

मुझे यह स्पेशल मेशन उठाना पड़ा। आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अतिशय सी.ब.आई. द्वारा जांच कराने की कार्यवाही करें और दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कड़ा कदम उठाएँ।

STATEMENT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1985) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1980) on Cost of Operation of Railways (Staff and Fuel Cost).

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 1987-88 —contd.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We take up further discussion on the Budget (General). Shrimati Jayalalitha Jayaram had not completed her speech yesterday. She may continue now.

MISS JAYALALITHA JAYARAM (Tamil Nadu): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to thank you for permitting me to continue from where I left yesterday on the General Budget for 1987-88. By the way, I am 'Miss' and not 'Shrimati'.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even Miss can be called as Shrimati.

MISS JAYALALITHA JAYARAM: I didn't know it.

Madam, though not with deliberate intent, somehow it so happens that every time I speak on the General Budget, my speech also gets divided into Part A and Part B. Before I actually come to Part B of my speech, which relates to matters of special interest to Tamil Nadu, I wish to wind up my remarks in relation to the allocation for Defence in the Budget for 1987-88.

I was speaking about the marked reluctance generally displayed by parents in military service, to induct their progeny into the same service. It should be borne in mind by everyone that the military service is the only service where our youths sign their own death warrant at that time of joining the services. To top it all, they are thrown out of service at a comparatively much younger age, and especially when their family commitments are at the peak. These are a few of the important reasons for deterioration in the quality of officers cadre. This cannot improve unless military service is treated as a privileged service, where the very best youth are given the very best, in return for their very best performance.

With purely voluntary armed forces with an all India composition, it is time that the Government made sincere efforts to preserve the Armed Forces as such, by attracting all the best talents from all over the country, by ensuring that all services in Government, quasi-Government corporations are first made available, only to those who have, in their prime, rendered national service in the Armed Forces for at least six to ten years.

I suggest such a period because it can reasonably be expected that during this long period a person at an impressionable age, and with a steady professional career can be expected to have imbibed a mature, disciplined, national outlook, and a code of conduct of selfless service.

The proposals for side-stepping and reservations, as suggested just now, should not be allowed to be diluted and shelved, because of others imagining an inroad into their service seniority, promotions and privileges. Such a development will only pave the way for a further demoralisation in the youths of our country, who have served the nation by imperilling their own lives, and under extremely difficult strenuous conditions which have been spurned and shunned by others.

I now make certain specific requests with relations to Tamil Nadu. The total Plan outlay of States and Union Territories has been fixed at Rs. 19,537 crores for

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1987-88. A provision of Rs. 8,754 crores has been made next year for Central assistance for State and Union Territory plans.

The second year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is coming to a close shortly, and the State of Tamil Nadu will enter into the third year with an outlay of Rs. 1,250 crores. However, the Union Planning Commission has assessed a resource gap of Rs. 86 crores for the State Government to reach this outlay, due to various factors.

The most important point to be borne in mind is the loss of revenue to the State Government of Tamil Nadu of nearly Rs. 400 crores, because of the introduction of prohibition from 1st January 1987 onwards. The introduction of prohibition has been widely hailed and welcomed by the women of Tamil Nadu. At the same time, it has caused a revenue loss to the State exchequer of nearly Rs. 400 crores. Bearing this in mind, I request the Government of India to release Rs. 86 crores either in the form of special Central assistance or advance Plan assistance to enable the State Government of Tamil Nadu to overcome this resource constraint next year and maintain the momentum already generated in Plan performance. I request the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is also the Finance Minister, to kindly expedite the release of Rs. 86 crores to Tamil Nadu to make good the resource gap in the Plan outlay for 1987-88.

Next I come to the Basin Bridge powerhouse project. The Basin Bridge powerhouse project with an installed capacity of 90 MW has been shut down due to the fact that it had outlived its utility. It was operating under strained conditions causing pollution. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sent a project report for locating a gas turbine project in Basin Bridge as generating capacity at this load centre is considered essential to maintain stable power supply to Madras city. The Central Electricity Authority has cleared this project from the techno-economic angle. The proposal has been submitted to the Planning Commission for their investment

decision. The clearance of fuel linkage from the Petroleum Ministry is awaited. For the past one and a half years, the needs of Madras city have suffered for want of this stabilised power generation from Basin Bridge. This project has been considered feasible for quick implementation. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister who is also the Finance Minister to kindly look into this matter.

Now, I come to the proposition for the establishment of a second atomic power station in Tamil Nadu. The question of establishing a second atomic power station in the South has been under the consideration of the Government of India for a very long time. The site selection committee of the Department of Atomic Energy had recommended Kudankulam in Tirunelveli district as a possible site. The State Government has been pressing for an early decision on this recommendation. The Committee of Experts constituted to review the earlier recommendation of the site selection committee had also recommended Kudankulam as one of the promising sites in the Southern Region. Tamil Nadu is in the grip of shortage of power as it has harnessed most of its viable hydro-power potential. There is also no gas resource available. Installation of a thermal power station poses problems because the required coal has to be brought from distant coal fields. Installation of a second atomic power station in Kudankulam in Tirunelveli district will help to reduce the chronic power crisis in the State and I hope we will soon have a favourable response from the Prime Minister in this regard.

Next, I come to the Sri Lankan Tamils issue. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. R. has urged the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to give immediate attention and initiate an all-out effort to stop the military action by the Sri Lankan Government against the Tamil population there. In a telegraphic message, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R. has said that the people of Tamil Nadu have been deeply shocked at decimation of thousands of innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka by their own Government which had unleashed the

Army and ordered strafing of predominantly Tamil-dominated areas such as Jaffna and Vavuniya during the past two days. The Tamils have been forced to flee to forests for shelter. This is further evidence that the Jayewardene Government is bent on solving the ethnic issue through genocide by exterminating the Tamil race through military action. Therefore, I reiterate our Chief Minister's plea to the Prime Minister to initiate urgent action in this regard.

Now, I come to the question of the cauvery water dispute. As bilateral discussions with the Government of Karnataka held at the instance of the Central Government had failed to produce any positive results, the Government of Tamil Nadu requested the Central Government under section 3 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act of 1956 to refer the dispute to a tribunal. The matter is pending decision with the Government of India. Settlement of the dispute is vital as the Cauvery is the mainstay of irrigation in Tamil Nadu and it is the only major river in the State. In this connection, I would like to refer to the Cauvery delta modernisation project. The Cauvery delta irrigation scheme is about two thousand years old and needs to be modernised with a view to achieving equitable supply and maximising productivity. The scheme was proposed for World Bank assistance by the Government of India. The World Bank mission indicated that in the absence of the settlement of the Cauvery dispute, at least an assurance that adequate supply of water will be available for the project will be necessary for the purpose of processing the project. The Government of Karnataka was addressed for concurrence to the scheme. But Karnataka's concurrence is not forthcoming. The project does not contemplate any new uses of extension of ayacut, nor does it violate any provisions of the Inter-State Agreement of 1892 or 1924. It only aims at revamping the ancient system, to ensure equitable distribution of the available water, and to increase the productivity for each unit of water made available to the system.

The Delta being at the tail end of the Cauvery basin, the project cannot cause any injury or adverse effect to

the upper riparian States. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sought the intervention of the Government of India in securing the consent of the Government of Karnataka to the Cauvery Delta Modernisation Scheme.

In this context, I am constrained to refer to the Karnataka Chief Minister Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde's recent speech in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly. Mr. Hegde stated that the Karnataka Government is planning to expedite the completion of construction of new dams across the Cauvery before the Central Government can intervene on behalf of Tamil Nadu, to settle the Cauvery water dispute between the two States. Mr. Hegde has stated that he expects the Central Government will soon take some action in response to Tamil Nadu's plea, and so he proposes to complete the construction of the new dams before the Centre can act.

If the Central Government does not act speedily and intervene at once and if Karnataka is allowed to complete construction of its dams, even the little Cauvery water that is now available to Tamil Nadu will cease to flow into the State. Tamil Nadu will be totally cheated of its legitimate share of the Cauvery river water. Hence I request the Prime Minister to intervene at once, without further delay, because intervention at a later stage after Karnataka completes work on its dams, will be of no use to Tamil Nadu.

Finally, I come to the Telugu Ganga Project. At present Madras city is facing an acute shortage, acute scarcity of water. Even at the best of times Madras cannot provide its residents with copious supplies of water. While the average Delhite has about 218 litres of water a day, a resident of Madras gets only 60-70 litres in a good year. Even this dries up in a bad year, such as the present year. At the moment Madras city is facing an acute shortage of water supply. The perennial problem of Madras city could be solved

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once and for all time by 1990, if and it is a very big if the Telugu Ganga project to bring 15 TMC ft. of water to Madras is completed on time. The Rs. 843 crore scheme has run into problems because a fierce dispute has broken out between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, the three States through which the Krishna flows, over whether Andhra Pradesh will be using more water from the river than it is entitled to, once the project is completed, and the contention of Karnataka and Maharashtra is that this will be in violation of the Bachawat Tribunal Award which allocated the Krishna water among the three States. The point of contention is not the supply of water to Madras to which all the three States have agreed to contribute. The Central Government has withheld its assent apparently on account of the opposition from Karnataka and Maharashtra, and three years after it was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Telugu Ganga remain into limbo.

In the meantime, the 4.5 million inhabitants of Madras city are desperate for water. A frantic scramble for water has already begun and summer has just set in. We do not know how we will be able to survive and get through the scorching months ahead of us.

On behalf of the 4.5 million inhabitants of Madras city I appeal to the Prime Minister to come to their rescue and expedite clearance for the Telugu Ganga project, so that this problem that has plagued Madras city perennially will be solved at least three years hence, from 1990 onwards.

In conclusion, to sum up, I will quote one more maxim of Kautilya from the Chanakya raja Neethi Saastra.

उत्खातान प्रतिरोपेयन कुसुमियन
कुसुमिताश्विन्वन लघुनवर्धयन
अत्युच्चान मययन पृथन
जनदलयन विश्लेषण संतान ।

तीक्ष्णगान कण्टकिनीं
स्वारोपितान प्रालयन,
मानाकर इव प्रयोगकुशलो
राज्य चिरतिष्ठति ।

Utakhaathaana Prathiropayana Kusumithaam shchinvan Laghoon Vardhayan Athyuchaan Namayan Pruthoon Vidhayan Vishleehayan Samhathaan Theekshaan Kantakini Bahinnibhamayan Swaropithaan Paalayan Maalaakaara Iva Prayogakushalo Raajye Chiran Thishathi.

. This means....

SHRI V. GOPALASAMY (Tamil Nadu): Why is Chanakya very much in your mind?

MISS JAYALALITHA JAYARAM : He holds good even today and he will hold good even centuries ahead. I will explain it later, let me first complete my speech. This means that that ruler stays long in power who acts like a skilled gardener, rehabilitating uprooted ones, watching the brooming ones, strengthening the weak, bending down the too tall ones, weakening the excessively strong ones, separating the clustered ones, trimming the thorny ones and protecting the ones that have come up by themselves. Now you understand why I am quoting Chanakya.

SHRI V. GOPALASAMY : Which definition applies to your party, you must say that also.

MISS JAYALALITHA JAYARAM : In this context I must say that our Prime Minister is already doing an excellent job of gardening. He has already become a skilled gardener, exactly on the lines suggested by Chanakya and were Kautilya alive today, I am sure he would shower his blessings on our young Prime Minister in approval of our youthful mastery over the intricate art of statecraft.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): And adopt it as his own.

MISS JAYALALITHA JAYARAM : Why not?

I end with the prayer : May our Prime Minister's skill as a gardener grow with each day, and may a million flowers bloom in the garden of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, which happens to be India, our nation. Thank you.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): A thorny one.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL (Punjab): A thorn in the flesh.

MISS JAYALALITHA JAYARAM : Who? Me?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh): They are a thorn in the flesh.

श्री अन्त प्रताप शर्मा (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू तथा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के गरीबी हटाओ कार्यक्रम के उपर आधारित इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। इस सदन में जब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के उद्देश्य से उद्देश्य मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी बोल रहे थे उस समय विरोध पक्ष के कुछ मित्रों ने समाजवाद के ऊपर कुछ बातें कहीं तथा उन से समाजवाद की व्याख्या पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने की और जिस समाजवाद के मार्ग पर यह देश चल रहा है इसके संबंध में भी तरह-तरह की आलोचनाएं कुछ दिन पहले की गईं और इन बातों के उपर शंका उत्पन्न की गई कि हमारा देश वर्तमान में समाजवाद के मार्ग से अलग हो रहा है। लेकिन इस बजट के द्वारा यह बात प्रमाणित हो चुकी है और हम यह देखेंगे कि जिस तरह से हम अपने देश में स्वराज्य चाहते थे उसी तरह से हम अपने देश में अपना समाजवाद स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। हम किसी दूसरे देश से या किसी दूसरे राजनैतिक लोगों के दूसरे देशों में समाजवाद है वह समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, उस तरह का समाजवाद हम अपने देश में नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। हमारा यह विश्वास रहा है कि हम दुनिया के अन्दर जो भी काम करते रहे हैं दूसरे देश वालों ने हमारा अनुकरण किया है, हमने उनका अनुकरण नहीं किया है। इसलिए मैं यह

कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं मैं इस सदन में उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारतवर्ष आजाद हुआ देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ तो बहुत दिनों तक हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे मित्र रहे हैं जिन्होंने इस बात का नारा लगाया कि यह आजादी झूठी है। उन्होंने बहुत दिनों तक इस बात को स्वीकार ही नहीं किया कि भारत आजाद भी हुआ है जब तक उनके बाहर के आकाशों ने यहां आकर उनको यह बात नहीं बतलाई तब तक उन्होंने इस बात को नहीं समझा कि भारत आजाद हुआ है। उन्होंने भारत की आजादी की बात भी करने से इन्कार किया। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है इस सदन के सामने यह समाजवादी बजट है। और इसके प्रमाण में मैं 2-3 बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहली बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और इस देश की जो अर्थ नीति है वह मुख्यतः कृषि के ऊपर निर्धारित है। इस बजट में इसका उल्लेख किया गया है और इसीलिए कृषि के उत्पादन में हम स्वावलम्बी हो सके हैं। लेकिन जो कृषि उत्पादन करने वाले मजदूर हैं जिनको एग्रीकल्चर लेबर कहते हैं उनका कृषि के क्षेत्र में शोषण होता है। उनको जो उनका पूरा हक मिलना चाहिए वह हक उन्हें मिल रहा है। इस बात का अंदेश सरकार को है और इसीलिए इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है कि एक नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर लेबर कमीशन की स्थापना होगी इस कमीशन की सिफरिश के आधार पर जो आज उनका शोषण हो रहा है उसको दूर किया जायेगा और देश में बढ़ती हुई दौलत है उसमें उनको उचित हक मिल सकेगा, हिस्सा मिल सकेगा, इसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस बजट के संबंध में कि हमारे देश के अंदर जो आज तक व्यवस्था चल रही थी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तो उसमें जो गरीब लोग थे, जो बीकर सेक्शन के लोग हैं उन लोगों को बे मुविधाएं नहीं मिलती थी। अपने मानस का

[श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा]

विकास करने की शिक्षा की दृष्टि से जिससे कि वे अपने को आगे बढ़ा सकें और उनकी जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें उन्नति कर सकें। इसलिए जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था भी जो शिक्षा की नीति अभी तक हमारे देश में चल रही थी उस नीति के मुताबिक जो प्रिविलिज्ड क्लास के लोग थे जिनको हेल्थ कह सकते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को शिक्षा की सुविधाएं मिलती थी और वे उसका लाभ उठा सकते थे। सरकार ने 800 करोड़ रुपये का 1987-88 के बजट में प्रावधान किया है शिक्षा के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिए, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं और सरकार को बढ़ाई देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जिन नीतियों को अपनाया है कार्यान्वयन के लिए उन नीतियों के ऊपर वह आगे बढ़ रही है।

इसके साथ ही साथ उपसभापति महोदया, मजदूर क्षेत्र में हम लोग एक नारा लगाते हैं, रोटरी, कपड़ा और मकान। ये तीनों जो है, किसी भी आदमी के लिए बहुत जरूरी हैं। आवास, रहने की जगह जब तक अगर नहीं हो तो वह काम भी अपना ठीक तौर पर नहीं कर सकता है, अगर आराम से नहीं रहता है दिन में काम करने जाये रात में सोने को नहीं मिले, रहने की नहीं मिले तो अपना काम ठीक तरह से नहीं कर सकता है इसलिए जहाँ तक गरीबों का सवाल है, जहाँ तक काम करने वाले लोगों का सवाल है, जहाँ तक बीकर सेक्शन का सवाल है उनको मकान मिल सके, रहने के लिए जो बजट में इंदिरा आवास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रावधान करने की बात की गई है उसका भी स्वागत करता हूं कि यह जो बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है इसका करना गरीबों को ऊपर उठाना है, उनको सुख और आराम पहुंचाने की बात है।

महोदया, मैं एक बात के ऊपर और सदन का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जो गरीब लोग गांवों में रहते हैं उन लोगों के लिए जो

गवर्नमेंट ने रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम गांवों के अंदर चलाया है जिसके लिए करोड़ों रुपये सरकार खर्च करने जा रही है इस बजट में और पहले साल में जो खर्च हुआ उससे 4-5 गुना अधिक खर्च करने जा रही है उसको देखते हुए कोई भी ऐसा मनुष्य, आदमी नहीं होगा जो यह कह सकता है कि सरकार का ध्यान गरीबों की गरीबी को दूर करने के ऊपर नहीं आकषित हो रहा है। बल्कि मुझे याद है कि जब इंदिरा जी ने गरीबी हटाओ का कार्यक्रम इस देश में लागू करने का एक आह्वान किया तो उस समय में बहुत सारे हमारे दोस्त हंसी उड़ाते थे, मजाक करते थे और उनको शायद इस बात के ऊपर भरोसा ही नहीं होता था कि गरीबी कैसे हटाई जा सकती है इस मुक्त से क्योंकि उन्हें इस बात का अहसास नहीं था लेकिन जब इंदिरा जी ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करना शुरू किया तो आज आप देख सकते हैं कि कितने लाखों लोग हमारे देश में उससे फायदा उठा रहे हैं और किस तरह से गरीबी को रेखा से ऊपर उठकर हमारे देश में लोग आ रहे हैं तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि यह बजट जो अभी देश के सामने पेश हुआ है, वह हर माने में और हर दृष्टि से एक समाजवादी बजट है और देश के अंदर गरीबी मिटाने के काम में यह बजट आगे चल सकेगा।

एक बात और कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं और वह है सुरक्षा के ऊपर जो खर्च का प्रावधान किया गया है इसकी भी आलोचना की गई है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम इस देश को आजाद रखना चाहते हैं, अपनी आजादी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, तो हमारी सुरक्षा कौन करेगा? हमारी सुरक्षा हम करेंगे या कोई दूसरा करेगा? और जो आज स्थिति है, चारों तरफ से जिस तरह से असुरक्षा की जो हालत पर्व की जा रही है और हमारे बार्डर के ऊपर तथा और जगहों में, तो ऐसी हालत में अपने देश की आजादी को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए देश की सुरक्षा करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस दिशा में कदम उठावें और उस पर हम पैसा खर्च करें।

इस लिए सरकार ने जो पैसे खर्च करने का फैसला किया है डिफेंस के ऊपर मैं उसका भी समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बजट अभी सदन में आया है, उसमें एक बात भी है। उन्होंने टैक्स रेट में कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं किया है।

इसलिए जो मिडल-क्लास के लोग हैं या जो टैक्स पैयर हैं, जो अभी तक टैक्स देते थे, उनके ऊपर भी कोई बुरा असर नहीं हुआ है। अगर टैक्स उनके ऊपर बढ़ाया जाता है, तो बुरा असर होता। असल बात तो यह है कि हमें अपनी रिसोर्सेज के ऊपर, जो देश में हमारी आमदनी है, उसके ऊपर इस देश को बनाना है। हमें दूसरे लोगों से मदद लेकर अपने देश का विकास नहीं करना है और इस काम को योजनाबद्ध होकर के करना है, प्लाड वे में करना है। तो ऐसी हालत में कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह जाता, जो रास्ता सरकार ने अपनाया है और इसलिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री को, जो वित्त मंत्री भी हैं और भारत सरकार को कि इस तरह का बजट इस वर्ष उन्होंने पेश किया है, जिसको मैं सही माने में एक समाजवादी बजट और गरीबी हटाने के काम के लिए बजट मानता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam Deputy Chairman, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the first time took the responsibility of the Finance Minister, I thought he would set a new pattern direction to the economy. I thought having taken the two onerous responsibilities, one responsibility as the Prime Minister of India and the other as the Finance Minister of India, he would not forget at least what he was remaining is, the reference to the 21st Century and the shape of things to the come after the end of this century and that some sort of indication would be given in this Budget towards that pointer.

After he presented the Budget, I have come to this conclusion that as Prime Minister he has become ineffective and as Finance Minister he has become inefficient because of the growing burden of dual responsibilities. I do not want to condemn charge in the reins of control in midstream. It has been done by other colleagues. I would say only this much that it is an act of sheer immaturity to change the Finance Minister. I am holding brief for him on the eve of the Budget. That apart....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRAJAPATI SINGH: Madam, Shri Gurupadaswamy is such a nature politician and Parliamentarian that he should know that the Government functions as a whole and these distinctions have no meaning anywhere.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It is in the opinion of the country, not only in the opinion of Shri Gurupadaswamy,

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Madam, I would like the hon. Member to speak about the Budget. He is just making a political statement.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: You hear me first.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: It is the fundamental right of the Prime Minister. It is not necessary to pass undesirable remarks which are not true.

SHRI V. GOPALASWAMY: You should be ready to get the brickbats.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: before the ushering of the dawn, the Sun has set. That is what I see in the predicament of the Prime Minister introducing the Budget as the Finance Minister of this Country.

I have tried to find out the main thrust or the message in the Budget if there is any. I consider that the Budget is a very important instrument which should convey to the people of India in that direction we are going whether we are going and what are our policies goals. Whether the Budget provides strategies to realise these policies. I do not

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find any message worthwhile in the Budget. If at all, I find this message, which is a very dismal message—save more, borrow more, invest more and produce less.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Produce more also.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: This is the message of this Budget. The Budget has no distinctive character. There is no dynamism of any sort in it. It is not meaning or purposeful in its goal or its strategy. Madam, I find one thing throughout the budget, that is, fiscal profligacy and economic promiscuity if I may say so. Take the case of the public sector. If you look at the performance of the public sector, you will find there is no improvement of the role that is envisaged in the plan. It is claimed that the performance of the central public sector has been the best in the year 1985-86 as they made an overall net profit of Rs. 1,199 crores which is the highest figures achieved so far. That is an increase of Rs. 291 crores over the previous year. But this increase in profit has to be judged in the light of the following sectors.

(a) The investment in the public sector enterprise increased by Rs. 7,550 crores and reached the figure of Rs. 50,341 crores in 1985-86.

(b) The pre-tax profit of Rs. 2,199 crores is derived from operational income of Rs. 925 crores and non-operational income of Rs. 1,274 crores.

(c) The provision for tax, however, declined from Rs. 1,189 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores, that is, by about Rs. 189 crores. A large amount of net profit increase by Rs. 291 crores is mainly due to the savings in the income tax which is Rs. 189 crores.

(d) Dividend declared is only Rs. 15 crores more as compared to 1984-85.

(e) There is a steep fall in the export earnings from Rs. 5,831 crores to Rs. 3,799 crores, that is, by Rs. 2,032 crores. This is a fall of 34.85 per cent as compared with the previous year. Yet

the percentage of share capital employed has come down to 144.38 as compared to 150.58 in the previous year and 166.32 was the highest reached in 1981-82.

(g) Percentage of turnover to capital employed came down steeply from 304.30 to 217.91 in the petroleum sector and from 180.50 to 14.32 in the case of consumer goods. Similarly, in the case of contracts and construction, this percentage has come down from 167.65 to 134.47. Yet the percentage of gross margin capital employed came down to 19.23 as compared to 20.30 in the previous year. Similarly, percentage of gross profit to capital employed came down to 12.34 from 12.72 in the previous year.

1.00 P.M.

(i) Out of the total profits of Rs. 3,856 crores, Rs. 1931 crores came from Oil and Natural Gas Commission alone and another Rs. 194 crores came from Indian Oil Corporation which together accounts for more than 55 per cent of the pre-tax profits.

(j) The loss incurred by loss making enterprises is very significant. The loss incurred by loss making enterprises, (90 enterprises in all) increased from Rs. 1110 crores made by 92 enterprises in the previous year) to Rs. 1,656 crores.

Madam, this is the story of the public sector. Coming little more further, the plan has envisaged certain contributions, fixed up certain targets for the public sector for financing plan schemes and plan programmes. Each year of the Seventh Plan has been divided for this purpose. On the whole, according to the Seventh Plan, the public sector enterprises have to provide 53 per cent of the resources needed for development and 47 per cent to be financed through the Budget. But what is the picture? The picture is, in the year 1985-86, according to the plan, the public sector should have generated 60 per cent of the resources for the planned development and 40 per cent should have come from the Budget but in fact,

the budgetary support was 66 per cent. and support from public sector 34 per cent. In 1986-87, the budgetary support should have been 53 per cent and the support from the public sector 48 per cent. But in reality, the budgetary support was 63 per cent and support from public sector was 37 per cent. In 1987-88, the plan stipulated budgetary support of 46 per cent and support of public sector 54 per cent but seeing the past experience, perhaps you can conclude that this target will not be fulfilled next year also. My point is the public sector industries are not playing their envisaged role in the plan. In spite of the fact that administered prices have been hiked in the past the products produced by the public enterprises, the resources generated for financing the plan development far far from satisfactory. Public Sector, Madam, as you know, suffers from inefficiency, lack of planning, lack of control over expenditure and lack of quantity and high cost. The Prime Minister says that we are moving forward. How are we moving forward? The public sector is very important and he has referred to public sector enterprise in his speech. They should occupy the commanding heights of our economy but in reality, they are going down and this position is being taken over by the capitalists, the private interests, the monopolists in the country and the public sector industries are being sidelined. Therefore, where is the indication in the Budget that the public sector enterprises will be reorganised, strengthened, streamlined, their efficiency increased, so that they can generate resources for the Plan? There is another area where—many friends have already talked about it—we are concerned and that is the area of deficit financing. This is the Achilles' heel of our economy. During the entire Plan period there is one common feature and trend. No Plan is, therefore, without deficit financing of some sort or the other. From the First Plan till the Seventh Plan deficit financing has been resorted to by the Government on a large scale without regard to any observance of norms. I have got the figures here. In the First Plan it was provided that Rs. 3350 mil-

lion was to be deficit. In the Second Plan Rs. 9480 million; in the Third Plan Rs. 11330 million; in the three Annual Plans Rs. 10060 million; in the Fourth Plan Rs. 29,629 million; in the Fifth Rs. 27,300 million; in the Sixth Rs. 50,000 million and in the Seventh Plan Rs. 140,000 million. These have been the provisions made in all Plans. But they have all been exceeded. I have got figures. I do not want to go through them. Every limit fixed in the Plan for deficit financing has been exceeded. The result is very obvious. This year the Budget disclosed an outstanding figure of Rs. 8,285 crores by way of overall budgetary deficit. It was estimated earlier at Rs. 3,703 crores. This is 3.5 per cent of the DP, three times the 1.1 per cent long-term fiscal policy which was placed before by my friend, Mr. V. P. Singh, last year. For the year 1987-88 the Finance Minister has left a gap of Rs. 5,688 crores which, in due course, is bound to increase, if past experience is any guide. In the Sixth Plan the total uncovered gap—I am giving only this figure—for the entire Plan period of five years was Rs. 5,000 crores against which the actual came to be Rs. 15,684 crores. In the Seventh Plan, the total amount of deficit financing envisaged is Rs. 14,000 crores, as I have already said, out of the aggregate resources of Rs. 1,80,000 crores, that is, the total investment in the Seventh Plan. As against this, the actual deficit for the three years including the year 1987-88 has been Rs. 18,910 crores. This is against the total, as I said, of Rs. 14,000 crores provided for in the Seventh Plan. So, the limit has been exceeded. In India, Madam, inflation is mainly cost-push and not demand-pull though inflation can be caused by various factors like supply, demand, money supply etc. Here it is cost-push and that is mainly responsible for inflation. But whatever it may be, the fact remains that inflationary pressures exist in our economy and it has been in existence throughout the period. Madam, the Prime Minister and, I think, some colleagues here have mentioned that this can be absorbed. This can be absorbed because there is a huge stock of foodgrains in the country, and these foodgrain stocks can

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look after any increase in the price level of essential commodities. But may I remind the House, may I remind my colleagues here, that there have been foodgrain stocks all through and it is not as if we have foodgrains stocks available just now? They were there in the past also. Then Madam, it is also said that there is built capacity in our industry which is not utilized. So, it is said that if there is any demand increase, this spare capacity in industry can be utilized to meet the increase in demand and this can contain the prices and price level. Again may I say, Madam, that the sick industries have been in existence for long in this country and the sickness of industries is growing at an alarming scale and, according to the latest figures, there are nearly two lakh sick industrial units in the country today and there is no diminution or decline in industrial sickness? That apart, coming back to my earlier point, we have surplus capacity in industry and this surplus capacity in industry some say can meet any eventual increase in demand. This argument does not hold water because, again I would like to say, we have built in this country surplus capacity all along the years and this surplus capacity is also not because of lack of demand as such, but because of various factors like lack of working capital, lack of spares, lack of components, lack of raw materials and the policies of the Government like the system of controls and the like and all these were responsible largely for the spare capacity existing in our industry. Therefore, Madam, this argument that any increase in demand which may lead to escalation in prices can be met by utilizing the spare capacity does not hold good. When I am on the subject of deficit financing, Madam, I would like to say that I thought that the Prime Minister would cry a halt to deficit financing and bring about some stability in the price level in the country and put an end to the inflationary spiral of all these years. It is not so. As you know, budgets have produced deficit financing. Deficit financing has produced black market black money. Today we have become helpless, increasingly helpless, how to tackle this

black money, the parallel market, black market, the operation of racketeers and profiteers. We do not know the way out at all. We do not even know how much money is in the black market. The black market has established its sway, its sovereignty over the economy. Unless the financial and budgetary policies are changed, radically, the inflationary potential that has been built, the inflationary pressures that are operating in the economy, cannot be contained, cannot be curbed. This will have inevitable effect on prices; it is inescapable. For the last one decade, price rise has been near-about 6 per cent; that is, the wholesale price rise has been 6 per cent. Consumer price rise has always been higher. This year, it is estimated, the wholesale price rise will be about 6.5 per cent or so and the consumer price level may reach 9.2 per cent, may be touching 10 per cent, two digits. If this happens, we are going to suffer. In spite of your anti-poverty programmes, in spite of your various plans to alleviate poverty and unemployment, the poor sections of our society are going to suffer. Their purchasing capacity is being increasingly affected.

Coming to the purchasing capacity affected by the depreciation of the rupee, the other day I was reading a report in the press about the fall in the rupee value. Perhaps you are aware, Madam, that our debt liability is increasing every year, particularly India's commitment to international agencies, to pay back our debts. India's repayment liabilities to the International Monetary Fund against the loan of 3.5 billion SDRs taken from them has increased by over 50 per cent, as the rupee has sunk low in relation to foreign currencies. You know, India had contracted to borrow from the IMF in November 1981, 5 million SDRs. But actually between the period November 1981 to April 1984, we drew only 3.9 billion SDR. The rupee equivalent at the prevailing rates of exchange for SDR on the various drawals dates amounted to Rs. 4,162.1 crores. Repayment of this loan commenced 42 months after the first instalment was drawn in November 1981. Between June 1985 and January this year, we have repaid 500 million

SDRs which in terms of rupee, came to Rs. 740 crores. The balance repayable is 3.4 billion SDR which is equivalent to Rs. 5,621.5 crores according to the prevailing rate of exchange in January this year. This is equivalent to Rs. 16.53 per SDR. In June 1985 when we paid the first instalment, the exchange rate was Rs. 12.42 per SDR. The latest instalment of 93.75 million SDRs cost the country Rs. 152.5 crores at the rate of Rs. 16.27 per SDR. The balance of 3.4 billion SDRs remains repayable would required us to pay Rs. 6,361.5 crores less 740 crores already incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 5,621.5 crores against the total receipt of Rs. 4,162.1 crores between November 1981 and April 1984. In terms of rupees, this is an extra burden of a very substantial amount. With this deterioration in the rupee value, obviously we are facing a very dangerous predicament. The debt liability and the interest liability will be increasing because of the depreciation in the value of the rupee. It is also a fact that the purchasing capacity of the common man is being eroded. There may be increase in rupee income. But that increase is not commensurate or proportionate to the erosion of the purchasing power of the common man. In this context, there is no way of correcting distortions in the economy. They are already disturbing the economy to a great extent. One of the major consequences of this has been that egalitarianism or equality which we have been talking about so much has been sacrificed. The Prime Minister was waxing eloquent about socialism. He was quoting his grand father. I think his grandfather was a socialist. But the grandson is not. He is just quoting his grandfather's words, phrases and sentences. Nothing more. With this depreciation in the value of rupee, you are disturbing the equilibrium, if at all there is equilibrium, in the market. The disparities in income will increase. There will be increasing concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. You have to admit that you cannot remedy this in an inflationary situation however good your intentions may be. Your intentions may be wonderful. What is relevant is performance and the benefit

which will accrue. Looking from this point of view, I say egalitarianism in your economy is very much eroded, very much affected and there is bound to be disparities and inequalities in income and wealth. Besides it will also increase the high cost of production. Already you know the input-output ratio is increasing. In 50s it used to be 3:5. Now it is 6:5 with this high cost economy which is the direct result of mismanagement, misdirection of funds and abnormal inflation and reckless expenditure and growth of non-developmental expenditure in the economy, we are creating a serious situation, we are taking the country to a brink. And I started by saying that this budget indulges in reckless fiscal profligacy. I say reckless expenditure, extravagant expenditure. With this kind of economy naturally poverty and unemployment cannot be eradicated. Your anti-poverty programmes have not made any dent on the poverty and unemployment of the country. They are not going to be effective. There has been no coordination of various beneficiary-oriented programmes, poverty alleviation programmes and development programmes either in the rural areas or the urban areas. And there has been no monitoring and no enforcement. You are weak. The instrument of enforcement in this country have become very, very weak. The bureaucracy has become a burden, a menace in our economy. With this inefficiency in the economy, with this built in inefficiency in the country you want to achieve social change and economic transformation. I have got a few figure to show how our poverty is being tackled. The Prime Minister was very eloquent on this. For his benefit may I say a few figures. In 1956 the per capita availability of pulses was 70.3 grams per day. But in 1986, instead of increasing, it has come down to 40.6 grams. Of course, in between, that is in 1980, for example, it had gone down to as low as 30.9 grams which was worse. Similarly, the availability of cotton cloth has come down from 15.2 metres in 1964-65 to 10.8 metres in 1984-85.

AN HON. MEMBER: Now the polyester cloth is there.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: You have not seen the villages.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: I am a khadi-wearing man. But some of the people from your party never wear khadi.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am afraid you have not visited the villages.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jadhav, you are going to speak after him. You can reply then.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The per capita availability of cereals ..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to finish now. You have taken all the 40 minutes. There is only one minute left for adjournment. I hope you will finish within three or four minutes.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The per capita availability of cereals has increased as compared to 1956. But it is very marginal as compared to 1979. From 431.8 grams, it has increased to 437.5 grams in 1986. Public distribution of foodgrains has come down from 14.8 per cent in 1980 to 11.8 per cent in 1986.

AN HON. MEMBER: Because people are buying from the open market.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Then why don't you abolish this? Why do you make a big claim that the public distribution system has been streamlined and strengthened? Don't claim that and I will agree with you.

Madam, lastly I want to say something about the unemployment. I will give the unemployment figures and I am done. Because of the paucity of time I do not want to go through the whole thing. The latest figures of unemployment relate to 1985. In 1985 the total number of people unemployment according to registers in employment exchanges is 23,915,000. This does not reflect the rural sector. Most of

the people who are registering in these changes are from the urban sector.

Finally, Madam may I end by saying that this budget does not have any purpose, any meaning? It is devoid of all purpose. It was expected that the budget would be sound and healthy. It is far from it. As a result of this budget, I am sure the economy is going to be in a bad shape, worse shape than what it was and we have already destroyed the sanctity of the budget by resorting to open budgeting. I thought open budget means something else. Now today it is an unending budget throughout the year. All the year round we are having budgeting by instalments. There is no end to it at all. There have been intermittent budgets in this country. It is most unfortunate. It should not be done. It is against fiscal discipline. It is against budgetary norms. While we want to demystify the budget to some extent, we do not want to destroy the sanctity of the budget in this country. We must preserve the sanctity of the budget. The Prime Minister and the previous Finance Minister have done a grave wrong in following what we may call an open door policy in budgeting in this country, which is most unfortunate.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch and will meet again at 2.30 PM.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock

The Deputy Chairman in the Chair

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. V. M. JADHAV SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the national Budget which has been presented by our Prime Minister. This is a historic moment in India that for the third time, the Prime Minister has presented the national budget.

It is the most dynamic Budget. It is a Budget which can be called a

nation-building Budget. I remember once Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said on 13th October 1952:

A nation cannot progress if it merely imitates its ancestors. What builds a nation is the productive, inventive and vital activity.

So I look at this Budget from that point of view. Unfortunately, my senior friends from the Opposition, Mr. Gurupadaswamy and before him Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee could not see anything good in the Budget. When we look towards the Budget, we must find out what were the revenue receipts in 1985-86, in 1986-87 and what are the expected revenue receipts in 1987-88. If we do that, we will find that the revenue receipts in 1985-86 were of the order of Rs. 27,919 crores; in 1986-87 they were Rs. 29,944 crores; in the revised budget of 1986-87, they were Rs. 33,853 crores, and for 1987-88 it is estimated that the revenue receipts would be of the order of Rs. 36,688 crores. Is it not progress? There is an increase in the revenue receipts from 1985-86 by Rs. 2,025 crores, and according to our revised estimates, the increase is Rs. 2,835 crores in 1987-88 and our Budget estimate gives the figure of revenue receipts at Rs. 36,688 crores for 1987-88. They were talking about deficits. Here also I would like to give the picture of deficits. In the year 1985-86 the deficit was Rs. 5,565 crores in, 1986-87 the figure was Rs. 7,155 crores and the revised figure was Rs. 7,233 crores, and in 1987-88 it is expected to be of the order of Rs. 6,742 crores. This means, the deficit is decreasing.

When we see the capital receipts, there also we see the progress which has been made. In 1985-86, it was Rs. 16,763 crores. In 1986-87 it has increased to Rs. 19,236 crores, which is more by Rs. 2,473 crores. The revised figure for 1986-87 is Rs. 18,190 crores, which is less than the estimated figure by Rs. 966 crores. In 1987-88, the amount of capital receipts estimated is Rs. 20,566 crores which is more by Rs. 2,376 crores. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to see something good in the Budget. In this Budget which has been presented by our

hon. Prime Minister, a major boost has been given to industrial development, agricultural development and rural development. This is the need of the hour. India needs these things for its economic development.

Then, I would like to refer to the percentage of revenue receipts from various sources. This comes from—internal borrowings—17 per cent; external assistance—only 4 per cent; other capital receipts—8 per cent; deficit—8 per cent; customs duty—18 per cent; excise—23 per cent; corporation tax—5 per cent and income-tax—4 per cent. These are the various sources from where the money comes. How is the money spent? The figures have been given here. Central Plan—21 per cent; State and Union Territories Plan assistance—12 per cent; Payment of interest—15 per cent; Defence—17 per cent; Subsidy—8 per cent; non-plan expenditure—12 per cent; Share of States—13 per cent and non-Plan assistance—2 per cent. This is how the money is spent.

Then, let us take the gross tax revenue. In 1986-87 it was Rs. 30,869 crores. As per the revised estimates, it has gone up to Rs. 32,671 crores, which means it has gone up by Rs. 2,000 crores. In 1987-88, the estimated figure is Rs. 36,917 crores which is Rs. 4,300 crores more. In regard to total non-tax receipts, in 1986-87 it was Rs. 26,537 crores. The revised figure is Rs. 27,886 crores, which means it is up by Rs. 1,200 odd crores. It is estimated that in 1987-88, this will increase to Rs. 29,543 crores, that is by Rs. 2,100 crores more.

Now, Madam, I would like to point out the deficiencies in the Budget. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to make more provision for agricultural and rural development. Out of the Rs. 62,000 crores provided for in the Budget, how much you have allocated for agriculture? This is very important. The amount allocated for agriculture is Rs. 912 crores; for rural development—Rs. 1,651 crores; irrigation and flood control—Rs. 167 crores. This makes up a total of Rs. 2,730 crores. When we take into account the total spending in the rural sector, including energy, rural industrialisation, various programmes for the Scheduled Castes, the

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Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections it comes to about Rs. 10,000 crores I would request the Government and the hon. Prime Minister, as well as our ablest Minister of State for Finance, Shri Janardan Poojari that we should change the pattern of preparation of the Budget. We should see that the major share goes to the rural areas and only the remaining to the urban areas. This is because 70 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas and only 30 per cent in the urban areas. Rural areas account for 95 per cent of the geographical area and urban areas only 5 per cent. So, this is the question of 'haves' and 'have-nots'. Now the time has come when we must change our thinking pattern. We must see how rural people can be benefited more and more. Of course, our Prime Minister has taken a decision about diversification of industries from urban to rural areas and that is a good thing.

The other deficiency is about providing less amount for irrigation purposes, which is only Rs. 167 crores. Right from the First Five Year Plan to the Seventh Five Year Plan the total amount that has been spent on irrigation comes to only Rs. 42,000 crores. Irrigation is an important factor for getting more output of foodgrains. The foodgrain production has gone up because of better irrigation facilities and providing of fertilizers, but still we have spent very less amount on irrigation. Through you Madam, I would like to request the Finance Ministry to see that the on-going projects of irrigation all over the country are completed very soon. Especially in Maharashtra today we are having only 12 per cent irrigation facilities. If all dams are constructed, all sources are tackled, the total irrigation may come to only 30 per cent. So we require a very large amount for irrigation. For that purpose, you please make a five-year compact programme of completing all irrigation projects. If the projects are delayed, the cost will also increase and it will be a national loss. So more emphasis has to be laid on irrigation.

Coming to agriculture, agriculture is my favourite subject. I would like to remind

the hon. Members what Pandit Nehru said on 27th July 1963, just ten months before his death. He said that I am all for industry, I am all for steel plants and all that. But I do say, agriculture is far more important than industry. Agriculture is more important and when we look to agriculture the major problem of agriculture is irrigation facilities and the other problem is giving remunerative price to the farmers. These are two important aspects of agriculture. Our farmer, though he is not educated, he is very skilled farmer and it is only because irrigation facilities were created and fertilizers were provided that our agriculture production yield has gone up. Here I would describe some of the figures given in the Economic Survey. Let us look to the foodgrain production. In 1976-77 the foodgrain production was 111.17 million tonnes. In 1977-78 it was 126.41 million tonnes. In 1978-79 it was 131.90 million tonnes and the maximum foodgrains production was in 1983-84 when the season was more favourable all over the country, we received better rains. Although we did not receive good rains this year, our farmer could still produce 151.50 million tonnes of foodgrains. This has become possible because we have created better infrastructure in agriculture.

Now, some of the hon. Members were criticising that our economy has deteriorated but I do not know on what basis they are saying so. If we look to the entire economy of the nation, the national gross product at 1970-71 prices, in 1977-78 it was 8.7 per cent in 1978-79 it was 5.8 per cent, in 1979-80 when we were not in power, it was minus 4.7 per cent and right from 1980-81 it has again increase to 7.4 per cent. This year it is expected to be 4.5 to 5 per cent. That means the national gross product is constantly increasing and that is the greatest achievement of our Government. Coming to agricultural production,

when Janata Party was in power in 1979-80 it was minus 15.2 per cent. Otherwise it has constantly been increasing. In 1980-81 there was an increase of 15.6 per cent and in 1983-84 it was 13.7 per cent. In 1984-85, it was just a very meagre decrease of 0.9 per cent. This year also 1 per cent increase is there in spite of the fact that 14 meteorological divisions out of 35 are facing severe drought. This is the picture about national economy.

Then again coming to the fertilisers, my friend has said that the production of fertilisers has gone down. I do not understand which figures he has taken. The production of nitrogenous fertilisers in 1979-80 was 35 lakh tonnes and in 1986-87, it is 63 lakh tonnes. That means that fertiliser production has gone up by more than 80 per cent. For phosphatic fertilisers it was 11.5 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 this year it has gone up to 23 lakh tonnes. For potassic fertilisers the figure was 6.1 lakh tonnes; it has now gone up to 9 lakh tonnes. The total NPK—known as the "Trimurti" in agriculture—was 52.6 lakh tonnes in 1979-80; this year it has gone up to 95 lakh tonnes. As an agriculturist I know that our agricultural production boost is due to irrigation and fertilisers. Of course high yielding varieties have also been introduced. More than 62 million hectares of land have come under high yielding varieties of agriculture. The development of irrigation potential and its utilisation have also gone up, though the spending on irrigation is very low.

Now we come to the import of edible oils by STC. In 1978-79, we spent Rs. 480 crores on import of edible oils; in 1979-80, Rs. 617 crores; in 1980-81, 516 crores; in 1981-82, 450 crores; in 1982-83,

507 crores and in 1983-84 and 1984-85, again it has gone up very high—Rs. 1319 and Rs. 1123 crores respectively. But this year we have taken special measures and it has again come down to just Rs. 489 crores. This is given in the Economic Survey. From that point of view we have given a very strong infrastructure to our Indian agriculture when we think about what we have done in other sectors. I would like to suggest that unless spending on a very concentrated scale is done in the rural sector, India cannot progress. I want to remind you, Madam, that when you were a Congress MLA there was a Congress Convention held at Mahabaleshwar. Shri Y.B. Chavan was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra then. In that Convention, a decision was taken that agro-industrial societies will be created in Maharashtra. From that day till today, we could instal 75 cooperative sugar units in Maharashtra and about 15 to 20 cooperative spinning mills. Since we have to create an agro-industrial base in the rural areas, whatever raw material is available in the rural sector can be used for the finished products and we can create more employment there. Otherwise the bureaucrats and some of the people sitting in the Sachivalaya will just allot some projects to Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta and Madras. Progress of Bombay is not the progress of Maharashtra. Progress of Delhi is not the progress of India. From that point of view, I would request through you, Madam the Finance Ministry and the Industry Ministry that hereafter please put a complete ban on setting up industries in urban areas. You must give licences only for rural areas, to the industrialists who are prepared to go to the rural sector. It is the need of

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the hour and we must create employment in the rural areas.

Coming to exports, this year 17 per cent more export is there and the trade deficit is lower by Rs. 1000 crores. This year's allocation of Rs. 800 crores for education is quite high as compared to Rs. 352 crores in 1986-87. This year more than 3.2 million are benefited by rural development. An outlay of Rs. 310 crores is being provided. The total Plan outlay for the Department of Rural Development will exceed Rs. 3,000 crores in 1987-88. This compares well with the total Sixth Plan outlay of about Rs. 3,600 crores. I am not going into the details because, while making the various tax provisions, the Prime Minister has already said that the deficit will come down to Rs. 5,600 crores or something like that.

Now, Madam, I would like to stress some of the problems of Maharashtra which are very important. The first thing is this: In this House we had unanimously adopted a Resolution for the creation of a Statutory Board for Marathwada, Vidarbha and the rest of Maharashtra, and the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Council, when you were a Member of the Assembly, had adopted a resolution that a Statutory Board should be created. But I do not know what is the main bottleneck. You know and I also know but I cannot explain it here. Therefore, I request the honourable Home Minister or the Prime Minister to please declare the Statutory Board for the development of the backward regions of Marathwada and Vidarbha regions, which is a very genuine demand of the region for the last twenty-five years. It should not be delayed further as otherwise it will worsen the situation further.

Another thing is, a permanent plan to fight the drought conditions must be prepared because we find that after an interval of two or three years we are having very severe drought in Maha-

ashtra. We know what is the total rainfall in Maharashtra, what is the total available water there and how it should be distributed. Proper management of water, conservation of environment and conservation of forests should be done on a war footing and we must fight the drought. About one-third of Maharashtra is facing drought which it normally faces every year, because 91 talukas come under the permanent drought zone. Therefore, all irrigation projects which are on going and which are lying with the Central Government for want of sanction must be cleared as early as possible. All irrigation dams must be completed within a period of five years. Then only a 30 per cent potential will be created, which is otherwise just 12 per cent today.

Madam, all the sugar factory projects in the cooperative sector which are lying with the Centre for want of licence must be cleared. Just today, one of my friends, Mr. N. C. Puglia, made a Special Mention that the new sugar policy has come to kill the farmers of this country. The cooperative sector is the main sector of industrialization for the farmers and so it should be changed. In the cooperative sector you must make a provision and 1,250 tonne capacity sugar units should be given there. For private industrialists you can make a provision for 2,500 tonnes or 5,000 tonnes capacity which we do not mind. But, as far as this is concerned, I request the Government to please discourage giving licences to private industries.

Madam, an agro-industrial infrastructure must be created for the whole State and the entire country.

Then there is the question of conversion of State highways into national highways. The proposal has been sent by the Maharashtra Government long back. In my region six State highways are to be converted into national highways. But everytime we get stereotype answers that because of constraint on resources Government cannot undertake this work. I request you to please remove the const-

rains, make resources available, undertake and complete the work of conversion of these State highways into national highways.

Lastly there are the on going railway projects-conversion projects from medium gauge to broad-gauge. I am not going into the details because my colleague or I will speak about it while on the railway budget. But the on going railway projects, which are concerned with the national economy, must be completed as early as possible.

Thank you very much Madam.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman. I rise to speak in this great House, a House which represents the interests of the States. Madam, as you are aware, it is the bounden duty of each Member, whether he belongs to this side or that side, to safeguard the interests of the States. That should be the prime concern of any Member. If that is the prime concern and if there is definite evidence, not based upon the reports in the newspapers which are supposed to be anti-Congress as alleged by one Member there, not even based on the analysis of economists, but on the basis of records, on the basis of the Plan documents themselves, then, I think in this House all the people should be ready to accept that this Government is trying to take away the legitimate share of the States vis-a-vis the Central Government.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Members to two documents. One is the Budget at a Glance of 1987-88 and the Second one is the Budget at a Glance of 1986-87. If we have a glance at these, Madam, it is evident that there has been, as per the allocations, as per the statement made with regard to how the rupee goes, a reduction of 3 per cent of the total expenditure which goes to the State. I would like to prove this with facts. In the year 1986-87 the State and U. T. Plan assistance has been 12 per cent, and in the current year also it is 12 per cent. That means there is no change. I am prepared to accept for

the argument sake. Then the non-Plan assistance in the year 1986-87 was 3 paise which is 3 per cent, and in the current year it is only 2 paise or 2 per cent. Then, about the subsidies, assuming that the subsidies are only for the States and the Union Territories, it was 8 per cent in the previous year and in the current year also it is 8 per cent.

Then, coming to the share of taxes, when my colleague on this side of the House made a point yesterday, there was a furore, people started shouting at him. All that he said was that by certain taxation policies which were adopted by the Government, this year the legitimate share of the States had gone down; nothing more than that. He did not go into the details because, perhaps, he did not have that as a priority item. But that is a different matter. I am only drawing the attention of the House to the fact that the share of taxes in the year 1986-87 was 14 per cent, and in the current year it is 13 per cent. Therefore, when we see the accounts that have been submitted, the plan documents of the two years, the two Budgets, one Budget presented by the Raja Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the other presented by Maharaja Rajiv Gandhi, *rajas' raja* we find that there has been a definite decrease in terms of money allocated, the way money goes to the States vis-a-vis to the Union Government. In his Budget speech Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh had stated that as much as 51 per cent....

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण (दिल्ली) : राजा से मिस्टर पर आ गये। बड़ी अजीब बात है, ये अभी राजा कह रहे हैं और अब मिस्टर पर आ गये हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री० सी० लक्ष्मन्ना : आपका भाषण हो गया? इतना ही था? मुझे आपसे बहुत हमदर्दी है।

As I was mentioning, in his Budget speech he did make a mention that 51 out of 100 rupees would go to the States. But in this year's Budget, even taking into consideration, perhaps, the transfers to the States and the Union Territories given for Central and Centrally-Sponsored schemes-even these have been taken into account and perhaps when Mr. Vishwa-

[Prof. C. Lakshman]

nath Pratap Singh made his speech, he

Even if that is taken this year, it will be 3.00 P.M.

was having this in his mind.

at least 3-4 per cent less. Therefore, 3-4 per cent less number of rupees which go to the States have to be funded. What is the situation? We are saying that this year there is a need for increasing food stocks and agricultural production. In fact, one of the spokesmen of the Congress economic policies, who is having the possibility of even adorning the Finance chair said, why people talk about deficit, why are people worried about deficit? We have got productive capacity, potential for producing more in food-grains and we are already producing more. Similarly there is a potential in human resources which are not utilised. If we utilise all these things, it is bound to have a good impact rather than bad impact as expected by the economists of the country. They are mistaken. The Opposition people have got vested interests, according to everybody. So, this is the position. If any one of the Members is having any less faith in the document presented by you yourselves, it is upto you. I am only quoting not a word more, not a word less from the official document of the two years—Budget at a glance. Therefore, when the States are expected to increase and help the country in the agricultural production, with the industrial output of their own in the small-scale sector etc., how do you expect them to function effectively? We have to take also one more factor into consideration in looking at the allocations made for the Centre *versus* States. This also has to take into account the largesses which have been very generously announced by the Prime Minister whenever he went to such States which are of vital importance, States which go to polls, the States which matter; for instance, Jammu and Kashmir, for instance, West Bengal, for instance, Kerala, for instance, Punjab and also for instance, Haryana. I do not know how to take that into account. Having taken even those largesses which the Prime Minister thought it fit to announce on the spur of the moment, whether they are plan or non-plan etc., still nobody is able to tell, after months peo-

ple were not aware exactly what are the allocations of those largesses which were announced. That is beside the point. My point is only simple that there has been a slash in the share of the States which is their legitimate right. This Government and even the previous Governments have been progressively reducing the share of the States. I do not want to go into the historical data and prove how in the beginning of the planning period and in the year in which we are now living there has been a gradual and sometimes steep fall in the allocations that have been made for the States *vis-a-vis* the Union Government. Therefore, I do not want to go further. This is one aspect of the Budget which I tried to place before the House with the facts as they are.

Next I would like to go to the finance aspect of the Budget. I think the talk of defence budget is something which scares everybody. I would like to quote what the Prime Minister said towards the end of his speech. He says :

"The Budget estimate for Defence in 1987-88 is Rs. 12,512 crores. This has naturally cast a heavy burden on our Budgetary resources, but the House will agree with me that no compromise is possible where country's defence is concerned."

Yes, I fully share the sentiments of the Prime Minister and of the country that country's interests should not be sacrificed. But a look at the allocations made for the Defence Budget and the way in which it has been galloping into whopping proportions is the one which should cause concern to everybody who is interested in the well-being, integrity, unity, everything of this country. Even if we have to maintain from those ideals, I think, each one of us have to open our eyes and look at it. I would like to share some things with the House. Now, it is very interesting to have a little look at the defence budget, because this is one item where everybody does not want to speak. Everybody feels if he speaks, it will go against the patriotic concern. I would like to make it clear that I am no less patriotic than anybody else in the country. But at the same time, I would like the House and the country to have

a critical look at the defence budget and then come to rational conclusion. What does it teach us? What are the lessons that we have drawn from such budgets? How are we to proceed further on the basis of those lessons? As you are aware the budget that has been shown, namely, Rs. 12,512 crores is with adjustments and if we take without adjustments the figures are bound to go to Rs. 13,438.77 crores. That means the budget that has been allocated for defence is much more than what has been stated and this constitutes almost 6 per cent a little more than 5.5 per cent of the GNP and this constitutes 17 per cent of the total expenditure for the current year, just 4 per cent less than the total Central plan. Central plan which is supposed to look after all the Ministries, the development, poverty alleviation, welfare, growth and what not for all those Ministries put together, the entire plan is 21 per cent as per the document. 'Budget at a glance' which is given to us, whereas defence budget alone constitutes 17 per cent. We have to have a look at it. This is, of course, 32 per cent of the non-plan expenditure and there has been 43.1 per cent more than what it was last before year and it is 25 percent more than it was last year. This is the quantum jump which has taken place in the defence. But this could have been perhaps justifiable if all this is meant to do things for which it is meant to be done. Out of this, 31 per cent is going for the pay and allowances and pensions and so forth. The rest of it is going to the services as such. Out of this, what is important is Rs. 4,000 crores have been set aside more than double or double the amount that has been set aside for the rural development. Out of this then another Rs. 200 crores for defence enterprises. Out of this Rs. 4,000 crores, Rs. 1,000 crores are for Air Force, Rs. 700 crores for Navy and for fleet augmentation and so on and so forth and about Rs. 700 crores for Army and about Rs. 680 crores for defence factories and Rs. 105 crores for R&D and Rs. 500 crores for service housing. Therefore, here comes the sang, the amount that has been allocated for defence budget. I would like only to show how sometimes we indulge in expenditure which are not needed and which are unwarranted. I would only take one example. This is a

document which is authentic and out of this, it is shown that we will be purchasing from Garreti and Dorniers about 200 Dornier aircraft for defence, that means for Air Force, for ONGC and for Vayudoot. What is the history of this aircraft? The huge amount that has been put is for purchasing things from outside and how sometimes, these purchases tend to be a burden on the shoulders of the Indian citizens who are already stooping, who are already groaning. Fifteen aircraft were delivered. I think seven of them are absolutely down within the period the negotiations have gone on. They are down not because of operational deficiencies but because of basic defects in the engine itself. I would like to read out because this is a very important thing and I do not want to quote off-hand. You will agree with me that in respect of engine failures, the engine numbers have been given. They are 39101, 39090, 39111, 39086, 39100, 59014 and 39123. Due to over-temperature, high ITT cannot be classified as due to any operational deficiency on the part of the pilot but by and large due to sensitivity of the engine, even the slightest variations in ITT which would not be the case normally from the reliability point of view. As already stated in my D.O. letter, I would like to reiterate that the failure of Garreti engines we have been having are mainly attributed to poor design features and are material problems. For the same reason, I took a little time of the House as I wanted to cite only one example. There had been discussions in this House. There had been discussions in the other House as to how several other projects of similar nature have also been thrust on the country. I do not want to go into those details. I do not want to take the valuable time of the House because the House is aware of this fact, the country is aware of this fact. Now, if a substantive number of these aircraft are for Air Force, of some of them are for Navy, for ONGC and also for Vayudoot, imagine, the type of waste which was indulged in the name of strengthening modernising and making effective use of our armed forces, of our Army of our Navy and of our Air Force. A time has come when the cloak of secrecy, the cloak of confidentiality, and the cloak of sensitivity cannot be taken to keep the poor

[Prof. C. Lakshmanan]
 Indian citizens in darkness. A time has come when we had to share with him these things. After all, every citizen's patriotism is as great as that of any other person in the country. Therefore, why should we doubt the integrity of a person of the Indian citizens and take him into confidence and if that is to happen, I am sure, they will rise with one voice and tell, look, you be very careful. When you are costing us our sweat and blood, when you have to contribute, I would like to state on this point that this country has never been let down by the common man, this country has never been let down by the people at large because, today people contribute as much as 22 per cent to the GDP through savings. How much was it in the year 1950? Just 22 per cent. It has now risen to 22 per cent. That means, every citizen of this country, poor or rich more particularly, poor, has stood up to the test and wanted his country to be great, to be prosperous, to be progressive, to be developed and to be strong. Therefore, he has tightened his already slender belt and he has been contributing, a fact which Shri V. P. Singh and Shri Poojari have gloated over and commended in the Budget Speech and in the other speeches on the floor of the House. Therefore, when the citizen of the country is prepared to contribute his mite, in spite of his difficulties, if the Government in power wastes the citizen's hard earned money, it is a sad day for the country. Therefore, the time has come when we should examine not merely the expenditure of various Ministries, but even the expenditure of the Ministry of Defence. I would like to add only one sentence on Defence before I go to other equally important things.

The defence of country is a reflection of the external affairs policy of the country. We see the failure of the Government in its External Affairs policy, when seen not in isolation but in conjunction with that of Defence. How much has it failed? It has failed to create the necessary conditions of amity with our immediate neighbours on whom alone we have to spend huge amounts. Therefore, if we had succeeded in our Foreign Policy; that would have reflected in our

Defence Policy. If we had succeeded in our Defence Policy, that would have reflected in our Foreign Policy. The problem is the different Ministries of our Government function independent of each other and very often there was no coordination among them. There have been several such occasions when there was no coordination between Ministries like Home Affairs, External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and so on, resulting in situations where the Union Government had to face difficulties, the Union Government found itself in a tight corner. Therefore, I plead that while nobody grudges that we have to be defence-minded, we should also be offensive in our External Affairs policy, to convince our younger brothers across the borders in different countries, that we do not have any evil design or intention, we should carry conviction. I do not want to politicise this; otherwise, I would have given example how in periods of rigour the bogey of one country or the other is shown to us. Like in election time when they find the going rough, suddenly they flaunt before us different kinds of the bogeys. I do not want to say more on that now, I do not want to tax the time of the House. I only want to warn Government, there has to be a realised appraisal of the Defence budget of this country.

In this connection, I would only like to draw the attention of the Government to one agency of the Government itself, viz. the Comptroller and Auditor General, what he has to say that Defence budget, Defence allocation, has been squandered, has been wasted, in injudicious purchases, infunctious expenditure, production losses, cost escalations, arising on account of delayed decisions and finalisations of the deals. This is not what I am saying. This is what an important wing of the Government itself, a wing which oversees the expenditure of the country, says. Therefore, I plead with the Prime Minister and Finance Minister, the Minister of State for Finance and other Ministers in the entire Government, kindly to bestow attention on these factors. If you had bestowed attention on these factors, perhaps you would not have had to divert to this extent, to this large extent, am-

counts, which are legitimately due to the common man, to the poor man, to the marginal man, to the man who is suffering. Only this morning, my good friend, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Sangma said that 90 per cent of the labourers in the agricultural sector are drawing amounts less than Rs 350/- per month which is less than the amount for deciding the poverty line. The figure of Rs. 6,448/- per year per family is the poverty line limit. That means that all these people are still suffering under the poverty line. Therefore, the money which could have gone to them has been diverted for this unproductive expenditure, has been diverted for this useless expenditure. Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to have a second look and to come forward with more realistic appraisals of their foreign policies, of their defence policies and other policies which are in conjunction with one another and which are not in isolation.

Having said this, Madam, I would like to come to the question of deficit. Quite a few Members have already said about the seriousness of the situation into which we have landed with deficit financing. I have enough number of quotations to quote from the economists and I have an equal number of quotations to quote from the national Press. But my good friend, Mr. Salve, who spoke yesterday, has already put a premium on my statement. He said that all these economists, all the papers, the national Press, are against them, that everybody is against them. He also went to the extent of citing one gentleman, with whom I have absolutely no agreement at all, for having said that the Budget is insidious. He cited that gentleman and I would like to quote that gentleman only, and I won't quote anybody else, to prove my point subsequently. I think this quotation is worth-mentioning because he said that it is insidious. He has said like this:

"...acclaiming Mr. Gandhi's role in bringing about an unsurpassed and momentous revolution in fiscal thinking in 1985 which is..."—Please listen carefully—"...compared to President Reagan's policies."

What a comparison! What a compliment; I think the House will come to

its own conclusions. So, if my good friend, Mr. Salve, had pointed out this and said, "Look, This gentleman is making Mr. Gandhi's position very difficult," I could have understood. But he did not think it fit to mention things like this which put Mr. Gandhi in brackets with Mr. Reagan whose conservative and capitalist-oriented budget and defence stances we all know. But Mr. Salve thought it fit only to speak against the national Press, against the economists and also against that gentleman for not supporting two small clauses; that is what he said. Therefore, I would like to say that the deficit has jumped and jumped to enormous proportions. Last year, Mr. V. P. Singh, in whom I have some faith—let me be very frank about it—and Mr. Janardhan Poojari, whom I consider to be a hard-working Finance Minister, said, "Look, Of this deficit of Rs. 3,650 crores, we will try to contain as much as possible." And in spite of the best intentions it shot into, Rs. 8268 crores. Now, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as the Finance Minister presents a deficit of Rs. 5688 crores and says—there is a big saying—and I would like to quote him from his own speech:

"The deficit is high, and I don't like it. I have decided that the deficit in the budget estimates for 1987-88 shall not be exceeded."

I will not go to the extent, as my friend went, of describing Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as King Canute. I think the House knows about the story of King Canute. He goes to the shore and tells the tides: Go back. Unfortunately, the tides don't listen. I want him to be not a King Canute. If he said that the deficit will not increase, for the sake of this country—not for the sake of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi or for the sake of the Union Government—for the sake of the country, for the sake of the poor man who has been groaning due to rise in prices, do it. I have information with me as to what are the items in which prices have gone up, according to the consumer price index: this is the latest. If you want, I can read out what the various items are. I do not want the common man to suffer. Therefore, I somehow wish that the wish of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi comes

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

true that the deficit does not increase, that it will be contained. The only thing is—there is a saying that if wishes are horses, hopes are fiars, but I want this adage to be proved wrong for the sake of the country. Whether it will be proved wrong only the Budget next year will be able to tell the story, because last year and the year before the last when the deficits were going up and when, with our little knowledge of the economy, I admit, we told that it is very difficult to contain the deficits, we were told: you do not have access to the facts; we have access to the facts; you don't have a proper understanding of the situation, we have a proper understanding; therefore, the deficit will not go up. But still the deficit went up. Therefore, I still wish that one swallow shall make a summer. I hope it will come true and the deficit will not go up.

The deficit has been galloping. But Mr. L. K. Jha, the noted economist, Chairman of the Economic Reforms Commission and Adviser on Economic Affairs to the Prime Minister, at one point of time, and as per the newspaper reports, an aspiring Finance Minister, told on the floor of the House and outside: Why are the people worried about the deficits? We have got the agricultural potential. I would only like to draw the attention of the entire House to one fact about agriculture. In 1983-84, if I remember correctly, we went up to 156 million tonnes. And subsequently it went down, and the year next they said: we will come to 150 million tonnes. But it was hovering around 147 million tonnes. And the Prime Minister this year conveniently did not mention about it. Therefore, it must be somewhere around it. That means that the potential has been going down. I have a paper circulated to me by the farmers' society. This does not belong to the opposition. Some Members of Parliament are Members there. It has categorically stated how the sugarcane production has gone down and how pulses, oilseeds, etc. are having problems. We have been talking about the great thrust we are giving to agriculture. But

figures speak otherwise. I am not surprised if there is no sufficient thrust on agricultural production and if the agricultural production is not going up. I am taking only two years. I am not going too much in the past. Let us live in the present and immediate past because that will be best for us to have examples. In agriculture, excluding research, the allocation for the year 1986-87 was Rs. 480 crores and the revised estimates were 484 crores. And now with our great thrust and with our intention of good potential, we have allocated only Rs. 460 crores. This is the agricultural thrust. This is the thrust by which we are going to increase our agricultural production. With the food-for-work programme, perhaps more number of people will be drawn into the employment net. We will make them more satisfied and they will contribute to country's production. So, it will be a beautiful design coming before our eyes. But the facts are otherwise. For the year 1986-87, the budget estimate was Rs. 81 crores and it came down to Rs. 82 crores. The budget for agricultural research was Rs. 561 crores. The revised estimates were Rs. 560 crores and for the current year it is 551 crores. Then we would like to use the surplus manpower which is lying there. What is the position in food and civil supplies? It gives a different story. In the year 1986-87, the amount for food was 91 crores. The revised estimates were 89 crores. The allocation in the current year is 70 crores. You can draw your own conclusions.

For civil supplies, the budget estimates are 15 crores. The revised estimates were 20 crores. The current allocation is 12 crores. If any of the economists from within the ruling party tells me that they are basing their optimism on the basis of the intentions of the Government as shown in the budget, then I have got serious doubts about their authenticity. There are still economists who believe that they will create miracles. They have not achieved anything realistically. Perhaps by miracles they may achieve.

My next point is about rural development which has been much talked about. There is one thing for which all of us

speak. Most of the Members in this House and in the other House and people from all walks of life have a rural base. I still remember that coming from the lower middle class agricultural family, I used to read through the chimney in my House. I have come up from that agricultural cadre. Therefore, I understand what the problem is. Therefore, when we talk about rural development, we should vibrate. But the figures do not, unfortunately, tell the same story. While we jump in our Defence allocations by so much, we do not think that there has to be a war fought, a war fought against pestilence, a war fought against poverty, a war fought against employment, a war fought against the hungry stomach and joblessness. That does not get the war-footing because those hungry, empty-stomached individuals who are groaning under the poverty line according to the Labour Minister himself, they do not matter. They are dumb stock. I do not want to call them animals because they are vibrating human beings. Therefore, I would like to prove with facts how... (*Time bell rings*) If you permit me, I will speak. Otherwise, I will not. I will leave it to you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes more. It doesn't matter.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I would like to prove. You start with the same housing scheme for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections. Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh allotted Rs. 125 crores and expected to yield 1.5 lakh houses. And Mr. Rajiv Gandhi talks with a vision as to how shelterlessness is a menace, a scourge and so on and so forth and allots Rs. 125 crores but expects 10 lakh houses to be built. I calculated. Do you know what will be the cost of one house? It is Rs. 1,250. If we can build a house with Rs. 1,250 anywhere in this country, I think, we would have achieved the most miraculous innovative experiment in house-building. Even G. D. Naidu's scheme of things which was supposed to be revolutionary, which was presented, if I remember correctly, to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as a solution for the housing

problem, even his housing scheme did not have such a low investment and inputs. Therefore, whom does this Government want to tell that they mean business with regard to providing shelter for the shelterless? I do not know. Then take the IRDP. I had told earlier that the amount has come down by 25 per cent, and we have not even touched the fringe of the million families which have to be brought under the fold by the IRDP as per the record of the speeches with us of Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, of the President and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. If that is the case, how do we expect to cover 3.2 million families with the meagre allotment of Rs. 310 crores? As I told earlier, it has come down by so much. And even with the larger outlays they could not go anywhere near the figures. About the NREP also, it was Rs. 673 crores in the previous Budget. Now it has come down to Rs. 480 crores. And still we want to create a broad base of employment for those people who have been pushed into the unemployment market. In the entire 7th Plan. If I remember correctly, 22.8 million people have to be brought under employment avenue. If that is the goal—we will be now in the third year of the Plan—I do not know how we will be really achieving that. (*Time bell rings*) I could not tell about the other poverty alleviation programmes. Madam is a little harsh on me...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not at all. I have given you more time.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Therefore, I would only end by appealing to the Finance Minister who is present here that you please look into these and some of the other areas where you have to really help. Please help them and give a new slant to the poverty-alleviation programmes.

The Vice-Chairman, (SHRI M. M. KAUSHIK) in the Chair]

Then and then alone, there may be solution for this country's problems. Thank you.

SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to commend and to bring to the notice of the House and through it to the whole nation the appreciation and overall acceptance of the budgetary proposals presented by the Prime Minister as the Finance Minister of the Congress Government. I am saying this with some purpose and I refer to the Congress and Congress Government with added purpose. For, I believe, Sir, that every time the fiscal year dawns and it must dawn every year in the life of the country, that the budget is presented in a democratic set up, which is an accountable set up, an opportunity is offered to the party in power to evaluate and rededicate itself to its own basic philosophy. And equally an opportunity is offered to the people at large of knowing and scrutinising the plans and programmes and policies as well the philosophy of the party in power.

Sir, budget in modern economic theory is a high index of statecraft and sociologically is a powerful means, and I say so with some emphasis, of effecting social changes, a means of effecting social engineering. While it proposes a definition for future development, at the same time it releases forces that would effect social dynamism and change. My suggestion therefore would be that every hon. Member of this august House should offer an exercise of constructive political nature and peep behind the thorny thickets of facts and figures, to which many of the Members so far referred.

Sir, I will try in my humble way, if possible, to define and present to this House the clusters of bloom that lie behind these high otherwise and economic statements. Our effort should be to reach to the core and find out both mundane and super-mundane matters which come to us in the form of budgetary or fiscal proposals.

I have heard, Mr. Vice-Chairman, with rapt attention some of the speeches and the last speech which paints a picture of

gloom. But I want to say that it does no justice to the plans and projections made by the budget itself. Let us not forget that piecemeal we really destroy the whole. Our effort should be, therefore, to take the budget as a whole to collate every part of the budget and to see the picture whether it is of buoyancy or otherwise. Those who are engaged in drawing upon the budgetary proposals and budgetary resolutions may not be conscious of the far-reaching efforts for, they are concerned with "now" as the last speaker said. But those who are the framers of such budgets are concerned not only with "now" but also "hereafter." Budget, therefore, in my humble view should be approached not only as an economic document, which primarily it is but as a high agenda of cultural change. This should be more emphatic while such Budgets are particularly presented by the Leader of the House, by the popular Prime Minister, who by mass mandate represents the popular faith.

That gives me an opportunity to look back because, as I said, I will bring to the House the cluster of hope and buoyancy that this Budget presents. As a country, India had been plagued by certain problems like that of poverty and social drag and out of that, our consciousness about political pragmatism affecting and shaping the fiscal policy had always been influenced. I go back to some of the early years. May I refer to the first speech that was made by the hon. Finance Member in 1947-48, while presenting the Budget to the House. He then said, and reminded the House and the nation of the first problem that faced the country, by pointing out that there was, and there is, a growing disparity between "the wealthy class" and "the vast multitude of poverty-stricken masses." From 1947-48, we can go on to the period of a decade when the philosophic voice of Pandit Nehru as the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister referred to the poignant fact and making touching references to it as available in the Finance Minister's speech made on February 28, 1958. He said:

"Last year my distinguished predecessor in this office presented a Budget statement which in some respects was unusual and which involved substantial additions to taxation. Some novel taxes were introduced and an attempt was made to bring about gradually a reorientation of the tax structure of the country. I believed then, and I believe now, that this was right direction for us to travel and that we should continue to pursue this path. With experience we may no doubt make changes here and there and advance further in that direction, but I think that the major steps that we had taken last year have to continue. The times we live in and the problems that our country has to face do not permit a static or complacent approach or any avoidance of the burdens which inevitably accompany an attempt to advance with some speed. *Our objective of striving peacefully and co-operatively towards the realisation of a socialist pattern of society also prevents us from things or acting along the old grooves or seeking some present respite by slowing down or halting development.* While we should always be prepared to reconsider the methods we adopt, should this become necessary, we have to strive with all our strength for our planned development by conserving all our resources, increasing production and trying to ensure progressively a more equitable distribution, and thus to raise the standards of the great mass of our people."

These words rightly reverberate and echo in this House, and, Sir, find a rightful worthy mention in the speech made by the Prime Minister even now. I want to refer to another speech exactly made after a decade or more again, by the illustrious Prime Minister as the Finance Minister, just presenting 1970-71 Budget. Madam Gandhi in whom the whole country had pinned its faith, and who battled ever against the forces of oppression and poverty, stated thus I quote:

"It is generally accepted that social, economic and political stability is not

possible without the growth of productive forces and the augmentation of national wealth. Also, that such growth and increase in wealth cannot be sustained without due regard to the welfare of the weaker sections of the community.

Therefore, it is necessary to devise policies which reconcile the imperatives of growth with concern for the well-being of the needy and the poor. Measures have to be devised which, while providing welfare, also add momentum to productive forces. Any severance of the vital link between the needs of growth and of distributive justice will produce stagnation or instability. Both must be avoided."

These are our goals that were set before us right from 1947—Eradication of poverty and achieving overall growth. As I said, when the Budget is presented, our main aim should be to find out whether the underlying philosophy behind these objectives has undergone any change. I am sorry to say that there are Members who only wish to oppose for opposition sake, and do not wish to see the obvious direction and philosophy or any objective in the Budget presented to the House. I would like to point out to the opposition that the present Budget is in conformity with the felt-needs and acclaimed objectives, with the Congress commitment, in conformity with the historical background and the realism available in the country. As I had referred to the speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I would also like to refer to some of the observations made by the Prime Minister while presenting the Budget so as to make my point. This will spell out the objectives of the present Budget, which are, as I said, quite in consonance with the trend set after attaining Independence. The Prime Minister, while presenting the Budget, asserted:

"Our principal objectives are the elimination of poverty and of building of a strong, modern, self-reliant, independent economy."

[Shri Bhaskar Annaji Masodkar]

Then again, he said:

"I am committed to planning for socialism in India, socialism which fits in with our genius but nevertheless socialism in its basic meaning of removing disparities and providing equality of opportunity. This is the yardstick by which I want to judge all policies and programmes."

and again, I quote:

"I am conscious of the enormous challenges that confront our economy. Some are inherent in the process of planned development in a democracy. But some are in the nature of a price that we have to pay for pursuing an independent foreign policy. The people of India have asserted their independence and willingly accepted these burdens. Their heroic exertions, their sacrifices and their unshakable confidence in their capacity to build the India of their dreams are a source of strength, inspiration and direction to me. Let us move forward with determination."

Therefore, there is abundant evidence in the policy statement that we have not deviated from our path, nor we have deviated from our commitment to our national goals. The criticism that the present Budget is directionless, that it has deviated from the path, particularly, the socialistic path, is, I submit, totally unfounded. Of course, when a Budget is presented, it does raise a debate with regard to facts and figures. But philosophy and Plan, pragmatism and policy, objectives and goals are matters which should be discerned differently. And if an effort is made and an honest appreciation is made of the budgetary proposals, I am sure that not only the direction will be discernible but even those who oppose will come out to say that it can achieve the greater good of the greater number.

Sir, having quoted and having referred to this particular aspect of the matter which I treat to be the philosophy underlying this budget and that is evidently true, so as to achieve our constitutional goals and commitment and at the same

time to adjust our realistic resources reasonably so as to take the society ahead. The first question, therefore, should be whether this budget and the budgetary proposals evidence the commitment to our national goal or not. In other words, the commitments that are set out from time to time by the Government, the commitments which are enshrined in the high document of our Constitution like social and economic justice, socialist secular republic, are they or are they not furthered by the present document? It is this first question that should be honestly answered, as to whether those basic issues are being adhered to or are being deviated. It is then the second question will arise, whether the proposals provide a workable plan so as to reach our goals.

As far as the first aspect is concerned, as I have already done by referring to the policy speech of the Prime Minister and the earlier speeches and the constitutional commitments, I think the budget answers fully in favour of the philosophy. Definitely a philosophy is discernible underlying this budget. As far as the second aspect is concerned, I can only refer to some of the aspects available in facts and figures in the budget and leave the matter to the House to be appreciated.

As far as the programme of eradication of poverty is concerned, allocations are quite larger as compared to 1986-87. There is a sum of Rs. 1205 crores for national rural employment and rural landless employment guarantee programme, which according to the estimate, may provide 529 million mandays of employment next year. There is the programme for allocating additional foodgrains for employment to continue.

Though the earlier speaker poohpoohed the idea of providing homes to homeless, there is a massive grant in favour of this, two lakh houses each year are to be built, and Rs. 125 crores have been provided in the name of Indira Awas Yojna. Rural water supply and the plans for States have been allocated massive grants of Rs. 370 and Rs. 497 crores

respectively. So also is the rural electrification programme, National Commission on Rural Labour. All this touches the rural area and poor. Then you will find that the working class is taken care of definitely by providing several reliefs and incentive plans. A cover to common man has also been erected. Several speakers have already put before the House how the public sector proposals are being given a big boost so as to reach various activities in that sector. Industrial growth and to reach the best of industrial growth is one of the main aims of this Budget.

4.00 P.M.

Then, Sir, the only thing I want to point out is that human resource development, including education, has been provided a massive allocation of Rs. 800 crores. I only ask myself looking to these figures and these aspects of national and individual life of the people, is it a budget without direction? Or is it a budget which provides a definite direction? If you are aware of the problems of this country, of the problems of the rural poor, of the problems of uneducated, of the problems of unemployed, what else could have been provided? I am really surprised when Member after Member from the Opposition side says that there is lack of direction. There is a clear thrust and a definite direction in the budget allocations. I have made a pointed reference to the speech that was made in 1947-48 only for this purpose that budgets were so framed as to lessen and if possible to bridge the gap between those who 'need' and those who 'have much' and that aspect has been kept in view and I do not think that Members are doing any justice when they call this Budget as a budget without direction and without national goal. There exists a gap between resourceful and resourceless and budget does take care of that.

One more point which I wish to emphasise is that apart from the philosophy of this Budget, which remains eradication of poverty by providing better opportunities of employment, by providing means of production, by creating jobs, by

extending a helping hand, to needy, the other aspect which no budget had so prominently touched is that of the massive programme for enlightening the people, by providing better educational modality. It is probably for the first time that this modality has come and every one in this country should be happy that the Central Government has given Rs. 800 crores under the human resources programme. I am reminded, Sir, of the Vedic prayer which sets out the enlightened goal for a good Government that reads:

स्वस्ति प्रजास्यः परिपालयनाम

न्यायेन मार्गेण महीः महिषाः ॥

गोवाह्वणेभ्यः शुभ्रम अस्तु नित्यम्

लोकाः समस्तः सुखिनी भवन्तु ॥

This sets out what a good Government is expected to do. And everything that is set out there is attempted here. I can only in conclusion say that this Budget is a budget of buoyancy, of hope and confident optimism; it is a Budget of certain direction and dynamism, trying to meet the felt needs of the times present and times ahead. We should all congratulate the Government for carrying out with these proposals.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise here to speak on the budget. Being a Member of the opposition, I would like to criticize the budget and for that purpose I will have to quote:

"Despite this enviable record in raising revenues, the Government's resource position continues to be under heavy pressure because of the rapid increase in expenditure commitments, especially on non-Plan account and substantial shortfalls in surplus generation by public sector undertakings in relation to Plan expectations. The rapid growth in non-Plan expenditures has kept the Centre's budget on revenue account in deficit throughout this de-

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto].

cade and this deficit has increased steadily in the past five years. As a result, the Government has had to rely increasingly on domestic borrowings to meet its expenditure commitments and this, in turn, has fuelled a growing bill for interest payments. In 1985-86 (RE), defence, interest payments and major subsidies accounted for 67 per cent of the Centr's total non-Plan expenditures. In the current year the proportion is budgeted to increase to 70 per cent.

Again I quote :

"... it seems clear that the adverse factors exerting pressure on the balance of payments can be expected to persist throughout the rest of the decade and into the 1990s. As pointed out in the last year's Survey, debt service on past borrowing is expected to increase in the years ahead. The flow of remittances from expatriate Indians may not be as buoyant as in the recent past. The recent relief from lower prices for imported oil could prove transitory as international oil prices recover from the trough of mid-1986 and as India's degree of self-sufficiency in petroleum declines further from the peak attained in 1984-85. Thus, for the foreseeable future the balance of payments will demand continuous and careful management."

Sir, I again quote, lastly:—

"According to the Seventh Plan, public sector undertakings were expected to contribute 53 per cent of the financing of the Central Plan. In fact, their contribution was 34 per cent in 1985-86 (RE) and 39 per cent in 1986-87 (BE) resulting in a correspondingly greater requirement for budgetary resources. The nation has invested nearly Rs. 50,000 crores in public enterprises at the Centre. To maintain the momentum of investment and growth and ensure that the Seventh Plan is funded in a non-inflationary manner, it is vital to increase the efficiency of and surplus generation by these undertakings. It is particularly important to en-

sure that the increase in surpluses comes from improvements in productivity and reduction in real costs rather than from the passing on of the costs of inefficiency to captive buyers through higher prices."

Sir, there are two or three very important quotations more that I wanted to give, but I will not give them. The criticism that I have mentioned just now is not a criticism. It is an objective analysis given by the Government itself in the Economic Survey for 1986-87. Perhaps this is all that we from the Opposition could muster against the Government. The Government itself has come out, telling the nation what our deficiencies are and what we are going to do about it.

Sir, in this connection the greatest problem, to my mind, is of resource mobilization. I am very sorry to say that not a single Member of the Opposition or the Treasury Benches has put up any proposal in their budget speeches, or otherwise, about resource mobilization. When we are all conscientious and have the good of the nation at heart, we should have given only one suggestion each. That would make 800 suggestions and if only 10 will click, I think we would be able to reach our goal of resource mobilization. This is with regard to the budget.

Now, since the time at my disposal and the disposal of my party is very limited, I will only make a few observations with regard to the tax proposals and give my suggestions in this behalf.

Firstly, Sir, there is a tax of 15 per cent imposed on the foreign exchange permitted for travel purposes. I would request the honourable Minister that those who are going abroad for export business and those who are going to earn foreign exchange for the country should be exempted from this tax. About those who are going abroad just for travel and pleasure one can understand, but those who are going for export business purposes against certified export performance or business, should be exempted from this tax. Sir, the second proposal that I want to make

is this. I had been to Calcutta last weekend, and I found the trade and industry circles in great agony in respect of two proposals. Section 115J lays down 30 per cent tax on book profit. The no-tax companies have come into being by some concessions given by the Government if they action that efficiency. They argue that if on the one hand the concessions are given and on the other hand concessions are withdrawn, it is indeed penalising the efficiency. Those companies which have been able to show profits after even one or two years of existence, alone know how to do it, and if you are taxing them, it is taxing their efficiency.

I suggest to the Government that there are three alternatives available for their consideration:

Number one is that if any company which declares itself as a no-tax company according to the present Act, the existing Act, invests that amount, that profit, 30 per cent of that profit in a new machinery acquired during the year, it should not be charged this 30 per cent tax because it has invested in some plant and machinery which have generated profits and it is reinvesting those profits for the company. Those companies which have reinvested that amount, should be exempted from this 30 per cent tax.

If that is not possible, then, the second alternative to me is, the carryover of losses as a result of the balance sheet should be extended to 12 years so that if they have to pay taxes, they will at least carry over to 12 years instead of 8 years as at present.

My third alternative to this would be this. For the present, according to the tax-proposal itself even those companies which have a book profit of less than 30 per cent will still have to pay 30 per cent. So, I suggest, Sir, that if the above alternatives are not possible, for the first year as an experiment this tax should be levied at 10 to 15 per cent.

These are three suggestions regarding Section 115 J.

With regard to the insertion of new section 194E, this is an obnoxious provision, and I do not understand how the Government has come out with this proposal of deducting 5 per cent at source for those companies. In this connection there is a definite misunderstanding also. In the Calcutta business circles I found that this misunderstanding was genuine. It was stated that 5 per cent tax would be deducted for sales to Government companies. But there is a word. I would just like to point out that the words written in this Act are:

"payments for goods supplied to Government or any local authority or and corporation or body established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any company."

The business circles and industrialists in Calcutta feel that the words "or any company" means every company whether it is a private limited company or a public limited company, and it will have to deduct 5 per cent. This is a very strange thing in the first instance according to my estimate. I may be wrong. According to law also this is not correct because when you sell certain things you do not know whether you are earning or you are losing. Advance-tax deduction or deduction at source is on profit. So, that is not a profit accrued at the time of sale. I myself know many cases. There is my own case when I have suffered loss in a particular transaction. How can you pay advance tax or losses or deduct at source for losses. But, if I am to pay five per cent tax even on loss transactions, this will be set aside by a court of law. But notwithstanding that, this is absolutely wrong, because this will affect resource mobilisation and cash flow of the companies and corporations. This should also be clarified that this does not mean "any company". But with regard to the Government undertakings also this will create problem. The Government undertakings too buy from other companies. So, this is such a vicious circle which will vitiate the whole atmosphere of investment and will create more difficulties. Apart

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

from that, according to the industrial circles in Calcutta, every small entrepreneur will have to keep separate books from the invoices for deduction of five per cent and paper work will increase to enormous proportions.

In regard to other provision in this section for deducting from the professionals, I must share this anxiety with the hon. House. In my presence a Chartered Accountant came to an industrialist friend of mine. He said to him: "I was charging you Rs. 20,000 as my fees for the year, but now you must know that I am charging you Rs. 25,000 because Rs. 5,000 has to be deducted by you. I do not know when that will come back. Normally refund takes two to three years. So, I am increasing these charges by 5 per cent." This is also a bad thing. This will create problems. Therefore, these two measures should be withdrawn.

Now I come to national debts. National debt in 1965-66 was Rs. 11,000 crores only, but our current liability of national debt is Rs. 1,63,000 crores. The interest to be paid in 1987-88 on these debts is to be precise Rs. 10,650 crores. This needs to be looked into. This is a burden that is growing year after year and we have to see how this is to be managed. According to my view there are two things that we can do. Number one is the general lowering of interest rates. In the first instance it will give boost to the economy by more investment at cheaper rate. That entails that the banks and others have to pay less for deposits and also entrepreneurs will take loans at cheaper interest. The second most important thing is about the management of this debt. Now, how do you do that? For instance yesterday my friend from the Railways floated Rs. 250 crores. Now, all of a sudden Rs. 250 crores are in the coffers but he can spend only Rs. 5 crores, or Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 30 crores in the foreseeable future. Why not see how best the balance Rs. 200 crores that are with him already are invested. This

has to be managed essentially so that the burden of interest that he has to pay from whom he has taken the debt is less? On each count in every sector, this has to be monitored by the Government. This to my mind is the prime responsibility of the Government to ensure that this thing is done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Please manage to conclude.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I will manage to conclude even though I have a lot to say. As you are pressing for it and I have to accommodate my two other speakers and that I will have other occasions to speak on it, I will cut short my speech.

The present year's deficit is expected to be Rs. 8,285 crores. Personally I am not afraid of deficit budget in a country like ours and in management of finances like this. But what is to be seen is that it should not be allowed, to grow. Now, the Prime Minister has said that the net deficit will be reduced to Rs. 5,688 crores for the year 1987-88. How is it to be achieved? He said that it will be done by close monitoring. I suggest that every Ministry should have a monitoring cell and each month the proposed expenditure and the proposed receipts should be monitored so that the rectification is done. All of a sudden from Rs. 3,703 crores, we have jumped to a deficit of Rs. 8,285 crores. I appreciate the Prime Minister's anxiety and I felt that he is right if it is correctly monitored. We may be able to keep this deficit to a level of Rs. 5,688 crores. But effective measures have to be taken. I feel effective monitoring on a monthly basis is required to be done. These are my few observations. In fact, I have some more aspects to be mentioned, but I will take some other opportunity to mention these.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Please speak some other time.

श्री केशव प्रसाद शुक्ल (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस सम्मानित सदन में अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का समय दिया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत सन् 1987-88 के बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और उन्हें गरीबों को राहत देने वाला संतुलित बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस बजट के द्वारा भारत को आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से एक आत्मनिर्भर तथा पूर्ण विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये हैं वे अत्यन्त सराहनीय कदम हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर अपने महान नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का स्मरण करना चाहूंगा जिन्होंने हमारे इस देश को विकसित राष्ट्रों की श्रेणी में ले जाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया और योजना बद्ध, प्रजातांत्रिक और समाजवादी तरीके से आर्थिक विकास की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाया। उन्होंने देश के आर्थिक विकास की जो आधारशिला रखी थी उसी आधार शिला को हमारी महान् नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने आगे बढ़ाया। उन्होंने देश को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया। इसी 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के आधार पर गरीबी मिटाओ का आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ जिसका प्रबल प्रभाव आज सर्वत्र दिखाई देता है। हमारे युवा नेता श्री राजीव गांधी जी उसी लाइन पर, उसी नीति पर और उसी मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं। वे पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के रास्ते पर चलकर, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के द्वारा दिखाए रास्ते पर चलकर समाजवादी तरीके से इस देश का विकास करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। वे इस देश को एक ताकतवर और समृद्धशाली तथा आत्मनिर्भर देश के रूप में विकसित कर 21वीं शताब्दी में ले जाना चाहते हैं। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वे इस देश का विकास करके इसको एक सम्मानित राष्ट्र के रूप में दुनिया के सामने ले जाएंगे। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है उसका विरोधी दल के लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि यह समाजवादी बजट नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक समाजवादी बजट है, संतुलित बजट

है, हर दृष्टि से अच्छा बजट बनाया गया है यह बजट हमारे देश का सर्वांगीण विकास करने की दृष्टि से बनाया गया है। लेकिन विरोधी दल के लोगों ने विरोध के लिए इसका विरोध किया है; अन्यथा इसमें विरोध करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। मैं इस बजट का तहेदिल से स्वागत करता हूँ। यह बजट हमारे देश से गरीबी हटाने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है। हमारे देश में विकास अभी हो सकता है जब यहां से गरीबी को हटाया जाय। जैसे मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इस देश का विकास करने के लिए हर साल ऐसा बजट तैयार करवाते थे जिससे इस देश का आर्थिक विकास हो जिन लोगों ने हमारे देश की स्वतंत्रता का इतिहास पढ़ा, है हमने तो उह इतिहास को स्वयं देखा है, वे जानते हैं कि जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ था तो उस समय हिन्दुस्तान की हालत क्या थी। जिस समय हमारे महान नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी को हिन्दुस्तान मिला वह एक गंवा और भूखा हिन्दुस्तान मिला था, चीथड़ों से लिपटा हुआ हिन्दुस्तान मिला था। जब उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की बागडोर अपने हाथ में संभाली तो इसका विकास करने के लिए उन्होंने समाजवादी कदम उठाये और उन्होंने जो बीज बोया वह आज फल फूल रहा है। उन्होंने जो आधारशिला रखी उसी से आज हमारे यहां इतना उत्पादन हो रहा है और इसी से हम इसका लेखा-जोखा रख सकते हैं। तो यह कहना कि हमारे देश का विकास नहीं हुआ, कांग्रेस ने कोई विकास का कार्य नहीं किया, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यह जरूर है कि हमारा विकास का कार्य जिस तरह से चल रहा था बीच में तीन वर्षों में उनमें अवरोध हुआ है, 1977 से लेकर 1979 तक, उस समय हम जो पीछे गये उसी की अब तक भरपाई हो रही है। महोदय, मैं अपने युवा नेता श्री राजीव गांधी को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने अपने दो-तीन साल के कार्यकाल में देश को पहले से अधिक सम्पन्न बनाया है और देश को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। हमारे यहां जो गरीबी उन्मुक्त योजना है उसकी ओर उन्होंने पूरा ध्यान

[श्री केशव प्रसाद शुक्ल]

सबसे अधिक ध्यान उन्होंने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए, ग्राम सुधार के लिए दिया है और इस पर उन्होंने ज्योदा धनराशि दी है। जिसको हम गांवों पर खर्च करके उनका विकास कर सकते हैं। हमारा देश चूँकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, हमारा देश गांवों का देश है, इस देश में 7 लाख गांव हैं और इन 7 लाख गांवों में करीब करीब 90 फीसदी आबादी बसती है। तो उस आबादी की सुख-सुविधा के लिए जिस बजट में अच्छी धनराशि का प्रावधान होगा वह समाजवादी बजट कहा जायेगा, उसको पूंजीवादी बजट नहीं कहते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि जब देश आजाद हुआ था उस समय हिन्दुस्तान में 562 राजा रजवाड़े थे। हमने उनको हिन्दुस्तान में मिलाया। उसके बाद जमीनदारी प्रथा समाप्त की गई, बीमा कम्पनियों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया। यह नेहरू जी ने किया। उसके बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और राजाओं का प्रिवी पर्स समाप्त करके समाजवादी कदम बढ़ाने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ीं। हम इस समाजवादी लक्ष्य को पूरा करने की दिशा में आज भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारा देश, जैसा कि मैंने बताया एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसलिए इस देश में कृषि की उन्नति होना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमने यह भी देखा है कि हमारे यहां एक समय वह था जब कि खाने की चीजों का अभाव था, अन्न के लाले पड़े हुए थे और उस समय हम अन्न की विदेशों से भीख मांग रहे थे लेकिन यह हमारे आर्थिक विकास का ही परिणाम है, हमारी समाजवादी नीतियों का परिणाम है कि आज हम इस दिशा में, अन्न के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, आत्मनिर्भर हो गये हैं। इसी तरह से उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी आत्मनिर्भर होने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी आत्मनिर्भर होने जा रहे हैं। इन्हें किसी भी प्रकार से पूंजीवादी नीति नहीं कहा जा सकता है। ऐसा जो यह हमारे विरोधी दलों के साथी कहते हैं यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

महोदय, अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अर्पित करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, मध्यप्रदेश क्षेत्र जो है, वह भारत का हृदयस्थल है। आप सब लोगों को विदित है कि अगर हृदय स्वस्थ है तो हमारे शरीर के सारे अंग स्वस्थ रहेंगे। हमारे प्रदेश में खनिज के विपुल भंडार हैं, वन सम्पदा हमारे यहां है। हमारे यहां नर्मदा, सोन जैसी नदियां हैं, बेतवा चम्बल जैसी नदियां हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे यहां जो सिंचाई का अनुपात है वह मात्र 3 प्रतिशत है जो कि बहुत कम है। हमारे यहां इतनी विपुल सम्पदा होने हुए भी हम उसका दोहन नहीं कर पाते हैं। हमारे यहां हीरा है, सोना है, तांबा है, कोयला है, लोहा है, सभी प्रकार की धातुएं हैं, लेकिन इनका दोहन नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे पास आर्थिक सम्पदा नहीं है। हमारे शासन के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है, धन नहीं है ताकि वह इनका दोहन कर सके। इसलिए इसकी ओर विशेष रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए जिससे मध्यप्रदेश, जो कि हमारे देश का हृदयस्थल है उसका समुचित रूप से विकास हो सके। हमारे यहां नदियों पर बांध बनाने की योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। राजघाट, वाणसागर, वर्गी, नौवाछाली योजनाएं चल रही हैं लेकिन ये बहुत मथर गति से, बहुत धीरे धीरे चल रही हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में सिंचाई का अनुपात बहुत कम है और हमारे यहां सिंचाई के समुचित साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहे हैं। वर्गी योजना 1975 के साल से चालू है। इसी तरह वाण सागर योजना का शिलान्यास 1978 में किया गया था लेकिन 1978 से अब तक उसमें केवल 15 प्रतिशत काम हुआ है, इससे ज्यादा काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसके लिए जब कहा जाता है तो वहां के इंजीनियर और शासनाधिकारी कहते हैं कि हमारे पास इतने फंड नहीं हैं जिससे जल्दी हम यह काम कर सकें। हम यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहेंगे कि इसके लिए किसी विशेष फंड की व्यवस्था कर के सहायता दे कर इन योजनाओं को पूरा करें। जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं हैं इनसे इतना लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैंने अभी बताया कि वाण सागर योजना पहले 230 करोड़ की योजना थी अब वह 400 करोड़ की

योजना हो गई है तथा दिनों-दिन इसकी लागत बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके लिए पैसे की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसका पूरा लाभ जनता को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। वर्षा की योजना खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले ले। प्रदेश की सरकार इसके लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। यह बहुत लम्बी होती जा रही है और इस पर लागत खर्च भी बढ़ता जाएगा। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप उसको अपने हाथ में ले लें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली और सिंचाई के जितने साधन हैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सब को अपने हाथ में ले ले। यदि यह विषय राज्य सरकार के पास रहे तो इस में जल-विवाद भी होते हैं। बीहड़ वाले कहते हैं कि सोन का पानी हमारा है, हम कहते हैं कि हमारा है, गुजरात वाले कहते हैं कि हमारा है। जल-विवाद को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले ले और इसको स्टेट सम्बजेट न बना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय को अपने पास रखे। जहाँ जहाँ पर आपको बांध बनाने हैं वहाँ पर अपने द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार बांध बनाए जिससे कोई झगड़ा राज्यों का आपस में न हो। जहाँ पर आर्थिक विकास की आवश्यकता है, सिंचाई की भी आवश्यकता है उन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की जा सकती है। बाण-सागर का जो बांध बन रहा है विश्व बैंक से इसके लिए मदद ले कर इसको बनवा दिया जाए। इस तरह से हमारी काया कल्प हो सकती है नहीं तो ईश्वर के भरोसे पर जीते हुए किसान लोग बेचारे जो कुछ पैसा हो जाता है उसी पर संतोष कर लेते हैं। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं इनमें धन का बहुत अपव्यय होता है। इसको रोकने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि छोटे छोटे बांध बनाए जाएँ। मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत सी ऐसी नदियाँ हैं जिन में छोटे छोटे बांध बनाए जा सकते हैं और टरबाइन फिट कर के बिजली अधिक मात्रा में दे कर के गांवों को बिजली दी जा सकती है और सिंचाई भी की जा सकती है (व्यवधान) (समय की घंटी) मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ बनती हैं सिंचाई के लिए उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार

छोटी छोटी योजनाएँ बना कर अपने हाथ में ले लें जिससे हमारा विकास सम्भव हो सके अन्यथा यह नाम मात्र के लिए ही विकास होगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो बजट का पैसा खर्चा जाता है वह ज्यादातर इंजीनीयर्स की पाकेट में ही चला जाता है। हमारे यहाँ जो बाण सागर योजना चल रही है इस योजना से इंजीनीयर्स के महल खड़े हो गये हैं। इस तरह से यह जो योजनाएँ हैं इन में धन का अपव्यय होता है। जो विकास होता है वह नाम मात्र का विकास होता है। जो विकास हो रहा है वह सब इंजीनीयर्स का विकास हो रहा है और जो इंजीनीयर्स बाण सागर के निर्माण में लगे हुए हैं जिस पर 240 करोड़ का व्यय का अनुमान था वह अब 400 करोड़ का हो गया है। वह योजना अधूरी पड़ी हुई है। मैं वहाँ देखने के लिए गया था। वहाँ अभी 15-20 परसेंट ही काम हुआ है क्योंकि मुआवजा देने के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। जब तक मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाएगा तब तक काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इस तरह से सारी योजना ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी हुई है और उन लोगों के महल बन रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को हटा कर के छोटी छोटी योजनाओं पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। हर ग्राम में पानी है, नाले और तालाब हैं, हमारे यहाँ इस ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए। खेती को विकसित करने के लिए ट्र्यूबवेल लगाए जाएँ। हमारे यहाँ जल की प्रचुरता है इसलिए ग्रैंड-प्राउंड वाटर को निकाल कर सिंचाई के साधन मुहैया किये जाएँ। इससे किसान खुशहाल हो जाएगा यानी हमारी 90 प्रतिशत आबादी खुशहाल हो जाएगी, गरीब जनता भी खुशहाल हो जाएगी जिसकी खुशहाली के लिए हमारा बजट लक्ष्य रखता है। इस लक्ष्य को हम जरूर पूरा करेंगे। हमारी यहाँ कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है लेकिन खाद्य तेलों, तिलहन और दालों के उत्पादन में थोड़ी गिरावट आई है। इसके लिए किसानों को कुछ इन्सेंटिव दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे किसान इस में प्रगति करेंगे जैसे कि

[श्री केशव प्रसाद शुक्ल]

पहले भी हुई है। दो शब्द में ग्राम उद्योगों के बारे में अवश्य कहूंगा। (व्यवधान)

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल)
पीठासीन हुए]

किसानों का जो उत्पादन है उस किसानों के उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिलता है इसके लिए श्रीमन्, मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। जो खेती में लगाने के लिए खाद, बीज और उपकरण हैं वे महंगे हैं और उनका जो खेती का उत्पादन होता है उनकी कीमतें इन वस्तुओं की समानता में अनुपात में बहुत कम हैं। मैं इसकी तरफ भी शासन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा क्योंकि अगर किसानों को खेती का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा तो उसकी रीढ़ टूट जायेगी और आगे चल करके हमारे देश का विकास ज्यों का त्यों धरा रह जायेगा। हमारे यहां जो किसान है वह बेकारा कई कारणों से मारा जाता है। कहीं सूखा पड़ेगा, कहीं बाढ़ आयेगी, कहीं ओले पड़ेंगे। अभी यहां ओले पड़ गये, हमारे यहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। इसके लिए फसल की बीमा योजना भी कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है। मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि फसल की बीमा योजना के लिए तुरंत कार्यवाही करें ताकि किसानों की माली हालत सुधरे। उनको हमेशा किसी न किसी आपत्ति का सामना करना पड़ता है। खेती पर मुख्य जोर दिया जाये। हमारे यहां बेकारी की जो समस्या सामने है अगर खेती पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो बेकारी की समस्या दूर नहीं हो सकती है। हजारों करोड़ों लोग बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। उनको सरकारी नौकरी नहीं दी जा सकती। अगर कोई कहे कि सरकारी नौकरी ही रोजगार है तो केवल वही रोजगार नहीं है। सरकारी नौकरी के अलावा और रोजगार हैं तथा कृषि में ही उनको खपाया जा सकता है। तो कृषि को उन्नतिशील बनाना पड़ेगा। हमारा किसान जो है वह कितना गरीब है। आज एक आई०ए०एस० अफसर, फर्स्ट क्लास अफसर के रहन सहन को देख लीजिए... (समय की घंटी) और फर्स्ट क्लास किसान के रहन सहन को देख लीजिए। पांच मिनट।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल):
समाप्त करिये। दो मिनट और मिलते हैं।

श्री केशव प्रसाद शुक्ल : दोनों का कम्पैरिजन कर लीजिए तो आप पाएंगे कि कितना फर्क है। किसान अपने लड़के को स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ा सकता, पब्लिक स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ा सकता, उसकी फीस नहीं दे सकता उसकी शिक्षा दीक्षा नहीं चला सकता है जबकि... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल):
15 मिनट हो गये किसानों की बात बोलते हुए।

श्री केशव प्रसाद शुक्ल : इस तरह से डिसपैरिटीज हैं, इनको दूर करना होगा। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने नई शिक्षा नीति दी है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि शिक्षा एक समान स्तर पर होगी। अब नवोदय स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं जिसमें शिक्षा दीक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा उठाया जायेगा। मैं आपसे विनम्र प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस प्रकार की जो हमारी योजनाएं हैं उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए हमारे मंत्री जी ध्यान दें। मैं एक बात और आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की सभी योजनाएं सुंदर हैं, हमारी नीति सुंदर है लेकिन हमारी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही हैं इससे हमारे देश का विकास द्रुत गति से न होकर अत्यंत मंथर गति से हो रहा है। इस मंथर गति का कारण क्या है? इसमें जाना पड़ेगा। इसमें जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ तीन लोग हैं। यह एक त्रिगुट है। एक जो अष्ट व्यापारी और उद्योगपति हैं, दूसरे अष्ट मुलाजिम हैं और तीसरे अष्ट राजनीतिज्ञ हैं। इन तीनों ने मिलकर एक त्रिगुट तैयार कर रखा है जिससे हमारे देश का विकास अवरुद्ध हो गया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आपने थोड़ा सा कदम उठाया है, कुछ घरानों पर छापे आपने मारे हैं, कुछ सरकारी मुलजिमों पर भी मारे हैं लेकिन यह अभी पूरा नहीं है, अच्छी तरह से एक युद्ध स्तर पर इसको कीजिए और कुछ राजनेताओं को भी

इसमें लीजिए तब जाकर यह ठीक होगा क्योंकि जब ऊपर से राजनेताओं में शुद्धता आयेगी तो नीचे से ठीक होगा। सरकारी मुलाजिम आजकल जो नेता हैं उनको चांस देकर फासते हैं और भ्रष्ट कर देते हैं। किस तरह की ब्यूरोक्रेसी है? ग्रामों में जो सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो उसमें क्या है? तब तक सब इंजीनियर मूल्यांकन नहीं करता जब तक कि उसको कमीशन नहीं मिल जायेगा। अगर 30 हजार का काम है तो वह 10 हजार यानी 30 परसेंट कमीशन मांगता है। सरपंच जो वहां पर काम कराता है तब तक उसका पैसा पेमेंट नहीं होगा जब तक कि 30 परसेंट कमीशन नहीं दिया जायेगा। मेरे यहां मैंने 2-3 जगह चलकर देखा कि स्कूल पड़े हुए हैं उनका मूल्यांकन नहीं हो रहा है, बिलडिंग गिर रही है, वे कहते हैं पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिए गिर रही है और इसलिए वे मूल्यांकन नहीं कर रहे हैं कि पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं अगर वे पैसा दे तो मूल्यांकन करेंगे नहीं तो कह देंगे कि तुमने 30 हजार का नहीं 10 हजार का बनवाया है। इस तरह से भ्रष्ट आचरण करके हमारे विकास को रोक रहे हैं। इसी तरह से सड़कें हैं। मैंने देखा एक पुल है, उसका 20 हजार पास हो गया है, छोटा सा पुल है। लेकिन वह है कागज पर, वहां पर कोई पुल नहीं बना है। इस तरह से ग्रामीण विकास को अवरोध किये हैं ये मुलाजिम, ये ठेकेदार और भ्रष्ट लोग। तो मैं पुजारी जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इन लोगों के साथ कड़ाई के साथ सख्ती बरतिए तभी हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था अपने आप ठीक होगी। आपने मुझे इतना समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI NAGEN SAIKIA (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate Prof. Lakshman, my senior colleague—for his beautiful analysis of the Budget and his fine speech.

The Budget reflects not only the outlook of the Government but also its strength and weaknesses. The Budget

for 1987-88 placed by the Prime Minister-cum-Finance Minister is, in one word, disappointing—disappointing from many angles. Firstly, the Budget has failed to show any healthy direction for economic and social development. Rather it has put a burden of an uncovered deficit of Rs. 5,688 crores on the nation. The Finance Minister in the budgetary speech declared that the principal objectives of the Government are the elimination of poverty and the building of a strong, modern, self-reliant and independent economy. To fight poverty, more emphasis on agricultural development should have been given. The Finance Minister has said many sweet and good things about agricultural development in his speech. But no priority has been given to prove his words to be true. The Government does not give necessary emphasis on productivity. It is not the Government that will suffer, but the whole nation will have to suffer. Similar is the stand of the Government in the case of industrial development also. These two fields should have been given top priority in the Budget. But to the dismay of the people, the Budget has not reflected such outlook of the Government. Neither has it provided concessions to small-scale and medium industries for rapid industrial growth in the country.

The deficit in 1986-87 was estimated to be Rs. 3,650 crores. But in reality, it became Rs. 7,000 crores. In this Budget, though the deficit is estimated to be Rs. 5,688 crores, I am afraid it will touch or cross the point of Rs. 10,000 crores by the end of this year. What proposals are there in the hands of the Government to meet this deficit? I apprehend that either the whole economy of the country will break down or new taxation will be proposed. Is it possible for the Government to fight poverty in this way? The whole burden will have to be borne by the poor people of the country.

[Shri Nagen Saikia]

Another point is there. This deficit will create inflation, and there is no indication in it to check such inflation. The poor will be pushed to the point of starvation and the rich will be given enormous opportunities to gain more and more. How does it reflect the ideal of socialism so loudly proclaimed by the Government? The Budget is giving wide opportunity for the price rise in the country also. The Budget has failed to show Government's desire to create more and more employment avenues. Until and unless every aspect is planned scientifically on the basis of the resources the country possesses and the growth of population, such patch-work budget cannot strengthen the country to face the problems and crises either on the home front or on the international front.

Defence has been provided with the largest amount of Rs. 12,512 crores. Certainly it is necessary to give priority to defence. But still it should be scrutinised, as Prof. Lakshmananna says, what factors have induced the Finance Minister to raise the amount by 35 per cent.

The whole Budget is directionless as many of the Members have said, and with an inadequate revenue return also. Therefore, this Budget as it has been placed should not be approved by this House.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the opposition has drawn a picture of the Budget as if the Government does not care for the poor people, nor for progress, nor for development. Anyway, if they are right in their criticism, they should have offered some constructive proposals. But none of them has offered any constructive proposals. While trying to ridicule the budget, they have ridiculed the Indian people.

Sir, I know that on several items such as agriculture, irrigation, etc.

there is going to be less expenditure as compared to the previous budget. In one breath they say that they do not dispute and then challenge the figures about defence. At the same time, they go on arguing whether such a huge amount is necessary. They also ask why we should not allocate more funds for different items. Prof. Lakshmananna said that almost 5 per cent of the GDP is going to be spent on defence. To that extent, he is almost correct. May I remind that Pakistan is spending 11.5 per cent of her GDP on defence. Since 1948, they have increased their military expenditure by 200 times. They are having mercenary army in 22 countries. They have a regular Army of 5,50,000 and they also have 5 lakh reservists. I wonder whether they understand this reality of the border situation. They have developed the capability of exploding an atom bomb. America, not entire America, but particularly the CIA lobby in America and the imperialists circles in the U.S.A. are out to help Pakistan in every respect in the name of fighting Afghanistan. We are increasing our defence expenditure from 800 crores to 1200 crores. There is going to be an increase of 50 per cent. Naturally there will be some cut somewhere. That is going to happen and that is the reality.

The opposition has also spoken about deficit financing and prices. Everybody shares the sentiments that deficit financing is not good and the Prime Minister, in his budget speech, has said that he is going to limit it to that extent. The deficit was fixed at 4000 crores in the previous budget. In spite of our herculean efforts, it went up to 8000 crores. It was mainly because in the intervening period the military expenditure went up from 8000 crores to 10,000 crores. Let them have some realistic approach. Just to attack the Government, they are having comparison with other countries, sometimes with the U.S.A., sometimes with the U.S.S.R. and China. Well, the situation should be compared with

other developing countries. In our country, the price rise is around 10 per cent. But in other developing countries it is rather 20 per cent or sometimes it is 30 per cent also. I do not solace from that. I do not want to justify our price rise just because of that. But we are making some efforts and these efforts should also bring us to some conclusion on how to economise, how to produce more. Such exercises are good. And this suggestion should have been made by them.

Sir, I will now come to the public sector. In the public sector we have invested Rs. 57,000 crores. Other day the Prime Minister gave the latest figure. The profit from that now is around Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1200 crores. This figure is really a disappointing one. Half the public sector units are making losses, making huge losses. Out of this investment of Rs. 57,000 crores, we should have mobilised much more resources as was envisaged in the Plan. In the Seventh Plan, we are envisaging that around Rs. 40,000 crores would be mobilised from the public sector resources. Now this is quite a sizeable amount. How much are we mobilising from the public sector? I know, the Prime Minister has in his speech devoted two paragraphs to the public sector. He is seriously thinking on how to reorganise the public sector. The principle of accountability has been introduced. But, Sir, I know that whether you put the IAS bureaucrats or replace them with the technocrats, the situation cannot improve there because these experiments have also been made earlier. Labour participation must be there in the management. Representatives of the people, representatives of the consumers must find a place in the management because we know that the administered prices are creating a problem. There is no people's representative on the management board to raise his voice and request the management to reconsider before hiking the prices. Labour knows how to increase the production. But the management, these high-brow officials would not take the suggestion or would not in-

vite the involvement of the labour, and Members of the Parliament and the Legislatures are kept out of those boards. Some serious thinking has to be given in this respect. Unless some important people are put there to see how these management people are going to respond and if the Ministries are going to watch over these giant public sector units through their Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries, the desired results cannot come. Sir, you know that the public sector projects are very much delayed in their execution. You know that it was reported here in the Rajya Sabha and also in the Lok Sabha that the anticipated cost of 130 out of 264 projects came to Rs. 44,000 crores as against the stipulated cost of Rs. 27,000 crores. Now such an enormous hike takes place in the public sector projects, and they are being managed today mainly by officials. Are you not going to take a second look at it? I know about the demurrage paid to the public sector steel plants. About Rs. 50 crores were paid to the Railways by way of demurrage because they did not lift the goods in time. These people do not feel the loss that occurs to the public sector, which is a loss to the nation. If it is a personal loss to them as a private entrepreneur would feel then they might try to be a little dynamic. But here they come at 11 o'clock and go at 5 o'clock. They are totally irresponsible. Therefore, a total restructuring of the management is required. Take a fresh look at the management and see how to reconstruct this. That is very important. Sir, the Prime Minister has also promised in his speech that accountability will be introduced in the Budget.

I very much endorse the proposal put forward by the Prime Minister that a National Agricultural Labour Commission is going to be constituted soon. Now, this shows the amount of care that the Government is taking about the down-trodden people. But if we put a little more tax on those who can bear, there is a hue and cry in the newspapers and they are all against it. But it is a unique budget as far as rural masses are concerned be-

[Shri Chimanbhai Mehta]

cause it has offered the setting up, the establishment of, a National Agricultural Labour Commission which will look into all their problems comprehensively. Sir, I would say that if you want to be growth-oriented, then manpower has to be mobilised to develop and to grow not by giving just some tax relief to rich people because they say that a budget is growth-oriented and development oriented if you give tax relief to them and the newspapers will immediately reflect that and say, here is a beautiful budget. But if you talk about the National Agricultural Labour Commission, about the housing for the poor, they are not interested. As you must have seen, for them such a budget is a lacklustre budget, there is nothing new, it is a routine budget and even the opposition fell in the trap and highlighted only one fact about defence and deficit financing.

It is correct, the deficit financing which should have been in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, entire Plan, has definitely galloped within these 2-3 years, Rs. 15,000 crores, deficit financing which was expected in the entire Plan. How to take care of it? They, opposition should have given some statistics. But they just ridiculed that here is King Canute, who says to the waves, go back. This is not the real approach, nor constructive approach and, therefore, I would say that we have to be very cautious on deficit financing. It does not mean automatically that more notes would be printed. If we produce more, then it has checkmating effect on the price rise. I am not despondent about things. Restructure the public sector management. With the present-day public sector management you may make some marginal changes because when the Prime Minister himself is directing certain things, some changes are bound to occur. But they are *ad hoc*. We need to bring sustained changes. Sir, people like us who are field workers and also study some things they have recommended it unanimously, that this public sector should be restructured, public sector management should also be changed.

Now, there are some positive aspects in the budget also. Before I come to that I would say that we want to produce more food, because our food production is stagnant at 150 million tonnes. With the Narmada Irrigation 5.00 P.M. Project which is a very big national project and which is going to irrigate 20 lakh hectares of land, twenty-five times more number of trees would be grown. This is what I am telling the environment people that if you have Narmada Irrigation Project, twenty-five times more number of trees would be grown. Gujarat is suffering from acute shortage of drinking water. You know trains had to be run last year carrying drinking water. I do not understand why there is delay in clearing the Narmada project by the Environment Department Planning Commission has cleared it. We have spent Rs. 350 crores, Gujarat Government has so far spent that much amount, and then tenders for Rs. 700 crores worth are ready. But it seems although our Ministers are very anxious to do certain things, they are not able to tackle bureaucracy. Here I do not blame the bureaucrats, because I feel the Ministers should be able to tackle them. I do not criticise the bureaucracy as Mr. Palkhiwala did. In the Finance Ministry, some bureaucrats do good work and now because they pounce upon them, they raid them, they all praise for the Prime Minister and criticise the bureaucrats. That is the guilty conscience of Mr. Palkhiwala and his friends that gets reflected. Anyway, I do not want to digress from the main issue.

Now, the other point is, you know prices are rising up and up. At least there is a 8 per cent price rise during the last year. Formerly, there was exemption upto Rs. 18,000 in the incometax. You know unemployment is growing. In a family if there is one earning member he is burdened more because of rising prices. In that case I would request the Minister of State for Finance, Poojariji to raise this exemption limit. I do not give the figure to you upto which it should be raised. You can calculate it; you can work out that figure. But at least the

growing unemployment and the rising prices should be neutralised. This is the minimum that you can offer.

Shri Gurupadaswamy in the morning was making fun that this is an open house and open Budget. Actually, this open Budget is helping the poor people. In the previous year also, Shri V. P. Singh had started this open dialogue and whenever he did it and whenever he readjusted taxes, it always helped industry; it always helped development; it always helped the small sector people. So, what is wrong in making it open to poor people? This Government I know is going to remain always open to poor people.

There are some positive aspects. Urban Land Ceiling Act is now being reviewed. I do feel that it is our incompetence, not the incompetence of the Act that we could bring very little surplus land for housing. It was because this was handled by the bureaucrats. If the bureaucrats are to implement these Acts, even a revolutionary Act is going to suffer. Therefore, we have to come to some practical conclusion to revise the whole thing, and this shows fresh approach of the Government about the Rent Control Act.

Then about education, we have doubled the expenditure. This shows our concern for it. So about the housing. These are the positive aspects, and there are at least 14 positive points which the hon. Member from the opposition should have taken note of. A National Commission on Rural Labour is to be set up. Then, a white paper is to be published on the public sector. This is a very important thing. When the white paper is published, opposition members can give their constructive suggestions, can give their constructive ideas. The capital market has also grown; from Rs. 500 crores in 1980-81 it has gone up to Rs. 5,000 crores in 1986-87. This also reflects the Government's policies. Government has also been carrying out an intensive review of individual industries and proposals have been worked out for developing food-processing industries.

Then, Sir, 63 per cent of the Plan outlay would be fulfilled by this year. This is not a mean achievement. Opposition Members have talked about the non-Plan expenditure being high. I can understand this. There may be instances. At the same time, you should not forget that 63 per cent of the Plan outlay is going to be fulfilled by this year. New depreciation laws are being worked out so that industries can be rejuvenated. Concessions for investment in shares are being given. Industrial growth rate has been 8 per cent; this has been the consistent trend for the last three years. Reasonable performance of infrastructure has also been observed. Subsidy for food, fertiliser and exports has gone up. Exemption from capital gains tax will be given if industries are shifted from congested areas to other areas. This is also very good.

Finally, I would like to point out that the growth rate has increased from 3.5 per cent to 5 per cent. These are the positive features which should have been looked into. Therefore, to say that this is a directionless Budget is not proper. I would request the hon. Members on the other side to look at these positive features. They have also a duty to contribute to the development of the economy so that it can be strengthened. Thank you.

SHRI SUBASH MOHANTY (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1987-88 presented by the Prime Minister. It is a growth-oriented Budget and has tried to touch the core sector of the economy without which the economic growth of the nation can neither be steady nor the present progress can be accelerated.

Sir, in my opinion, the Prime Minister must be complimented for presenting such a Budget. Without taxing heavily on a number of items and giving relief on one or two items as has been the general pattern in the past, the Prime Minister has not changed the personal tax and the corporate tax structure and has allowed it to remain at the present level. The House will recall that last year, the then Finance

[Shri Subash Mohanty]

Minister presented the long-term fiscal policy and had said that very frequent changes in the tax structure create problems for long-term investment in industry and savings and, therefore, the Prime Minister's decision not to disturb the direct and corporate tax structure should be viewed as honouring the commitment which his Government had given last year.

Sir, this year's Budget has many new features and these deserve to be emphasised. The priority accorded to housing for the poor is a happy departure from the earlier Budgets. Three important things have been done. The Reserve Bank will set up a Housing Bank with an amount of Rs. 100 crores. This would be in addition to the funds made available by LIC and HUDCO for housebuilding. Secondly repayment of loan up to Rs. 10,000 a year will be exempted from tax and thirdly, the change in the provisions of the Capital Gains Tax will further help people to build new houses or shift their industrial establishment from the metropolitan areas to places less congested and this will help in improving the environment. Never before the Government had tackled the problem in such a forthright manner.

The bumper production of foodgrains last year has encouraged the Government to use wheat for the anti poverty programmes in the rural areas. And this is being sold to the poorer section of the people in the rural areas. It has two-fold implications. First, to give them work and to help them to raise their purchasing power and the other, out of the income which is yet not high they are being helped to buy wheat at a very concessional rate. For this reason I must say that the bias and direction of the budget is rural-based and to bring about prosperity for those who have remained deprived for long. The Prime Minister not only visited the very nook and corner of the rural areas but, at the same time, took measures to improve the standard of living of the rural poor. It speaks of his sincerity of the purpose, and firm adhe-

rence to principles to give shape to policies for realisation of those objectives.

In the sphere of industry, we have achieved a growth rate of 8 per cent which we could not do in the last 20 years. The agricultural front continues to be happy despite worst drought and floods. We have produced 150 million tonnes of foodgrains and the stock position for public distribution system is as good as 23 million tonnes. As I have already suggested earlier, the surplus foodgrains have become handy to support the poverty alleviation programmes. By increasing allocations for the various poverty alleviation schemes, the Government has once again proved that it wants to help the poor through schemes and on the other hand by encouraging the industry to grow more, so that there will be more surplus for distribution.

For the first time again the allocations for education have increased by nearly 128 per cent. This stands out in positive contrast to the situations in any of the earlier plans and budgetary allocations. On the education outlay in some years, education was given the lowest allotment. The new education policy has been approved. Recently, the Education Ministers met at Vigyan Bhawan and also finalised the scheme of 'operation blackboard'. Significant decisions have been taken. The Navodaya schools seek to bridge the prevailing gap that exists today between the students who have money and those in the villages who have brain. Instead of asking the village students to come to cities which they cannot afford, the Government is taking the facility of education to the village where good quality education will be given.

The budget has, by and large, been welcomed by the industries. By improving the infrastructure industries the Government have provided the basic facility on which they can grow faster. The railways have created a world record of carrying goods. The power position has started looking up. The loss of mandays due to strike and lock-out is less. Thus an overall climate for industrial resurgence to achieve greater heights is there and we have to attain it.

Sir, here I must mention about my State Orissa. Orissa is a State with vast resources of forest, mines and minerals, water and manpower. This has helped in rapid industrialisation for the last 6 years. Orissa at one time was considered to be power surplus State, but today it suffers from acute shortage of power. Orissa, being economically backward State, has tried to forge ahead but how can we succeed without the basic input of power? We have core and other industrial raw materials, but we continue to plunge in poverty. It is therefore necessary that more power should be made available to my State. Power from Farakka can be used, but transmission lines are not yet ready. There is some financial problem. The Centre should give an outright grant to the State Government to complete these transmission lines. Moreover we have got super thermal power and valley projects. Perhaps we have to explore the possibility of making State power grids for making them more helpful to power-starved States. Unless adequate funds are allocated for the overall development of Orissa, especially for irrigation and power, the State will lag behind the other States in marching towards the 21st century.

Thank you.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट के संबंध में जो चर्चा इस सम्मानित सदन में चल रही है, उसमें दो तरह की चर्चा अमूमन सुनने को मिलती है। एक तो अपोजीशन की ओर से बजट में जो खामियां दिखलाई जा रही हैं और दूसरे जो ट्रेजरी बेंच की ओर से उसके अन्दर जो भी खबियां हैं या खामियां हैं वह दिखलाई जा रही हैं। इन दोनों के संदर्भ में यदि विचार किया जाय तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जब भी कोई बजट किसी वर्ष का इस सदन में पेश हुआ है तो उसके समर्थन में और विरोध में दोनों पक्षों को लेकर चर्चा हुआ करती है। हमें मूल रूप से इस बात को देखना है कि जो विरोध हो रहा है, यह कहा जा रहा है कि बजट संतुलित नहीं है उसमें भेन प्वाइंट क्या उठाया जा रहा है। श्रीमन्, जिन प्वाइंट्स को रज किया गया वह अक्सर

वही प्वाइंट हैं जो हमारे बजट में दर्शाये गये, चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर के हों, चाहे रूरल डवलपमेंट के हों, चाहे एंटी पावर्टी प्रोग्राम हों, हमारा डिफेंस हो, होम हो या इसी तरीके से हमारे जितने भी विभाग हैं हर एक के संबंध में चर्चा चलती है और उन प्वाइंट्स को रज किया जाता है। मैंने बजट के भाषण को भी पढ़ा है और बजट के प्रावधान जो हैं उनको भी ध्यान से देखा तो हम को यह लगा कि किसी भी मद में कहीं पर रुपये की कमी या किसी के अन्दर ज्यादाती की गई हो यह हो सकता है लेकिन बजट में कोई ऐसा प्वाइंट नहीं है जिसके बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि साहब इस मद को इग्नोर किया गया है और अगर इग्नोर नहीं किया गया तो खबियों में कहीं पर कुछ ज्यादा एलोकेशन है, किसी में कुछ कम है यह तो हमारे फायनेंस की बात है जिसको लेकर के सरकार को उसको बँठाना पड़ता है कि किस मद में कहां पर क्या देना है। श्रीमन्, अपोजीशन के बहुत से बंधुओं ने इस बात को उठाया कि एग्रीकल्चर में कमी है या डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग है, इम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कुछ प्रावधान नहीं है, इरीगेशन के बारे में एलोकेशन ज्यादा नहीं है। हमारी जितनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ हैं, लागू हुई हैं उन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का ध्येय रहा है। और वे किसी एक लक्ष्य को लेकर लागू की गयी हैं। जैसे एक पंचवर्षीय योजना एग्रीकल्चर को इम्प्रूव करने के लिये लागू की गयी, एक पंचवर्षीय योजना केवल सिंचन के लिये रही, एक पंचवर्षीय योजना अनइम्प्लायमेंट को लेकर चली, एक पंचवर्षीय योजना इंडस्ट्री को लेकर चली जिसमें हमने काफी अचीवमेंट किया। अब उसके बाद जब हम सामान्य बजट को लेकर चलते हैं और हम यह देखते हैं कि दरअसल इस बात का प्रयास किया गया कि कहीं पर उसमें कोई कमी न आने पाये और उससे वह आगे बढ़ जाये जो अचीवमेंट हमने अब तक किया है तो इसे हमारा मानसिक दिवा-लियापन नहीं कहा जायेगा, इसे हमारी नीयत से शुबहा नहीं कहा जायेगा।

श्रीमन्, अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने और श्री लक्ष्मन्ना ने जिक्र किया कि 8000 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 12000 करोड़ रुपया हम डिफेंस पर खर्च करने जा रहे

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद]

हैं। श्री लक्ष्मन्ता जी ने तो 1000 करोड़ और जोड़कर उसको 13000 करोड़ बँटाया। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि 13000 नहीं सही इससे भी ज्यादा सही लेकिन हम इस पाइंट को क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि आज हमारी सरहद पर किस तरह की तैयारियाँ चल रही हैं। पाकिस्तान ही नहीं उसके जितने आका हैं जो उसकी मदद कर रहे हैं वे किस तरह से उसको एटामिक या दूसरे आधुनिक हथियारों से लेस कर रहे हैं। उसको किनारे रखिये चाइना आपके सिर पर मारा रहा है। अक्सर जिन से लेकर पूरब में नेफा तक जाकर देखिये कि हमारी तैयारी किस तरह की चल रही है और हमारे पड़ोसी देशों की क्या हालत है। हमारी टेरीटरी में किस तरह से इंटरफेयर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उसी प्रकार से हम बंगलादेश से भी बेखबर नहीं हैं। ये तो दूर की चीजें हैं, हमारे पीछे ही श्रीलंका है जिसको लेकर हमारे देश को बड़ा दुख है। श्रीलंका में वहाँ के तमिलियन के ऊपर किस तरह का अत्याचार हो रहा है, वह भारत को कैसे धमकी दे रहा है। यह आज किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है और उसके पीछे पीछे कौन कौन सी शक्तियाँ हैं जो उसकी मदद कर रही हैं। क्या हम इन चीजों से आँखें बन्द कर लें। अगर हम नहीं बन्द करते हैं तो हमको इस तरह से तैयारी करनी ही चाहिये। इस तरह की नहीं कि हम दूसरे मुल्कों पर अटैक करने जा रहे हैं बल्कि इसलिये कि दूसरे मुल्क यह देखें कि भारत अपनी रक्षा में बिल्कुल सक्षम है और अगर हम समक्ष हैं तो दूसरे मुल्क शायद हमारे ऊपर आँख उठाकर देखने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे। इसलिये जरूरी है कि हमारे रक्षा बजट का एलोकेशन ठीक ढंग से रहे और हम अपनी फीजों को, अपने रख रखाव को, अपने हथियारों को, हवाई जहाजों को ठीक से सुसज्जित कर सकें।

एथ्रीकल्चर के बारे में एक और बात आई। एथ्रीकल्चर के बारे में बहुत सारे साधियों ने जवाब दिया लेकिन मैं किसान होने के नाते साफ बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है और गर्वनमेंट ने अपनी लानिंग के जरिये जिस तरह से किसानों को प्रोत्साहित किया

है इसके लिये सरकार बढ़ाई की पात्र है। आज भी हमारे फटिलाइजर्स में हमको जो छूट मिल रही है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। इरीगेशन के लिये जितनी नहरें और जितने टयुबवेल्स का इंतजाम किया गया है वह बात किसी से छिपी नहीं है। लेकिन साथ ही हम यह भी कहते हैं कि जहाँ पर और चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती है उस हिसाब से एथ्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शंस पर कीमतें हमारी नहीं बढ़ पाई हैं। कभी कभी लोग कहते हैं कि अगर इनकी कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो देश के अन्दर महंगाई बढ़ेगी लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझता हूँ कि जब कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह बढ़ती है, जब डीजल की कीमत बढ़ती है, जब ट्रैक्टर की बढ़ती है इंडस्ट्री में और जब मजदूरों की तनख्वाह बढ़ती है, तो एथ्रीकल्चरिस्ट कहाँ जायेगा? आखिर उसको भी जमाने के लिये कोई जगह होनी चाहिये। जिस तरीके से सिंचाई, फटिलाइजर और दूसरी चीजों की कीमत को वह फेस कर रहा है, उस तरीके से अगर उसकी प्रोडक्शन की कीमत उसको नहीं मिली, तो किसान एक तरह से मायूस होगा और उसका असर प्रोडक्शन पर बुरा पड़ेगा।

श्रीमन, एक बात और कहीं गई—अभी प्रो० सी० लक्ष्मन्ता ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि 1260 रुपये में मकान बनने की बात—अब यह हरेक स्टेट का अपना निजी मामला होता है और उस मामले में वह स्टेट ही रकम एलोकेट करती है कि हरिजनों को मकान बनाने के लिये हम कितनी रकम उनको दें। कोई उनको सहायता के रूप में और कुछ कर्ज मिला कर के देती है और कोई मुफ्त उनको मकान बना कर देती है। एसी बहुत सारी स्टेट सरकारें हैं। सौभाग्य से मुझे भी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिनिस्टर रहने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था। उस समय प्रत्येक हरि नवो मकान के लिये छह हजार रुपये का प्रोवीजन हमने किया था और उनके मकान बन कर सब तैयार हुये थे और आज वह हैं, कोई भी जाकर देख सकता है कि वह कितने बेहतर मकान बने हुये हैं।

आज इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत हमारी सरकार ने जो एक अलग से स्कीम

चालू की है, उसके तहत सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम के तहत जो हमारे मकान बनने वाले हैं, उसकी भी लागत छह हजार से बहुत आगे है और वह सरकार खुद बीयर करने जा रही है। इसलिये 1260 रुपये का कोई औचित्य नहीं रह जाता। तो जो लैंडलेस हैं, जो केवल मजदूर हैं, जो हरिजन, आदिवासी हैं उनके लिए सरार जो मकानों के बनने की व्यवस्था कर रही है, कम से कम उनके लिये सिर छिपाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश के लिये बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है और गरीबों के लिये सुखद स्थिति है।

श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक इम्प्लायमेंट का प्रश्न है, इम्प्लायमेंट में आंकड़ा यही दिया जाता है कि साहब यहाँ पर इतने रजिस्टर्ड हैं इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में, यहाँ पर इतने को काम मिला, इतने बेकार हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से हमारे देश में एजुकेशन बढ़ रही है, तो क्या यह पढ़े-लिखे लड़कों की तादाद उसके हिसाब से बढ़ेगी नहीं, और बढ़ेगी तो आज पढ़े-लिखे लड़के खेती की तरफ न झुक कर के केवल नौकरी की ओर जाते हैं और यह नौकरी के लिये अपना नाम भी रजिस्टर करवाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ भी जाते हैं।

तो रजिस्ट्रेशन में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, उसका मतलब यह नहीं कि हमने कुछ किया नहीं। हमने बहुत कुछ किया, कितने मिलियन को हमने सविन दी है, लेकिन फिर भी जब इनकी तादाद बढ़ती जायेगी, तो हम उसको पूरा तो कर नहीं पायेंगे, लेकिन प्रयास तो हम जरूर करते चले जा रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को हम इम्प्लायमेंट दें।

इसलिये इसके बारे में यह कहना कि हम बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं—आज की हमारी सरकार और उसके कर्मचारियों तादाद को ही देखकर कोई पता लगाये कि मुल्क के अन्दर उनकी क्या हालत है। (समय भी घंटी) लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठने के लिये केवल सरकार के ही भरोसे नहीं रहना है। हम लोगों को इसके बारे में प्रयास करना है।

श्रीमन्, एक चर्चा का विषय जब राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण चल रहा था, उस समय भी उठा था और खास तौर से हमारे समर मुखर्जी साहब ने उठाया था कि इम्प्लायमेंट इस हद तक बढ़ गया है, कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं, क्या-क्या चीजें उन्होंने उठाई थीं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्राविशल गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट में प्राविशल गवर्नमेंट खुद इंटरफियर करके हड़ताल करवाये ?

पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने गोदी कर्मचारियों के बारे में क्या किया था ? क्या वह किसी से छिपा है ? सारी मिलों के अन्दर हड़ताल करा करके बंगाल की मिलों को चौपट किसने किया है ? आज बम्बई की बहुत सारी कपड़ा मिलें किसकी वजह से बंद हैं ? क्या सरकार की वजह से बंद हैं ? यह नेतागिरी और सस्ती लोकप्रियता प्राप्त करने के लिए और गरीबों की गरीबी का फायदा उठा करके कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियां जो देश के अन्दर इस तरह की अव्यवस्था फैलाने चाहती हैं क्या वे अनएम्प्लायमेंट की जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं ? क्या वे तालाबंदी की जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं ? क्या मिलों के बंद करने के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं ? मुल्क तभी आग बढ़ता है जब हर छोटा-बड़ा व्यक्ति मिल करके काम करता है। जब हर छोटा-बड़ा व्यक्ति मिल करके काम न करे और सरकार कुछ करना चाहे और बाकी लोग पीछे घसीटना चाहें तो सरकार के सामने एक समस्या पैदा हो जाती है और मुल्क आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता है। मैं फिर से निवेदन करूंगा कि कम से कम जो अच्छे काम हैं उनके लिए तो सरकार की सपोर्ट करनी चाहिए। विरोध आप करें मैं इसके लिए मना नहीं करता, लेकिन विरोध विरोध के लिए मत करें बल्कि कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव दें ताकि सरकार अपनी खामियों को महसूस करके आगे बढ़े।

श्रीमन्, मैं थोड़ी सी बात अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में लगभग 12 जिले बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। कुछ और आगे बढ़ करके 6 जिले

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और हैं। कुल 18 जिले हैं जो कि बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए माने जाते हैं जिनमें कि कोई उद्योग या कल-कारखाने नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। बहुत थोड़ी सी एक-आध शूगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं जिसके लिए वहां के किसान अपनी कैंस क्राप शूगरकेन को पैदा करके देते हैं लेकिन वे फैक्ट्रीज भी अभी इस तरह से जर-जर-जर हो चुकी हैं और इतनी पुरानी हो चुकी हैं कि उससे जो किसान गन्ना पैदा कर रहा है उसकी कृषि नहीं हो पा रही है। आज पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की यह हालत है कि अगर मई-जून तक गन्ने की पराई चले तो भी गन्ना खरब होने वाला नहीं है। मैं अपने फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन जरूर कहंगा कि कम से कम वे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर देब करके उधर कुछ उद्योगों के लिए और धन उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश करें जिससे कि वहां के गरीब नीजवान जो पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली में सड़कों पर काम करने के लिए भाग करके जा रहे हैं वे न जाएं और उन्हें वहीं पर अपनी रोजी-रोटी उपलब्ध हो सके और अपनी गरीबी को मिटाने में सहायक बन सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट प्रोपोजल का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, Budget-making is a very difficult exercise whether it is at the national level or at the home level. Taking into consideration the situation at the borders and the law and order situation in the country, I feel the present Budget is an excellent one. It is growth-oriented and is aimed at reducing social disparities. It is not a political budget, but is a realistic Budget. For this I congratulate the Prime Minister. High priority has been given to maintain the tempo in the Seventh Plan. As my earlier speaker's have already mentioned, 63 per cent of the total Seventh Plan outlay will be spent by this year which will come to about 15,000 crores of rupees. This is not a mean achievement. I am not going into great details because lot of details have been discussed in this House and outside, but I would support certain features of the

Budget. Since agricultural growth is the foundation of our economy, due consideration has been given to the agro-based industries by reducing duties in plastics and reducing import duty on food processing and food packaging machineries. Reduction in effective rate of duty on several value added items like biscuits, butter, jam and jellies. The most important step which has been announced is the formation of the National Commission on Rural Labour. This is a very novel idea and very very difficult task indeed. I hope we will be able to achieve it under the leadership of the Prime Minister who has decided to put this particular commission which will help lakhs and crores of rural labour who are still disorganised.

Another important thing to give boost to the economy is capital goods industry. If we can have a good infrastructure in the country, the economy will improve automatically. It is for this reason, the customs duty on capital goods has been rationalised. It will go a long way in having a better infrastructure. The MODVAT scheme has been extended to most of the industries which will result not only in avoiding duplication of excise duties, but this is most modern way of rationalising the excise duty and this in effect will reduce duties in some cases. I am sure the consumer will have lot of advantage by reducing the prices. No consumer item of mass consumption has been touched except, of course, cigarettes. I fully support the levy on cigarettes, because this is being confirmed once again that smoking does not only spoil the health of a man who smokes but also the health of his neighbours and the environment. You know, Sir, smoking cannot be banned completely by any slogan. But this is only one way of reducing smoking.

Regarding education, the outlay has been doubled. I fully support the move of the Prime Minister in this direction, because education is a must at the rural level or at any level for that matter. Incentives have been given for housing, savings and exports. Housing is definitely a very important subject and incentives for housing will go a long way specially in rural

areas. Obviously the kind of incentives which is offered for housing may not really affect the urban areas because the cost of housing is much higher in urban areas. We are more concerned, however to help the rural people.

In order to accelerate the industrial growth, the textile modernisation fund, jute modernisation fund and special programmes for technological upgradation of selected capital goods industry are to be launched by the financial institutions and they have to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan. This will go a long way in creating wonderful infrastructure and reduce the cost of production in general.

I will talk about deficit financing a little later. At the moment, deficit financing has been criticised at every level. But I feel this is a low figure and particularly when a firm assurance has been given by the Prime Minister that he will not exceed the budgetary figure, we should not have any apprehensions.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to some of the provisions which have been proposed. One of the most important of them is the provision of TDS. The scope of TDS hitherto on item like salaries, dividends and interests is sought to be enlarged with a very laudable aim of identifying new assesses for the collection of tax. However, the proposed changes there have to be carefully assessed in terms of disadvantages if any and practicality of implementation. The main provisions of the TDS are : payment made by the Government or local authority or a public sector undertaking or any company. I would like to underline any company for supply of goods exceeding Rs. 1 lakh; technical and professional fees, brokerage, commission and rent. The first provision alone will cause tremendous financial and procedural problems for almost all sectors of industry and trade. The aggregate turnover of 700 large private sector companies in 1985-86 was Rs. 36,000 crores, while that of 200 public sector units was Rs. 54,000 crores. The 5 per cent TDS for these 900 companies alone will be massive 4500 crores, against their total

operational net profit of Rs. 2,000 crores. If the provision is implemented in its present forms, TDS will be more than their aggregate profits. It is thus not a logical situation. It will lead to an unmanageable cash flow crisis, since refunds will take 4 to 5 years. In other words, these 900 companies alone will have something like 20,000 crores blocked by way of TDS, and even conceding that a part of it would have been their tax liability in any case, it will be safe to assume that almost Rs. 10,000/15,000 crores, which will be refundable, will get blocked in a period of 4 years. This is the amount of total financial assistance to the industry by all Central Financial Institutions put together. Obviously, the financial strain will lead to lower capacity utilization and then to sickness. Here, Sir, I have not gone into the details of calculating these figures to the extent that lot of transactions are passing through many hands and if this deduction is made 5 per cent at every level, this will further increase the total volume of the problem. If this strain can hardly be borne by healthy companies, the plight of companies, which are already sick or are on the verge of sickness, can easily be imagined when this provision is enforced. The sick companies, already facing stringency of working capital, will be completely starved and wiped-out.

If 5 per cent is to be deducted by each purchaser from his suppliers' bill, an average company of say Rs. 50 crores turnover annually, will have to file thousands of TDS certificates each year alongwith the tax return. Filing of such large numbers of certificates, their subsequent storage and checking in Income Tax Department may present insurmountable problems. Crosschecking the TDS certificates with actual deposits made by tens of thousands of organisations all over the country, may well be an impossible task.

The same section of bill provides 25 per cent TDS on Professional and technical services. A survey of leading public sector consultancy companies like MECON, Engineers India etc, will immediately reveal that 25 per cent TDS is

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disproportionately high in relation to actual level of profitability on professional and technical services. This will be borne out by survey of leading companies in private sector also such as Tata Consultancy. I would like to give an example of tea-brokers in this particular instance which has very peculiar case of brokerage. It has been the policy of Government to encourage sale of more and more tea through auctions. It is not only a policy, it is binding on the tea gardens to sell it only through brokers. In case of tea brokers, this provision will present many problems which may defy solution.

In the year 1986, about 457 million kgs of Indian tea was sold by these auctioneers at an average realisation of Rs. 23.44 per kg. or a gross turnover of Rs. 10,712 million. The brokerage charges are 1 per cent from the seller and about 4 paise per kg from buyer. The quantum of TDS on brokerage from seller will be about Rs. 26 million, which will exceed the net operational profits of the brokers. There were about 550,000 transaction in the auction sale as above and will mean 5,50,000 TDS certificates. If we also consider that for each of these transactions there will be further 5 per cent TDS on the value of tea which the producer sells to brokers and another 5 per cent TDS when the broker sells to the buyers an untenable situation emerges both in regard to the cash-flow problems for tea producers and tea brokers and the number of TDS certificates to be handled. Since tea producers and tea brokers are licensed by the Government of India and the selling and buying of tea is controlled under Tea Marketing Control Order, 1984, TDS in this case cannot probably serve the purpose of identifying new assesseees. You may like to notice that in the case of tea brokers, they pay to the planters after deducting their tea brokerage. I do not know how these planters will further be able to deduct TDS, how this whole operation will work or there will be a complete mess in this particular setup of tea industry.

Similarly, in the case of jute it is as good as impossible because the mills pay brokerage long after, after two or three years, and the small brokers will positively go out of business. Travel agents face a similar crisis. I will not go into the details because this problem, which I have already explained, will cover travel agents also.

In view of the problems that this provision will create for the person deducting tax at source and the person whose payment tax is to be deducted, some modifications appear necessary to the provision. TDS for goods supplied should be done away with. In this regard I refer to a recent statement of the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Mr. Tikoo, recently in Madras. He clarifies that this provision has been made by a mistake. It seems that this provision may not apply to other than Government public sector companies. However, TDS for Government public sector companies will also entail liquidity problems for the entire trade and industry. He categorically stated in Madras two days ago that the proposal is not properly drafted.

Then, TDS for professional/technical fees should be reduced to 2 per cent if at all it has to be maintained. TDS for brokerage/commission should be done away with in the case of tea and jute brokers and travel agents and reduced to 1/2 per cent in all other cases. It should be enough for an assessee to file an auditor's certificate giving the total amount of TDS and details thereof instead of filing thousands of TDS certificates. These certificates can be retained by the assessee and produced before the ITO only when the department is unable to cross-check a particular deposit against deduction at source. This will also eliminate handling and storing tens of thousands of TDS certificates at ITO offices.

Regarding the provision for deduction from employee's salary for PF/ESI, I fully support it. The Finance Bill also seeks to insert a new clause for the welfare of the employees. I would only like

to say that sometimes due to some clerical mistake, sometimes due to some situational problems, there may be a delay; so, there should be a provision for 30 day's grace period. I think that should be good enough to make easier this particular provision which will be good for the industry and also for the workers.

Now, coming back to the argument that deficit financing will lead to inflationary pressures, this is what is complained of from all sectors of the society. I feel in a developing economy a certain amount of deficit budgeting is good for stimulating the economy. This apart, how could the deficit be avoided? By cutting expenditure? The deficit, if we go by the calculation of Rs. 5800 crores in this particular Budget proposals, is 13 per cent of the total expenditure whereas in 1985-86 it was 15 per cent actual deficit, 1986-87 it was 20 per cent. I feel then this 13 per cent is not very high subject, of course, to what our Prime Minister has said, and we trust, he says that we will not go beyond this figure. And I am sure this deficit financing is only going to stimulate the present economy of our country. And, Sir, how to reduce this deficit? The only way to reduce the expenditure or increase the income. If we have to increase our income, we have to add a few more taxes which we do not want. Expenditure cannot be further reduced. So, I do not find any way out of this and I do not know how the Prime Minister or the Finance Ministry could have reduced the deficit in the Budget. However, since he is trying his best to ensure that the expenditure does not increase and since there are some provisions under which, I am sure, the income expected will be much more than what has been estimated, I hope that deficit will be maintained at this level in any case. The Prime Minister who is also the Finance Minister has assured us of a very strict watch to see that the deficit does not go beyond Rs. 5,688 crores. This will not lead to any serious inflation. Sir, in our country, the price rise is mainly due to the administered prices in respect of coal power, oil, railways, postal services, etc., etc. and they

are all cost-push not demand-push in character. There are adequate stocks of foodgrains. There is no danger of extra money supply pushing up prices severely. The Government has also taken steps to control money supply. Sir there, has also been a lot of criticism of personal and corporate taxation. Some people say that they expected something in this Budget. It does not mean that the Finance Minister must do something which they expected. Well, it would have been better if some reliefs were given on personal taxation especially. But, Sir, under the Long-Term Fiscal Policy, probably what has been done is right.

Then Sir, I come to the question of Defence expenditure. Even today some people spoke against the expenditure on Defence. Even outside Parliament some people have said that the expenditure on Defence should not be so much. But defence is a very important thing. In case we do not spend enough on it and if something happens, then the same people will shout from the housetops that Defence has not been looked after and that the expenditure on Defence cannot be neglected. I do not think that this is right. We should trust the people who are handling it and we should trust our Prime Minister who has spent or who has decided to spend on Defence because he knows what is required for the country and I am sure that what he has done is the best thing.

Then, Sir, there is another criticism that the non-plan expenditure should have been reduced. This is also one of the criticism. I will say what is a non-plan expenditure. Interest is a non-Plan expenditure; but it cannot be reduced. Defence expenditure cannot be reduced. But subsidies can be reduced and should be reduced. As many people have said, if we reduce the subsidies on foodgrains, it will be expensive for the poor people to buy foodgrains. If we reduce the subsidies in fertilizers, it will be bad for the farmers. So, how can we reduce the subsidies? The same is the case with grants also. So, again I would like to point out that it is very easy to say that the non-plan expend-

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diture should be reduced, but it is not so easy to reduce it. Further, I do not know whether the word "non-plan expenditure" is the right nomenclature. I think we should change the nomenclature to avoid the confusion that arises now. Then, Sir, the people say that the share markets have gone down. The share markets have gone down not necessarily because the Budget is bad, but because everybody expected too much from it. Sir, share market is such a sensitive thing that if the Finance Minister sneezes a little in Delhi, there is a share market fluctuation in Bombay. So, I do not think that the confidence of the investors has gone down or has been reduced in any way. That will stabilize very soon since after the air, will blow off after some time and I am sure that in about a month's time the share markets will be all right.

Then, Sir, some people have said that exports will be hit because of the 15 per cent tax on the foreign exchange used. I am very sorry so say that these people are objecting to this kind of taxation just for the sake of objection. I would like to ask, without going into details, against the total amount or value of exports, how much money is spent... (Time bell rings) ...on foreign travel and how much of the tax is on such travel now? It will not be even one per cent and it is very insignificant. So I do not think that this is going to affect our exports, but this will go a long way in reducing unnecessary visits by people outside the country. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Now, Mr. Vithalbhai Motiram,

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पन्नेभ (गुजरात):
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है मैं उस पर समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और मैं मानता हूँ कि आज के जो हालात हैं उसमें यह सही अंदाज पत्र है। हमने जो लोकशाही समाजवाद को स्वीकार किया है, उसके हमारे जो सिद्धांत हैं यह बजट उसके अनुरूप है।

यह प्रो-पुवर बजट है। गरीबों के लिए यह इस बजट में कुछ करने की कोशिश की गई है और जो हमारे ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रम हैं उनके लिए इसमें काफी प्राविजन किया गया है। यह सब देखते हुए लगता है कि प्रधानमंत्री कोई कैपिटल बजट लाने वाले नहीं थे। लेकिन हवा बड़ी दी गई कि प्रधानमंत्री राइटिस्ट बजट लायेंगे। आज जो शेयर्स की बात की जाती है वह एक मैनीपुलेशन है और कुछ दिनों के बाद फिर शेयर्स का भाव ऊपर आ जायगा। कोई लोगों ने घाटे के बजट के बारे में कहा। लेकिन ये कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सब्सिडी नहीं देंगे तो कैसे प्रोग्राम चलेंगे? सब्सिडी नहीं देंगे तो नृकसान किसे होगा? जो सब्सिडी देंगे वह गरीब लोगों को मिलेगी गांव के किसानों को मिलेगी। गांव के गरीब लोगों को दिया जाने वाले अनाज में सब्सिडी नहीं देंगे तो कहाँ देंगे इसलिए यह जरूरी है। डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर ज्यादा बढ़ाया है। कहते हैं कि हमने यह कम क्यों नहीं किया। हमने तीन-चार बार देखा है, हमले अचानक हमारे ऊपर हुए हैं। 1962 में जब चीन ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया तो हमारे विरोधी दलों के सभी लोग हमारी पार्टी वालों और हमारे प्रधानमंत्री पर टूट पड़े थे कि आपने बांडर के ऊपर ठीक से निगरानी क्यों नहीं की और उस वक्त डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का त्यागपत्र भी लिया गया। तो क्या आप फिर ऐसी हालत पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि ऐसा कुछ हो जाएँ जैसा कि उस समय सरकार के लिये कहा गया था कि तुम लोग क्यों सोते रहे थे लेकिन अब हम लोग सोना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि कोई हमारे दरवाजे पर आकर खड़ा न रहे। इसलिए डिफेंस के मामले में जो किया गया है वह ठीक किया गया है। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

मान्यवर, अब मैं शिक्षा पर कहना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा को इम्प्रूव किया गया है, यह बहुत जरूरी भी है। लेकिन जो नवोदय स्कूल हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में खोलने का तय किया है तो इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट एक तरह के नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां कोई जिला 20-30 लाख की आबादी का है तो कोई जिला

डेढ़ लाख की आबादी का है। इस तरह जिस जिले की आबादी अधिक है उसको भी एक नवोदय स्कूल मिलेगा और जिस जिले की आबादी कम है उसको भी एक स्कूल मिलेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें ऐसा प्रोविजन होना चाहिए कि पापुलेशन वाइज, 10 लाख की जनसंख्या पर एक नवोदय स्कूल होना चाहिए। दूसरी चीज मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अगर चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट और एजुकेशन सोसाइटीज जमीन दें, मुफ्त में दें तो वहाँ पर सरकार को नवोदय स्कूल खोलने चाहिए। जो वॉलेंटरी एजेंसीज मदद करना चाहती हैं उनको आप आने दें। इससे काफी लोग आगे आयेंगे, गांव वाले लोग भी आयेंगे और वे भी अपने-अपने स्कूल खोलने के लिये कहेंगे। इसलिये इनकी मदद से भी सरकार को नवोदय स्कूल खोलने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हाउसिंग के बारे में कहा था कि हम हाउसिंग के ज्यादा इम्पार्टन देंगे। लेकिन जो लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट है हर एक क्षेत्र में वह अलग अलग होता है। इसके कारण मकानों के लिए जमीन नहीं मिलती है। मेरा कहना है कि अच्छा यह होगा कि लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट हर एक राज्य में एक तरह का हो और वह ऐसा हो जिससे लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन मिल सके। आज तो हालात यह हो गये हैं पैसा दो तो जमीन रिलीज हो गई और न दो तो जमीन रिलीज नहीं होगी। ऐसे हालात को बदलना होगा और इसके लिए कानून में अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहिए। इसका अभी तक कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये ऐसा जो कानून है उसे नहीं रखना चाहिए।

आजकल के हालात में एकानामी करना अपने खर्चे कम करना बहुत जरूरी है। आज हमारी गवर्नमेंट में कई फिजूलखर्चियाँ होती हैं। If you take care of the penny, the Pound will take care of itself. अगर आप पैसा पैसा नहीं बचायेंगे तो खर्चा और बढ़ती रहेगी। इसलिए जहाँ भी मौका मिले वहाँ पर एकानामी करना चाहिए। महोदय, पिछली बार भी मैंने

कहा था कि देहरादून में ओ० 6.00 P.M. एन० जी० सी० का हैडक्वार्टर

व्यो रखा है, वहाँ कुछ नहीं है, तेल भी पैदा नहीं होता है। मैंने यह तलाश किया कि किस का दिमाग है ओ० एन० जी० सी० का हैडक्वार्टर देहरादून में रखने के पीछे जब कि वहाँ पर तेल नहीं होता है तो हम को पता चला कि यह पहले जब तय किया गया था तब पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री नहीं थी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): You can continue tomorrow. The House is adjourned till 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at one minute past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 11th March, 1987.