]

some of them. But it seems some confusion is being created sometimes and I give you the example of Tamil Nadu. Our hon. Member and Congress President of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Moopanar, had gone to Tamil Nadu and he accused Mr. V. P. Singh of working inside the Government as an agent of the capitalist and imperialist forces and exploiting the situation. And he further said that the last two Budgets, presented by our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and the Finance Minister Shri N. D. Tiwari have sought to correct the distortions and deviations. What I am trying to say is that whether it is Mr. V. P. Singh or somebody else presenting the Budget, it is the Congress Budget. What I would say is that there is a certain direction, whether it is presented by Mr. V. P. Singh or by somebody-else. The essential thing is that it should be beneficial to the people.

Finally, I am happy the hon. Member has introduced various new schemes and he has tried to do his best in the present circumstances. I congratulate him for all that he has done. He has also done a good thing for the small-scale industry and I again congratulate him. I think in his Budget speech, for one and a half hours he was stating about the various incentives and one hour he devoted to incentives to farmers, to small-scale industry, etc. So, if I have to refer to all that it will take long time for me to repeat. I am happy that under the present trying circumstances he has done so much for the agriculturists.

Finally, I would say that whatever kind of subsidy you give to the farmer, you have to ensure remunerative price to him. Unless you give proper price, whatever you do to help him, will not be of much use. I am sure the Agricultural prices and costs commission will arrive at the proper price which should be given to the farmer, and unless a fair price is given, lot of the farmers cannot be improved. They have to spend more on inputs; they have to spend more on so many other things that they have to purchase. Therefore, it

is essential that they get a fair price for their produce.

I have one more request to make. It has been said and it is the feeling now that the export duty on coffee is going to cripple the coffee industry in the South. I hope the hon. Minister will consider giving exemption to coffee industry in respect of export duty.

I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for all that he has done. Thank you.

श्री भगतराम मनहर (मध्य प्रदेश) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महात्मा गांधी जी ने हमसे दरिद्र नारायण की सेवा करने और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आंखों से आंसुओं को पोंछने का आवाहन किया था। उसी के अनुरूप इस बजट में दरिद्र नारायण के लिए रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान को प्राथमिकता देते हुए वर्तमान बजट वित्त मंत्री ने संसद में प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

इस बजट की आधारशिला हमारे युवा प्रधान मंत्री, श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने 1987-88 का बजट प्रस्तुत करते हुए रख दी है। उसके आधार पर एवं उनके दिशा निर्देशन पर इस वर्ष का बजट भी आधारित है और उनके दिशा निर्देशन के आधार पर वह कुछ कदम आगे बढ़ा है। उसकी पुष्टि के लिए श्री राजीव गांधी, प्रधान मंत्री और तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री के 28 फरवरी, 1987 के बजट भाषण के भाग 'क' का कुछ हिस्सा मैं प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

“उनतीस वर्ष पहले देश का बजट प्रस्तुत करते हुए पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इस सदन में कहा था :

‘हम जिन परिस्थितियों में रह रहे हैं और हमारे देश को जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, उन्हें देखते हुए हम कोई अतिहीन अथवा आत्मसंतुष्टिपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपना सकते अथवा ऐसे बोझ से नहीं बच सकते जो कुछ गति के साथ प्रगति करने के हमारे मार्ग में अवश्यम्भावी है ...’

हम, अपने सभी साधनों को संरक्षित करके, उत्पादन बढ़ा कर तथा उत्तरोत्तर और अधिक समतापूर्ण वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोशिश करके अपने सुनि-योजित विकास के वास्ते अपनी पूरी ताकत से प्रयत्न करना है और इस प्रकार अपने देश की विशाल जनता के स्तरों को ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयत्न करना है।

श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा कि आज हम उन्हीं उद्देश्यों का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं।

“विकास की दर में वृद्धि हुई और आधार-भूत ढांचे को फिर से मजबूत बनाया गया। हमने इन सक्तताओं को बनाये रखा है और उन क्षेत्रों में सुधार की प्रक्रिया आरंभ की है, जिन पर तत्काल ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता थी। मुझे विश्वास है कि इसे हम काफी सीमा तक प्राप्त कर सके हैं।”

“हमारा प्रधान उद्देश्य गरीबी को दूर करना और एक सुदृढ़, आधुनिक, आत्म-निर्भर और स्वतंत्र अर्थ व्यवस्था का निर्माण करना है।”

“कृषि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार है। गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र का विकास अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है।”

“हम अपने किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए लाभदायक मूल्य दिनांक और उनके लिए अधिक मात्रा में पानी, बिजली, उर्वरक और ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं।”

“सरकारी क्षेत्र हमारी औद्योगिक अर्थ-व्यवस्था का मेरुदण्ड है।”

“सरकार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन में और सुधार लाएगी। हम उनकी स्वायत्ता को मजबूत करेंगे तथा उन्हें परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराएंगे।”

“गरीबी दूर करने के कार्यक्रमों की गति को बनाये रखा जाएगा।”

“एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को और सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा।”

पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इस सदन में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रस्तुत करते हुए हम यह संदेश दिया था :

“इसलिए हम समानता पर और असमान-ताओं को दूर करने पर जोर देना है और सदा यह याद रखना है कि समाजवाद का अर्थ गरीबी को बांटना नहीं है। असली बात यह है कि सम्पत्ति और उत्पादन में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए . . .

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्हीं मुद्दों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है। हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था इस समय संकट के दौर से गुजर रही है। लगातार कई साल पड़ने वाले सूखे ने इसे बिगाड़ने में काफी योगदान दिया है। जहाँ कृषि पर आधारित हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किसान लगातार खेती में घाटे उठते रहने के कारण असंतुष्ट हो रहे हैं, वहीं बड़ी मात्रा में औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ भी बीमार हो कर बंद पड़ी हैं। बेरोजगारी शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में साल दर साल बढ़ रही है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम आसमान छू रहे हैं। तथा लोगों की खरीद शक्ति के बाहर होते जा रहे हैं। बड़ी तेज से मुद्रा प्रसार फैल रहा है। हर बजट में घाटा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। सरकार सार्वजनिक कर्ज तथा विदेशों से लिये गये कर्जों के बोझ से दबती जा रही है। यहां तक कि अब रोजगार के खर्चों के लिए भी सरकार की निर्भरता कर्जों पर बढ़ रही है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में ऐसा बजट जिसमें दीर्घकालीन विकास नीतियों को बढ़ावा मिले और देश को सहानु-आर्थिक संकट से बाहर निकाला जाए एक भागीरथ कार्य हो माना जा सकता है। बजट के पूर्व जारी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के धावन की रफ्तक जहाँ एक ओर देश के आर्थिक स्वास्थ्य की खोज खबर लेती है वहीं बजट एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसके जरिए सरकार अपने लक्ष्यों के अनुकूल सार्वजनिक, आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाना चाहती है तथा उन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए उठाए गए कदमों तथा सुझावों की घोषणा करती है।

[श्री भगत राम मनहर]

इस बजट के पूर्व कुछ जरूरी वस्तुओं जैसे सीमेंट, कोयला, स्टील, पेट्रोल, रेलभाड़ा, टेलीफोन, डाक सामग्री की कीमतें पहले ही बढ़ाई जा चुकी थीं। इससे जनता पर बोझ बढ़ गया है। इन सभी को देखते हुए जनता इस बार के बजट की प्रतीक्षा बहुत ही उत्सुकता और चिंता के साथ इस उम्मीद से कर रही थी कि इस बजट में उस पर और करों का बोझ घटने वाला है। परन्तु अकाल और सूखे को चपेट में फंसे देश के बजट को जिस चतुराई तथा सफाई के साथ वित्त मंत्री श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी ने देश के सामने रखा है समाज के सभी वर्गों को राहतें प्रदान करके सबको आश्चर्य में डाल दिया है।

मान्यवर, जिन मुद्दों की ओर बजट में कुछ कल्याणकारी कदम जो वित्त मंत्री जी ने उठाए हैं उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ। पहला प् 1987-88 में सुखाग्रस्त राज्यों में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए 236 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया गया था अगले वर्ष वि और सिंचाई के संबंध में केन्द्र के आयोजना परिस्य में 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है। आवास के लिए छोटे और सीमान् पकों को हड़कों 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर ऋण उपलब्ध करायेंगा। जिसका 22 सलाना किस्तों में भुगतान होगा। 7500 रुपये तक के सभी फसल ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर डेढ़ प्रतिशत से ढाई प्रतिशत की कमी की गई है। आगामी खरोफ एवं रबी की बुआई के लिए खाद की अधिसूचित कीमतों पर साढ़े साढ़े प्रतिशत की छूट दी गई है। नई व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की प्रत्येक शाखा निर्धारित योजना के अनुसार "सर्विस एरिया" के रूप में शाखा के निकटवर्ती लगभग 25 गांवों को ऋण कारोबार की सेवाएँ प्रदान करेंगे जिससे ग्रामीण जनता की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकता की कारगर पूर्ति होगी। देश के किसानों और सहकारिता आन्दोलन को सुनियोजित आधार पर राहत प्रदान करने के लिए अलग से

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामि ऋण राहत कोष की स्थापना की गई है। सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सीमांत किसानों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए "जलधारा" नामक विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है। इस स्कीम से उन्हें नाममात्र किराये पर सिंचाई के लिए पंपसेटों के लाभ प्रदान होंगे। इससे वर्ष 1988-89 में 50 हजार एकड़ परिवारों को लाभ मिलेगा। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचितजनजाति और गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों को "कुटीर ज्योति" नामक कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत एक पाइन्ट का कनेक्शन मुफ्त दिया जाएगा। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में रहने वालों को मिट्टी का तेल और एल.पी.जी. सिलिंडर शहर के निर्धारित कीमत पर उपलब्ध होंगे इससे रोजाना और ईंधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल होने वाले वन भाधनों को सुरक्षित रखा जा सकेगा। 100 करोड़ की लागत से राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक की स्थापना की गई है इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास की समस्याओं में सुधार होगा। 50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति वित्त और विकास निगम की स्थापना की गई है। यह निगम उच्च वर्ग के लोगों की वत्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करायेंगा। अनुसूचित जातियों एवं जन जातियों के अनन्य लाभ के लिए धनराशियों के आवंटन की प्रतिशतता को 10 से बढ़ाकर 20 प्रतिशत करके राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 10 लाख कुओं को एक परियोजना शुरू की गई है, जिससे उच्च वर्गों के लाखों छोटे एवं सीमांत ष्णों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। हथकरघा उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जनता कंपड़े पर सबसिडी 2/- रुपए प्रति वर्गमीटर से बढ़ाकर 2.75 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर की गई है इससे 40 करोड़ रुपए की राहत मिलेगी। कबलों एवं कंबलियों पर 10 प्रतिशत की छूट दी गई है। इससे गरीबों को लाभ होगा।

अति लघु क्षेत्र सहित लघु क्षेत्र के लिए 250 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से भारतीय उद्योग विकास बैंक की स्थापना

की गई है। यह नया बैंक भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक का एक सबसीडीयरी बैंक होगा। इससे इस क्षेत्र में आने वाली अनेक आर्थिक समस्याओं एवम् विलंब का समाधान होगा।

गांवों के गरीबों की झोपड़ी, मकान को आग लगने की स्थिति से बचने के लिए मुफ्त बीमा योजना है। सी जिलों में फ्लाइंग सस्ती कीमत पर मकान बनाने के लिए निर्माण केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है। उथि उद्यान, सुर्गो-तल्ल में का आने वाले औजारों को आकार देकर से पूर्ण छूट दी गई है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सहकारी संस्थानों एवम् खादी ग्रामीण उद्योग द्वारा निर्मित जूते एवं बिजली के सामानों को कर-मुक्त किया गया है। सीमेंट पर 20 रुपये प्रति टन की छूट दी गई है। चाबी वाली घड़ियों एवं स्वचालित घड़ियों में कर 15 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत किया गया है। स्टेनलेस स्टील के बर्तनों को कर-मुक्त किया गया है। बच्चों के खिलौने, स्कूटर, पैडल कार आदि पर से पूरा कर उठा लिया गया है। शक्कर, माचिस, चाय, काफी, मिट्टी का तेल, रिफाईंड तेल, वनस्पति आदि पर करों में कमी की गई है।

ग्रामिनी कर में कटौती 10,000 रुपये से 12,000 रुपये तक की गई है। स्व-रोजगार और निजी क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों के लिए सामूहिक योजना की व्यवस्था की गई है। श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिए पेंशन योजना की गई है।

मान्यवर, इस प्रकार दरिद्र नारायणों एवम् अन्य जरूरतमंदों के लिए किए गए राहत एवम् कल्याणकारी कदमों के चलते राजस्व आय में 7,484 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा प्रस्तावित है। यह राशि राष्ट्रीय सकल आय का दो प्रतिशत है, जो बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है। विभिन्न उपायों से मुद्रा स्फीति को बढ़ने से रोका जा सकता है। अगर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को जवाबदेही दी जाये कि वे कुल लागत का कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत लाभान्वित हों तो घाटे का वज्र वृद्धि में बदल सकता है।

दूसरी ओर ऋण लेने की विरोधी पक्ष आलोचना करता रहा है। ऋण लेना "ऋणम कृतं धृतम पीवेत" वाली बात नहीं है। ऋण उत्पादक कार्यों में खर्च हो रहा है। अमरीका जैसे विकसित देश भी आज की परिस्थिति में ऋण लेकर अपना काम चला रहे हैं। उत्पादक कार्यों के लिये ऋण लेना उपयुक्त एवम् समय की मांग है, नहीं तो हम पिछड़ जाएं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां एक ओर अकाल से लड़ रहे किसानों को रियायतें देने की बात कही गई है, वहीं महिलाओं के शिक्षाने के लिए भी काजल, आलता, महावर जैसे सौंदर्य प्रसाधनों पर छूट दी गई है। खिलौने सस्ते किए गए हैं। हाथ के औजारों को सस्ता करके स्वरोजगार को बढ़ाने की उम्मीद की गई है। किसानों के लिए की गई घोषणाओं से खेती को लाभकारी व्यवसाय बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है। जैसे कीटनाशक दवाओं के आयात शुल्क में कमी तथा उर्वरकों में 7.5 प्रतिशत की कमी की गई है। पिछले तीन चार साल खेती के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में कठिनाई के साल रहें हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र में एक ठहराव आ गया था, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जो ऋण सुविधाएं इस बजट में दी गई हैं, उससे किसानों को लाभ होगा तथा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भी प्रेरित करेगा। लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करने की नीयत से उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क में लंबी चौड़ी कटौतियां भी की गयी हैं। इससे सूखे की वजह से बेरोजगारी में हुई बढ़ती से निपटा जा सकेगा। ग्रामीण अंचलों में रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध होने से ग्रामीणों का शहरों की ओर पलायन रुकेगा और शहरों में भार कम होगा। इन रियायतों से लघु उद्योगों को मानसिक तौर पर राहत महसूस होगी, परन्तु असली रियायत तो उन्हें तभी महसूस हो सकती है जब बाजार में उनकी वस्तुओं की मांग बनी रहे क्योंकि लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योग इकाइयों में पैदा किया माल बाजार में ठहर नहीं पाता है।

स्वरोजगार के विकास के लिये सरकार ने कुछ नयी योजनाएं प्रस्तुत की हैं। लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये एक पृथक बैंक की बात है। यह एक स्वागत योग्य

[श्री भूताराम मनहर]

कदम है, परंतु सरकार धीरे-धीरे लघु-उद्योगों के लिए सुरक्षित वस्तुएं बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को सौंपती जा रही है। लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जरूरी होगा कि कुछ उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का निर्माण केवल लघु क्षेत्रों की इकाइयों द्वारा ही हो, जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के साबुन आदि। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की जो नीति अजमायी है, वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक वातावरण पैदा करेगी तथा रोजगार उपलब्ध कराएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण भूमिहीन गारंटि रोजगार कार्यक्रम आदि कार्यक्रमों से न केवल रोजगार पैदा होगा बल्कि दीर्घकालीन रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के ढांचे का भी निर्माण होगा, जैसे कुएँ, तालाब आदि खोदकर सिंचाई सुविधाओं का निर्माण। इससे खेती तथा वनों में अधिक रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमत भी कम की गयी है जिसका लाभ जनता तक पहुंचेगा जहां एक ओर छूट दी गयी है वहां कुछ कर और 5 प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इस नीति से कीमतों पर मिश्रित प्रभाव होगा। कुछ वस्तुओं के दाम घटेंगे तथा कुछ के बढ़ेंगे, परंतु कुल मिलाकर उपभोक्ता विशेषकर गृहणियों को राहत मिलेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्यात में छूट देना एक स्वाभाविक कदम है। तेल की कीमत बढ़ी है। खाद्य तेल का आयात करना पड़ेगा। व्यापार संतुलन जो घाटे में है उसके लिये निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना अत्यंत जरूरी है।

मान्यवर, छठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय कुल जनसंख्या के 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवन यापन कर रहे थे। इस पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की कुल संख्या के 50 प्रतिशत लोगों को गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर उठाने का निर्णय लिया गया

था परंतु लक्ष्य के विपरीत केवल 12 प्रतिशत लोगों को ही गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर उठाने में सफलता मिली। इस प्रकार सातवीं योजना काल में अनुमान के अनुसार 222 मिलियन लाख लोग गांवों में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं और 50.5 मिलियन शहरों में रह रहे हैं। प्रतिशत के हिसाब से गांवों में 39.9 तथा शहरों में 27.7 प्रतिशत है। इसे औसतन 26.9 प्रतिशत से 25.8 प्रतिशत लाने का सातवीं योजना-काल में लक्ष्य है। इस स्पेशल कम्मेन्ट प्लान में अधिक बजट प्रावधान एवं विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता में बढ़ोत्तरी कर के ही किया जा सकता है। छठवीं योजना के शुरू वर्ष में विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता राशि 600 करोड़ थी इस वर्ष सिर्फ 180 करोड़ है। जोकि बहुत ही कम राशि है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, कमजोर वर्गों के कार्यक्रमों पर ठीक अमल न होने के कुछ कारणों में से एक कारण है समर्पित नौकरशाही का न होना। जो नौकरशाह इस कार्य में लगाये गये हैं उनमें से अधिकांश लोग समाज के सम्पन्न परिवारों से आते हैं और वे गरीबों की समस्याओं से अनभिज्ञ रहते हैं वे इन वर्गों के कार्यक्रमों में रुचि नहीं लेते हैं। दूसरा कारण यह है कि महितप्राह लोग अनपढ़ अशिक्षित अनजान एवं समाज के दबे हुए तबकों में से होते हैं। उनकी वेबसाई का फायदा निहित स्वार्थ के लोग उठाते हैं। कमजोर वर्ग के लोग दबे हाने से अपना बात को कही नहीं कह सकते हैं। इन मुद्दों पर सरकार को कुछ करना होगा।

मान्यवर, देश का मध्य क्षेत्र जिस में मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार हैं उड़ीसा एवं पश्चिमी बंगाल शामिल हैं केन्द्रीय आदिवासी पट्टी के नाम से जाना जाता है जहाँ देश के 50 परसेंट आदिवासी तथा 30 परसेंट अनुसूचित जाति के लोग बसते हैं।

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri G. Swaminathan) in the Chair].

इस क्षेत्र में असाक्षरता, शोषण एवं गरीबी का बोलावाजा है। कुछ ऐसी अत्यन्त पिछड़ी जन जातियां यहां रहती

हैं जिन में साक्षरता शून्य है, जैसे पहाड़ी कोरबा जाति है। यह क्षेत्र खनिज पदार्थों जैसे कोयला, डोलोमाइट, चूने का पत्थर बक्साइट, लोहा, तांबा, जस्ता आदि से भरपूर है तथा कई प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना यहां की जा रही है। इस क्षेत्र के मानव संसाधन विकास के लिए एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय आवश्यक है जिस में रोजगारोन्मुखी शिक्षा दी जा सके। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में देश में मात्र 15 परसेंट आदिवासी रहते हैं जिन के लिए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय "नेहरू" कार्यरत है। गुरुदासी-दास विश्वविद्यालय, विलासपुर को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित कर इस क्षेत्र के शैक्षणिक विकास की मांग को पूरा किया जा सकता है। कोरबा में कयला पर आधारित ऊर्जा कारखाने का शिलान्यास स्वर्गीय भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने 1971 में किया था। इस के लिए जमीन के सुधार, मशीनरी, स्टाफ आदि पर 10 करोड़ से ऊपर खर्च हो चुका है। कोयले पर आधारित ऊर्जा कारखाने तालचेर एवं रामगुंडम के पूरा एवं सफल होने के बाद इस कारखाने का काम हाथ में लेने का वायदा संसद में कई बार किया जा चुका है। तालचेर एवं रामगुंडम कारखाने में सफलतापूर्वक ऊर्जा का उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। अतः कोरबा ऊर्जा कारखाने का कार्य अविलम्ब शुरू किया जाए जहां सभी आवश्यक संसाधन सहज उपलब्ध हैं।

इसी प्रकार बस्तर में टीन का कारखाना स्थापित करने की बात जनता शासन के प्रधान मंत्री श्री मारार जी देसाई ने शिलान्यास 1978 में किया था। पर अब तक उस कारखाने को बनाने में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। जस्ता वहां प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। लोग आये दिन जस्ते की चोरी कर बाजारों में खुले आम बेच रहे हैं। अविलम्ब सरकार इस कारखाने की भी स्थापना करे।

मान्यवर, इस बार के बजट में वित्त मंत्री श्री तिवारी जी की छाप

स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ती है। यह पहला अवसर है जब इस बार बजट में नीकर-घाही के प्रभाव को दरकिनारा कर दिया गया है। वित्त मंत्री ने बड़ी ही चतुराई और कौशल से वित्तीय संकट को और अधिक गहराने से बचाया है। उन्होंने समाज के सभी वर्गों का संतुष्ट एवं खुश करने की नीति को अपनाया है जो एक अत्यन्त ही दुष्कर कार्य था। ऐसा बजट पेश कर के तिवारी जी ने सच्चे अर्थों में मन, वचन, कर्म से गांधीवादी, समाजवादी होने का परिचय राष्ट्र को दिया है तथा अपने व्यक्तित्व एवं युवा प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी की सरकार की समाजवादी नीतियों को काफी उंचा उठा दिया है।

इसी के साथ मैं बजट प्रस्ताव का समर्थन एवं स्वागत करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY

(Assam); Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the General Budget for 1988-89 is a reflection of Government's drive and direction on economic front. I think this budget should have had a positive direction. This budget lacks positive direction and initiative towards arriving at the realistic goal. Of course, there are many kinds of promises, for example, *roti kapada* and *makan* only to hoodwink the gullible.

The present budget is replete with various types of concessions and thereby attempting to prove that the budget is by far the softstone ever presented in the House. But the pre-budget hike in different essential commodities has already hit the people. Today railway journey has become costlier. Similarly, telecommunication rates and petrol prices have also been increased. Even life saving drugs are beyond the reach of the common people.

Sir, I would like to say that the annual budget can never deliver goods if the planning process is not down to earth. Indian planning over the years has been marked by urban bias and consequently 90 per cent of the Indian population cannot be benefited by this sort of planning.

[Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty]

And as such, there is one set of people who are having wealth like Kanchen-janga and there is another set of people who are living in great misery and poverty. Moreover, there is a growing regional imbalance in the country which has been the most depressing feature in India today. The advanced States get major shares of developmental benefits and a State like Assam has been relegated to the background. I would like to cite one example regarding power. Assam can produce only 200 MW of electricity whereas a single power house like Dehra Power House in Himachal Pradesh generates 950 MW. The water resources of Brahmaputra are yet to be harnessed and if these are properly harnessed, this can alone feed the entire country.

So far as irrigation is concerned, Assam State stands at the nadir. During plan period, a large number of States have brought over 50 per cent of their cultivated area under irrigation but in Assam, hardly 13 per cent of the land is brought under cultivation and hardly 35 per cent of the crops are brought under irrigation. There is one Brahmaputra Board but finances are not yet properly given to it and there is no provision for storage of irrigation projects. Moreover, power and irrigation facilities are the major input for development. Assam has immense resources, immense potential but these are not properly exploited due to lack of vision of the planners and that is why the north-eastern States including Assam remain still backward. Sir, in between 1984-85 and 1985-86, the States domestic product increased only by 2.9 per cent while per capita State domestic product was minus 0.3 per cent. This is because of the tremendous population growth due to migration to Assam. Assam continues to be much behind the rest of the country in terms of not only *per capita* income but also electricity consumption, irrigation potential created, rural drinking water supply, roads and railways and credit deposit ratio etc and. Sir, what is more deplorable is that fact that Assam is the lowest amongst the northeastern States in per capita plan outlay also. Assam is basically an agricultural State. It employs over 76 per cent of

the working population but agriculture in Assam is not stable due to the recurrence of flood. A permanent solution to this problem is urgently required but in the Budget little importance has been given in this respect. We know that the natural resources are in abundance in Assam but industrialisation has yet to come in that part of the country. Even the surplus of well-established industries like tea, oil plywood is reinvested outside the State. Steps should be taken to see that all the resources from these industries go towards the development of industries in Assam. Moreover, Sir, debt burden of the State has been assuming alarming proportions. This is due to increase in central assistance for the State's general areas plan which is marked by a predominance of loan over grant. As a result, States have to earmark a substantial amount for repayment and for servicing of their debts. This situation must be improved by changing the existing pattern of Central assistance for the general areas plan by modify the term to 10 per cent loan and 90 per cent grant for special category States like Assam.

Sir, out of 20 million people in Assam, 18 million people live in villages but unfortunately, the rural economy in Assam does not have a stable growth over the years. Employment generation in rural areas has been a tough challenge and consequently, there has been an exodus of rural population from villages to urban areas in search of jobs. The most unfortunate aspect of the Budget is that it makes bindias, sindoor and altras for women cheaper. But women are not a commodity; nor are they articles of decoration. They can never survive on cheap bindias if there is no scope for employment for them and if there is no scope for their social security. I deplore the absence of priority on vital issues for women in the Budget. Sir, I cannot but congratulate the hon. Finance Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari, on his premium on defence. A country weak in defence cannot have any prestige in the comity of nations. With these points, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG (Meghalaya):
Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I gladly welcome the Budget which is rural-

oriented and is also aiming at relieving the poor sections of the country. Sir, the Budget could be assessed from the facts that we have seen of what had happened last year or in the last financial year. The country had faced severe drought and flood in almost all parts of India and we should congratulate the Finance Minister and his Ministry for being able to work out a Budget which would meet the situation in the country. I would not like to go into particulars of the Budget. Many leading Members of the House have criticised and many have appreciated the provisions of the Budget and the policies and programmes involved therein.

I would only like to take this opportunity to highlight some of the problems that we face in the backward regions, in particular of the north-eastern region, where I come from. Even after 40 years of independence, we find that transport is still the main problem of the northeastern region. Lately we have the Railway broad gauge constructed up to Guwahati. Guwahati is not at all connected with many of the States in the northeast. Unless the broad gauge is extended up to Dibrugarh which will then be connected to different States like Meghalaya, Arunachal, Nagaland and others, it will serve them only very little. For instance, we have, in the hill States, problems even with regard to accommodation in trains. I have raised questions a number of times, about the availability of seats for travellers from the hill States to different parts of the country. There are some railway out agencies in some capitals of the hill States. But the quotas allotted to them is so small that it does not meet even a very very small percentage of the travellers). Poor people have to depend on the railways to go outside their States or regions for many reasons, mainly for medical treatment because we do not have adequate medical facilities in the region. They could not avail themselves of the air transport also. There has been much publicity that the Vayudoot service is there mainly to tackle the problems of air transport in the backward north-eastern region. But what do we find today? Vayudoot has not been able to retain even what it had

started. We cannot avail ourselves of Vayudoot now as we used to do. Flights which connected Shillong with Calcutta has now been diverted to different other States like Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. So our people are suffering. I am a regular traveller from here to Shillong. I have always to make a night halt at Calcutta. I was never certain when I would be able to reach Shillong. And the timing is also such that they never suit the convenience of our people. Then we have to go to Madras or Bombay for medical treatment and our students also have to go to these places for their studies. Our people undergo a lot of problems in getting medical treatment outside and our students do not get seats outside. These are the kind of problems our people are facing. There was a survey conducted and approved for the Guwahati-Dibrugarh railway line being extended. But till then, Railway connection to Meghalaya is not possible; it is also not possible to connect Nagaland or Arunachal. This is the state of affairs in this region after 40 years of independence whereas—of course, we appreciate it—there has been considerable improvement in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh where not only ordinary trains but even fast trains are going now even to the most interior parts. There are now Vayudoot services connecting the most interior parts in Madhya Pradesh, whereas in the north-eastern region even what had been started has now been reduced. The service has also been deteriorating very much. When we travel from Guwahati to Dibrugarh or Delhi to Calcutta we realise the difference. Even in regard to the service of food this region is being looked down upon by so many of the authorities. Of course, these are only my observations and I am not making them by way of complaints, same is the case with roads in this region. We have some national highways. There is one national highway between Shillong and the rest of the State and also Bangladesh. There is one bridge constructed 80 years ago by the British Government which could permit only trucks with 10 tonne loads. But now the traffic has increased and trucks of 20 tonne loads are having to ply on

[Shri Jerlie E. Tariang]

this bridge and the bridge has developed cracks. The Ministry of Transport has approved immediate reconstruction of this bridge. The Defence Ministry in their reply said that they had allowed a very small portion of cantonment land, to be used for that purpose but now one -small garrison engineer stood in the way and the bridge could not so far been constructed, similarly, there are so many other problems being faced by the people of the north-eastern region.

In regard to health we were very fortunate that our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had announced the setting up of a Regional Institute of Medical Sciences in Shillong for the north-eastern region. That was also formally inaugurated by our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But till today we do not find any sign of the construction being started. As it is we do not have any *facilities* in our medical colleges in Assam where serious illnesses could be treated. The patients have to be taken to far off places like Madras, Delhi and other cities. Therefore, unless this institute is established immediately our people will never have the change of being treated at home for serious diseases, leave aside the fate of the poor sec-6. 00 P. M. ions. And, Sir they have to die for want of treatment. So, we feel that it is important for the Government to kindly see... (*Time bell rings*) ... Let me finish, Sir,... (*Time bell rings*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): There are many honourable Members more to speak. Is it the sense of the House that we extend the time by another half-an-hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): sir, we have to go to our houses and then come back for the function.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I think we can go on for some more time

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: You see, we have to go our houses and then come back for the function. If you do not want to attend it, that is another matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): I would like to know the sense of the House.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: At least let him complete his speech, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): All right. Yes, Mr. Tariang you can continue now.

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to highlight some of the problems of the North-Eastern Region especially of my own State.

In the field of agriculture, Sir, we are grateful to the Government because they have taken some initiative and there are some improvements. But what we find is that there is so much of publicity for the loan melas in other parts of the country while we do not hear of any such thing in our North-Eastern Region.

Another thing is about the timely supply of fertilizers. We have to depend on the railways from outside the region upto Assam and thence by road transport. What happens is that because of the delay in the movement of fertilizers from the factories in different parts of the country to the North-Eastern Region, the fertilizers never reach this area in time until our agriculturists mainly, the potato growers who form the majority of the farmers in our State suffer very badly and many of them suffered heavy losses almost every year.

Regarding power, Sir... (*Time bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Please conclude now. Your time is up. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: I will not take much time Sir.

Regarding power, what I would like to state is that the North-Eastern Region can supply power to the whole country, I think that if we start exploiting the power resources, the hydroelectric resources in Arunachal Pradesh alone, we can serve the whole country and we can serve the country in the same way from Meghalaya alone. While the country is crying for power, why don't we develop these natural power resources which will be cheap and which will, at the same time, serve the interests of the other states in the country and allow these States to supply power to the Central grid from where it can be supplied throughout the country?

Sir, I have a number of things to - say if time is permitted to me. But what I would really like to request the Government is to see to the interests of the North-Eastern States, especially in the matter of transport. We are cut off from the country, connected by a bottleneck with the Region. Unless some immediate and sufficient steps are taken to tackle these problems, our areas will always remain backward and I do not think that the backwardness in this part of the country would help the country in going ahead. Therefore I would request the Government to look into some of the problems which I have mentioned in the interest of my own State and in the interest of the Region as a whole. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Now, Mr. Malaviya.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मल्लवीय : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले साल जब प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो उस समय वित्त मंत्री भी थे, जब अपना बजट भाषण प्रस्तुत किया तो उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि बजट में घाटा छोड़ना देश के गरीब से गरीब आदमी पर कर लगाने जैसा होता है। इस साल भी जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसमें 8121 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमानित घाटा दीखता है। इस घाटे के आ जाने से जो चीजों के दाम हैं

उनमें वृद्धि होगी और प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति पर कर लगेगा यह आशंका सही साबित होगी। बजट घाटे का बोझ गरीबों पर तो पड़ेगा लेकिन इसके साथ साथ जो हमारी आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी है उसको भी कर्ज के बोझ में लाद दिया गया है। जो हमारे कर्ज हैं उसके ब्याज से केवल इस साल सरकार को पहले के कर्ज पर ब्याज देने में 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये देने पड़ेंगे। 1988 का जो आंतरिक कर्ज है यह 98 हजार करोड़ ज्यादा पड़ेगा। 1980 में यह 12 हजार करोड़ का था और अब इस वर्ष 89000 करोड़ का हो गया है। 1986 में ब्याज की अदायगी की रकम 2010 करोड़ थी और 1988 में जैसे मैंने पहले कहा है यह 14 हजार करोड़ हो गई है। तो न केवल वर्तमान जो गरीब लोग हैं उन पर इसका असर पड़ेगा बल्कि हमारी जो भावी पीढ़ी है उसको भी गिरवी रखने का काम किया गया है। इस देश में करीब दो साल पूर्व नयी वस्त्र नीति चालू की गई थी। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि हथकरघा उद्योग लगभग 100 लाख बुनकरों व अन्य व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करता है और नयी वस्त्र नीति के चलते जो सूत के धागे हैं इनकी कीमत बढ़ गई है और इतनी कीमत बढ़ गई है कि कहीं कहीं उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में 100 प्रतिशत कीमत बढ़ गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो रेशम के धागे हैं इनकी भी कीमत बढ़ गई है और सारा जो बुनकर उद्योग है सिल्क उद्योग है इसमें जो बुनकर लोग काम में लगे हुए हैं यह पूरा का पूरा खत्म हो रहा है। महाराष्ट्र के बुनकर मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बुनकर और अन्य जगहों के बुनकर भुखमरी के कगार पर पड़े हैं इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि नयी वस्त्र नीति को खत्म किया जाए और इसको खत्म करने के पहले इस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि सारे देश भर के जो बुनकर हैं वे आन्दोलन की राह पर हैं उनको रोजी-रोटी की तकलीफ हो रही है। इस में जो आर्थिक

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

समीक्षा प्रस्तुत की गई है उस में इस बात की चर्चा की गई है दिसम्बर 1986 के अंत में रुग्ण इकाइयों की संख्या जो 1,37,470 थी और इनमें बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये जो ऋण हैं उनकी रकम 4870 करोड़ थी। दिसम्बर, 1985 में बड़े रुग्ण उद्योगों की संख्या 673 थी दिसम्बर, 1986 में इनकी संख्या बढ़कर के 714 हो गई और इनमें बैंकों का जो रुपा लगा हुआ है जो अवसृष्ट है वह 2980 करोड़ से बढ़कर 3287 करोड़ हो गया है। लघु रुग्ण उद्योगों की संख्या दिसम्बर, 1985 में जो 1,18,000 थी वह दिसम्बर, 1986 में बढ़ कर 1,46,000 हो गयी है। बैंकों ने दिसम्बर, 1985 में 1071 करोड़ रुपा कर्ज दिया जो बढ़ कर 1306 करोड़ हो गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्टडी रिपोर्ट है उनकी मैं चर्चा करना चाहूंगा कि किस प्रकार से बड़े-बड़े जो उद्योगपति हैं पूँजीपति लोग हैं अपने उद्योगों को रुग्ण कर के सरकार के पैसे और बैंकों के पैसे को लूटने की कोशिश करते हैं। 'बैंकिंग उद्योग का स्वास्थ्य' यह एक स्टडी रिपोर्ट है जिसको मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ :—

"शक्तिशाली औद्योगिक घरानों का उच्चस्तरीय बैंक प्रबन्धन के एक वर्ग से तथा राजनीतिज्ञों से सम्बन्धन में आज व्याप्त बीमारियों की जड़ है। जो बैंकों की वर्तमान दुर्व्यवस्था के जनक हैं। चाहे यह उद्योग, व्यापार या वाणिज्य के लिये ऋण हो अथवा ऋषि के लिये ऋण हो ऊपर से नीचे तक बैंक ऋणों का पूरी तरह राजनीतीकरण हो रहा है। बैंकों के दैनिक प्रशासनिक कार्य कलापों तक में गैर पेशेवर सरकारी अफसर शाही बुरी तरह दखलंदाजी कर रही है।

नगद धोखा-धड़ी के अलावा आर्थिक धोखाधड़ी की घटनाएँ जिन्हें चतुरवा-पूर्वक खराब ऋणों के नाम दे दिया जाता है, चिन्ता-जनक रूप से बढ़ती जा रही हैं और एक मोटे अनुमान से प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान ऐसे मर्दों में चुपचाप छिपा कर तथा आँख मूँद कर समाप्त करने के लिये किया जाता है। उद्योग का लग-भग 3600 करोड़ रुपा बैंक ऋण के

रूप में बीमार धोषित उद्योगों में फँस चुका है तथा ऐसे उद्योगों के मालिक उद्योगों की बीमारों के बल पर और अधिक धनवान बन चुके हैं। अक्षमता कुप्रशासन धोखा-धड़ी खराब ऋण तथा भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप एक शब्द में बैंकों के कुप्रबंधन आज बैंकिंग उद्योग को बदनाम कर रहे हैं।"

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा जिस प्रकार से यह उद्योग हैं और इनमें जो पूँजीपति लोग हैं, उद्योगपति लोग हैं, निरुद्ध-सृजित धोषित कर के सरकार और बैंकों के रुपये को हड़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस लिखित में सरकार को विशेष रूप से निगरानी रखनी चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में बड़ी चर्चा की है कि किसानों को राहत दी गयी है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में इस बात की चर्चा की है कि जो किसानों के ऊपर सहकारी समितियों या बैंकों से या संस्थाओं से लिये दिये कर्ज का ब्याज है उसमें कटौती कर दी गयी है इसकी दर घटायी गयी है। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा आकलन है कि जो किसान हैं उनके देने की शक्ति बिल्कुल खत्म हो गयी है और किये हो ऐसे किसान हैं जो पहले से बैंकों या सहकारी-संस्थाओं से रुपा लिये हुए हैं और उन रुपये के ब्याज को अदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उनका चुकवा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अब जो यह ब्याज की रकम घटायी गयी है इसका लाभ ऐसे लोगों को नहीं मिलने वाला है।

दूसरा किटना कूर मजक किया गया है। एक "जलधारा" की योजना है उनमें यह कहा गया है, पृष्ठ 8 में, इसमें इस बात की चर्चा की गयी है कि जो छोटे छोटे सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सीमांत किसान हैं उनको सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिये "जलधारा" नामक एक विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाया जायेगा। इस स्कीम में उन्हें नाप-माप किराए/भट्टा प्रभारों पर चिन्ता के लिये पम्प सेटों के लाभ प्रदान किये जायेंगे। 1988-89 के दौरान इस योजना के लाभ लगभग ऐसे 50,000 किसान परिवारों को उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है। मान्यवर, इस देश में लगभग 5 लाख 76 हजार गांव और करीब-करीब 60 से

70 करोड़ लोग केवल इन गांधी में रहते हैं और जो लोग गांधी में रहते हैं उनकी जीविका का मुख्य साधन केवल पिय है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री के आंकलन के हिसाब से केवल 50 हजार किसान परिवारों को इससे लाभ होने वाला है यह तो बिल्कुल ऊंट के मुँह में जीरे के समान है और इनका बड़ा दावा है कि हम किसानों के लिये बड़ा राहत का काम कर रहे हैं उनको लाभ पहुंचाने का काम कर रहे हैं। यह दावा बिल्कुल खोखला है।

इसी प्रकार से सिन्दूर, काजल, आलू इत्यादि को उत्पाद शुल्क से मुक्त किया गया है और बच्चों के लिये जो खिलौने हैं उनके लिये भी दावा किया गया है कि उनको उत्पाद शुल्क से मुक्त किया गया है। यह तो बच्चों के हाथ में झुनझुना देने का काम है क्योंकि इस बजट के प्रस्तुत करने के पहले ही पेट्रोल, चीनी, खाने के तेल, लोहे और इस्पात के दाम तथा कोयले के दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, सीमेंट की कीमतें बढ़ा दी गई हैं और इनसे जो अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं उनकी कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि हुयी है। इसके अनिश्चित बजट प्रस्तुत करने के ठीक पहले डाक और टेलीफोन की दरों में वृद्धि की गयी। अन्वदेशीय लिफाफे को 35 पैसे से बढ़ाकर 50 पैसे किया गया, लिफाफे को 60 पैसे से 75 पैसे किया गया और मनीआर्डर कमीशन की रकम बढ़ा दी गयी। इनसे 549 करोड़ का टैक्स गरीब जनता के ऊपर लादा गया है। इसी प्रकार से रेल के द्वितीय दर्जे के भाड़े में वृद्धि, प्लेटफार्म की टिकटों में वृद्धि, माल-असबाब भाड़े आदि को बढ़ा कर 622 करोड़ का टैक्स प्राप्त किया गया है। तो इस प्रकार से 549 करोड़ डाक और टेलीफोन की दरों में वृद्धि करके, 622 करोड़ रेल के भाड़े में वृद्धि करके और 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये कोल, इस्पात, पेट्रोल, खाने के तेल की कीमतों में वृद्धि करके करीब-करीब 3200 करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स इस देश की जनता के ऊपर लादे गये हैं और वे भी बजट प्रस्तुत करने के पहले। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि कोई भी नाम मात्र की भी राहत किसी को नहीं पहुंचायी गयी है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़ा दावा किया है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो लोग रहते हैं उनको जो

खाना पकाने की गैस है वह उसी दाम पर मिलेगी जिस दाम में मैदानी इलाके में रहने वाले लोगों को मिलती है। मैंने आंकड़े जानने की कोशिश की है। किसी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में अगर एक हजार लोग रहते हैं तो वहां मुश्किल से एक या दो लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके घरों में गैस कनेक्शंस हैं। तो किनको यह लाभ पहुंचेगा।

इस बजट से न गरीबों का लाभ होने वाला है, न किसानों का भला होने वाला है, न साधारण और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों का भला होने वाला है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा की अपने भाषण में कि चार साल से इस देश में बारिश में निरन्तर कमी हो रही है इसलिये जो अन्न का उत्पादन है इसमें भी कमी हुयी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों आप भाग्य पर आश्रित हैं। किसान का तो यह है कि इन्द्र भगवान की कृपा हो गयी तो फसल अच्छी और न हुई तो फसल चौपट। प्रत्येक वर्ष इस देश में कोई न कोई दुर्भाग्य रहता है अर्थात् सूखा, बाढ़, अतिवृष्टि, पाला या ओले से यह देश ग्रसित रहता है, तो क्यों नहीं इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाती, जब सरकार है, सरकारी साधन हैं, सरकारी प्रशासक आपके हाथ में हैं, सारी मशीनरी आपके हाथ में है? तो क्यों प्रकृति के नाम पर आप मुन्नसर रहते हैं और किसान के लिये बराबर मांग की जाती है कि किसान को उसके उत्पादन का लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिये। किसान को उसके उत्पादन का लाभकारी मूल्य मिलता नहीं है और मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि कृषि को उद्योग घोषित करना चाहिये और जो किसान का उत्पादन है, उसका किसान को जो लाभकारी मूल्य है, वह मिलना चाहिये?

अभी वीरेंद्र वर्मा जी इसकी चर्चा कर रहे थे कि जो इस देश के औद्योगिक घराने हैं—एक ओर तो गरीब, गरीब हो रहा है, गरीबी हटाने के नाम पर गरीबों का खात्मा किया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर जो इस देश के बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, खुसट जो उद्योगपति हैं, उनकी सम्पत्ति में कितनी

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

बूझि हुई है? मैं केवल पांच उदाहरण संयुक्त रूप से देना चाहूंगा। इसी राज्य सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2711, दिनांक 21 मार्च, के उत्तर में बतलाया गया है कि सन् 1983 में बिरला, टाटा, रेलायन्स, जे. के. सिघानिया और थापर, इनकी जो संयुक्त आस्थियां थीं, वह 7312 करोड़ 65 लाख थीं और केवल तीन वर्ष में इन पांचों की संयुक्त आस्थियां बढ़ करके करोड़ 345 लाख 81 हजार हो गई और दूसरी ओर इस देश में 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं। उनके पास रहने के लिए छत नहीं है, रहने के लिये मकान नहीं है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसमें आवास योजना की बड़ी चर्चा की है और यह कहा है कि मकानों के बनाने के लिये यह जो झोपड़ी है, जो फस है, उनको बनाने के लिये हम सरकारी सहायता देंगे और उसके लिये उन्होंने कुछ योजना भी बनाई है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन है, उनका एक आंकलन है कि 1985 में 2 करोड़ 47 लाख लोग इस देश में बेघरवार हैं। (समय की घंटी) इस रफ्तार से सदी के अन्त तक यह संख्या 3 करोड़ 91 लाख होने जा रही है। दिल्ली में ही आप देखें झुग्गी-झोपड़ी में कितने लोग रहते हैं, स्लम में कितने लोग रहते हैं?

दिल्ली में प्रधान मंत्री के घर के पास, राष्ट्रपति भवन के पास ऐसे हजारों-हजार लोग ऐसे रहते हैं जिनके पास सिर ढकने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है, कोई छत नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार से मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकारिया आयोग के खर्चे पर बतलाया गया है कि फरवरी, 1988 तक 150 लाख 61 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ है। सरकारिया आयोग की रिपोर्ट यहां पर प्रस्तुत की गई। .. (समय की घंटी) ...

I am concluding in three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): The Minister has to go to the Lok Sabha

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: It is not on account of my fault, it was on account of the fault of the person who was presiding there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Not my fault.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Not your fault.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: The Minister has to go to the Lok Sabha because there is voting there. But let him conclude his speech.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: I am concluding in five minutes. तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि सरकारी कारिया कमीशन के लिए बतलाया गया है कि उस पर फरवरी, 1988 तक 150 लाख 61 हजार रुपया खर्च किया गया। सरकार ने जो यह खर्च किया, वह गरीब करदाता का पैसा खर्च किया गया है। सरकारिया कमीशन की रिपोर्ट यहां पर भी आई, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने सरकारिया कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की इतनी उपेक्षा की है।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि सरकारिया कमीशन की रिपोर्ट एक संतुति है, लेकिन वह संतुति है, आ गई और आपने राज्यपालों को नियुक्त कर दिया है। जो-जो मापदण्ड बताए जस्टिस सरकारिया ने, उन मापदण्डों के खिलाफ आपने राज्यपालों को नियुक्त कर दी। तो फिर इस तरह से आयोग बिठाने से और उसकी उपेक्षा करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। केवल इसका मतलब यह है कि आयोग ने जो कुछ संतुति दी है, उसकी आपने उपेक्षा की है।

रक्षा के संबंध में इसमें चर्चा की गई है कि 12 हजार करोड़ से वृद्धि करके इस साल 13 हजार करोड़ रुपया रक्षा के संबंध में खर्च किया जाएगा, एक हजार करोड़ की वृद्धि की जा रही है। इस देश की रक्षा होनी चाहिए और हर कीमत पर इस देश की रक्षा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो रक्षा का बजट है, उसके सिलसिले में सरकार को नियंत्रण करना चाहिए और उसमें जो रोज घोटाले होते हैं, उसकी ओर भी सरकार को रोक लगानी चाहिये।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यहां भी रंगास्वाजी है। इसका लेख है, उसका उद्धरण करके अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा, क्योंकि समय खत्म हो रहा है और फिर मंत्री जी को लोक सभा में भी जाना है। इन्होंने सिर्फ इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया है जो सरकारी खजाने में पैसा है, चाहे रक्षा मंत्रालय में हो, उस पर सरकार का उचित नियंत्रण होना चाहिए और जो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उस के सिलसिले में भी सरकार ठीक से उस के अनुमति करने का काम करना चाहिए।

इसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि,

It is conceded that there can be no compromise in so far as the country's defence is concerned. It is also conceded that production of defence equipment should be stepped, up and maintained. But what can one say about the scandals involving purchases of Bofors guns from Sweden and submarines from West Germany? This apart, one wonders whether some economy in expenditure cannot be effected without impairing defence effectiveness.

In several of its reports the Public Accounts Committee of Lok Sabha has drawn attention to several instances of wasteful expenditure in defence. The Defence Ministry makes purchases of equipment outside the country although there is really no need for such purchases. It is stated that contracts are entered into with suppliers, but the advantages of contract provisions are not made use of.

It is also stated that the majority of Arms registered as suppliers to defence with the Controllate of Procurement are either agents or retailers. Drawing attention to this the Public Accounts Committee (1986-37) observed that by procuring directly from manufacturers, not only the middlemen's margins will be eliminated but the price will be more competitive and the delays in supply will also be curtailed."

तो मैं सिर्फ यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार जिस पैसे की ट्रस्टी होती है उस पैसे का ठीक से उपयोग होना चाहिए, उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, इस बजट को दिशा-हीन, किसान विरोधी, और जन विरोधी मानते हुये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।
धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): The House stands adjourned till 11 O'clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock On Thursday the 24th March, 1988.