

[श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है उसको ठीक करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने हिंदी के माध्यम से वकालत पास की है उनको वकालत करने की इजाजत दें। दिल्ली में इन लोगों को वकालत करने का आदेश आप शीघ्र दें।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय राम चन्द्र विकल जी द्वारा जो बात उठाई गई है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय कानून मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे इस मामले पर स्पष्टीकरण दें।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : दिया तले में रा। यही संविधान का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र है और वहाँ हिंदी की इस तरह की उपेक्षा हो यह बड़ी लज्जाजनक स्थिति है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, आप कानून मंत्री से कहें कि वे इसका स्पष्टीकरण दें यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है।

उपसभापति : पहले आप ने अपनी बात कह दी और मिनिस्टर साहब अब उसके बाद इसका जबाब देंगे।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० भारद्वाज) : उपसभापति जी, जहाँ तक विकल जी के विशेष उल्लेख का सवाल है यह सवाल मेरे पास आया था और इसके बारे में पिछले दिनों मैंने हाउस में जवाब दिया था। बार कौंसिल के रूलस के मुताबिक यदि कोई दिल्ली के बाहर का ला-ग्रेजुएट दिल्ली में लाइसेंस लेना चाहता है; प्रैक्टिस के लिए, तो इसके लिए उसे अंग्रेजी का एक टेस्ट देना पड़ता है। इसकी वजह से एक-दो अप्ली-केशन रिजेक्ट हो गई हैं। इसकी जो अपील होती है वह बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया में की जाती है। बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया ने भी यही व्यू लिया कि यह इम्प्टिहान पास करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्यों की भाव-

नाओं की कद्र करता हूँ और मैं मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया से इसकी चर्चा करूँगा, बार कौंसिल दिल्ली वालों से इसकी चर्चा करूँगा। दिल्ली में हिन्दी में जो ला-ग्रेजुएट हैं उनको एनराल न किया जाना अच्छे की बात है। बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया एडवोकेट्स ऐक्ट के अंदर एक अटानामस बाड़ी है। दिल्ली बार कौंसिल एक अटानामस बाड़ी है। लेकिन मैं अपने मंत्रालय के जरिये एक मीटिंग बुला कर बार कौंसिल के मेम्बरों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करके इस बात को सुलझाने की कोशिश करूँगा।

THE BUDGET GENERAL 1987-88— GENERAL DISCUSSION—(Contd.)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now further discussion on the Budget—Shri Rameshwar Thakur to continue.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar): Madam, yesterday I was mentioning about the price rise and I mentioned that it is a matter of great satisfaction that immediately after this Budget there was no abnormal price rise as used to happen in other years and, therefore, this is a commendable feature.

Madam, a reference has been made by some Opposition Members that the deficit is likely to raise the price rise. In this connection, I would like to mention that in spite of the fact that our deficit in the current year has exceeded Rs. 8,000 crores, the increase is not so abnormal and is within the manageable limits. In this connection, since a mention was made of the past, I would like to mention again one quotation by an eminent economist on what happened in the year 1979 about the price rise. He says, "Besides the heavy dose of taxation, the Budget provided for an overall deficit of Rs. 1365 crores exacting pressures on prices, and the prices started rising almost the day after the Budget was presented in Parliament. In February 1979, the index number of wholesale prices had stood at 185. By January, 1980, it had risen to 224. The caretaker Government which came to power in

the second half of 1979 was completely powerless to stop the price rise." so, I am saying that there has been no such situation, particularly during the last seven years and more particularly in the last year and the current year. Therefore the apprehension that with this Rs. 5,688 crores deficit there will be a price rise is unfounded. Therefore, we should not have any apprehension on this account.

Madam, the next item is an important factor, the thrust of the Budget. The basic necessities of life being food and clothing, for food, we have enough stock, as you know. And the second one is cloth for which we have abundance in the market. The basic thing for which there is a paucity, is housing. It has been estimated that about two crore dwelling units are required and here is a backlog. With that end in view the Prime Minister has rightly given great emphasis to housing. A national housing bank will be created with Rs. 100 crores as the initial capital and then there are other concessions, including tax concessions, which are being given in order to give a boost to housing in a big way in the country. Then, Madam, the Indira Avas Programme will be further stepped up for which a lot of money has been provided. I think about Rs. 125 crores have been provided. And during the last Seventh Five-Year Plan it has been estimated that about one million units will be constructed under this Plan. My suggestion in this regard is that as we see in the districts, this plan and other plans of housing, are not effectively being implemented. The main reason is that there is not a proper agency to do it. Merely assigning these tasks to district authorities with limited technical knowledge, it is not possible to complete these things.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Madam, I have just started. I have still to cover a number of points.

Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be a proper agency for

completing these tasks. Particular care should be taken for the housing for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and these houses must be of some standard and utility to them.

Then, Madam, the next point is about agriculture. Agriculture, our Prime Minister has said, is the bedrock of our economy. In this connection a provision for Rs. 912 crores has been made and effective steps should be taken to boost our agricultural production. As far as the projections are concerned, for 1984-85 we had a projection of 150 million tonnes, with a consumption of 178 kgs per capita. Our target by the end of the Plan is that we should have about 178 to 183 million tonnes, and then by the end of the century, that is a long-term projection, we should have 235 to 240 million tonnes, with a per capita consumption of 215 kgs. Here, there is a backlog because of lack of monsoon in the last two years. Therefore, substantial efforts are needed in the field of agriculture where some stagnation is seen and for that I have a specific suggestion to make. In agriculture, the basic input is the irrigation. We should have proper irrigation facilities particularly the small irrigation, dams, tanks, wells in rural areas made with lower costs and then there should be improved inputs as well as credit should be provided to the farmer's so that agriculture is strengthened.

Next I come to capital goods. Here we have a problem. My suggestion is that we should give protection to the indigenous capital goods industry as far as possible. So far as the industries are concerned we have given sufficient thrust but I have one suggestion to make. In the case of industries the growth has been good and incentives have been given for exports in the case of a number of industries. For paucity of time I would not like to mention them. But I would like to mention one thing very much here and that is that efforts must be made to encourage village and rural industries. This is essential because it can get

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

you more employment. The other day I had mentioned that in the case of khadi and village industries we have got about Rs. 500 crores invested giving employment to 42 lakhs of people whereas in the public sector we have invested about Rs. 50,000 crores and it has given employment to only 21 lakhs of people. That is one per cent investment is giving employment to 200 per cent. Therefore, it is essential that in rural areas more incentives should be provided that will serve the purpose of employment generation also. So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, as we are aware there has been a positive development during the last ten years as will be seen by the fact that during 1979-80 we had the gross earnings of Rs. 2,055 crores, which has gone to Rs. 7,386 crores in 1985-86. The people do not appreciate the real facts and figures. Their profits have gone up but to save time, I will not give the details. From Rs. 225 crores in 1979-80 it went up to Rs. 2099 crores during the year 1984-85, and it has gone up to Rs. 2200 crores in the year 1985-86 and by the end of this year, it may be something more. We have made huge investment in the public sector. But capacity utilisation has still to be achieved. We must have a better manpower planning as well as inventory management and we must also try to increase the productivity and profitability. Our profitability is very low. Even the figure of Rs. 2200 crores on an investment of Rs. 50,000 crores is quite low. With our industrial growth at about 8 per cent, a minimum of 10 per cent return on such investment is expected and it should be even 15 per cent, which comes to Rs. 7500 crores on this investment. In the Seventh Plan, we have made the provision of outlay from the public sector to contribute at least Rs. 35,000 crores. Unless profitability grows, it will be very difficult.

Now I come to tax reforms. My suggestion is that the simplification of Direct Taxes Bill which is to be brought during the current session should be passed so that the entire tax structure is rationalised, which was the promise given in the long-term fiscal policy. (*Time bell rings*).

Then about Government expenditure. Prime Minister himself has said that some of the hard choices will have to be made by us to keep our expenses within means. In this connection, I have a few suggestions to make. Our efforts only at the Central level or at the Cabinet level will not be enough. There has to be specific guidance to all the Departments, to all the autonomous bodies and the State Governments and even the public sector corporations that planning should be made meticulously so as to reduce the costs, and unless there is cost reduction, we cannot contain deficit and it will be difficult to manage the plan targets. (*Time bell rings*). We have to see that the deficit is not allowed to exceed. We have to give incentives for exports. Prime Minister has also assured that this deficit will not be allowed to increase from the present figure of Rs. 5688 crores.

The other important point I wanted to say is that the inputs, like the coal and energy, the inputs in regard to basic materials, should not cost more; their prices should not increase, because they have the tendency to rise in these items. Our deficit has already gone up from Rs. 4490 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 8285 crores in 1985-86 and now Rs. 5688 crore deficit which comes to the total of Rs. 18,463 crores. But in the Plan we have made a provision of only Rs. 14,000 crores as deficit. Therefore, this is a matter which requires consideration at least for

the next two years and unless efforts are made to augment other sources, we may be facing a great problem.

About the tax policy, I have a suggestion about the Income Tax Bill Section 194E. This section is supposed to be scrapped but it is not so. What is required is to rationalise it. The limits in the case of professionals etc. should be raised suitably from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 20,000; rate should be reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent. In the case of rent, limit be Rs. 50,000 and rate @ 5% and for payments for goods supplied the limit be raised to Rs. 5 lakhs and rate 2% and provision similar to Sec. 194C of I.T. Act be applied in Sec. 194E also.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
Thank you. Mr. Birendra Verma.

श्री बोरन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, 28 फरवरी को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से जो बजट पेश किया है उसका तथा चालू वर्ष और उससे पूर्व के दो बजटों का मैंने अध्ययन किया है। सन् 1984-85 में 1,762 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिया गया था अनुमानों से, लेकिन आखिर में वह 3,745 करोड़, दुगुने से भी अधिक का घाटा हुआ था, 1985-86 में 3,349 करोड़ का घाटा अनुमान से दिखाया गया था, जो बढ़कर 4,937 करोड़ हो गया था, 1986-87 में 3,650 करोड़ का घाटा अनुमान में था, जो बढ़ कर 8,285 करोड़ यानी इतना जो आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ, इतना बड़ा घाटा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष हुआ है। 1987-88 में पहले वर्षों की तुलना से और अधिक घाटा 5,688 करोड़ रुपये का दर्शाया गया है। अगर इसी हिसाब से बढ़ता गया, तो यह सम्भावना है कि दस हजार करोड़ तक यह घाटा अंत तक पहुंच जाएगा।

माननीय महोदय, घाटे के बजट से मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है, मूल्यों में भी वृद्धि

होती है। चालू वर्ष में अभी तक 6.3 प्रतिशत की मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो चुकी है, जो गत वर्ष इसी समय में 5.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी।

काला धन, जिसकी आज यहां चर्चा हुई, डेढ़-दो वर्ष पूर्व 37 हजार करोड़ रुपये का काला धन देश में प्रचलित है, ऐसा बताया गया था। वह कितनी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, इसका अनुमान सबों को है और एक समानांतर अर्थ-व्यवस्था काले धन की चल रही है। जब तक घाटे का बजट समाप्त न होगा, काले धन की समानांतर व्यवस्था पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जाएगा, उस समय तक मुद्रास्फीति और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं रोकी जा सकती।

माननीय महोदय, कुछ नये प्रस्ताव माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किये हैं। उनमें कुछ नये टैक्स लगाये हैं, नये टैक्स लगाते ही तुरंत उपभोक्ता पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ा है, किंतु माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ छूट भी दी है, जैसे बिस्कुट पर, पाऊंडर मिल्क पर, मक्खन, जैम, जैली, कनफैक्शनरी, लेकिन यह फायदा उपभोक्ता को नहीं पहुंच रहा है, बीच में निर्माता ही इसको खा जाते हैं। सरकार की यह चेष्टा होनी चाहिए कि जो छूट उन्होंने टैक्सेज में दी है, वह उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचे।

माननीया, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि गत वर्ष 1984-85 से 1985-86 तक 290 करोड़ रुपयों का सांबंजनिक उपक्रमों से लाभ हुआ है, किंतु जो घाटे में उपक्रम चल रहे थे, जैसे कि कोयला है, कैमिकल्ज हैं, उर्वरक है, फार्मैस्यूटिकल्ज हैं, खनिज हैं, मेटल्ज हैं, उनका घाटा 49 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, अर्थात् 530 करोड़ का उनके घाटे में इजाफा हुआ है।

इसी प्रकार, माननीया जो दिल्ली का डी०टी०सी० है, वह सरकार को सब से बड़ा और जबरदस्त घाटा दे रहा है। भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी, हैवी इंडीनिय-रिंग निगम, इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

कम्पनी आदि 893 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा यह दे रहे थे, जो बढ़ कर 1027 करोड़ रुपये हो चुका है। राज्यों में भी जितने विद्युत परिषद् हैं, जितने भी स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन हैं, सभी भारी क्षति में जा रहे हैं। यह उन सरकारों के लिए और भारत सरकार के लिए एक चुनौती है। मान्यवर, सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों से सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 53 फीसदी के रिसोर्सेज जनरेशन का, संकेत किया, लेकिन 53 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में 33 प्रतिशत ही आय के स्रोत में वृद्धि हुई है। 20 प्रतिशत कम रहना जो कि अनुमान किया गया था, सरकार के लिए एक चुनौती है। मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से उम्मीद करूंगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिए जाने की जरूरत है। आपके एन०टी०सी० और जूट कारपोरेशन हैं इनमें भारी क्षति है। मान्यवर, मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में गत वर्ष के मुकाबले में 78 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ, है लेकिन फिर भी भारी नुकसान है। मान्यवर, मेरा सुझाव है कि टैक्नीकल लोगों का कोई इस प्रकार का सैल बनना चाहिए कि जो सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के कार्य-संचालन को टैक्नीकली देखे, यह नहीं कि उनके जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स हैं, चेयरमैन हैं उनको बदल दे, बल्कि उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए। 50 हजार करोड़ रुपया इनमें सरकार का भुगा है, इसलिए यह नहीं हो सकता कि इनकी इकोनोमी प्रभावित होती रहे। रुपया सरकार ने दिया है, इसलिए यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सरकार को इनसे आमदनी नहीं हो। इसलिए एक स्पेशल सैल की आवश्यकता है और उसे आप बनाएं। सी०एड०ए०जी०, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी, पब्लिक ग्रण्डर-टेकिंग कमेटी, इन सब से प्रति वर्ष जितने भी सुझाव आते हैं इनके लिए मिनिस्ट्री में एक स्पेशल विंग होना चाहिए जो कि इन सभी संस्तुतियों की ओर ध्यान दे और सुधार की दिशा में आगे बढ़े। अनुत्पादक कार्य, जो नान प्लान व्यय है,

जिसे गैर योजना व्यय कहते हैं अनुत्पादक व्यय जिसे मानते हैं उसमें 23 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो चुकी है, यह भी सरकार के लिए एक चुनौती है। सरकार का इस तरफ ध्यान होना चाहिए कि यह अनुत्पादक व्यय नहीं बढ़े। सरकार का खर्चा भी बढ़ा बढ़ रहा है। मान्यवर, इसके अतिरिक्त आपके निर्यात में, मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ कि निर्यात में 17 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, आयात में दो प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन यह वृद्धि तेल की कम कीमत होने कारण आयात आपका घटा है। पुनः तेल की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और फिर आपका आयात बढ़ेगा और आपकी विदेशी मुद्रा में फिर कमी आयेगी। अभी भी मान्यवर, विदेशी मुद्रा जो देश में 31-3-86 में 7384 करोड़ थी वह 28-2-87 को घट कर 6964 करोड़ हो गई और तेल की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं उससे और भी आपकी विदेशी मुद्रा के ऊपर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, अब प्रश्न आता है रोजगार का और यह सरकार के लिए एक चुनौती है। 31-12-86 तक 3 करोड़ 1 लाख 31 हजार आदमी रोजगार कार्यालयों में अंकित थे जिनमें 30 जून, 1986 तक 26 लाख ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट भी थे। कुल 3 लाख 51 हजार व्यक्तियों को तीन करोड़ के मुकाले में रोजगार मिला है। जो अधिष्ठापक परेशानी की बात है वह यह है कि जो आपका आप्रेंटाइज्ड सैक्टर है उसमें 1.6 परसेंट लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। और जहां तक निजी क्षेत्र है, सन् 1981 ईसवी में 75.85 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिला था। सन् 1984 में वह घट कर 73 लाख 45 हजार रह गया और माननीया, 1985 में 73.22 लाख रह गया, यानी यह घट रहा है, जो कि बढ़ना चाहिये था। आज देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, लोगों को इण्डस्ट्रीज स्थापित करने के लिये कर्ज दिये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर में रोजगार का न बढ़ना सरकार के लिये पुनः एक चुनौती है।

माननीया, योजना काल के 35 वर्षों में केवल एक फीसदी लोगों को ही रोजगार मिला है। इस पर सरकार को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिये। आई० आर०डी०पी० एन०आर०डी०पी०, आर० एन०डी०जी०पी० पर सरकार बड़ा खर्च कर रही है। ग्रामीण और दूसरे लोगों को रोजगार देने में रोजगार मिला भी है, लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार भी हुआ है, लेकिन माननीया, इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें जितना व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार है, उसे कड़ाई से रोकें और अपटर सुपर-विजन करावें, जिन लोगों को कर्जा देते हैं, उन कर्जों को जिन कामों के लिये दिया है, उसका इस्तेमाल हो रहा है या नहीं, इसको कड़ाई से देखें अन्यथा यह परपज सब होने का नहीं है, जिसके लिये हमने दिया है और उन लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार नहीं होगा, बल्कि उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था और बिगड़ेगी।

जहां तक माननीया, प्रश्न है, अल्प-बचत योजना का, इसमें बहुत वृद्धि हुई है, इसे मैं स्वीकार करता हूं, लेकिन जरा कृपा करके यह भी देखें कि यह अल्प-बचत सरकारी अधिकारी किस हिसाब से एकत्रित करते हैं? क्या वह अल्प-बचत है? या ठेकेदारों की मनी है या दूसरे फण्ड का रुपया है वह? अल्प-बचत वह होनी चाहिये, जिसमें छोटा आदमी बचत करें और उससे संचय करने को आदत पैदा होती चली जाय। इस प्रकार की आपकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। ऐसी आपसे मेरी प्रार्थना है।

माननीया, माननीय जवाहर लाल जी, जो देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने जब द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना देश में पेश की तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हम समाजवाद की स्थापना करेंगे और जो आयो का अन्तर है, उसको घटाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इस संबंध में मैं आपकी आज्ञा से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामों और शहरों की आमदनी में आज बहुत अन्तर है, सन् 1981 के आंकड़े मेरे

पास मौजूद हैं, उस समय गांव में रहने वाले प्रति व्यक्ति की आमदनी 499.4 थी और उसी वर्ष शहर में रहने वाले प्रति व्यक्ति की आमदनी 1200.6 थी। और इसी प्रकार के माननीया, मेरे पास आंकड़े मौजूद हैं, जब पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना आरम्भ हुई। खेती से प्रति व्यक्ति आय 396/- रुपये थी और सन् 1978 ईसवी में खेती में लगे लोगों की आय बढ़कर 28 वर्षों में 413 रुपये हुई थी और जो गैर-खेती पेशा लोग थे, उनका 632/- रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी था, जो इन 28 वर्षों में बढ़कर 1151/- रुपये हो गयी। इस प्रकार मेरा यह कहना है कि खेती में और गैर-खेती पेशों में लगे लोगों की आमदनी में और गांव और शहर के लोगों की आमदनी में अन्तर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। समाजवाद की ओर देश नहीं जा रहा है। गरीब और अमीर की आमदनी में अन्तर बढ़े, यह कैसा समाजवाद है?

माननीया, अब कृषि को देखिये। कृषि को पैदावार का मूल्य जो सरकार निर्धारित करती है, कृषि उत्पादन का मूल्य जो सरकार निर्धारित करती है और कृषि आदान का मूल्य जो सरकार निर्धारित है और विनिमित्त उत्पाद, जिसमें मैनफैक्चरर कमोडिटी कहते हैं, उनका जो मूल्य है, इन तीनों में समानता नहीं है। इन तीनों को अलग-अलग आंकड़े होलमेल के देखिए, सन् 1970 को 100 मानकर थोक मूल्य 378 रुपये, कृषि उत्पाद का बैठता है, करीब 303 और विनिमित्त उत्पादन का 357 बैठता है, तीनों में समानता नहीं है और जब तक पेरिटो आफ प्राइस, इन तीनों के मूल्य में समानता नहीं होती, यह मेहनतकश किसान, गांव में रहने वाला आदमी कभी बराबरी के साथ आर्थिक अवस्था में उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। मान्यवर, खाद की क्या कीमत है, देश में? अमरीका में क्या कीमत है और भारत में क्या है, उसका आप मुकाबला करें। अमरीका में प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी क्या है और हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वालों की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी क्या है?

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

आप अपने ही देश को ले लीजिये, पंजाब के किसान जहाँ से हमारे मितल साहब आते हैं और बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान के किसान को ले लीजिये, जिनके मुकाबले में पंजाब का किसान तीन गुना ज्यादा खाद इस्तेमाल करता है, क्योंकि वहाँ के किसान की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी अधिक है। उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान खेती से प्रति एकड़ जितना लेता है, उससे दो गुना पंजाब का किसान प्रति एकड़ पंदा करता है। अगर आप हिसाब लगायें कि जहाँ किसान की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 10 गुना ज्यादा है, वहाँ खाद की कीमत क्या है और हमारे यहाँ खाद की कीमत क्या है, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हमारे देश में किसान खाद कम इस्तेमाल करता है। हमारे यहाँ 80 प्रतिशत किसान सीमान्त कृषक हैं। यदि आप हरित क्रांति पहुँचाने की चेष्टा करें, तो वह तभी पहुँचेंगे, जब आप खाद, डीजल, बीज की कीमत, दवाइयों की कीमतें कम करें, जिनमें 3.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है।

आपने कीटनाशक दवाओं में कोई छूट दी है? जिस तरह से आदमी के लिये ड्रग्स की, दवाओं की जरूरत है, उसी तरह फसल के लिये भी दवाओं की जरूरत होती है। गरीब आदमी अपनी फसल को बचाने के लिये दवाओं का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि आप कीटनाशक दवाओं की कीमतों को कम करें।

श्रीमन, टैक्टर की कीमतें 14.14 प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं। जो पंजाब और हरियाणा का किसान है या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान है, वह यह समझता है कि यदि टैक्टर होता तो हमारी खेती अच्छी हो जाती। टैक्टर किसान यह समझकर लें कि इससे गहन खेती होती है, इससे 3-3 फसलें

ली जाती हैं और यह रोजगार को डिस्टेंस करने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि रोजगार को बढ़ाने वाला है।

मान्यवर, बिजली के क्या भाव हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश में सवा 33 प्रतिशत बिजली के दाम बढ़े हैं। डीजल के दामों में इंजिन में, मोटर में और पम्पों की कीमतों में वृद्धि की गई है। जो ग्राम किसान हैं, उनके लिये ये नाकाबिले बर्दास्त हैं। मान्यवर, देश में 15 स्टेट फार्म्स हैं। माननीय विकल जी उसके चेयरमैन रहे। आपके स्टेट फार्म 38229 हेक्टेयर के हैं, लेकिन सन् 1983/84 में उनमें 35 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, 1984-85 में वह बढ़कर 2 करोड़ 79 लाख का हो गया। मैंने इस बारे में प्रश्न किया था, लेकिन मुझे तो जबाब मिला नहीं, पर नुकसान बढ़ता ही चला आ रहा है। एक्सपर्ट्स वहाँ पर खेती करते हैं, लेकिन आपका नुकसान बढ़ता ही चला जाता है, इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मान्यवर, जहाँ तक फसल्स की बात है, देश में भयानक बाढ़ आती है जान-माल का नुकसान होता है, भयंकर क्षति होती है। सरकार को इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। श्रीमन, फसल बीमा और पशु बीमा का सवाल; बड़ी तेजी से उठा था, लेकिन न तो राष्ट्रपति जी ने और न ही प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में इसकी चर्चा की; क्योंकि गरीब तो घाटा बर्दाश्त कर सकता है, पर आपकी जनरल इश्योरेंस कम्पनियाँ घाटा बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकतीं। इसलिये फसल और पशु बीमा की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। श्रीमन, कितनी तेजी से वनों की कटाई होती है, उसको देखते हुए मेरा आपसे एक ही सुझाव है कि जो फल वृक्षों को काटकर लकड़ी के बक्से में भेजे जाते हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाएँ और कार्डबोर्ड के जरिये से जो फल भेजे जाते हैं, उनको आप टैक्स फ्री करें तो इससे वृक्ष कटने की समस्या कुछ हद तक हल हो सकती है।

अरबन प्रॉपर्टी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1976 में कानून बना था शहरी जायदाद की समा पर पाबन्दी लगायी जायेगी। जितनी जमीन हिसाब से बताई गई है प्रधान मंत्री के अनुसार आधी फीसदा। हाँ केवल उसमें से जमीन मिली है। क्यों नहीं निकाला गई ज्यादा? 10 हजार फाइलें केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में शहरी जायदाद से सम्बन्धित गायब हैं। कोई उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। आपने इस बजट में शहरों में हाउसिंग के लिए मकान बनाने की व्यवस्था की है जब कि जरूरत है ग्रामों में गरीबों के लिए मकान बना कर देने की। दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों से जमीन एकवार की जाती है वह दो रुपये और पांच रुपये स्कवेयर मीटर के हिसाब से की जाती है और जो प्लॉट काट कर बेचा जाता है वह 5 हजार, 10 हजार प्रति मीटर के हिसाब से बेचा जाता है। क्या यह शोषण नहीं है? क्या यह समाजवाद के सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप है? मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि जिस हिसाब से आप खरीददार से पैसा वसूल करते हैं उसी हिसाब से किसानों को आप को मुआवजा देना चाहिए। मकानों के बारे में इस हाउस में अनेकों बार बात उठाई जाती है कि इतने मकान बने वसंत विहार में, चार-चार मंजिल के मकान बने हैं लेकिन वे बिना नींव के खड़े हुए हैं या उनमें क्रैक्स पड़ गया है। इस प्रकार के मकान 40 डी। डी। ए बनाता है। उनकी कोई क्वालिटी नहीं, किसानों का शोषण, खरीददार का शोषण हो रहा है। यह समाजवाद के सिद्धांत के सर्वथा विपरीत है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जायेगा। आप यह कोशिश करेंगे कि हमारे समाज से एक्सप्लोएटेशन दूर हो और किसानों को सही मुआवजा मिले, सही हिसाब से और सस्ती कीमत पर मकान उपलब्ध हो।

कहना कि जो नवोदय स्कूल खोलेंगे उनमें जो ग्रामीण प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों का चयन हो, दतुराई से ग्रामीण घरानों के बच्चे नहीं आने चाहिए। मैं यह कहूंगा कि केवल गांव के प्रतिभाशाली बच्चे इसमें लाने का व्यवस्था आप करें।

गत वर्ष राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने सम्बोधन में कहा था कि हम देश के लोगों को न्याय सस्ता सुलभ करायेंगे। इस बात की अब कोई चर्चा नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात की कोई चर्चा नहीं की। माननीय जसवंत सिंह आयोग ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट की वर्ष पहले दे दी थी लेकिन जनता को सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय दिलाने के लिए अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से और प्रधान मंत्री जी तक यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह देश गरीबों का है, अनपढ़ों का है इसलिए इनको न्याय सस्ता और सुलभ दिलाने के लिए आप को जल्दी से जल्दी पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश में, मथुराई में, रायपुर में उच्च-न्यायालय की व्यवस्था करायें।

जहां तक प्रशासनिक सुधार की बात है गत वर्ष राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने सम्बोधन में प्रशासनिक सुधारों की चर्चा की थी। मुझे पता नहीं कौन सा प्रशासनिक सुधार सरकार अमल में लायी है। हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इनएफिशियंट है इस को कुशल और दक्ष बनाने की आवश्यकता है। एक हफ्ते भी राष्ट्रपति महोदय के या प्रधान मंत्री जी के सम्बोधन में देखने को नहीं मिलता जहां पर यह बताया गया हो कि बढ़ते हुए भ्रष्टाचार को हम चेक करने की कोशिश करेंगे। भ्रष्टाचार आसमान पर पहुंच गया है। उसको रोकने का तुरन्त चेष्टा करनी चाहिए। अन्यथा विकास का कार्य सब घटता चला जायेगा। मान्यवर, आपको यह जानकारी होगी कि गत वर्ष 21 परसेंट की आय में वृद्धि हुई थी वह घट कर अब केवल 10 परसेंट रह गया है। इस चालू वित्त वर्ष में इस प्रकार से आमदनी कम हुई है और खर्च प्रशासनिक ढांचे के उस पर बढ़ते ले जा रहे हैं जो चिन्ता

जहां तक नयी शिक्षा नीति की बात है इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता केवल एक ही प्रार्थना

की बात है। इस की तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब चुनाव प्रणाली की बात करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने पिछले सम्बोधन में भी कहा था और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कहते रहे हैं, चाफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर 1.00 P.M. ने संस्तुतियाँ भी की हैं। लेकिन सब रद्द का टोकरो में पड़ा

है। सन् 1961 की मर्दमशुमार पर विधान सभाओं और पार्लियामेंट के क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण कर दिया गया था। सन् 1981 में मतगणना हो चुकी है। इन 20 वर्षों में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है। इस संबंध में बहुत से सुझाव दिये जा सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि चुनाव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन की जो घोषणा की गई थी उनकी भविष्यकार किया जाएगा। आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी चुनौतियाँ सरकार के सामने हैं। एक चुनौती देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की चुनौती है। आप इस बात को मालूम करें कि पंजाब में और काश्मीर में किस प्रकार से और हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी हिस्सों में भी साम्प्रदायिकता देश की एकता और अखण्डता की चुनौती दे रही है। महात्मा गांधी जी की कुरबानी के बाद भी इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता के प्रभु पर अमन और शांति नहीं होती है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा और धर्म और राजनीति को अलग रखने की चेष्टा की जाएगी। पहली अप्रैल, 1948 में संविधान सभा ने इस संबंध में एक रिजोल्यूशन पास किया था कि धर्म और राजनीति को अलग किया जाय। प्रस्ताव अभी भी मौजूद है, लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं होता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उस पर अमल किया जाएगा और यह कोशिश की जाएगी कि धर्म को राजनीति से अलग रखा जाएगा, भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जाएगा, कालेधन को रोका जाएगा और कालेधन से जो समानान्तर अर्थ व्यवस्था चल रही है उसको रोका जाएगा, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

में सुधार लाया जाएगा। मैं फिर उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन सब बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर दूँ क्योंकि वर्मा जी ने अभी मरी जित्त किया है... (व्यवधान)

श्री वारेन्द्र वर्मा: आपके बारे में नहीं कहा है।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): I rise to support the Budget presented by our Prime Minister. After all, what is a Budget? A Budget, to my mind, is a statement which stipulates the sources from which we should collect resources and for which purposes we have to spend them. As regards the thinking of the Government, the Government which rules, has its own economic and social and political philosophy. And through the Budget, which is an annual exercise, it wants to implement or give more focus to such programmes for which they have set up their priorities and which they feel are in the interest of the common man and are in consonance with their economic thinking. Pandit Jawaharlal Ji has already laid the foundation about what type of economy this country should have. Our policy is wedded to Socialism. But what is socialism?

In my simple language, I would say whatever action you take, you should have before your eyes, as Gandhi Ji has said, poorest of the poor. You have to ensure whether by your actions he will be benefited, whether you are able to wipe out the tears from his eyes. That is what is socialism. I do not want to go into the details of socialism, but I believe instead of definitions, what is more important is what programmes you undertake. We talk about socialism, but if programme is different it will have no meaning.

Madam, when I analyse this budget, as a whole, I feel it is going to give relief to the common man. What type of excise duties we are levying and what type of customs duties we are levying that is very important. Our Prime Minister has taken care of customs and excise duties and imposed to a less extent on items of mass consumption by the common man. He has imposed taxes on luxury items consumed by upper and middle classes at a higher rate. That is our philosophy. I will not discuss the same points which my previous speakers have mentioned. I see reflection of our policy in the budget. One of the hon. Members has described our Prime Minister as ineffective as Prime Minister and inefficient as a Finance Minister. This is a very wild allegation. Let this august House and people of the country judge who is efficient and who is not efficient. For that purpose I will give some facts and figures for the consideration of the House and people at large. I am taking the net national product at 1977 prices for the year 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1985-86. The net national product in the year 1978-79 was Rs. 46,533 crores and in 1979-80 it fell down to Rs. 44,136 crores. Who was ruling the country at that time? It was Janata Party. Who was inefficient? What has happened now? It has gone up to Rs. 57,243 crores. In 1985-86 it has gone up to Rs. 60,142 crores. This amply shows that this Government is efficient and Janata Government was inefficient. I am not telling this but the figures speak for themselves. The net national product has gone up.

Now, I will give you the figures of per capita net national product for all these four years. In 1978-79 it was Rs. 770. In 1979-80 it has gone down to Rs. 665. In 1984-85 it has gone up to Rs. 775. Again in 1985-86 it has gone up to Rs. 798. Let us judge who is efficient and who is not efficient.

I will give you figures for agricultural industry and mining industry etc. national product. For 1978-79 it was Rs. 21,421 crores and in 1979-80 it fell down to Rs. 18,768 crores. Instead of plus it was minus by 12.5 per cent. In 1985-86 it has gone up to Rs. 23,989 crores. Similarly, regarding electricity, industry and water supply it was to Rs. 11,058 crores in 1978-79. In 1979-80 it has gone down to Rs. 10,804 crores. That is minus 2.3 per cent. Growth rate was minus. In the year 1985-86 it has gone up to Rs. 14,246 crores, that is, by 6.6 per cent.

Regarding agricultural production, in 1975-76 the index was 125.1. In 1979-80 it has gone down to 117. Instead of growth, here also it was minus. But in the year 1985-86 it has gone up to 158. Madam Deputy Chairman, these are the figures which I am giving to them to prove as to who are efficient and who are inefficient. Again, I will give some figures regarding the working of the Railways. I want to show who is efficient and who is not because this kind of charges should not be levelled without knowing the exact facts and figures. It is not good.

As regards the goods traffic, in the year 1977-78, total goods traffic taken by the Railways was 210.78 million tons. In 1978-79, it went down to 199.76 million tons and in 1979-80, it further went down to 193.6 million tons. In 1984-85, it has gone up to 236.43 million tons and in 1985-86, it went further up to 258.55 million tons. Let me say, alright, tonnage has increased but it may be on short trip and they may say, that is why we have been able to do it. That is why I am giving you the figures of ton x k.m. In 1977-78, it was 150.25 billion tons; in 1978-79, it went down to 143.87 billion tons; in 1979-80, it was more or less stationary i.e. 144.46 billion tons. In 1984-85, it went up to 172.63 billion tons and in 1985-86 again, it has jumped to 196.60 billion tons.

[Shri Jagesh Desai]

Who were ruling the country in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80? What answer they have to give? Who was the Railway Minister at that time? You were not able to manage even the Railways. But now you are talking that the Prime Minister is inefficient and the present Government is inefficient. I am proving it with facts and figures. These are not my facts and figures. That is why, I would like this House to consider whether the present Government is efficient or the Janata Government was efficient. I will give some examples of the goods required by the common man and what was available at that time. Madam, let us take per-capita availability of edible oil. In the year 1978-79, it was 3.8 kilo per person, in 1979-80, it went down to 3.7 kilo per person and again it became 4 kilo per person. Similarly, in vanaspati also, it was one kilo but now it is 1.3 kilo per person. As regards electricity for domestic consumption, at that time, in 1978-79, it was 11.9 kilowatt per person. In 1979-80, there was a marginal rise of only .02 per cent. It went upto 12.1 per cent and today in 1984-85, I have not got the 1985-86 figures, it has gone upto 20.4 kilowatt per person. Similar is the case with cotton clothes. Madam, these are the items which are required by a common man and whether our industrial growth is there or not is proved by these figures and I would like the hon. Members from the Opposition to go through them.

Whenever I feel I am not with the Government or whenever I feel my thinking is different from that of the Government stand, I always speak out in the House. But whenever I feel that something good is being done for the country, I am the first person to support the Government and that is my duty which we are doing towards our people and that is why, all should support it.

Regarding the public sector, there is a misconception. It has been said by some hon. Members that we are not happy with the performance of the public sector. Some of them said that we are deliberately attempting to denigrate the public sector. Madam, I would like to give some facts and figures and what the Government has done for giving help, for giving boost to the public sector. First of all, regarding the profit, I feel and I am firmly of this opinion. I feel that the criterion for public sector is not merely profit. We have to see that the undertaking is run efficiently. We have to see that there is accountability. Just because profits are not being earned, we should not denigrate the public sector. There are other things we have to take into account. We have to create the infrastructure for the industry. It takes many years for establishing an industry—that is what you call the time for gestation. I have heard Members everytime saying—Thakurji from this side and others on the other side—that we have invested Rs. 50,000 crores and what the result is. The figure of Rs. 50,000 crores of investment is correct. But you should remember that part of the investment, Rs. 23,000 crores, is by way of equity capital and Rs. 27,000 by way of loan, and on the loans the public sector is paying interest. When we compute profit, we must arrive at it after taking into account the owned capital of the company, its equity capital plus its own funds—it may be reserve fund or it may be from the profit and loss account surplus. On that we have to consider whether the return is adequate or not. In this respect I would like to place some facts and figures before the House. Our profit for the year 1985-86 before taxation is Rs. 2200 crores—this is on the capital of Rs. 23,000 crores plus reserves. I think the reserves may be Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 crores. I have not got the figures here. Assuming that it is Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 crores, then on that Rs. 30,000 crores we have

got a profit, before taxation, of Rs. 2,200 crores. It comes to 8 per cent. Another point I would like to draw attention to is that out of the equity capital of Rs. 23,797 crores, about Rs. 3,218 crores are spent on units which are under construction. On that you cannot get any return. So the net equity which is utilised for the purpose of running industries is only Rs. 20,000 crores. Secondly, there are sick units which we have taken over because that is our policy. It is a social obligation. The loss of the sick industries is Rs. 257 crores plus Rs. 176 crores being the loss of the Delhi Transport Corporation. Together it is over Rs. 400 crores. Therefore, the figure of loss is really not a loss of the industries. It is a social loss because we want to give employment and we want to give relief to Delhi people. That is why, if this loss of over Rs. 400 crores is also taken into consideration, then the profit would have been Rs. 2,600 crores instead of Rs. 2,200 crores. Secondly, I would like also to point out in this connection that if this is taken into account, the public sector profit on equity is more than 10 per cent. I am prepared to discuss it in detail in the House in order to remove this kind of, I would say not ignorance but misgivings, and that is why I had brought my resolution before this House... as a private member's resolution.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): I want to seek just one clarification. In the Economic Survey and in the Prime Minister's speech mention is made of Rs. 50,000 crores...

SHRI JAGDISH DESAI: I don't dispute it...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: But now you are putting it at Rs. 23,000 crores...

DR. BABU KALDATE (Maharashtra): He has already given the break-up.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: All is not equity. Rs. 27,000 crores is by way of loan from the Government on which they are paying interest and the interest paid is Rs. 3,200 crores. If you want to arrive at the correct net profit, you have to take these factors into consideration; then only you will come to the correct position. Our Prime Minister has taken personal interest in the public sector. And, Madam, the thrust is that the public sector must work with efficiency and accountability. Madam, this is the approach of the Government and this is the correct approach that the public sector should not be allowed to spend as it likes or work inefficiently and incur losses. After all, the loss in the public sector is the loss of the people and that is why we have to guard against this. I have seen in the last two years what has been happening. Previously, Madam, there were 92 companies in the public sector which were making losses and now at least the number of the companies making losses has come down to 90. Previously, Madam, 114 public companies were making profits and now 119 companies are making profits. This is how the efficiency has increased. I would also like to point out how the efficiency has increased by mentioning two or three important factors. Firstly, the labour content in producing the goods was 14.8 per cent in 1984-85 and it has been brought down to 13.8 per cent. The material content which was 55.3 per cent in 1984-85 has also been brought down to 49.3 per cent. The inventories during the Janata period, that is, in 1979-80, that is, the inventories held by the public sector companies was 113 days' production and now it have been brought down to 98 days' production and thus we have saved not less than Rs. 100 crores. That is why we are saying that the efficiency of the public sector should be further increased. Of course, there are many reasons, various reasons, as I have already mentioned, on account of which the public sector has not improved

[Shri Jagdish Desai]

to the extent desired. But we have to make a thrust, Madam, so far as the public sector is concerned, the investment in the public sector in the year 1973-74 was only about Rs. 6,200 crores and now it is more than Rs. 50,000 crores and increase in one year is much more than what we had invested in the public sector in 1973-74. Secondly, Madam, the Government has given many fiscal and also financial help to the public sector companies. There is a provision which has been made by the Government to the effect that capital gains are not taxable if the proceeds are invested in the bonds of the public sector. Up to 1983-84, there was no such provision at all and it is only Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's Government which has made this provision so that the public sector can get funds and work well. Similarly, interest has been made tax-free, completely tax-free. Bonds have been floated with 10 per cent interest and even if you earn even fifty thousand rupees or more by way of interest, that will not be taxed. So, these are the measures, some of the measures, taken by the Government to strengthen the public sector. We are all committed to the public sector and we have to see that the public sector gets the commanding heights and, for that purpose, we must give constructive suggestions for improvement and we should not denigrate it. With regard to the performance of the public sector, I have already given some figures and I think they are sufficient to prove that during the Janata period the public sector was not functioning properly because they had no faith in it except some socialists who were there. Further, there were different views prevailing among themselves at that time. I have not got enough time; otherwise, I can tell in details. The profits made by the public sector during that time were Rs. 225 crores before taxation and now the profits have gone up to Rs. 2,250 crores. Profits have gone up by ten times while

the investment has not gone up more than three times. So, our efficiency is more than three times. I do not want to blame anybody. There were socialists also then in the Government. But there was a group of people only who had the philosophy of *laissez-faire* the philosophy of free economy, the philosophy of free enterprise. But there were some socialists also among them. But the voice of the socialists was not heard and that is why they were not able to do anything. These are some of the aspects of the budget. I have got so many other things to tell the House. But because of lack of time I will deal only with some of the proposals.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have got only five minutes more.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I will give only the points. What else can I do? Take housing. The Reserve Bank will give 100 crores through nationalised banks. If you recollect, in one of my speeches I had advocated that a revolving fund of Rs. 500 crores should be created. That suggestion was there. It was only for the Government and public sector undertakings so that they could get houses. It is a very good scheme. I feel that we should make some provision by which the loan can be given only if the plinth area is not more than 500 to 600 sq. feet. Otherwise people will take loan even for 2500 sq. feet. We have to restrict this. This is my suggestion that while giving loans we have to see that only middle-class and lower class people are able to get the benefit. Everybody should not be able to get the benefit.

My views are very clear on the Urban Land Ceiling Act. We have to improve the Urban Land Ceiling Act in the manner and spirit we had enacted it. Surplus land, whatever is there, has to be acquired. I do not mind if the private persons who are holding that land

construct with the help of that loan. But when the building is constructed, 80 per cent of it should be given to the Government and they should be allowed to keep only 20 per cent. It should be divided into units of 260 sq. feet or 400 to 500 sq. feet. Then we shall be able to solve the problem. That is my suggestion.

Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee is not here. He had told that the State are not being given their due share. I agree with Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee that on special deposits the State Government is not getting two-third share. In 1985-86, they were given their share. Now they are not given. I think the Government should reconsider and they must give 66 per cent to the State Government. I would like to tell the hon. House that Rs. 196 crores are incurred every year as small savings commission, etc. and that is borne totally by the Central Government. We have to look this aspect also. This burden is totally on the head of the Central Government.

Regarding the grants given to the State Governments, I find that there is an increase of about 16 per cent over 1985-86. Similarly, in plan allocation also they are given their share. That has also gone up by 14 or 15 per cent. I do think that the Central Government is not doing any injustice. The Central Government is giving their due share to these State Governments. They have given 15 per cent more. They say that inflation is there. If we take into account inflation, even then it has gone up by 6 to 7 per cent. Even then the States have got more. That is why, to say that this Government is not helping the State Governments is, to my mind, not correct. Regarding Section 194E, Madam, I fully agree with the concept of this Section. But there is one point. For the supply of goods by the industry either to a Government Department or a Public sector unit, 5 per cent will be deducted.

By this, small scale industries will be hard hit because mostly the supplies of the small scale industries are given to a Government Department or to a public sector unit. That is why we have to make it rational. In the case of a contractor, 2 per cent is to be deducted. Similarly in this case also, it should be 2 per cent. Otherwise what happens? Suppose, I sell goods worth one lakh of rupees. Then Rs. 5,000 is to be deducted. On Rs. 1 lakh, my net profit may be Rs. 8,000. If I take 8 per cent net profit, I will have to pay only Rs. 4,000. So, instead of Rs. 4,000 Rs. 5,000 will be deducted. And small scale people will be hit. So, it should not be more than 2 per cent. Otherwise, the concept is very much acceptable to me. It is necessary. It is to be implemented. But the rates are to be rationalised. And there was a suggestion that those who have public account number should be exempted. I think, that is not correct because the present scheme is like this that if a person gives a declaration that his income is not taxable, then that tax is not deducted. Here it will be reverse. Those who have got the public account number, they will be exempted and the others will not be exempted. It is a reversal of the policy. And we have seen in Delhi as to what has happened in the case of the Sales Tax Department. The same thing will happen. You will collect the account number. But then he will not be found at all. He will be somewhere else. You must have read in the 'Times of India' as to how black money is generated by floating bogus firms to make the black money white. At one place, addresses of 50 companies were given. And when the Department went there to serve the notices, nobody was there. So, the same thing will happen. That is why you have to take care. It is a good scheme but it should be rationalised, the rates have to be rationalised. The limit also wherever necessary

[Shri Jagesh Desai]

should be rationalised. And this, Madam, will be able to solve some problems.

Madam, there is one important point about pollution. (*Interruption*) Regarding pollution, Madam ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish this point now. I hope this is your last point.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: There are some more. After lunch I will not take more than ten minutes.

DR. BAPU KALDATE: Let us adjourn for lunch, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You continue after lunch. Now the House stands adjourned for lunch and will meet again at 2.30 p.m.

• The House then adjourned for 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 Vice-Chairman (Shri G. Swaminathan) in the Chair.]

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, regarding the public sector undertakings I want to highlight only one thing and that is regarding the amounts spent by them for social purposes like medical aid and education. In the year 1979-80, Rs. 98 crores were spent for education and medical aid. In 1984-85, they spent Rs. 316 crores and in 1985-86, they spent Rs. 434 crores. I think that medical aid and educational expenses are the responsibility and duty of the State Governments. But public sector undertakings are providing finance to such a large extent of Rs. 434 crores. In my view, these expenses which are for a social benefit should not be

taken into account while computing the profit or loss of a company.

Secondly, as regards the foreign exchange reserves many of the hon. Members on the other side have said that they are dwindling. But I would like to give some figures for their benefit. In 1979-80, they stood at Rs. 5,934 crores, and on 31-1-1987 they have gone up to Rs. 7,660 crores. So, we are in a very comfortable position and all those who say that we are just becoming bankrupt, they are doing nothing but misguiding the people.

So far as the NRE accounts are concerned, NRE accounts means Non-Resident Indians accounts, they are held in India in rupee or Foreign currency. In 1981, rupee account stood at Rs. 938 crores and on 31-12-1984, or Foreign and they were of the order of Rs. 4,115 crores, that means about five times. And in foreign currency the NRI accounts in 1981 were Rs. 152 crores only and today, i.e., 31-12-1986, they have gone up to Rs. 3274 crores, which means more than 20 times. As regards our foreign borrowings, we are in a very sound position and that is why all those who say that this Government is just spending foreign exchange, I feel, are not correct.

Coming to the point of control of pollution, the Government is very much concerned about it. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, she also expressed her deep concern. Our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also very much worried on the score. Here, I want to make suggestion on how we can control or at least minimise, the pollution. Sir, through the UNO, a study was conducted and it was recommended that some type of tax or cess should be levied on polluted affluent which is thrown into the river bed or

thrown outside. If that kind of a cess is levied, or some type of tax is levied on chemicals which are used for manufacture of something and which gives out polluted effluents, it can help in checking pollution to an extent. I think this is a very sound suggestion and I would like the Government to consider whether it is feasible to levy that type of tax or a cess. And the funds thus collected should be utilised for the purpose of research for removing pollution, and if somebody uses chemicals which do not produce pollution, we can even think of giving some concession in that case, out of that fund. I would request the Government to consider this point.

Now, I am worried about the production of pulses and oilseeds though we have tried to give a boost to the production of these items. The production in these two items is not going up. As regards the oilseeds, in 1981-82, 12.08 million tonnes of oilseeds were produced, and in 1985-86, it went down to 11.15 million tonnes in spite of the fact that the Government came out with several programmes of research. I think the situation has not improved. Even in the irrigated land for the production of oilseeds, the situation has not much improved. In 1978-79, the irrigated land for oilseeds was 10.9 per cent, and now it stands at 16.7 per cent. Though there has been an increase in the percentage of irrigated land for oilseeds, the production has not gone up and the position remains stagnant. That is why, the Government must take action in this regard. For this purpose, I suggest, that crop insurance scheme should be made applicable for oilseeds and pulses throughout the country and should not remain confined only to a few districts. It is because the farmer today is not prepared to cultivate these crops due to risk involved and also they feel the price they get is not as attractive as they find in other crops.

So, I suggest crop insurance for these two crops throughout the country and insurance charges which are levied at only 50 per cent of the normal rate, on the marginal farmers, should not be levied at all in respect of these two crops. It should be free. If that incentive is given, I feel the farmers will go in for these crops. Same is the situation with regard to pulses. In 1981-82, the production of pulses was 11.5 million tonnes and in the course of 5 years, it has only marginally gone up by 1.4 million tonnes. Here also, another factor which I would like to bring to your notice is that area cultivated under pulses in 1980-81 was 19.6 per cent of the total cultivable land. It has come down to 18.7 per cent. When compared with the total cultivable land, the area under pulse cultivation has further gone down. In this connection, I would urge upon the Government to examine the possibility of growing these two crops on vacant lands of the Railways or on some Central Government lands, wherever available. The responsibility in regard to cultivation can be given either to the farmers living nearby these lands or to agricultural universities located nearby. I would like the Government to ponder over this.

I am just concluding. I am happy that Rs. 800 crores have been allocated for education. In the new schools to be established, meritorious students, who have no money, will be able to get admission. Other facilities will also be given to them. Sir, I was one of the victims. My father was not very rich and, therefore, I could not go to college. I believe in the principle that education of meritorious students should be the responsibility of the State. On this account, I congratulate the Government. A new scheme is going to be implemented whereby meritorious students in the rural areas, who otherwise would not have got

[Shri Jagesh Desai]

the benefit, will be benefited. I wholeheartedly support the scheme. I suggest that more such schools should be established so that a large number of students from the poorer sections of the society will be benefited.

Sir, it has been said that the Budget is directionless, rudderless, odourless and colourless. As I said earlier, this Budget reflects the urges of the people and I feel that this is a true socialistic Budget presented by our hon. Prime Minister. The people of the country will always remain grateful to him for not taxing the common man and for collecting taxes from those who can afford to pay. This is the yardstick by which this Budget should be judged. I am sure, this Budget will get the support from all sections of this House. Thank you.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget. My friends, Shri Jagesh Desai and Shri Rameshwar Thakur, have come to my rescue. Therefore, I do not want to enter into any statistical jugglery.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Do you mean to say that what they have done is jugglery?

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: They have given comprehensive statistics to meet the arguments from the other side. You have come out with erroneous figures and arguments which my friends have met in a very substantial manner. Therefore, I do not want to enter into the statistical details. To my mind, this Budget carries an indelible mark and stamp of the socialistic policies enunciated by the first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and ably and creditably pursued by Madam Indira Gandhi. In the simplest form, I can say that this Budget reflects the urges and aspirations of the people

of India. It is a common man's Budget in the real sense. Now, whatever we may say about socialism, whatever different interpretations we may give in respect of socialism, one fact which should not be lost sight of is that we should attend to the welfare of the people. A welfare State is the first step towards socialism. Unless we are able to achieve a degree of welfare, promising the people plenty of food, shelter, clothing, education, medical facilities etc. I do not think we can claim any kind of advance towards socialism. Now we have to see that a country which was tormented, partitioned, a country which suffered a lot of misery, human misery, a country which was bleeding 40 years before because of the activities of the fundamentalists resulting into mass massacre, division of the country, has in a span of four decades really come to stay as one of the most sound countries with a very sound parliamentary system. Democracy has come to stay. It has got its root in the soil of this land and if you see around, you can really feel proud that India today is the torch-bearer of democracy in this part of the world. And when we see that, we have to analyse the achievements and failings of the last four decades when we talk of socialism.

We all know, India did not have enough foodstuffs to feed its people. We used to import foodstuffs from America and the kind of foodgrains that America used to supply, everybody knows what its quality was. That was only a little better than the fodder given to the animals. I remember that in the year 1966-67 there was a fear of large-scale starvation and deaths in the country. Imagine that situation and imagine now. Now we are producing 150 million tonnes of foodgrains compared to 53 million tonnes then. Has the situation come about without any effort on the part of the people

and the Government? Can't we feel proud of the fact that it is only with the achievements in technology and science, with the discovery of latest and more sophisticated means of irrigation, of agriculture, putting in more sophisticated and latest inputs of fertilizers, seeds and other things, that we have been able to achieve this target? Now we have at least 26 million tonnes of surplus food lying in our godowns. It is not a pride for us? Is it a matter of less pride that we are today producing coarse cloth, which we are exporting and earning foreign exchange? Is it not a matter of great satisfaction that we are making steady strides for providing shelter, housing to our poor people in the rural areas, in the urban slums even in the remotest corners of our country? Has this budget not reflected the resolve of the Government, resolve of the Prime Minister to provide all these basic needs to the people of the country, especially the poorer sections? In a situation when our country has been compelled to spend as large a sum as Rs. 12600 crores for our defence purposes, at a time when we are left with no choice but to strengthen our defence vis-a-vis Pakistan which has been armed to the teeth by the United States, providing latest and sophisticated weaponry of mass destruction, at a time when we have to strengthen our defence against that eventuality, is it not creditable that the Prime Minister of India, the leader of this nation has more than doubled the allocation for education? It is up by 128 per cent. Is it a small thing? So far, we have been laying emphasis on the development of roads, development of hospitals, dispensaries, schools and colleges, big and small industry plants, etc. So far we have not been able to give that much importance to human resource development. This increase in the budget for education reflects that now there is a qualitative change in the thinking, in the perception and the working of the Government.

We want to educate our people so that they understand their own problems and can contribute to the urgent solutions of the problems in conjunction the Government effort.

I do not want to touch upon what my friends have already said about what we did in the years after the dismal performance of the Janata Party in 1977, 1978 and 1979 and I would, on my own, counsel my friend, Shri Jagesh Desai, not to worry about the opinion of the Opposition who called the Prime Minister of India, the leader of our nation, as inefficient and the Government as unimaginative and what not, because according to the Opposition, their assessment level is the performance of Shri Morarji Desai as Prime Minister, their evaluation standard is what Ch. Charan Singh performed as Finance Minister. Why should Shri Jagesh Desai be in any way dismayed because their level is that they cannot tolerate, they cannot suffer any kind of progress that the country may make over the performance of their Prime Minister and their Finance Minister? I am not at all dismayed over it because I know the level of their evaluation.

Now, Sir, I normally do not speak much in the House. I am speaking because...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): That is not fair.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL:... my primary concern is population explosion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): That will be casting aspersions on Members who are present here. That will not be fair.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: I am not casting any aspersions on anybody. Wait a minute, I can defend myself. I have no intention, Mr. Vice-Chairman, whatsoever of casting any aspersions.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: He believes in the axiom that those who do not speak also serve.

[Shri Sat Paul Mittal]

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: You can put in those words if that satisfies the Members on the other side.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Mittal, you are a very good speaker. Spare more time for constructive things.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: Okay. Sir, by the month of June this year, this world is going to have 5 billion people and by the turn of the century it is going to cross 6 billion mark. At the present rate of growth, our country's population will touch, if not exceed, a thousand million. You can understand the problems that we are going to face. Today we are around 15 per cent of the global population as against 2.4 per cent of the world land area. Anomaly already exists of 1 : 6. We are promising to our people potable water not realising that by the end of a quarter of the next century—by 2025—, 27 per cent of the present potable water would have shrunk down. We do not realise that the identifiable sources of coal reserves are going to last us only for 90 years—that is the evaluation of the U.N.—the oil is going to last us almost for 7½ decades from now and the 7 inches top fertile soil is going to erode very substantially in the coming four decades, if the flood situation remains the same and deforestation goes on at the present rate. When you fly from New Delhi to Khatmandu you will find whole hilly area denuded; it has been cut mercilessly for fuel and other purposes. Gangs are operating for cutting the trees all over the country. Despite all our efforts at reforestation and afforestation, the fact remains that the land is being desertified all over. Now in a situation like this, how are we going to cope with the rising explosion of population in our country? I do not want to give you horrifying figures of what is going to happen by 2025. If the present rate of growth continues in the new developing world, I can only say what one evaluation says that 90 per cent of the total global

growth of population will be taking place in the presently developing countries and out of that 90 per cent, 73 per cent will be the labour force. That is going to be the situation in this world. We have to realize that. In that context we have to see that despite, the fact that we have to strengthen our defences as against Pakistan's designs which we all know, the Prime Minister, the leader of our nation, has more than doubled the budget for education. Because he knows that human resource development is something which cannot be lost sight of. If you want to enrich the quality of life of the people, if you want to give our people a better deal, you cannot do that without giving them education. Now I want to link it up with the exploding population situation in the country. Compare Orissa with Kerala. ... (Interruptions) ... Orissa people may accuse me of naming Orissa. I can name other States as well. For example, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh. There are many targets states this country. I am only comparing Orissa with Kerala. Why it is that Kerala is leading in the family welfare programme today? Can we lose sight of the fact that 60 per cent of the womenfolk in the rural areas of Kerala are educated? It is education, it is the status that you give to the women of the country, the mothers of the country, it is the education, it is the employment opportunities that you give them that raises the awareness in this country, the awakening in this country. So, how can you raise the awakening or the awareness? That is only possible through education. I salute the Prime Minister for taking a very bold step—although I would have recommended the Prime Minister had gone much more further.

In the area of family welfare I am not very happy, not because there is any constraint of funds; no, I am worried because the machinery at the lower level, at the grassroots level, is not functioning. Can you deny that we are all people's representatives,

one way or the other? We may not be directly elected by the people, but we have been with the people for many many years if not decades. Now can you deny that in some of the States the teacher does not go to the school until he has to go at the end of the month to draw his pay? Can you deny the fact that in some of the State and some of the areas the doctor does not go to the dispensary? Now you tell me, in a situation like this, is it not our duty, is it not our national priority, to see that family welfare gets all the support of all the political parties and all the support of all kinds of people including religious denominations? I had recommended to the Prime Minister, a conference of national parliamentarians had recommended—I am quoting Dr. Farooq Abdullah who had advocated a uniform code in a conference in 1981. He was the author of it; he had come out strongly in support of a uniform code. Now we see that fundamentalists are opposing it. My worry is on two counts. Number one is on family planning. Now, unless you accord your total priority for family planning, I am afraid, you may do anything by building roads, by building factories, by building schools, colleges, hospitals and dispensaries but you are going to come back to where you had started from. A rupee spent on family welfare is equal to ten rupees spent on development. That we must all acknowledge. Keeping that in view, I want to recommend that we streamline our administration from top to bottom if we want results. My recommendation is, involve the representatives of the people in the implementation of the programme at all levels. Come out with pilot projects. I had suggested a pilot project. I have also initiated a pilot project in the Sikar constituency of our honourable Speaker. I had recommended and the Ministry of Health had adopted it. They said they were going to introduce it in 200 constituencies. I do not know what has happened to it. I also do not know what has happened to the National Population Commission. And what has happened to the National Population Advisory Council?

It has not met for three years. I do not know whether they have reconstituted it or not. But, if that is the attitude, if that is the way of our tackling problems, then we can only say, God save us! We had recommended two things: One, to set up an autonomous Population Commission which could attack this problem, tackle this problem, tackle this problem in an integrated, coordinated way. Number two we had said to the Prime Minister in a conference which he had inaugurated, to call a meeting of all leaders of political parties in the country so that you can have a minimum programme of action with their consensus. Can you, in a country like India, so vast, so multitudinous with so many religions, faiths, traditions, implement a programme of that dimension, of that nature without the consensus? So, I had recommended and I want to restate it that there are two things to be done immediately: Number one, all political parties' leaders must sit together with the Prime Minister and chalk out a minimum programme of action and number two, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to recommend that the Prime Minister should call a meeting of the leaders of all religious denominations. It is a question of national priority. It is not a question of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Isais. The main question is of the quality of life that we have promised. If we have to keep our promise, redeem the pledges that we have made, it is necessary, it is important to do this at this crucial stage. You will not be able to do much by the turn of the century when the population would have crossed 1,000 million mark. Do it today, do it now. And the greatest priority must be given.

If you permit me, Sir, I will say that all the present ailments including the terrorism, including drug-addiction, including violence of the worst kind, are in a way the net result of the population explosion, in a way the net result of the exploding number. You have been able to see that the atomic bomb did not blast any more after

[Shri Sat Paul Mittal]

Nagasaki. But this bomb, the population bomb is ticking every second. You have not been able to do anything in the last 40 years. You had called the man who had said that the population bomb is more dangerous than the atomic bomb, agnostic. You had called, the world had called the great social scientist agnostic. So, I want to say, I want to recommend and recommend with all the strength at my command that the greatest priority must be given to this. Now dangers are looming large on this sphere, on this part of the world. Whatever America wanted to achieve and could not achieve during the life-time of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Indiraji...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): I request you to conclude as early as possible.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: I will do. You kindly indicate to me, and I will stop abruptly. I leave it to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Your time is over.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: If it is over, thank you very much.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): You conclude as early as possible.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: O.K. America, the super power with the super deadly teeth, thinks that it could achieve it now. They are whipping up the war, cold-war or hot-war phobia in this part of the world. They want that India which is the leader of non-alignment which is the leader of the philosophy of peace in the world, of prosperity of mankind, which has stood by the principles that Jawaharlal Nehru had shown us and shown to the whole world, should be weakened. They want to weaken India economically, they want to weaken India politically, they want to weaken India administratively, and all-out attacks are being launched against us. This terrorism in this part of the world in

the northern part of the country is one such example.

If my friend, Mr. Aurora will boar with me—I do not know whether he is awake or asleep—I will say that the terrorism in Punjab is not the result of any kind of unemployment, it is not the result of less jobs as people say. Permit me to say, terrorism is an offshoot of affluence in Punjab. Those who think that they could get works done by labour from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and U.P. and that they do not have to do anything because they thrive on the profits they have gained from agriculture without themselves doing anything, have turned to terrorism. And fundamentalism has come in a way to mislead them. Fundamentalism in this country is one thing which has to be fought one day with the total backing of the national political parties in the country. Otherwise the country will be doomed. I want to say they are mixing politics with religion. This is the most dangerous thing that they are doing. To my mind religion is too good a thing, too pious a thing. What is religion? Religion is a means of reaching my lord. Religion is a means of attaining salvation. What has religion to do with politics? Have we not seen what religion has brought about in Pakistan? Have we not seen what religion has brought about in many other countries? And can we forget the history of the mankind? Religion has brought more disasters and more killings and more ruination.

SHRI V. GOPALSAWMI: Then why did our Prime Minister seek the blessings of the Church in Kerala?

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL: You had put this to the Prime Minister and he has very ably told you. I thought he had silenced you.

I think fundamentalism has been instrumental in creating human misery and disaster. Instead of fundamentalism, what the leaders of the various religious denominations should do is

to switch on to spiritualism. Now bear with me, I am using the word spiritualism. They should give priority to the problems of the nation as a whole. Now, there are many Gurudwaras. Gurudwara Nankana Sahib is there in Pakistan. Can we go to Nankana Sahib without a passport? Can we have darshan of the Nankana Sahib in Pakistan without a visit? We cannot because that is in a different country. Loyalty to a country is the first thing. We must bear that in mind. Everything else comes later. Whether we are Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs or belonging to any other religion, we are all Indians first. If we bear that at the back of our mind, then most of the problems of the country can be taken care of. Of course, there can be some dissatisfaction here and there I can understand in some under-developed areas certain people might be feeling that they are not given their due. They may be genuine in their feeling. But resort to violence, resort to destruction and resort to means that tend to break the fabric of our democracy is something which cannot be pardoned. My submission to you is let all political parties gather together and all religious leaders get together to say that they will never never preach violence, that they will never never adhere to violence, that they will never never support terrorism, that they will never never support any group of people who go against the integrity and unity of the country.

With these few words I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I have already said that I have my thoughts and perceptions on many matters but I have confined myself to the basic problem that I feel is of top importance i.e. population and family welfare. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Sir, I support the Budget.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab): To a common man the Budget for 1987-88 gives no joy and little hope. I have no quarrel with

the aims and objectives of the Budget. Who can object to elimination of poverty and building of a strong and self-reliant economy? The question is whether the present Budget will go some way in achieving these objectives? True, over the years India has made progress in practically all departments—agriculture, industry, education, public health, social order and the like. The question is whether the progress has been compatible with the inputs and the resources that have been utilised. Is our economic health stronger than before? Are we anywhere near the take-off stage that we have been promising ourselves since the Third Five Year Plan? Last year's budget had raised hopes. This year's budget dampens them. It is not that this year's budget has made any basic departure from last year. The reason for the subdued feeling is that performance of the last year's budget has not come up to the expectations. We have ended up with greater inflation, greater deficit and more unsatisfactory balance of payments situation. Our exports specially in engineering goods have been disappointing. With the enhanced debt service there is little hope of any major improvement in this regard in the coming financial year. The reason for this unsatisfactory state of affairs in the country is that our planning is faulty where we fail or fall in the execution of our plans. Ours is a high cost economy, not because our wages are high, not because of the paucity of resources, but because our planning, execution and implementation is inefficient and wasteful and time consuming. We spend endless time in taking decisions. Sometimes one wonders whether the attempt is to get the best possible bargain or the amount of commission. Rarely has a major project been completed in time or without massive overruns. Once completed its working suffers from unusual teething troubles and soon becomes out of date requiring modernisation. Under political pressure or otherwise because the wages for the labour are comparatively low, we end up hiring more people than

[Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora]

we need. This would cause inefficiency as well as cause labour trouble.

I would not have believed, but from the information provided recently by the Government in answer to an oral question, I find that most of our public projects are losing crores of rupees and they are likely to continue to do so in the coming years. How can we have development of sound economy if the core sector that is vital to our economy is running up such stupendous losses. To fulfil the so-called short-term social obligations we are ruining the very base of our industrial strength. These losses have not brought us one single step close to a really socialistic pattern of society.

I am no admirer of private sector either I do feel, however, that we have to adopt measures to increase efficiency, productivity through discipline accountability and decentralisation of authority for decision making. Some times we are inclined to throw away good money after bad money and predictably with the disappointing results. Our policy of resuscitation of jute industry is one example and support of the inefficient textile mills is another. I was personally involved in the jute industry in the year 1976-77. Ten years have elapsed but the jute industry has continued to be an ever increasing drain on financial resources of the country. Till we work out a rational plan by working out the likely demand and supply of the jute goods for the next ten years and see how many mills are required to meet these needs and what acreage should be put under the plough to grow jute that we require, we will continue to flounder and throw away good money after bad money.

I have a grouse to pick with the Government for the step-motherly treatment accorded to ex-servicemen, specially pensioners. The High Level Committee raised high hopes. The Supreme Court decision provided a degree of certainty that all pensioners, new and old will be treated alike.

This hope has been belied. The Ministry of Finance, which is headed by the Prime Minister now still refuses to do justice and give equal pension, that is rank for rank pension. I am told that if they were to do so, the amount involved is nearly Rs. 200 crores and in a nearly Rs. 63,000 crores what is Rs. 200 crores? Above all, it will do justice and will meet the needs of the weak, infirm and old pensioners.

In the Budget speech, the Prime Minister made a special mention of encouraging agro-based industries. I hope, the request of the Punjab Government to establish one such industry in cooperation with Tata and Pepsi cola will now be cleared. It has been gathering dust in the Ministry of Industry for too long. I was amazed to learn that some of the financial institutions discourage entrepreneurs to start industries in Punjab. This may need looking into.

I believe that the Central Government has decided to write off loans granted to displaced persons sometime ago. Most of the affected persons are the refugees from East Bengal now living in West Bengal where the elections are due to be held shortly. The act itself is laudable. The occasion may raise certain eye-brows. On the other hand, the victims of November 1984 carnage are still waiting to be compensated even though the Dhillon Committee recommendations were accepted in March/April 1986. Surely, they do not have to wait for three more years to be compensated when the next elections in Delhi are due to be held.

I feel that owing to the rising prices, the middle class people should have been given some relief from income tax. The income tax slab should have really been raised to people earning more than Rs. 25,000 per year. My worthy Member from the Congress(I) has talked about violence and fundamentalism. I totally agree with him that violence must be fought and must be controlled but what I would like

to mention here is that this can only be controlled and eradicated if we have a just society.

In the Budget, I have been trying to find out but this is not given anywhere clearly how much money we are spending on para-military forces and how much we were spending on it ten years ago. The point I want to make here is that it is a failure on the part of the Government if violence has increased in this country. Which shows that the people are not getting the justice which they deserve and which they demand. Once that is given. I am absolutely certain that we would be able to eliminate or at least, to a great extent, reduce the violence that exists.

To end up, I would like to mention that no amount of planning is going to resolve our problem unless we are able to improve our work ethics. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): Mr Vice-Chairman, I have heard with rapt attention the contributions that have been made in the course of the Budget discussion. The Budget has been criticised as anti-poor and also as directionless. Our Prime Minister, who is in charge of the Finance Ministry, has been criticised as an inefficient Finance Minister; it has also been said that he is pro-capitalist, he is against the poorer classes and is not a socialist. I do not want to criticise the honourable Members who have come up with this type of a criticism before the House. At the same time I thank the honourable Members from both sides for giving of some concrete suggestions and I feel they have done it in the interests of the nation and the development of the economy. The Prime Minister has presented this Budget for the year 1987-88. It is a well-structured Budget for the stability of the national economy. We have to find out his constraints and his difficulties in meeting the demands of the economy. We have

got limited resources and within this limited kit we have to meet the requirements of each and every class in the society, and thus make the development effort in the Indian national economy. What is the demand of the poorer sections, what is the demand of the salaried class, what is the demand of the industrial class, of the agricultural poorer sections, what is the demand of the capitalists and how do you distribute these limited resources in order to strengthen the economy and also provide purchasing capacity to the common man? Now, honourable Members from all sections of the society and of the House have made one demand, that the exemption limit for the salaried class should be raised. It is a genuine demand. I also feel there is nothing wrong in the demand of the salaried class.

But, Sir, in view of what we have done to them earlier, we are not in a position to raise the income limit this time. The existing basic limit for salaried class is Rs. 18,000 per year; up to Rs. 18,000 there is no income-tax. In addition to that, we add a standard deduction of Rs. 10,000. That means, up to Rs. 28,000 no salaried employee has to pay a single paisa as income-tax. And then, Sir, another Rs. 6000 limit has been added for the contributions to the Provident Fund, LIC premium and for other savings from this sector; this is coming up to Rs. 6000. So up to Rs. 34,000 no income-tax is paid by the salaried class.

Now, Sir, coming to their demand that it has to be raised, I feel, Sir, that in this year at the time of the formulation of the proposals we are not in a position to consider it. And hence the existing limit stands where it was.

Coming to the weaker sections, I would like to state what we have done to the weaker sections, what we have done to the urban poor, what we have done to the salaried class, whether we have given any benefit to the salaried class also and whether

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we have given any benefit to the common man and the middle class. Sir, some of the proposals have not been highlighted. Benefits are in the Budget, and they should reach, as stated by the hon. Members, the consumers. I request the Press and also the publicity media and the hon. Members to bring this to the notice of the consumers; it is the duty of the Government also. A relevant point has been made by the hon. Members not only from the Opposition side but the treasury benches also that these should reach the consumer. If the business people do not allow it to go to the consumer, then we have to re-consider this proposal, and at one point of time we have to clearly tell them: if you do not give the benefits, action will be taken. There are methods to take action, and such action will be taken.

Now, what are the things we have done to them? What are the benefits for the poor section, the rural poor section? I will list them one by one. First I am touching the programmes. Afterwards I will be touching the benefits that have been given in the Budget. Sir, for the rural poor, the provision in the Central Budget for NREP, IRDP and Water Supply is Rs. 1885 crores, and in the last Budget it was Rs. 1672 crores; so there is a step-up of 12.7 per cent. Now, RLEGP etc. will provide next year 52.9 lakh man-days of employment against 48.6 lakh man-days in the current year. The subsidised rate for wheat would be Rs. 1.50 per kg. There the subsidy would be Rs. 1.21 per kg. Under the programme, rice will be supplied at Rs. 1.85 per kg. The amount of subsidy would be Rs. 1.39 per kg. Sir, the IRDP has benefited 51.3 lakh families in the Seventh Plan so far. 39.1 lakh families will be benefited next year. A provision of 310 crores has been provided as subsidy from the Centre. In the field of Rural Water Supply, 2.27 lakh villages remained at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. 0.74 lakh villages would

be covered up to January 1987. The target for the next year is 50,570 villages. All the villages are to be covered by 1991.

For Rural Electrification Programme, a provision of Rs. 283 crores has been made. It is against Rs. 265 crores in the current year. Out of 5.76 lakh villages, 4 lakh villages will be covered by the end of the year. 19,200 villages will be covered next year.

Let us take tribal development. The hon. Member, veteran leader, has expressed his concern about the tribal people. The provision for the next year is 168.5 crores against Rs. 155 crores in 1986-87.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI (Assam): I have no doubt about the sincerity of the Government. The only thing is the bureaucrats. I don't trust them. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: For the integrated tribal development....

(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): It depends upon the hon. Minister. If the hon. Minister does not yield, you cannot ask for clarifications.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: For integrated tribal development blocks, we are giving a subsidy of Rs. 1.46 for wheat and Rs. 1.64 for rice. It means that under this programme we are giving wheat at Rs. 1.25 per kg. involving a subsidy of Rs. 1.46 and rice at Rs. 1.60 involving a subsidy of Rs. 1.64 per kg. The hon. Member can tell the tribal people that they should see that what the Government gives to them is received by them. For that the machinery of the Government should be strengthened. It should be geared up. From our level, we should also monitor it. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): The hon. Minister has got the right of intervention and of saying what he wants to say. Please hear him.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI:

It is not only the responsibility of our Members on the Treasury Benches. It is also the responsibility of the entire nation to help the weaker sections of the society. The hon. Members from the other side also wanted to know what we have done. And it is not only the responsibility of the Treasury Benches but it is also the responsibility of the Opposition also to see that the poorer sections are given sufficient assistance. And they wanted to know what are the things that the Government has done for the weaker sections. And we have to clearly tell what the present Government has done for the weaker sections and then we have to tell the Opposition, we have to ask the Opposition that you please give us support and we will improve the lot of those who are living below the povertyline. That is our attempt. For that purpose, I am bringing to the notice of the hon. Members the details of the programmes as to what we have done for the weaker sections and what has been done by the present Government during the last two years. For the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the provision in the next year is Rs. 547.09 crores as against Rs. 482.98 crores in 1986-87. This is inclusive of Scheduled Castes component plan. By the end of this year 19.32 lakh families will be assisted to cross above the povertyline. Sir, for the urban poor, we are giving a subsidy of 78.76 paise in the case of wheat and in the case of rice, we are giving a subsidy of 78.77 paise per kg. For the urban poor under the self-employment programme, we have provided in this Budget a sum of Rs. 50 crores as against Rs. 37 crores in the last year. Then, Sir, for the farmers; what have we done? Sir, last year we had given a subsidy of 95 paise per one kg. in the case of fertilizers. In this

Budget, the subsidy has been increased to the extent of Rs. 1.25 per one kg. fertilizer. In the case of one bag containing 50 Kgs. of fertilizer, the Central Government is giving Rs. 62.50 as subsidy. And when we go to the farmers, we can tell them that the nation is aware of their problems and that we are giving a subsidy of Rs. 62.50 per one bag containing 50 kgs. of fertilizer. In this way we are giving Rs. 1,910 crores as subsidy. Sir, the annual plan allocation for the village and small scale industries is Rs. 605.07 crores. For the KVIC the production target is Rs. 1,400 crores. And 40 lakh persons will be employed here. In 1987-88, the allocation for irrigation and flood control is Rs. 3,687.29 crores as against Rs. 3,192.73 crores this year. Then, Sir, we have given complete duty exemption for biogas lights in this Budget and also for stoves, hot plates and aluminium goods. Import duty on DPE used for lining of canals in farms and fields has been reduced from 100 per cent to 25 per cent. Then, Sir, comes what we have done for the common man in the Budget. Apart from subsidies on food and fertilizer, excise duty relief has been given in the case of skimmed milk powder to the extent of 89 paise per kg. To that extent the price has to come down in the case of skimmed milk powder. In the case of packed butter, for the middle-class people relief is given to the extent of Rs. 2.34 per kg. Per kg the relief is given. This is for middle class and common people. In the case of glucosedextrose it is Rs. 1.23 per kg. This relief has also been given to the common man and middle class people. In confectionery, it is Rs. 0.80 per kg. In the case of biscuits, it is Rs. 0.50 to Rs. 1.25 per kg. In the case of tubelights which are lighted not only in the houses of middle class people but even in the houses of commoners, here the relief given is Rs. 2 per tubelight. We have given this relief in the Budget. Laundry soaps have been made cheaper by 10 paise per cake. In the case of shoes and chappals in the price

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range of Rs. 45 to 60 per pair, the relief given is Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 6 per pair. This relief also is for the common man. Then, Sir, I come to hand-processed cotton fabric. Exemption limit here has been raised from 30 lakhs square metres to 50 lakh square metres. Plastic materials for tooth brush handles, combs and spectacle frames come next. In their case the duty has been reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent. In the case of paper and stationery, in order to help the students, the duty of 12 per cent is withdrawn. In the case of drug intermediates for anti-T.B. drugs, duty has been reduced from 144.5 per cent to 71.5 per cent. In the case of tubelights which are giving a subsidy of Rs. 2 per square metre and in the case of long cloth, Rs. 1.50 we are giving as subsidy. In the case of polyester cloth, which is durable and is meant for the middle class and even poor people because it can be used for four or five years and in order to encourage poor people to use it, we are giving a subsidy of Rs. 3.70.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): I very much appreciate the clarifications given by the Hon. Minister. But normally in interventions clarifications are given. But many of the things that the Hon. Minister is saying are already in the Budget.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: No, Sir. What I am just bringing to the notice of the Hon. Members is what the Budget contains for the weaker sections and middle class people. Of course, it is in the Budget. But it has been stated by the Hon. Members that nothing has been given to the poor classes and to the farmers and to the urban poor and to the middle class people. So, I have to explain what are the things that are available in the Budget. Now, after having come to know all these things, can we say that these things are not

in the Budget for the common people or for the poor people? The Prime Minister has stated that this Budget is for the poor man and for the common man and it is also for growth. That is the point I am making. Now it is for the Hon. Members to see the truth of it and then pass it on to the people outside Parliament also. With that purpose in view I am giving all these details.

Now, Sir, I do not want to speak about the other things at length. If the hon. Members write to me, definitely I will give the details, for their better knowledge.

Now, Sir, one point has been made that we are going away from socialism and we are giving up the policy of self-reliance and our Prime Minister is becoming pro-rich. Now I just come to the point whether the Prime Minister is running away from the path of self-reliance. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we had the massive public sector outlay of Rs. 1,10,000 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 97,500 crores. I want to ask now whether the path of self-reliance is given up and whether we are not standing on our own legs. How far we have gone to depend upon foreign assistance during the Sixth Five Year Plan and during these two years? It is only to the extent of 7 per cent, including IMF, foreign assistance, and all other assistance. As a nation, are we not for self-reliance? Could we achieve this if we had not followed the policy of self-reliance?

Now, what is the domestic rate of investment during these two years? It is 24.6 per cent. What is the domestic rate of saving during these two years? It is 22.8 per cent. This I am saying on an average. Our foreign dependence on investments is to the extent of only 1.8 per cent. Is it not self-reliance? Can anybody say that we are selling out our economy to foreign countries?

Some hon. Members have condemned the management of the economy. Let us see what the President of the World Bank has stated. This is what he stated. "The opening statement reviewed India's economic performance over the past year, the first under India's Seventh Five-Year Plan, that is, during the regime of the present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Progress had been substantial; GDP growth at nearly 5 per cent was close to Plan target and represented a significant increase over previous year's performance. The growth resulted from broad gains across a number of sectors with the industry slightly higher than 6.6 per cent target and agriculture close to the target level of 2.5 per cent. Inflation at about 6 per cent was below last year's 7 per cent rate. On the other hand, the value of the exports considered vital to financing India's adjustment programme in the future fell below expectation." This is the comment. And he continued further by saying: "During the past year, the Government made substantial resource commitment to anti-poverty programme aimed at improving human capital of the poor, expanding their asset base and increasing their access to employment. These commitments are now producing results." This is the observation of the World Bank President.

Sir, the hon. Members have criticised our economic policy. For the benefit of the hon. Members, I can say, let us take a hypothetical position. Let us, for a moment, think that all the external technology assistance, and the assistance given to us, is stopped for a moment. What will be our position? Will we collapse like a pack of cards or will we continue on our path? What is our strength? We have produced 12 million tonnes of steel. We have produced 32 million tonnes of cement. We have produced about 30 million tonnes of crude. This is the strength of the nation. We have seen the performance of the Railways also. As a nation, we have achieved all these things.

Now, Sir, some people criticise us that we are not competent, that we are not having sufficient capacity. They say that the progress made by us is not comparable with that made by America, West Germany, Japan etc. Let us compare the performance in the last two years, 1985-86 and 1986-87. What is the growth rate of developed countries like the USA, West Germany and Japan? On an average, during the last two years, it is 2.85 per cent. What is the growth rate of developing countries during the last two years? It is 2.95 per cent. On an average, the world growth rate in the last two years is 2.95 per cent. What is India's performance? Five per cent. Who are responsible for the progress made? You from the other side, we from this side the people who are working in the factories and fields, the people who are working in the agricultural sector, the people who are working in Government offices, the people who are working in industries; all are responsible. As a nation, we have been able to make progress to this extent. We have been able to face many challenges. This is the strength of the nation. Let us not belittle ourselves. Of course, we are not complacent and satisfied with our performance. Suggestions have been made from the other side. Hon. Members from this side also have given some suggestions. It is our responsibility; as a Government, we will act on them. The question is whether we are doing it or not. The question is whether our Prime Minister has run away from that. The answer lies in our performance.

Hon. Members from the other side, particularly Members from West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, have said that the share of the States has come down. What is the actual position? What was the share of the States in the early sixties? In 1960-61, the share of the States was Rs. 471 crores out of the total receipts of Rs. 1,897 crores. Now, in the year 1985-86, what is the share? The share has gone up to Rs. 20,780 crores

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out of Rs. 49,136 crores. In the year 1960-61, the share was 20.8 per cent. Today, the share is 42.14 per cent. Let us see what is the share of the States out of the total revenue receipts. This will show whether we have neglected the States or we are for the States. Out of Rs. 36,917 crores of gross tax revenue, we have given to the States Rs. 17,932 crores, which comes to 49 per cent. This is for 1987-88.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Last year, it was 51 per cent.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Can anybody say that the share has come down? No. It is our responsibility to look after the States. I do not criticise hon. Members when they ask us for more assistance. What I am telling is, within the resource constraint we have done our best.

Now, coming to the point, there has been a criticism that States are being neglected. We are not doing anything but providing in the Central budget. Yes, we are doing that and how are we spending it, where are we spending it? Is there any place called 'Central Government place' in India? Where is it? Is it in Pakistan? Is it in China? Where are we using the fund? It will be in some part of some State. If it is a steel plant, it will be a little contribution in the Vizag steel plant. If it is railways, it will be crossing one coast of one State and going to the other coast of another State. After all, the benefit will go to the people of all the States. It will be a joint effort. The States also contribute for the development of the nation. We on our side, also contribute for the development of the nation. So, let us not criticise each other. Let us work together. If you go on criticising, we will be wasting our time only on that. Nothing could be moved.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: We are also saying the same thing, that don't give chance for criticising.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: We don't say that.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): But still you are criticising. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): The hon. Minister has taken 40 minutes. Some Members want to speak.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: But we have to meet the points raised by the hon. Members also. Otherwise, the points will go unchallenged. That is why I have taken a little more than of the House.

Now, Sir, we are proud of our Prime Minister. He is a socialist. It is proved beyond doubt that the Prime Minister has done a lot for the weaker sections. I have got material. Had I been given time, I would have given details of what he has done during the two years. Let us not say that he is not a socialist. Let us not say that he is inefficient. (Interruptions).

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You have put a socialist cap on him.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: During the last 250 years the people of England have seen more than 50 Prime Ministers, like Churchill, Gladstone, Pitt the young and others. (Interruptions). Our democratic country has fortunately seen Prime Ministers like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, followed by Indiraji, Lal Bahadur Shastri and now our young dynamic Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You include Morarji Desai also.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI: Now we have got a strong, young dynamic Prime Minister and today it is pertinent to say that the Prime Minister has taken the charge at a time when there was a crisis in the nation.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri M. P. Kaushik) in the Chair.]

He has been trying to resolve the problems and let us all give him a

helping hand. Let us help him to make the country strong. With these words I conclude and I do not want to take any more time of the hon. House.

4.00 P.M?

श्री सूरेंद्र सिंह ठाकुर (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने वित्त मंत्री के रूप में 1987-88 का जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है यह केन्द्रीय बजट ऐसा बजट है जो गरीबी दूर करते हुए देश को आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर ले जाने वाला एवं प्रगतिशील बजट है। मैं इसका तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, यह बजट एक ऐतिहासिक बजट है एवं प्रशंसनीय है। इसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के सभी अंगों पर अपनी पैनी नजर के साथ इस देश के करोड़ों गरीबों के दुख-दर्दों और उनके हृदय की संवेदनाओं को समझा है। इसके साथ ही देश के सर्वांगणीय विकास, जनता के अधिकतम कल्याण और देश की सीमाओं पर उनकी चौकस दृष्टि इस बात को स्पष्ट करती है कि वे बड़े दूरदर्शी हैं।

इस बजट का निर्माण करने में मुख्य उद्देश्य गरीबी दूर करते हुये इस देश के लिये एक मशकत और आत्मनिर्भर अर्थ-व्यवस्था के निर्माण का रहा है। यही कारण रहा है कि इस बजट में गरीबी दूर करने के लिये एक साथ कई कार्यक्रमों के लिये भारी बजट प्रावधान किए गए हैं और उन्हें बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम से भी जोड़ा गया है। जन-जातीय क्षेत्रों में 20 लाख मीट्रिक टन अनाज अत्यन्त रियायती दरों पर मुहैया कराया जाना और काम के बदले अनाज योजना इसी उद्देश्य से लागू की गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास और गरीबी हटाने के लिये 2000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट प्रावधान अपने आप में एक कीर्तिमान है। एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम द्वारा चालू वर्ष में 32 लाख परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचाया गया है तो वहीं आगामी वर्ष के लिए 310 करोड़ के व्यय की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय बजट से की जा रही है। परन्तु वास्तविक उपलब्धि इससे चार-पांच गुनी अधिक होगी क्योंकि राज्यों का आवंटन तथा बैंकों की सहायता इस आवंटन के अतिरिक्त है।

महोदय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिये 480 करोड़ रुपये तथा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 725 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान किए गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी की दूरदर्शिता की प्रशंसा करनी होगी कि उन्होंने बजट प्रावधान के साथ ही इस सम्बन्ध में इन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिये दिशा भी निर्धारित की है, जैसे राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 27.30 करोड़ कार्य दिवसों के बराबर रोजगार उत्पन्न किया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 25.60 करोड़ कार्य दिवसों के बराबर रोजगार इस प्रकार प्रदान किया जाएगा कि कम से कम एक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को वर्ष में 100 दिन रोजगार उपलब्ध हो जाए। इसी प्रकार ग्रामीण श्रमिक आयोग की स्थापना का प्रावधान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की व्यापक बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने का एक सफल अस्त्र साबित होगा।

श्रीमन्, भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था का प्रमुख आधार स्तम्भ है। बिना कृषि और कृषकों का विकास किये हम गरीबी दूर नहीं कर सकते। इसी नीति के अनुसार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कृषि के विकास के लिये और रिसर्च वर्क के लिये 551 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान इस प्रकार किया है कि समूचे कृषि क्षेत्र को इसमें सम्मिलित कर लिया है। इस संबंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि जब हम कृषि और कृषि उत्पादनों के मूल्यों की बात करते हैं तो उस समय हमें यह देखना होगा कि कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य तय करते समय लागत भी ध्यान में रखी जाय जैसे खाद, मशीनरी, डीजल, बीज आदि जो कृषि उत्पादन में लगाए जाते हैं उनकी कितनी कीमतें बढ़ी है। आप देखेंगे कि 1971-72 की तुलना में कृषि उत्पादन में काम आने वाली चीजों के भाव 5-6 गुने बढ़ गये हैं जब कि कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि नगण्य है। तो मैं इस मौके पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्होंने जहां कृषि और कृषकों के विकास के लिये बजट में कई प्रावधान किये हैं, वहीं

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकूर]

कृषि उत्पादों के लिये आवश्यक वस्तुओं जैसे फर्टिलाइजर आदि पर सबसिडी दे, उस पर करन लगायें। यही एक तरीका हो सकता है उत्पादों का मूल्य नियंत्रित करने के लिये, अन्यथा मूल्यों में वृद्धि होगी। अतः उनको कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यों में लागत के अनुसार समानता लानी चाहिये। श्रीमन्, श्रीला वृष्टि और अतिवृष्टि तथा सूखे से जो नुकसान किसानों को होता है उसके मुकाबले में उनकी बहुत कम क्षतिपूर्ति होती है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि संपूर्ण देश में फसल बीमा योजना लागू की जाये, कृषक को मुआवजा इतना दे कि मुआवजा उसके नुकसान के बराबर हो। बैंकों के सन्दर्भ में यहाँ पर मेरा निवेदन होगा कि कृषक जब अपनी जमीन को गिरवी रखकर, अपनी बहू-बेटियों के जेवरों को गिरवी रख कर बैंक से लोन लेकर ट्रैक्टर खरीदता है या अन्य जरूरत के सामान खरीदता है उसी समय बैंकों का चक्रवर्ती आक्रमण उस पर लागू हो जाता है। वह किसान को खत्म कर देता है। यहाँ पर बैंकों की ब्याज नीति कृषकों के सन्दर्भ में बदल कर किसानों को राहत दिलाने की आवश्यकता है।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि ग्रामीण विकास बैंक की स्थापना के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इससे निश्चित रूप से इस दिशा में राहत मिलेगी। साथ ही कृषकों को सिंचाई के लिए जिन की आवश्यकता होती है उसके सन्दर्भ में भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए 167 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। यह स्पष्टतः कृषि के विकास के लिए, कृषि के सभी अंगों के समन्वयपूर्ण विकास के लिए बजट में विवेकपूर्ण प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश भारत का हृदय प्रदेश है। वह हृदय शान्ति, सहयोग और एकता का संदेश देता है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अगर हृदय की शिराओं में आवागमन नहीं रहता तो

हृदय बंद हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रदेश पूरे देश को शान्ति, सहयोग और एकता का संदेश देता है तो यह प्रदेश इस देश से कुछ अपेक्षाएँ भी करता है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में पूरे राष्ट्र के अनुपात की तुलना में हमारा प्रदेश 1/11 नम्बर पर आता है। मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई की जो योजनाएँ केन्द्र सरकार के पास लम्बित हैं, चाहे किसी कारण से हैं, चाहे फारेस्ट एन्वायरमेंट के कारण से हो या अन्य किसी कारण से हो, उन्हें शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पास करके भेजी जाएँ ताकि प्रदेश का जो सिंचाई का अनुपात बहुत कम है वह राष्ट्रीय बराबरी में आ सके।

इसी के साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था के लिए 370 करोड़ रुपये का बजट प्रावधान करके 1987-88 में 50,570 गांवों में जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था का लक्ष्य वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय है और इस बात को स्पष्ट करता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दूरदराज के इलाकों में जाकर भारत की वास्तविक समस्याओं को न केवल समझा और अनुभव किया है वरन् उन समस्याओं से देशवासियों को मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए संकल्प भी ले लिया है। (समय की घंटी)

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री एम० पी० कौशिक) : ठीक है आप बोलिये।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकूर : आपके माध्यम से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अभी मध्य प्रदेश में 130 द्रुतगति की एवं 23 मंदगति की रिग मशीनें उपलब्ध हैं। इन 130 द्रुतगति रिग मशीनों में से मात्र 14 मशीनें काम्बिनेशन प्रकार की हैं जो दोनों ही नरम साफ्ट कठोर चट्टानों वाले इलाकों में सुलभता से कार्य करने में सक्षम हैं। प्रदेश के कई क्षेत्रों में कठोर व नरम में नलकूप खनन करना आवश्यक होगा। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि इस प्रकार के कार्य करने हेतु उपयुक्त प्रकार की काम्बिनेशन रिगें

उपलब्ध हो। इसी सन्दर्भ में कम से कम 12, उच्चतम दबाव वाली अधिक गहराई तक खनन करने वाली काम्बि-नेशन टाइप की ड्रिलिंग रिगों की तुरन्त आवश्यकता होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि इनको उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

बजट में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डिब्बों में बंद खाद्य पदार्थों और सामान्य जनता के उपयोग के कपड़ों पर कर कम करके जो राहत पहुंचाई है वह तो प्रशंसनीय है ही साथ ही आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिए जिस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम लागू किये हैं और बजट प्रावधान किया है, वह इस देश के इतिहास में स्वर्णक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा। 12 करोड़ रुपये की इन्दिरा आवास योजना जिसका लक्ष्य 62,400 लघु आवास बनाने का है, और 100 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी से राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक की स्थापना का प्रावधान है। सातवीं योजना में दस लाख मकान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोगों के लिए बनाने का प्रावधान, भवन निर्माण के लिए 10,000 रुपये तक के व्यय पर आयकर की छूट का प्रावधान आदि इस बजट के कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान हैं जिनसे मकानों में साथ-साथ अंशकालीन रोजगार के अवसर भी व्यापक रूप से उपलब्ध होंगे। वास्तव में इन आवास के प्रावधानों से प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी ने इस देश की करोड़ों गरीब जनता के हृदय में अपनी स्थायी आवास बना लिया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन होगा कि चूंकि सन 1987 "इन्टरनेशनल यूथ ईयर आफ गेल्टर फार होमलेस (IYSH)" के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है, यह यू० एन० ओ० के द्वारा declare किया गया है, इसलिए जो डिजाइन आवास के लिए तैयार किये जायें, खास तौर से ग्रामीण अंचलों के लिए, ये डिजाइन इस प्रकार के हों, हाउसेज इस प्रकार के हों कि सही मायनों में लोगों को सुख दे सकें। अभी स्थिति यह है कि ग्रामीण अंचलों में सही मकान नहीं मिल पाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह होगा कि इस दिशा में जो डिजाइन

बनाये जायें उन पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाये। उनमें इस प्रकार से सुधार किया जाय कि वे सही मायनों में मकानों की समस्या को हल कर सकें। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मनुष्य की तीन वैसिक नीड है। रोटी और कपड़े की समस्या को हमने सुलझा लिया है, लेकिन मकान की समस्या हमारे सामने मुंह बाये खड़ी है। मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी जो दूर-दराज के इलाकों में काम करते हैं, उनके लिए उनकी पोस्टिंग के साथ ही मकानों की व्यवस्था भी की जाय तो बहुत उत्तम होगा।

औद्योगिक विकास के मामले में में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने और एक उपयुक्त औद्योगिकी के विकास के विषय में किसी प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय 'गांधी और गांव' को याद रखना वास्तव में इस देश के शाश्वत मूल्यों के प्रति सम्मान ही व्यक्त नहीं करता वरन् यह इस बात को भी स्पष्ट रूप से अभिव्यक्त करता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों पर भी गहरी पकड़ है और उन्होंने इस संबंध में काफी कुछ आत्मचिन्तन किया है। यही कारण है कि बजट में पूंजीगत सामान के बड़े और बुनियादी उद्योगों से लेकर ग्रामोद्योगों एवं लघु उद्योगों तक को उचित स्थान मिला है। इस बजट में ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग के लिए 295 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। मान्यवर, ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था सही मायनों में ग्रामोद्योगों पर निर्भर करती है। हम देख रहे हैं कि शहरों में बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को बढ़ाया जा रहा है, लेकिन गांवों के जो बुनियादी उद्योग हैं, जैसे वढ़ई का काम है, लोहार का काम है, मोची का काम, हथकरघे का काम, इसमें धीरे धीरे गिरावट आई है। यही कारण है कि गांवों के नवयुवक बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर गया है। इस बजट में ग्रामोद्योगों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण युवकों को रोजगार देने की कोशिश की गई है।

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर]

वाणिज्य और उद्योग के साथ ही साथ दूर संचार और सूचना और प्रसारण का भी अपना विशेष महत्व है। इस बजट में दूर संचार पर 1300 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान करके दूर संचार सेवाओं में सुधार सुनिश्चित करने की एक व्यापक योजना तैयार की गई है। सूचना और प्रसारण के लिए 324 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में मेरा निवेदन है कि टेलीवीजन और टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था सिर्फ शहरों में ही नहीं की जानी चाहिए बल्कि प्रत्येक पंचायत तक टेलीफोन पहुंचाया जाना चाहिए देश में जितने भी हमारे पंचायतों के हैंडवॉटर्स हैं कम से कम उनमें टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा को गरीबी के प्रति संघर्ष का सूत्र मानकर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो नई शिक्षा नीति देश को दी है वह बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है। राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखंडता के लिये और राष्ट्र के चरित्र का निर्माण करने के लिये शिक्षा एक सशक्त माध्यम है, इसके लिये 800 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस दिशा में नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्थापना और आपरेशन ब्लैक-बोर्ड का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो 800 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान किया गया है इसका उपयोग गांवों में प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं से किया जाना चाहिये। गांवों में चाहे प्राथमिक शाला हो, माध्यमिक शाला हो या उच्चतर शाला हो, इनमें शिक्षा के स्तर में गिरावट आई है। इसके कारण हमें दूढ़ने होंगे और उनका निराकरण करना होगा। यहां पर मेरा निवेदन है कि गांवों में जब हम शिक्षकों को भेजते हैं तो उनके लिये ठहरने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। उनको रहने के लिये गांवों में मकान नहीं मिलता है। मैं स्वयं गांवों से आता हूं, इसलिये यह स्थिति जानता हूं। शिक्षक को गाय, भैंस रखने की जगहों पर या गांव के पटेल की कृपा पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि दूर-दराज के इलाकों में शिक्षकों के रहने के लिये मकानों की व्यवस्था की जाए। इस संदर्भ में इस बात को

देखना चाहिये कि हम प्रत्येक गांव में प्राथमिक शाला प्रदान करें। यह ठीक है कि पहले गांवों में शिक्षा के प्रति रुचि नहीं थी।

लेकिन वे आज इसमें रुचि ले रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे गांव में स्कूल खुलवाइये। मेरा निवेदन होगा कि प्रत्येक गांव में प्राथमिक-शालाओं की व्यवस्था कराई जाये। गांव में बहुत से होनहार बच्चे होते हैं जरूरत है सिर्फ सही पहचान की, सही शिक्षा देने की इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक गांव में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये। खासकर आदिवासी और हरिजन जो कि केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही क्रमशः 23 प्रतिशत और 14 प्रतिशत हैं उनकी और महिलाओं के संदर्भ में शिक्षा का अधिक ध्यान रखा जाये, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश के ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों का दौरा करके जनता के कष्टों को जिस नजदीकी से देखा और परखा है, उनके हृदय में मानव कष्टों की जो संवेदना है वह भी इस बजट में देखने को मिलती है। बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये तथा भूमि और जल के बेहतर उपयोग के लिये क्रमशः 86.5 करोड़ और 39 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान, महिला और बाल कल्याण के लिये और 221 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान पूरक पौषाहार योजना के लिये किया गया है। गत वर्ष से शुरू की गई इस योजना से 38 लाख बच्चों गर्भवती तथा दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं में लाभ उठाया है। विक्लांगों के लिये प्रयुक्त वाहनों को कर मुक्त करना, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को सेवा पर प्राप्त राशि को आयकर से मुक्त करना, कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते तथा नये वेतन मनी के लिये एक मुश्त 500 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान करना प्रधानमंत्री जी की मानवीय संवेदनाओं को उजगिर करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के जरिये 32 लाख परिवारों को लाभ प्रदान कराना, मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि

प्राविडेंट फंड के साथ खिलवाड़ करने पर प्रभावी अंकुश लगाना, स्वदेशी ऊन पर राहत देना इस बजट के कल्याणकारी प्रावधान हैं। विलास की वस्तुओं पर और स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक वस्तुओं पर कर वृद्धि को मेरी दृष्टि से अनुचित नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए।

इस बजट में प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा यह संकल्प भी लिया गया है कि निवेश किये गये प्रत्येक रुपये से अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त हो और इसीलिये प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किफायत करने और लागत को कम करने की बात पर विशेष जोर दिया है। इसी दृष्टि से सरकार ने परियोजनाओं को समय पर क्रियान्वित करने, परियोजना लागत को बढ़ने से रोकने तथा नई प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। साथ ही योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की मानीटरिंग भी प्रारम्भ की है जो वास्तव में एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। बजट में जो कर प्रस्ताव किये गये हैं उनमें एक आम व्यक्ति प्रभावित नहीं होगा, यह भी इस बजट का एक सुनहरा पहलू है। बजट के कर प्रस्ताव में विदेशी यात्रा के लिये जारी की गई विदेशी मुद्रा, शिक्षा और चिकित्सा के मामलों को छोड़कर, पर 15 प्रतिशत का मामूली कर, इसी प्रकार ऊँचे होटलों में किये गये खर्चों पर 10 प्रतिशत कर गलत नहीं है।

यद्यपि बजट में आयकर की दृष्टि से आय की कर योग्य सीमा तो नहीं बढ़ाई गई है परन्तु अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इसे बढ़ाया गया है। इस दृष्टि से बचत और विनियोजन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये नई बचत योजना में जमा धन के 50 प्रतिशत पर 20,000 रुपये तक आयकर की छूटका प्रावधान बुद्धिमत्ता पूर्ण है। इस प्रावधान से प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से आयकर की कर मुक्त सीमा को बढ़ा दिया है। इससे जहाँ एक आम करदाता लाभान्वित होगा वहीं सरकार को आंतरिक साधनों से बड़ी मात्रा में विनियोगों के रूप में संसाधन भी उपलब्ध होंगे जो बजट के घाटे से उत्पन्न होने वाली मुद्रास्फीति के प्रभाव को स्वतः ही नियंत्रित कर देंगे

इसी प्रकार रिहायशी मकानों की विपरीत से होने वाले पूंजीगत लाभों को कर मुक्त करना और भवन निर्माण के लिये 10,000 रुपये तक के भुगतान पर जीवन बीमा प्रीमियम और भविष्य निधि के समान छूट देने का प्रावधान प्रशंसनीय है। इस संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री जी से यह विनयपूर्ण आग्रह है कि यदि आय कर अधिनियम की धारा 80 सी में दी जाने वाली छूट की दरों में वर्तमान प्रथम 6000 रु. के 100 प्रतिशत तथा अगले 6000 रुपये के 50 प्रतिशत तथा शेष राशि के 40 प्रतिशत के बराबर कटौती के स्थान पर प्रथम 10000 रु. पर 100 प्रतिशत, अगले 10000 पर 50 प्रतिशत और शेष पर 40 प्रतिशत की दर पर छूट लागू करेंगे तो इससे बेतन भोगी करदाताओं को और भी अधिक लाभ होगा और साथ ही सरकार को बजट के रूप में अधिक संसाधन भी उपलब्ध होंगे। जहाँ तक बजट में घाटे का प्रश्न है इस समय घाटे का बजट बनाना प्रत्येक विकासशील देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिये आवश्यक है क्योंकि जनता पर कर लगाने को अपेक्षा हीनार्थ प्रबन्धन द्वारा, योजनाओं के लिये संसाधन जुटाना कोई बुरा नहीं है। फिर यदि योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो, शक्ति के संसाधनों में वृद्धि हो तो घाटे के प्रभाव को नगण्य बनाया जा सकता है। यहाँ पर मैं अपने विपक्षी भाइयों से निवे-करूंगा। मैं देख रहा हूँ जब से बजट पर बहस हो रही है इस बजट का विरोध तो वे करना चाहते हैं पर कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। वे बातें वही कह रहे हैं जो हमारे दल के सदस्य करते हैं। वे सुझाव देते हैं कि यह होना चाहिये, वह होना चाहिये, और क्वेश्चन करते हैं कि सरकार ने जो लक्ष्य तय किये हैं वह उनको पूरा कर पाएंगी या नहीं कर पाएंगी। मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनकी मान्यता इस प्रकार की है तो क्यों नहीं हमारे माननीय नेता श्री राजीव गांधी के नेतृत्व में विश्वास व्यक्त करते हुए राष्ट्र निर्माण के काम में एक जुट हो कर के इस बजट का समर्थन करें और

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर]

अने वाली पीढ़ियों को हम एक अच्छा सुनहरा भारत देने की कोशिश करें। इस प्रकार इस प्रगतिशील और देश को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर ले जाने वाले बजट के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जी को मैं पुनः हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ और उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI RANJI RANJAN SAHU (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1987-88 and extend my heartiest congratulations to our hon. Prime Minister who is in charge of finance portfolio for presenting a balanced budget and who is determined to eliminate poverty from this land.

Sir I will not take much time of the House. I am conscious of the time and feelings of our colleagues. Now, I would like to say a few words with regard to the opposition Members' criticism for the last two days. I was listening to their views and reactions. I also read the reactions of the economist and taxation pundits in the press. They may have their own commitments and vested interests. I am not at all surprised to their reactions. Sir, I am reminded of 1969-71 when late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave a call of 'garibi hatao', a similar reaction used to come from the same sections of the society. Of course, I am surprised to get the reactions of Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee who is not here. He claims himself at the champion of dented. At least he could have appreciated the steps taken by the Government for elimination of poverty. He also did not appreciate the idea of allocation of Rs. 800 crores on education because education gives power to a mind for argument, logic and reasoning. That is why he did not like the increased allocation on education. But we assure him that it is an instrument for elimination of poverty. It is the best catalyst. Sir, I do not want to go into the details

of comments of other Members, but would like to concentrate on my own feelings. Our hon. friend, Mr. Aurora has decried the allocation on defence. Benign an ex-armymen he should understand the magnitude of the danger involved not only from North-West border but from 6000 kilometres coastal border. So it is futile to compare with the budget of ten years ago. What is a budget? This has been explained by our learned friend, Mr. Jagesh Desai. What is needed while presenting a good budget in a country like ours? There are three important considerations for presenting a good budget. Firstly, the whole economic scenario of the country must be in the mind of the Leader and the annual budget must be a stepping-stone to achieve the goal of the plan—may be of any duration. Secondly, how far fetched measures have been taken for the benefit of the society. Thirdly, how far the people have the capacity to pay as taxes. On the basis of their capacity financial proposal should come up in the Budget to cater to the needs of the people and augmentation of the plan. These are the three broad outlines. Although there are so many other minor considerations but I have taken up only three important outlines. Sir, our Prime Minister and Minister for Finance have taken upon themselves the task of economic management and given a shape and direction to the economy of this country. When we look at the Budget in the light of the above facts, we find that being in the third year of the Seventh Plan, the overall indicators of the economic performance are highly encouraging. Aggregate economic growth is proceeding according to plan targets the rate of industrial growth has increased considerably. As stated by our Minister of State for Finance, Sh. Janardhan Poojari the G.N.P. is likely to range between 4.5 and 5 per cent this year. I can say that economic situation in the country is

able and output has increased considerably. I do not want to take much time on this score but would like to quote from the recent report of the Reserve Bank of India. "There are several sources of strength in the current economic scenario which should help to promote higher growth, inter alia, there is deceleration in inflation, sizeable stock of food-grains reserve with the public distribution system, a high level of domestic savings, reasonably comfortable level of foreign exchange reserves and creditworthiness in the external financial market." I feel the House does not need more than this in respect of the efficiency of our Government.

In respect of the social benefit and for the upliftment of the poor people, for the first time the country has been brought at the threshold of socialist society. A great stress has been laid on equality and removal of disparities. A deep thought has been given to the ideas of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the use of modern technology. The problem of employment has been thoroughly taken care of. For the first time, a deep concern has been shown for the condition of agricultural labour. A decision to appoint a National Commission on Rural Labour, which will look after the working conditions and will implement the social legislation for their betterment has been taken. Sir, our Prime Minister and the Minister for Finance have understood what is needed by the poorer and weaker sections in the tribal, backward and drought-prone areas of the country. A substantial boost has been given in the Budget for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So much so 2 million tonnes of cereals were made available at a higher subsidised rates to them. For weaker sections and for S.C. and S.T. a comprehensive programme for housing development with an amount of Rs. 125 crores has been launched as Indira Awas Yojana. Shri Virendra Verma has said about farmers. I would like to draw his

attention that allocation of additional foodgrains for employment under NREP and RLEGP will strengthen the integrated rural development programme. For this Rs. 310 crores which combine with matching allocation of the States and the credit from the housing sector is bound to increase the flow of fund to the tune of four to five times greater than the allocation. The allocation for rural water supply, although marginally higher than the previous year but to my mind, is not sufficient in view of the commitment to the villagers. I would urge upon the Prime Minister that the allocation under this head should be increased manifold in view of the availability of infrastructural facilities. To eliminate poverty education is a must and to improve education there is a provision of Rs. 800 crores as compared to Rs. 352 crores in the last Budget. As I said earlier, education is a catalyst and will greatly help people from coming out of their poverty. The Budget proposal of a fiscal incentive for channelling savings in housing sector and creation of a new National Housing Board with an equity capital of Rs. 100 crores is laudable. Our Prime Minister is keen to improve the condition of the homeless in the country and my friends on the other side will agree that housing is the only way which gives maximum employment. Our honourable Prime Minister is committed to provide shelter to all and employment to all. Housing will give a boost to cement industry, steel industry and is also labour-infested. But the provision of an equity of only Rs. 100 crores is very meagre and less than desired. So, to keep the scheme going on more investment is needed. Investment towards cost of any new residential property will qualify for deduction on the same terms as LIC premium under S. 80C of Income-Tax Act. I would request the honourable Prime Minister and Finance Minister to increase the limit of Rs. 40,000 to one lac and Rs. 10,000 in a year, Welfare

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of workers and farmers provides the base of national synthesis and integrity and no country can afford to shun social security measures. UNICEF has in its report said: "Indian administration and communication system is capable of giving a realistic chance of success in social development."

Now, before I take up the fiscal proposals I would like to say something about the public sector. Public sector is the core of our industrial economy and the Prime Minister has decided to place before Parliament a White Paper on public sector. It is good that autonomy has been enlarged with accountability. But I would like to suggest that personal accountability should be fixed on the Chairman, the Managing Director and the Directors of the Board with a clearcut direction that if they do not bring the enterprise in profit in a reasonable time on case to case basis, they would be condemned publicly. Secondly, the marketing organisation of the public sector is said to be very weak and the marketing organisation may be separated from the production wing; preferably marketing may be handed over to a firm of repute who are well-versed in marketing. Modalities can be suggested while discussing the White Paper. Thirdly, inventories in the public sector are found to be disproportionate. This is required to be managed properly. Although the public sector has done well during the last few years, much more can be done. Capacity utilisation is also low and the return on investment not up to the mark, not in proportion to the investment. Expenditure in the public sector is also much more and it requires guidance.

It is a healthy sign that the long-term fiscal policy is being pursued and followed. There has been no increase in the structure of personal and corporate tax. The rates are

not being changed and they should continue. But there is resentment on the imposition of 30 per cent tax on the company on its book profit. The plea is that the book profit increased by a number of arbitrary adjustments and interest, and penalty will be imposed by a number of arbitrary adjustments. But, to my mind no I.T.O. will be unreasonable to enhance the book profit. But I would like to suggest that strict vigilance should be kept on the working of the Income-Tax Department and guidelines should be given so that they do not behave arbitrarily and in a prejudicial manner; otherwise, new and sick units would be hard hit. This provision may lead to forfeiture of legitimate business expenditure and allowances which are mainly available under the provision of Income-Tax Act and the amount paid will not be given a set-off in future taxes. There is also another aspect that this provision may receive a set-back as the benefit of tax depreciation vs. book depreciation could become unavailable during the gestation period. So I request the honourable Prime Minister and Finance Minister to give a fresh look to this proposal.

In the new Section 80-CCA there is a proposal to provide certain deductions in respect of deposits made in accordance with a new National Savings Scheme to provide incentives for personal savings. The amount specified to be deposited in one year is Rs. 20,000 which will be free from income tax. This is a very low amount in view of the objectives of personal savings.

Under the head of Capital Gain exemption under sections 53, 54 and 54-F in respect of long-term capital gains, which are at present available to individuals will now be available to HUF and this is highly rational. Emphasis has also been given to the growth of capital goods industry in the Budget and this will

instrumental in stimulating growth, promoting social equality and welfare of the workers and the farmers. The extension of MODVAT in the remaining areas has been welcomed widely as it would rationalise the system of Excise taxation and will eliminate its cascading effect. Sir, for boosting rapid industrialisation and modernisation, the scheme of investment allowance should not be allowed to be discontinued. While introducing the investment allowance scheme, the industry was assured that the Government would give at least three years' notice, but it is being discontinued from the 1st of April 1987. I would urge upon the Government that at least three years' notice should be given to the industry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Please wind up now.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Sir, a new section, 194-F, has come into existence. I suggest that this may be deleted as mentioned earlier by our friends. I also feel that there will be enormous complications and paper transactions will increase during the course of business in getting the refund from the Income-Tax Department. At times the deduction at source will be much more than their income and the assessee will suffer at both ends. Sometimes goods are supplied to the Government or established companies on credit and their men will have to run after the payment of their bills and when the payment is received, they will have to run after the Income-Tax Department for refund. I can say from personal experience that even if the money is refunded, the whole refund does not come in time in the hands of the assessee. So, a fresh look must be given on this provision.

Now Sir, I have to make few submissions in the end that unless land reform policy is not adhered to the

social measures taken up by our Government will not be effective. Thus the land reform policy should be adhered to and should be followed strictly. Otherwise the social welfare measures taken by the Government may believe the expectations of the people and the people may not get the desired benefit. Secondly, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Prime Minister to consider measures to stop the leakages in the collection of sales tax in the States. It is known to everybody that sales tax is the only major source of revenue to any State and there is a huge leakage while collecting the salestax. So, I would suggest that sales tax may be replaced by a duty at source and the amount collected may be reimbursed to the States. Thirdly, I would like to suggest that there should be uniform sales tax in the whole of the country on similar items. Rates of sales tax are different in different States thus giving an impetus to the generation of black money.

Sir, I come from Bihar. Now Sir, two or three projects are pending with the Government of India. I would urge upon the Prime Minister to look into them. Sir, there will be no new power project in the pipeline in the Eighth Plan in Bihar. Therefore, it is necessary that these projects are cleared quickly by the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission and the preliminary work taken up in the Seventh Plan itself. Bihar is a major coal-producing State and hence the State should get priority in coal linkage for their new projects. I would request the honourable Prime Minister and Finance Minister to give thought to set up the aromatics plant in Barauni. Barauni Refinery produces aromatics-rich naphtha in the country. Considering the availability of naphtha from the oil refinery units by 1989-90, there would be enough surplus naphtha for the proposed aromatics plant at Barauni. I would request the Prime Minister to give

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thought to this project. There is another point which I would like to mention. There are several sick industrial units in Bihar. I would request the honourable Prime Minister to give thought to these sick units so that they can be made viable. There is a strong case for setting up a 2000 MW power plant in Bihar, a super thermal power plant in the Central sector. Location of an ordnance factory under the Ministry of Defence at Markachho in Hazaribagh district is under consideration. All these projects should be expedited as Bihar is lacking in investment.

Sir, for boosting the economy of Bihar, I would request that sufficient attention and thought be given to the suggestions which I have placed before this House. With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me opportunity to support the Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Now, Mrs. Sudha Joshi.

SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1987-88.

Sir, the Budget has a clear direction as in the words of our hon. Prime Minister, our principal objectives are the elimination of poverty and the building up of a strong, modern, self-reliant independent economy. With such clear objectives, he has proceeded to put forward the proposals which translate the intentions into action. The principal aim of the Government's economic policy has been the eradication of poverty. And with this end in view there has been a substantial increase in the outlays of IRDP and NREP. The Central Budget has provided for 11.11 per cent increase in the allocation of IRDP. This is likely to benefit 39.11 lakh families. This amount is meant also to be utilised as second dose of

assistance to families which have not crossed the poverty line.

Sir, the increase in the outlay at the Centre would mean a corresponding rise in the amounts made available by State Governments, and taking into account the impact of institutional finance the investment in IRDP would go up to Rs. 185 crores. This will mean additional coverage for about 7.11 lakh families. As regards the NREP, provision has been made for Rs. 480 crores. This together with the provision of Rs. 960 crore in the first two years of the Seventh Plan comes to a figure of Rs. 1440 crores, which is higher than the entire estimated Seventh Plan provision of Rs. 1250.81 crores. It is indeed a very major landmark that in the first three years of the Seventh Plan Government has proposed to exceed the target of the entire Seventh Plan. This goes on to show the earnestness of our Government in helping the rural unemployed and under-employed. This would also help in creation of productive assets of the community which in turn would strengthen the rural infrastructure and economic base. In the NREP the per capita utilisation of foodgrains being given as wage component has gone up considerably. It used to be half kg. per man-day in the Sixth Plan. But now it has reached the level of 3 kg. per man-day. This is a very important feature.

Sir, in the Budget there is also provision of Rs. 725 crores for Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. If we take into account the amount spent in the first two years which was of the order of Rs. 1350 crore then we come to the figure of Rs. 2075 crores. On this item also, viewed against the target of the entire Seventh Plan of Rs. 1744 crores, it would mean that the target has been achieved to the extent of 118 per cent within the first three years.

Sir, in addition, Rs. 125 crores have been provided for Indira Nivas Yojna. This provision is towards one million houses to the S.C. & S.T. people below the poverty line. In the first two years, Rs. 3.75 lakh houses have been sanctioned to State Governments.

Following the housing programme is the programme for providing sufficient drinking water to villages. The Accelerated Rural Supply Programme gets an allocation of Rs. 370 crores. This outlay in addition to expenditure of the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme, would help in supplying water to 50,570 problem villages. I understand, in addition, there are four sub-missions of technology mission set up to help in the control of fluorosis in 3480 villages, control of brackishness in 2625 villages, eradication of guinea worms in 1755 villages and removal of excess iron in 1160 villages. Thus, all the above proposals cover the aspects of employment, food, shelter and drinking water for rural poor. These are the very basic issues and help the most needy. In each area, practically plan targets of the Seventh Plan are being exceeded in the first three years. This is the main thrust of budget proposals, the focal point being poor man and his family in the rural areas. I want to ask if having done all this, can we be accused of not looking after the havenots? This alone is a very major achievement and I would like to compliment our Prime Minister for these provisions in the budget.

At this point, I would also like to ask the critics of our policy what more specific direction to the budget is needed when clear intentions are translated into specific actions. These gentlemen fail to notice perceptible change. What can I say to them? They are either blind or they want to distort facts:

Turning to other features of the budget, I would like to mention that in regard to infra-structural section

of the economy, viz. power, coal and petroleum sectors, it is really heartening to note that there is marked improvement in the performance of these sectors. Power generation is up by 10.5 per cent, coal production by 8.7 per cent, crude oil production by 4.5 per cent and railway movement shows good increase in revenue earning traffic by 6.6 per cent.

Sir, a major thrust in the budget is an enhanced allocation to education. The allocation which was Rs. 352 crores in 1986-87 shows a quantitative jump to Rs. 700 crores. This is very important as Operation Blackboard which is the main plank of our New Education Policy, would get a tremendous boost and this, I am sure, would help our women to a very large extent. It is the women who should be our target group of Operation Blackboard and they should receive due and proper attention.

As regards personal taxation, I am rather disappointed that the personal limit has not been raised. I think it should have been raised to Rs. 25,000.00. Rs. 18,000.00 is the limit at present. Another Rs. 7,000.00 should have been added to it. So, it should be raised. It has not been raised to Rs. 25,000.00. There was a general expectation that this would be done. This would have helped a number of salary earners who would have felt that the Government has done something for them. I would like the Government to examine whether the gratuity paid to the employees should not be made completely tax free. At present, I understand that only a part of the gratuity is tax free. After all, gratuity is like Provident Fund which a person earns after his entire working life in the service of an organisation and it is rational that he should receive gratuity without any tax deduction. Secondly, the Government may also examine the possibility of starting 'Public Pension Fund' on the lines of the Public Provident Fund which

[Shrimati Sudha Vijay Joshi]

can be operated on the lines of pension and group superannuation schemes of the LIC. It can be only for self-employed individuals or for individual employees working in companies not having group pension schemes.

Sir, one more point occurs to my mind. It is regarding the role of the financial institutions and banks in regard to small industrial units. I am aware of the difficulties created by banks to some units whom they are supposed to help. There is one unit in Punjab where financial institutions have suggested measures for help so that the unit does not become sick. But the bank concerned, a nationalised bank, for reasons best known to itself, is just not implementing the suggestions made by inter-institutional committee of which the bank itself is a member. I would like our Government to examine this issue very thoroughly and take immediate steps to save such units from becoming sick.

Sir, as regards excise and import duty, there are so many modifications and changes. But I would like to refer to only two provisions. As a housewife I am delighted that there is an increase in the excise duty on cigarettes and tobacco. I hope that would dissuade my husband and millions of others from smoking... (Interruptions)... and chewing tobacco which are dangerous in any case from the health point of view. And I would also compliment the Government for the provision of Sowbhagya saree or Sulabh saree, with whatever name you may call it, because I am concerned with saree also.

Sir, lastly, I would like to deal with the question of deficit in the Budget. There has been a virtual split amongst economists about the desirability of having deficit in the Budget. All sorts of conflicting theories are propounded. But one fact is generally admitted that deficit would have some impact on inflation. So,

there is a difference of opinion on degree. I feel that certain deficit is inevitable. Otherwise tax net would have to be widely spread and it would have a cascading effect on inflation. However, the hon. Prime Minister has categorically stated in his speech, this shall not be exceeded." Sir, this is a very significant announcement that the deficit would be kept at this level and will not be allowed to increase.

Sir, I will fail in my duty if I do not mention the difficulties of Maharashtra. As regards Maharashtra State, there are some long-pending issues which are of vital importance to the State's economy. The clearance for power projects proposed by the Maharashtra Electricity Board and the irrigation projects for which schemes have been submitted needs to be looked into on an urgent basis. In addition, problems of existing units of sugar co-operatives and proposals of new units have to be considered. The question of export permission to cotton-growers is also important. This would benefit them directly and not the traders. The permission to export one lakh bales has been granted recently. But this is not enough because there is still plenty of cotton in excess in Maharashtra.

Sir, I again take the opportunity to commend this magnificent budget which is for the common man. With these words, I support the Budget proposals. Thank you.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, budget-making is a very important step in the process of resource mobilisation and fiscal management. Centuries of depredation of our resources and our impoverishment by foreign rulers and the complexity of our post-independence problems have made the task of budget formulation a difficult and a gigantic one. To meet their aspirations and make political independence meaningful to the teeming millions of the country,

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opted for the policy of planned development. The resultant change in the socio-economic scenario is there for everybody to see, excepting for those who out of sheer frustration or political compulsions continue to prophesy doom.

Characteristically, the opposition have sought to recklessly assail the budget for 1987-88 on various imaginary and unfounded grounds. They call it directionless but in doing so demonstrate their incapacity to comprehend that the direction, distinct and clear, in the Prime Minister's budget proposals is growth and that the aim is elimination of poverty and building of a strong self-reliant nation. One senior Member from the opposition made use of all the objectives at his command to describe the budget as lacking in distinctive character, dynamism and described it as fiscal profligacy and economic promiscuity.

Sir, the distinctive character that the Hon. Member fails to see is the furtherance of socialism, a cause to which Congress stands firm in commitment, a cause which has endeared the Congress to the people. The present budget may be lacking dynamism, if dynamism means the use of high-sounding words only, for this is not a literary writeup but an exercise in fiscal management. There is, however, abundant dynamism in as much as it seeks to accelerate the tempo of development in agriculture, industry and social services. Meaningful, it may not be for the opposition but for the vast majority of the people constituting our society, it is definitely so. It promises to tackle with added determination the acute problem of housing and generate employment opportunities besides offering a multitude of concessions on bio-gas appliances and other items of use by the poor.

Sir, in making his budget proposals, the Prime Minister is guided by the philosophy of Pandit Jawaharlal

Nehru who laid the foundations of modern India; India determined to fight bravely the various odds and emerge as a strong nation. Pandit Nehru said, "The only thing sacrosanct is the human being and matters should be judged from the social point of view of human betterment." It is with this object of human betterment that the Government under Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been formulating and implementing various policies. It is with this end in view that the setting up of a National Commission on Rural Labour to go into the problems of rural labour and to ameliorate the lot of unorganised poor has been announced.

Sir, the Government has intensified its struggle against poverty, and has sought to accord dignity to the individual. It has sought to 5.00 P.M. firmly establish a truly egalitarian society and has more than doubled the allocation on education in one year. Environment protection has also been given due importance and in power generation there is a definite improvement, as well as in communication, transport and medical facilities. While the thrust of the Budget to encourage greater savings has been mildly acknowledged, an effort has been made to condemn it as detrimental to production. I do not know how that presumption has been drawn, or whether it is just another case of criticism for the sake of criticism.

Much has been sought to be made of the deficit and the debt liabilities. But an important factor is overlooked that these are the inevitable concomitant features of any developing economy. The deficit accepted for the sake of anti-poverty programmes and for creating sound infrastructure for development is well within manageable limits and the concern expressed by some Opposition Members regarding the existence of an alarming situation is only a perception without objective reality, or, if I may say so; a hallucination afflicting them. I do, however, feel, Sir, that there is an

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impelling need for greater all round check on wasteful expenditure. This must be real and not deceptive. I have an example. A Government corporation at Chandigarh cut down purchase of newspapers as an economy measure but spent over Rs. 2 lakhs on entertainment last year. It must be assured that the Government's resolve is not treated with such contempt. The bureaucracy, I agree, must not be underfed; its role must not be minimised, but it must not be permitted to be extravagant at the cost of the public. I have seen drivers using Government vehicles for themselves because the boss does so, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider painting Government vehicles with a particular colour to detect and check their misuse. Another matter calling for vigilance is the leakage and diversion of funds for poverty alleviation programmes, and the rampant corruption particularly in construction works.

In the process of telling a distressing story of the Indian economy, some hon. Members from the Opposition. I am sorry to point out, lost sight of reality and were led by personal bias and prejudice to make some uncharitable remarks. Calling the Budget as a "bureaucrats' revenge on the nation" is unfortunate and the statement is incorrect in both purport and content. I did not expect any appreciation from the Opposition but I did not also expect the mindless use of intemperate language about the Prime Minister by senior Members from the Opposition...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: They are not there now.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That shows their concern for the Budget or for the matters concerning the country otherwise. In the person of the Prime Minister, the country has a leader of proven ability and competence whom the world acknowledges as an accomplished

statesman. But here, there are people who led the country to the brink of disaster but now sit in irresponsible judgment over his undisputed achievement, so much so that even the foreign policy has earned India a front ranking position in the comity of nations has been sought to be ridiculed by a senior Member in one sweep while astonishingly finding fault even with the Defence allocations, allocations which may be difficult for us to bear but which are of paramount importance for the sake of national security. Criticism has been levelled and a multi-dimensional attack mounted on illusory basis but no suggestions have come forth. The Government asked for proposals, even before the formulation of the Budget, but I wonder if any Opposition Member at that time rose to the invitation and offered suggestions. Sir, whatever be the rhetorics, people will see through the designs of the Opposition and accord them no credibility. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, on his part, has not succumbed to populism, but he has come before the people with a realistic, growth-oriented, modernisation-oriented and anti-poverty Budget. His only guiding principle has been the cause we work for. The only thing which matters is the cause one works for. In this case, the cause is the betterment of the people, as I said, earlier.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to refer very briefly to the various problems that my State, Punjab faces. Because of terrorism rocking the State today, much of the precious resources are diverted for policing the State and various important schemes remain unimplemented. This situation has been further worsened when we did not get our due from the Centre as well. For instance, we are only getting 32 per cent of power out of the share allocated to Punjab from the Central projects at Barasiul and Singrauli, which has adversely affected our economy. Therefore there is urgent need for early construction of the 400 KV. Dadri-Malerkotla power line and till then, the deficiency

should be made good from the BBMB. Punjab has also a strong case of the installation of an atomic power station. Assistance should also be provided for further harnessing the significant hydel potential and the various schemes submitted by the State to the Central Electricity Authority should be cleared immediately, to enable it to generate more power. The National Highway No. 1 between Ludhiana and Amritsar needs to be widened at a faster pace and for reclamation of alkaline land under the Central-sponsored schemes on a 50:50 basis, the allocation to Punjab in the Seventh Plan should be restored to Rs. 24.5 crores, the amount originally fixed. Greater assistance should also be provided to the States for integrated development of small and medium towns, for environmental improvement or urban slums and for urban basic service schemes. With these words, I support the Budget.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals with pleasure. I am glad to put my compliments on record that this Budget has extended the confidence in its commitment to the promise of progressively open budgeting as well as working to the long term fiscal policy. I think, the Economic survey and the Budget documents taken together provide considerable data and very well analysed, too. Professional community of economists have welcomed it because it is going to improve the understanding of the management of the macro-economy within the Houses, as well as outside the Houses. The Government needs to be complimented further for the fact that while the Budget does not hesitate to take credit from the positive points of the economic indicators of the achievement of our economy, while, at the same time, it does not mince words where there is need for care and caution particularly with regard to the state of public expend-

iture, on the one hand, and the tendency of the prices to move up, on the other. I think it is unfair to say that the budget is lacklustre. Historically, we are used to swings of up and down in the budgetary proposals. For a change this budget has put moderation on the levels of expectations, particularly with regard to sharp changes in the budgetary proposals. There was an excessive expectation of the optimistic kind from the budget which was being presented by the Prime Minister and this was precisely the reason that the first reaction of the stock market was negative but on a more rational thought, in the second thought, the capital market rallied. I think the economy is doing well both at the macro as well as in the desegregated sense. Now the Government in the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and other economic Ministries must keep in view that in our economy, the occupational structure does not correspond with the composition of the GNP and for that there is a need for a changed economic policy for substantially shifting the burden of population from primary to secondary and tertiary sector at an expeditious rate.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, a concern has been raised with regard to deficit. A lot has already been said and I need not reiterate the position. I happen to be a student of economics and with professional responsibility I can say that the fears of inflationary pressures are not well-founded. The supply responses which are likely to be generated as a result of investment measures will perhaps add to the vigour of the economy. In fact, in the Indian economy at the moment the constraints are more likely from the demand end whether for agricultural products or for durable consumer products from the industrial sector.

I think the industrial economy of India is doing well and I would like to, particularly, emphasize this sector.

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of the economy in my further submission. Take three indicators of the working of the industrial economy, capacity creation, capacity use and the volume of product as indicated in terms of inventory levels. All these are showing positive trends in the recent years. Notwithstanding the fact that there has been recent changes in the policy, like delicensing, broad banding, capacity endorsement and capacity expansion the economy is seeing that the industrial sector has registered growth in terms of volume, in terms of diversity in terms of qualitative base and in terms of its industrial locations. If you take the volume, the letters of intent, the registrations, the approval to foreign collaboration, the approval of capital issue and amounts of term loan sanctioned and disbursed, they are all positive and substantially positive. On the diversity path, the Indian industrial economy is moving towards sunrise industries led by electronics and modern chemicals. The economy is at the moment diversifying in a qualitatively healthy sense. On the qualitative path still further, I think, what we are finding is an expanding entrepreneur-base in the country beyond the confines of traditional families and traditional communities. Secondly, a new class of entrepreneurs with technological competence is emerging on the scene and taking industrial investment and management decisions. Thirdly, the industrial community is overcoming the technological conservatism and moving on to new technology, new products and new processes. All these cumulatively indicate that the industrial economy is in a good shape.

Related to industrial economy, I would like to emphasize the public enterprises. Invariably, the discussion on public enterprises acquire focus an ideological rhetoric. But, fortunately, for a change the national debate around public enterprises is now hinging around qualitative perfor-

mance, and that is a very healthy development. I think I should put it on record that the public enterprise is a creature of a political ideology, it is a creature of a social philosophy and it is a creature of a very healthy growth strategy. It does not require much ideological persuasion, but a simple understanding of the growth processes to appreciate that in the economy of India the role of public enterprises is irreversible. Even for ideological rhetoric, before it gets noisy, people must take note of the unequivocal reiteration by the Prime Minister of the role of the public enterprises in India in the coming years that it is going to be there, and increasingly so. However, in the context of public enterprises we need more than mere ideology. We need what the Song of the Pilgrims to Samakand says: "We shall go, always a little further." But it is better to travel joyfully rather than to simply arrive; but unless we travel, which we must, on a delineated path with a certain degree of requisite efficiency in performance, we would neither travel with joy, nor will ever arrive.

In the industrial sector, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the capital goods component needed special attention. It is the backbone of any economy particularly for purposes of self-reliance. Modernisation-oriented imports threw it in jitters no doubt. But the measures proposed would bring vigour and the fiscal concessions will certainly add to the process of bringing modernisation and vigour to the economy, I think all the depreciation provisions, or other kinds of modernisation aids and protection which have been provided to the capital goods sector are having, at this stage, only the first round effect on cost and on quality, but certainly not yet on volume which we are going to see very soon. Our colleague, Mr. Jagesh Desai, talked about the gestation lag. I would like to caution the Govern-

ment that what is economists' gestation lag can turn out to be proverbially a politician's catastrophe unless care is taken to manage the gestation process with despatch and consideration.

Perhaps in the process of bringing improvement of the industrial economy mention must be made pointedly to the extent of sickness and the causes behind it. It is true that the Indian economy is characterised by all kinds of weaknesses, but the sickness of industrial units, large, small or medium, is a matter of serious concern. I think we all know the reasons, but one of the committees, the Tewari Committee, went into the details about the causes of industrial sickness. 65 per cent of the sickness cases are the result of marketing deficiency mismanagement and management dissensions, 29 per cent because of marketing constraints or competition, 24 per cent because of causes like shortages of working capital, lack of quality control, and I would like to add that only 2 per cent is because of labour trouble. So squarely the management of the industrial sector is on the mat whether in the public sector or the private sector and we need to do some introspection on the processes of management. I think Government has done well by bringing about the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, but what is more interesting is that the potential engineers of sickness are on notice today, because the new Board of the Industrial and Financial Reconstruction Corporation would have teeth to go into the whole process and put them into serious difficulties if their designs were *mala fide*. In the process of bringing vigour and modernisation, research and development has a very significant contribution to make. Substantial funds are being generated but I would like to suggest to the Government that a closer monitoring of the end use of R&D effort needs to be done. I am not sure if the amount of money that is allowed under R and D is really being put

to productive use in terms of added-on, qualitative, technological knowhow as demonstrated in the Plan performance in one or the other sectors of the economy.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, related to industrialization there is the problem of regional growth. Industrial location and the spread effect of it through regional development are familiar folklore of industrial processes of development. I think friends have talked about one or the other state since the Council of States—Rajya Sabha—represents States. I also represent one State, but, for change I would like to make a proposal which is of interest to more than one State—and I would like the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance or for that matter, all the economic Ministries and major corporations to take note of it. I think there is a need to create a kind of Industrial and Regional Development Authority in the steel-coal belt which had been identified as the potential Ruhr of India but at the moment has remained, historically, either the supplier of cheap labour for the rest of the country or the products of mining processes. So, if we had a structure—a quality structure—which is presided over by the Centre and the member States are Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, in which representation to corporate entities like the TISCO, the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Coal-India is also given and they do an integrated planning for the development of this region this will add to the vigour of the industrial and regional economy.

I think the pattern and pace of industrialization has tremendous employment implications. One of the Members from the Opposition took note of that, and I respect that. We need a God in this country who will bless us with jobs, additional jobs and many more jobs. This is our desperate need. But in a process where the economy

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and, particularly the industrial sector, is on a modernization path, on a cost efficiency path, on a quality efficiency path, we need not expect too much to be delivered in terms of additional jobs from the organized sector of the industry. Recently the net additions have been made but not substantially, and I am not surprised and in the times to come it is not going to be any better. Our primary hope for the additional job creation should be around the small-scale sector, the rural sector, the village sector, the tiny sector. From that point of view I am rather unhappy at the state of sickness in the small scale sector too. About 117,000 units are currently sick and, I am sure, by any reckoning this is an underestimation of the reality. So, in the context I would like to submit to the Ministry of Industries through you and through the Finance Minister that agencies like the District Industries Centre, the Small Industries Service Institute or the term lending agencies should be involved in helping at the initial as well as mid-term level. The small units should be looking at this phenomenon sickness much more carefully. I would submit that a whole review is overdue of the working of the District Industries Centres and the Small Industries Service Institutes for giving them a much better qualitative performance criteria and a message that they are on watch. Otherwise we are likely to have some problem, particularly on the employment creation part and also on the volume of supply of wage goods which will provide a cushion to the inflationary pressure likely to be generated in the process of development. I think, together, all these form vital issues in relation to the management of industrial units.

I think, in the context of public enterprises, one of the primary requirements of better management is to protect and liberate the public

enterprises from the pressure of Government control. We have had many structural reforms. What is required now is more than structure the reform in the spirit of it. Public enterprise management must be left to the professionals. If they are chosen carefully and given the freedom to manage it with accountability, I am sure they should be able to do better than what they have been able to do. I think, this equally applies to the private sector also. The private sector has for long lived within the shackles of family control. Of course, there are several second generation professionals doing better. But most of the private sector units are in the pocket of the families, and the quality of the operation of the units is limited by the capacity of the family to manage the level or the quality of the management. So, from that point of view, both the public and the private sector units need to be liberated from the historical hegemony of the powers that be in the Government on the one hand, and the families, on the other.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: How to do that?

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR: Well, that is a matter of detail. We can go into that. If the Vice-Chairman gives me time, I can deal with it all the rest of the evening.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): We are already short of time.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR: I will need some more time. In the context of managerial improvement, some concrete areas need to be brought to the notice,

through this House, of whosoever is concerned with handling of these functions. The economy, the industrial economy is still learning to live with the problems of the buyers' market. So far, it has enjoyed the pleasures of a sheltered market, the seller's market. It requires now an entirely different kind of market institution, and for that the corporate sector should reorganise its marketing functions to go with courage, with determination, with a certain degree of ingenuity into the market, the magnitude of competition being larger than what is used to be.

On the financial management side, there is a lot to be said. The capital cost of such product is going up, and, unfortunately, the pre-production financial cost are very high from the point of the economic efficiency. This needs to be watched. I think the financial institutions should carefull which all these factors.

Technological updating should not be done because the Prime Minister is sending the shock waves. It should be done as a part of the continuous professional process of management with superior technology, and it should be spread all over the country, particularly industrial units.

Then, enterprises must learn to work under conditions of impatience with regard to their cost with regard to quality, with regard to their delivery schedule, whether it is a public sector or a private sector, they have all a note to improve in all these areas.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, we have long talked from several platforms, and I have been an evangelist in this field professionally, that we need to develop strategies to improve the

involvement of all stake holders, whether they are salaried managers or salaried employees. Their emoluments must be taken care of. The public servants are being looked after. Perhaps the private sector look though after its people in some way, some under the table, others through commission. But in the public enterprise we have a large repository of competent people. But unless the economic interests are taken care of it will be unfair to expect from them, in fact it will be naive to expect from them. a better performance than what they are able to do. I would submit that in the public enterprises managers should be rewarded in two ways one in terms of salary and the other in terms of commission related to the performance of the organisation they are managing on some quantitative and qualitative criteria. Always the quantitative criteria may not help.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Please elaborate on these points when we discuss the white paper on the public enterprises and now skip over to the next point.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR: I will just finish. So, all said and done, I would like to re-emphasise that we need the involvement of all the stake holders. I am here reminded of one of the intractions in the adventures of Alice in Wonderland. There is a character called "Dodo". It suddenly called out, "The race is over?" And those present there crowded around it and asked, "Who has won the race?" After a long pensive silence, Dodo got up and said "Everybody has won, all must have prizes." In order to have a successful public enterprise, or for that matter private enterprise, we need a situation in

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which all have won and all get the prizes.

Let us strengthen the hands of the Government which has shown the political will for a change to put efficiency and excellence in all its ingredients on the top of the national agenda. This is the recipe for building an India of strength of vigour, of vitality in its economy, and for that it requires support from all those who are able to make a contribution. Just last point, Mr. Vice-Chairman. It is with regard to the tax proposals. There is a welcome shift in the tax proposals in favour of the net savings through appropriate provisions. I would like to encourage the Government thinking to move further on the American and Canadian pattern of Registered Retirement Savings Plan under which 20 per cent of the taxable income is put under a trust and at the time of collapsing you pay at the marginal rate of taxation applicable at that time.

For the saving volume, the Planning Commission has been pleading to augment it by another 2 per cent of the GNP. We need more savings in the household sector. For that we need the exemption limit of the direct tax to be raised. I think there are several other arguments in favour of raising the exemption limit. Perhaps in the process of demand strengthening, additional disposable income in this category of people will help. Further, the credibility of the long-term fiscal policy will be strengthened if the dearness package or the cost of living escalated factor is taken into consideration in the exemption limit. So, from that point of view there is a need to review it. Under Section 80C the upper limit of 40,000 is welcome, but the slabs, as my colleague, Mr. Thakur, was mentioning, could be readjusted to help the savings, because these proposals may not be revenue neutral, but they are certainly neutral with regard to ploughing back of the

liquidity for the purpose of investment. So, from the macro-economic point of view, it does not make a difference whether a rupee comes through a tax or through a saving or through the provident fund contributions. The entire money is put in productive investment.

I also note that the reform in scheme of Provident Funds is on the agenda of the Government. I think the working class has always been asking that the rate of contribution to the provident fund should be raised. I suggest seriously that the Government should consider raising the provident fund rates to 10 per cent, because it will help building up a contingency fund for the salaried employees. It will also help the housing fund under private account, because part of the provident fund borrowing can be used for the purpose of housing. When we are putting housing as a priority item we need to plough resources for it from wherever possible. Housing at public cost has limited impact and housing at private cost will further help, and here provident fund contributions will certainly supplement the investment fund for the housing sector.

I think Mr. vice-Chairman, you have been kind and generous. In the end I would only say that from the point of view of economic management India is beginning to see the better of it and Indian economic development has fortunately crossed the stagnation point of 3.5 per cent secular growth rate. We are well above that, and we are on to a higher rate of economic growth. This is very promising.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. KAUSHIK): Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta. Only three minutes please.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: I would be briefer than what you expect.

I would like to compliment the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister

and the Government for a very innovative budget. But, Sir, this Budget has totally ignored the interest of the newspaper industry. While customs duties have been reduced in the case of some of the industries, newspapers continue to pay staggering duties of about 200 per cent on consumables like films, offset plates and R. C. papers. There is no indigenous angle to these commodities. Duty on these should be reduced to a reasonable level in order to prevent escalation in the price of newspapers. Also the proposed section 194E has a far-reaching effect so far as newspapers are concerned. There are a large number of advertising agencies working for the country. They do not act as agents of the advertisers or the newspapers. But the agencies are allowed certain discount which are referred to as commission from time immemorial. The profitability of the agency cannot allow deduction of tax at source as proposed. The dealings between the newspapers and the agencies are as between two principals. It is feared that the enthusiastic officials of the income tax department will interpret the meaning of the word 'commission' literally and harass the agencies. It is desirable to make it clear that the word 'commission' will refer only to any payment made to any agent acting as such by the principal and not to any other case.

Sir, further on this section 194E I would like to point out that this section if it is changed as laws stand today as proposed, it is likely to completely ruin the profession of architecture in this country. Architectural firms pay on an average 50 per cent of the cost of fee received to their consultants for structural, electrical, sanitary and mechanical work. From the remaining fee, the architects have to pay for highly qualified staff which is compared to other professions such as legal, chartered accountants, etc. And for the expenses on their staff establishment, the net profit of most of the architectural firms will range between 10-15 per cent of the gross amount received. Twenty per cent of income tax at source presupposes 40 to 60 per cent profitability

which does not exist in the architectural profession. The issue would be further compounded so far as engineering consultants are concerned. Their fee would be subjected to 20 per cent deduction first by the building owner and secondly by the architect who retains the engineering consultants. Since the income tax department is painfully slow in making refund orders for excessive income tax recovered, the only alternative left to a honest architect would be to raise his fees by 25 per cent to cover the deduction of tax at source. In the present climate of the country such a thing would be most impossible as this profession is highly competitive. In the end the architectural profession, as a whole, will suffer leading to poor standards of architectural work. It is, therefore, suggested that this deduction should be totally abolished or kept at a minimum level of 2.5 per cent of the gross fee. This will be in line with the prevailing rates of income tax. The building activity will be greatly hampered by this section.

Sir, I would like to make one more suggestion in the light of the objectives enunciated by the Government and specially by our Prime Minister for modernising India. It would be very appropriate if the customs duty on balloons, gliders and training planes for sport aviation is abolished and more people are encouraged to take to sport aviation than they are doing now. It will help modernisation in the country.

I thank you for giving me this time to speak on the budget and I commend the budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the budget because I find it is in tune with the time. It is meaningful because first thing it keeps the nation safe and then it has thrust upon certain welfare measures. There is no doubt about it.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal) in the Chair.]

Before the budget was presented on 28th February, 1987 there were many anticipations and speculation which have not been reflected in the budget. One of the hon. Members has said that the stock exchange has reacted very sharply at the beginning. But we must be aware that in this very House, some months ago, a long term fiscal policy was presented and I congratulate the Prime Minister that he has presented the financial Budget keeping in view the long term fiscal policy which was presented earlier. At that time, it was expected that there may be certain minor changes in the current year's Budget but on the whole, we have not expected miracles as is anticipated by somebody.

There has been lot of criticism about deficit. I was reading one of the comments made by Mr. Arunachalam. He has pointed out one thing that on the Committee which was appointed to report as to how the Budget will be framed, Mr. Sukmoy Chakravarty has said one thing that probably deficit would have been less had the Budget been computed as it was done earlier. But in this Budget, everything is crystal clear. This Budget is highly realistic. New things have been taken into account. The Prime Minister is very honest in presenting to the House the real economic situation prevailing in the country because the House is a sovereign body of the people of India and they must know the real situation prevailing in the country.

Then, in this Budget, only a few things like cigarettes, tobacco, Five Star Hotels' expenditure have been taxed. It has tried to bring some reforms in many spheres like extension of MADOVAT in excise duty to every commodity except tobacco, textiles and petroleum products and this is one special achievement which was the long cherished hope of our millions of people that there should be a rationalisation of the taxation policy. We must congratulate the Prime Minister for having done this thing.

Why I say the Budget is developed oriented and welfare oriented? It is because

no development in the country is possible if the nation is not safe. Don't you know today, in our country, the terrorists and secessionists elements are raising their ugly heads? They are creating chaos and lawlessness. Don't you know that places of worship are being used by these terrorists for ulterior purposes? So, if there is a deficit for more spending in defence, we should welcome it on this account. We must be prepared fully to face any eventuality. People may criticise it. It is necessary and we must congratulate the Prime Minister that he has assessed the situation correctly and he has tried his level best to keep the country in full preparedness for all eventualities. We know the history. In spite of our best efforts to have friendly relations with all the other countries of the world, we have been the victims of aggression, first in 1962, then in 1965 and then in seventies. So, let us not take everything for granted. There must be defence preparedness, whatever the cost might be and that way the Budget is naturally in tune with the times. We know that some of the great powers, who are not friendly with us are creating problems for us. They are developing bases in Deigo Garcia. So, these are the things which have to be taken into consideration. Normally, in a Budget, the Finance Minister or the Government of the day takes stock of everything.

This year the Prime Minister has rightly stressed that the problem of shelter is one of the most important things. He has rightly announced constitution of a National Housing Board in this International Year of Shelter and I hope the poor man's problem of shelter will be greatly solved. Before independence, I remember, we were students, the slogan, the cry, was for roti Kapra and makaan. These were the three basic things for which slogans were raised but which have not been completely fulfilled. In right earnest the Prime Minister has given an impetus in this Budget for shelter and I sincerely hope the lot of poor man, the slum-dweller in the cities, will be improved soon. We should take strong measures in this respect so that we can give a lead to the developing countries of the world. In this International

Year of Shelter India should take the lead for the economic upliftment of the poor man.

Then I would like to say that outlay on education has been emphasised by many friends and the allocation of money is more than 100 per cent. No country in the world can prosper without an academic revolution. In all the capitalist countries, in all the socialist countries the stress is on education. It is no gainsaying that it is the first time that the Prime Minister has presented such a high profile for education in the Budget and we expect that it will be welcome by all enlightened people of the country. Human resource development is the first and fundamental requirement of any country. If we want to have a technological revolution, if we want to have qualitative productivity, without human resource development no country can make any progress, no economic revolution is possible. It is, therefore, very necessary that we provide technical education to the people in the nooks and corners of our country. It is expected that the Navodaya Vidyalayas can inspire and motivate our young people with nationalism and we will achieve miraculous results and usher in a technological revolution and the Prime Minister's endeavours to take the country forward to the 21st century will bear fruit.

The Minister of State for Finance, Shri Poojari, has already given statistics of what is being done for the poor man in the Budget and I need not repeat the same. I need only say that the major thrust in this Budget is for production of petroleum and natural gas for which Rs. 3,265 crores has been provided. The provision for Railways is Rs. 2,980 crores, for Power Rs. 2,995 crores. Steel, the core sector, has also been given a proper allocation. Before the Budget was presented the Economic Survey also rightly stated: "Now the present economic scenario is on a new growth path." So, it is not a mean achievement for our country. We are striving and struggling and progressing towards a new economic path. Our industrial output has been raised. We have achieved self-sufficiency in agriculture. However, there are certain things which we must take note of. Many have

expressed the apprehension that high prices affect the common man most. The Prime Minister has, therefore, rightly announced that he will appoint a committee or commission to review the government expenditure. Rigid steps should be taken to cut unnecessary Government expenditure. This must be our first motto, whether at the Centre or in the States.

All items of expenditure must be thoroughly scrutinised and monitored and we should so channelise our Budgetary provisions that our real objectives are fulfilled and productivity increased in consonance with the expenditure.

Then I come to the question of deficit in trade and balance of payments position. The Economy Survey has pointed out that because of the advanced situation it will be very difficult for the decade, it will continue up to 1990. I was remembering a magazine; the whole international trade in a year amounts to probably US dollar 3,000 billion and we have a ratio of less than 1 per cent. Everybody is anxious that we must have a bigger ratio; it must increase in the world trade, for which we have to go in for more modernisation and technological innovations. The Prime Minister has rightly laid emphasis on this and it must be taken into account. Then, Sir, there is a third thing and this is deficit. That has been taken care of in the Budget and it is a good thing. Now, agricultural production has also been good though there is some deficiency in certain sectors. In spite of bad monsoon and in spite of the drought and flood in certain parts of the country, we have a good buffer stock of foodgrains. Of course, we are facing some problems in oilseeds crops. We are the largest country in the world producing oilseeds, nine types of oilseeds, and we are the biggest importer of vegetable oil. So, Sir, some provision has rightly been made in the Budget for some research on some high-breed oilseeds and things like that and I hope that these things will go a long way in achieving self-sufficiency in our country in respect of edible oil by 1990. Sir, the Prime Minister has said something about rice production. In the eastern sector of the country especially, Sir, the people

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

are producing rice and their economy is very sluggish now because no attention has been paid to the question of research in rice and the productivity is very low still. It is, therefore, necessary that we must give more attention and emphasis to this. Prof. Thakur has already mentioned about the sickness in the small-scale and the large-scale industries. A huge sum of nearly two thousand crores of rupees is locked up in these sick units which can be better employed elsewhere. Also, there are more than one lakh small-scale units which are sick and it is the young entrepreneurs who have engaged themselves in these units and they require careful monitoring and it should be seen how these units can be revived. We know about the jute industry, about the textile industry, and so on and we know also how they have been trying to survive. The question of money is there and the question of employment is also there.

Now, Sir, I come to the greatest point which we have been discussing all through and that is the point about deficit financing. In 1986-87, Sir, the protected deficit was about Rs. 3,600 crores or so and for this year it has been estimated to be around Rs. 8,000 crores. But the Prime Minister has assured that he would try to see that the deficit does not go beyond Rs. 5,638 crores in 1987-88. Now the question is this: Is deficit financing good for our country? If we analyse what the main reasons are we will be able to see certain things. Now, the expenditure on Defence is estimated to be about Rs. 12,000 crores or so. Then the interest burden on our country is more than Rs. 10,500 crores. Then the subsidy portion comes to about Rs. 4,000 crores. All these things contribute to the deficit. Of course, deficit is a normal thing with all the developing countries. Without borrowing, without generating resources internally and without getting much from the public sector, how can you manage? Deficit, under these circumstances, is necessary and sometimes it is conducive to economic growth and it gives incentive to productivity. But at what point and at what level? That is to be considered and we have to be more cautious here, I think

the Government has already told, and Mr. L. K. Jha also told yesterday, that we have been able to contain the inflation at five or six per cent. But if it can be kept and contained at this level itself, it will be good. But the adverse effect of deficit financing is that if inflation is bloated up, if it goes beyond a particular level, it creates problems for the country. The Prime Minister has rightly said that he would review all non-Plan expenditure. Last year also, in spite of the many problems and in spite of the deficit that was there, there was no high inflation. So, I hope that this year also there will be no galloping inflation and so, there is nothing to be so much worried about because there is no need for that. We cannot cut down the essential public expenditure and, therefore, it is necessary that we should resort to this sort of deficing financing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Please conclude now.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: I will conclude in a few minutes.

Now, Sir, we have almost accepted the strategy of having a deficit of about fourteen thousand crores of rupees during the Seventh Plan. For what of time, I am not able to give more details. But the only thing that I would like to say is that we are passing through a critical time and we must be very careful in all our expenditures. We must have proper cost analysis and we must ensure economic productivity and we must see that productivity is linked to expenditure. Any expenditure must be linked to productivity. All the programmes for the welfare of the people must be properly evaluated and monitored and it must be seen that the real benefit goes to the people for whom the many programmes are meant.

Now, Sir, I come to my State. I am running short of time and yet, I would like to make one or two points. In our country, Sir, one of the main objectives and aims of planning is that regional imbalances should be removed. The dark and black pockets in the country having dire poverty in certain areas, will create more social

problems and economic problems for the whole of the nation. I would like to refer in this connection to my State, Orissa, where industries have been dying because of shortages of electricity. In the seventh Five Year Plan there is no provision for even a single power plant. We have appealed to the Prime Minister that the super thermal power should be included, to solve problems. There is a proposal for thermal plant on a river valley basin for which foreign loan is to be obtained. So let the Government examine and save the people from further going down in the economic life. Without power nothing is possible.

With these words, I support the Budget, which is very rational and timely. We have to spend on defence. Today in the newspapers it has come that the Prime Minister of a neighbouring country has said that if there is an attack on kuhuta it will be full war, the Defence budget has escalated in India due to pressing circumstances. So the guilty mind is out. Should we not prepare for defence? If so, shall we not pay some cost for it, for the safety of the nation? The country will agree with the Prime Minister for spending on defence and going ahead in more productivity and new technologies.

With these words, I strongly support the Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): There are still 12 hon. Members more who have to participate in the debate. Therefore, I would request the speakers to confine themselves to 10 minutes each. Thakur Jagat Pal Singh.

ठाकर जगतपाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, जिस तरीके का बजट आज देश में आया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको, बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जो घाटे की बात कही गयी है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन विकासशील देशों में घाटे का बजट हमेशा ही अच्छा हुआ करता है क्योंकि घाटे के बजट से क्रय शक्ति बढ़ेगी जब क्रय शक्ति बढ़ेगी तो आदमी की जो जरूरियात है वे पूरी होंगी। पैदावार बढ़ेगी और

जब पैदावार बढ़ेगी तो उस पैदावार के बढ़ने से लोगों की जरूरतें पूरी होने के बाद इन्कम बढ़ेगी, सरकार की पर कैपिटल इन्कम बढ़ेगी और उसके बाद समाजवाद की तरह हम बढ़ेंगे। खैर मैं उस बहस में पड़ना नहीं चाहता मेरे विरोधी साथियों ने, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें कहीं हैं मैं उनका जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यह बजट दिशाहीन है। मैं क्या कहूँ उपसभाध्यक्ष जी जो स्वयं नेत्रहीन हो उन्हें दिशा दिखाई नहीं देती है क्योंकि यह बात वे आज से नहीं जिस वक्त आजादी हमें मिली थी उसके बाद जो पहला बजट आया था तब से लेकर ऐसी बातें करते रहे हैं। हमने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद इस देश में समाजवाद आयेगा और इसलिए हमारे सब बजट समाजवाद की तरफ ही ले जाने के लिए बनाये गये हैं। हमें क्या मिला था? एक टूटा फूटा घर मिला था। आजादी के बाद श्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने समाजवाद की नीति बनाई और उस दिशा में बढ़ने के पूरे पूरे प्रयास किये श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने समाजवाद की बात कही हम उसमें आगे बढ़े। जो चुनौतियां उनके सामने आई हमने उन्हें अवसरों में कन्वर्ट किया। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों को कि जिस वक्त इस देश में विदेशियों ने गल्ला देना बंद कर दिया तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उस चुनौती को एक्सप्ट किया और अवसर में बदल दिया और इस देश में हरित क्रांति आई। उसके बाद पेट्रोल और डीजल की बात आई उन्होंने उस चुनौती को एक्सप्ट किया और अवसर में बदल दिया। इस देश में डीजल और पेट्रोल की जो स्थिति है वह आपके सामने है और आपको मालूम है। मैं केवल कुछ सुझाव आपके माध्यम से सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ और विरोधी पक्ष के जो माननीय सदस्य हैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हर बात में ऐसी बात न कहें कि जनता आपसे बिल्कुल विश्वास खो बैठे। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बजट लाये हैं वह गांव के ग्रामीण अंचल के इलाके के लोगों को उठाने के लिए हैं शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए है। अगर हम रक्षा पर इतना

[ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह]

खर्च न करते इस बजट से तो विरोध पक्ष के साथी कहते कि एक तरफ पाकिस्तान चुनौती दे रहा है दूसरी तरफ चाइना चुनौती दे रहा है और प्रधान मंत्री ने डिफेंस को बनाने के लिए इस बजट में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं की ।

6.00 P.M. आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से दो-तीन मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जो आंकड़े आपके सामने आ चुके हैं, मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ । केवल दो-तीन बातें मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ । हमने आजादी के बाद समाजवाद लाने के लिए जमींदारियों और ताल्लुकदारियों खत्म की, हमने ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में प्रोडक्टिव, अन-प्रोडक्टिव दोनों को सील किया । जमींदारी अनप्रोडक्टिव थी, हमने समाप्त की । उसके बाद जो जमीनें थीं, उनका हमने सीलिंग किया, लेकिन हमने अर्बन इकानामी में आज एक प्रोडक्टिव और अनप्रोडक्टिव दोनों में से किसी को भी सील नहीं किया है । इससे यह गैप बढ़ता जाता है ।

आप देखें कि गांव के अंदर जो हमारी ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, वह टूटती जा रही है । उसके लिए जो इस बजट में प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है जिसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं कि गांव के अंदर जो छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्री लगेगी, उससे उनकी स्थिति उभरेगी, लेकिन एक बात मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जमीन कोई खड़ नहीं है, उसके ऊपर पापुलेशन बढ़ती जाती है क्योंकि पापुलेशन जोमेट्रिकली बढ़ती है, इंडस्ट्री अर्थमेटिकली बढ़ती है । अगर हमारी नेशनल वैल्यू जोमेट्रिकली नहीं बढ़ेगी, तो हम इस गैप को मिनिमाइज़ नहीं कर सकते, पर-कैपिटल इनकम बढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं ।

तो आज शहरों के अंदर चाहे कोई कितने भी मकान बना ले, लेकिन उसके ऊपर कोई सीलिंग नहीं है । तो मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अर्बन इकानामी के अंदर अनप्रोडक्टिव

इनवेस्टमेंट के ऊपर आप सीलिंग क्यों नहीं करते ? जब गांव में जो जमीन बोता है, जमीन उसकी है, तो शहर में जिसके पास एक मकान है अगर उससे ज्यादा है, तो उसके मकान में जो रहता है, उसका मकान क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए ?

इसलिए मैं आपसे विनती करूंगा कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें । दूसरी बात, हमारा जो एक्सपेंडिचर है, उसे हमें कम करना होगा ।

अब रोड-टैक्स के बारे में भी मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ । आप देखें कि एक आदमी जो चालीस किलोमीटर चलता है, उसे भी उतना ही टैक्स देना पड़ता है और जो पांच सौ किलोमीटर चलता है, उसे भी उतना ही टैक्स देना पड़ता है और इतनी गाड़ियां जो बिना टैक्स के आज चल रही हैं, अगर हम यह काम कर दें कि पेट्रोल और डीजल के ऊपर जो भी दो पैसे, तीन पैसे बढ़ा दें और रोड-टैक्स को खत्म कर दें तो यह राष्ट्र हित को जाएगा । जो जितना पेट्रोल खर्च करेगा, उतना टैक्स देगा और यह जो हजारों-लाखों रुपये से हमने डिपार्टमेंट बना रखा है, वह समाप्त हो जाएगा । उससे हमारा खर्चा कम होगा ।

दूसरे जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अंदर हमारा खर्च हो रहा है, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा—मैं अक्सर कहता हूँ कि बिल्डिंग नीचे से बना करती है, सफाई ऊपर से हुआ करती है । तो क्या आप ऊपर से उस तरह की ब्राइट वाशिंग करेंगे कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अंदर जो ज्यादा खर्चा आपका हो रहा है, उसे खत्म करने की आप कोशिश करेंगे क्योंकि अगर अनप्रोडक्टिव इनवेस्टमेंट में आप ज्यादा करेंगे, तो डेफिसिट बजट का असर आता है, अगर अनप्रोडक्टिव इनवेस्टमेंट को आप कम करेंगे, प्रोडक्टिव इनवेस्टमेंट में ज्यादा लगायेंगे, तो नेशनल वैल्यू मल्टीप्लाई होगा, पर-कैपिटल इनक्रीज करेगा और देश समाजवाद की तरफ जाएगा ।

मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने विशाखपटनम में कारखाना लगाया है, कभी आपने यह कैलकुलेट किया है कि उसकी कितनी कास्ट आ रही है? उसकी पैदावार होगी सात हजार टन और जब सात हजार टन आएगी, तो वह नेशनलाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री प्राफिट कैसे दिखा सकती है? उसके ऊपर जो ऊपर के खर्चे आयेंगे, तो आपको प्राईस बढ़ानी पड़ेगी और जब आप प्राईस बढ़ायेंगे, तो उसका फायदा किसको मिलने वाला है। मैं इस तरफ भी आपको इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी राष्ट्रीयकृत इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनकी जो कीमत इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है, उसका एक और कारण भी है। एक बात मैं इनविरनमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने पूरी स्कीम्स हिन्दुस्तान में रोक कर रख दी हैं। यह क्यों? अगर उनको खत्म करना है, तो खत्म कर दीजिए, नहीं बननी हैं, तो नहीं बनें, लेकिन अगर दो साल के बाद आप उनको इजाजत देंगे, तो उनका कास्ट कितना बढ़ जाएगा और जब कास्ट बढ़ जाएगा, तो क्या हमारे नेशनल वैल्यू पर उसका बर्डन नहीं पड़ेगा? जो पैदावार एक साल के अंदर एक करोड़ रुपये की हो सकती है, अगर वह प्रोजेक्ट तीन साल चले जाते हैं, तो हमारा तीन करोड़ का उसमें लास होता है। तो हम डिसीजन जल्दी से जल्दी लें। फाइलें पड़ी रहती हैं, उन पर कोई डिसीजन नहीं हो रहा है, जो भी आपको डिसीजन लेने हैं, वह जल्दी से जल्दी लें।

मैं एक बात आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज खाद, अगर आप बाजार में जाएं, तो चालीस रुपये कम मिल रहा है जो कोआपरेटिव बैंक के थ्रू था कोआपरेटिव के थ्रू दिया जा रहा है, इनपुट्स आफ एग्रीकल्चर में आज जो पैसे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, कभी आपने कैलकुलेट किया है कि चालीस रुपये मार्केट के अंदर कम पर खाद मिल रहा है, लेकिन किसान को बैंक के थ्रू, कोआपरेटिव के थ्रू इसलिए लेना पड़ता है कि उसे लोन लेना है। पम्प बाजार में डेढ़ दो हजार रुपये कम में मिल रहा है, लेकिन कोआपरेटिव के माध्यम से लेना है, क्योंकि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। नम्बर तीन, जो बोरिंग 45

हजार रुपये में सरकार करके दे रही है वह बोरिंग 25 हजार रुपये में किसान खुद करा सकता है। तो यह इतना ज्यादा पैसा उसके लिए देना फव्वर रहा है जिसे कि हम कम करा सकते हैं। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। दूसरी बात मैं चाहता हूँ कि पांच साल तक देश के अन्दर हड़तालें बन्द कर दी जाएं चाहे उसके लिए कितना ही कड़वा घूट क्यों न पीना पड़े। क्योंकि एक तरफ हम उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं दूसरी तरफ हड़तालें हो रही हैं। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य इस समय सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं। उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं मैं उनका जवाब देता लेकिन बेंचेज तो सामने खाली पड़े हैं इसलिए क्या जवाब दूँ। उत्पादन तो वे गिराते हैं और देश को गरीबी की तरफ ले जाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि यह समाजवादी बजट नहीं है। समाजवाद क्या होता है, इसके मायने क्या हैं? क्या गरीबी को बढ़ाना समाजवाद है? अगर देश के अन्दर धन बढ़ता है और इसके लिए मीनज आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने पड़ते हैं अगर साधन बढ़ते हैं तो धन बढ़ता है। जब धन बढ़ता है तो उसका बंटवारा होता है और उससे खुशहाली आती है। तब देश समाजवाद की तरफ जाता है। क्षमा कीजिए मैंने ज्यादा समय लिया इसलिए कि मैं कुछ बातें भी कहना चाहता था। समय की कमी होने के कारण मैं आखिरी बात कह देना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत उद्योग हैं। अधिकारी क्या करें? आप इतना कर दीजिए कि ब्रेक इवन पाइन्ट तक उनका प्रोफिट आ जाए। उसके बाद 50 परसेंट के ऊपर के प्रोफिट को उन्हीं सब एम्प्लोईज के अंदर बांटा जाएगा, फिर आप देखेंगे कि आपका उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ेगा। आपने मुझ समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद देता हूँ और चूँकि हाउस खाली पड़ा हुआ है इसलिए मन भी बोलने को नहीं कर रहा है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will not take much of your time in just drawing your attention to the various facts which the other Mem-

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bers have spoken about. I say, the Budget is just like a mariner's compass. As the mariner's compass shows the direction in which the ship is going so also this Budget shows the direction in which the economy of the nation is steering. And from the debate we have seen that the Budget is primarily concerned with rural and urban upliftment, social and economic and educational fields, unemployment, loans interest, saving, subsidies, forestry, rural labour and so many other things. Therefore, Sir, I will not go over it again and again, but I will draw your attention to a specific thing, that is agriculture.

Sir, agriculture is already under ceiling. If a farmer has got 40 acres of dry land, he can hold it. If he has got perennial irrigated land, he is entitled to 20 acres of it. And for all this farming, the Government has made sufficient allocation for finances and fertilizers and for imports and all those things. But, Sir, all this allocation never reaches the farmers. Not only that. All these allocations are always eaten away by the middlemen and corruption is not uncommon. It is rampant in this field. And how is the condition of the poor farmer. I will quote from your own document, the Economic Survey. I quote, Sir,

"Agriculture continues to be the most important sector of the Indian economy. With 75 per cent of India's population still living in rural area...." -- that is important; I am coming to it shortly... rapid and broad-based agricultural growth is a necessary, pre-requisite for maintaining the pace of overall economic development and tackling the deep-seated problems of rural poverty."

Sir, the farmers are entrenched into rural poverty and they are circumscribed by so many other things. The farmers are always faced with so many calamities like those of drought, floods, climatic changes and now the menace of animals and man-made menace.

The Housing schemes which are proposed by the Government around the cities, they will be covered under the Urban Land Ceiling Act. Why I say so is because a reference is made in the speech of the Finance Minister at page 7,

paragraph 27. I quote: "The National Commission on Urbanisation in its internal report has suggested overall changes in the laws affecting housing including the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976". This is the social legislation aimed at using surplus land. This is not correct. The farmers have never any surplus land. They were already circumscribed with the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act and this is a fiction created by legislative drafting. Why I say so is because the land which is already under agricultural use is shown in the town planning map for any other purpose than agriculture, then it will be declared as vacant land. This is a fiction and not a reality. Therefore, I say this fiction has not stopped at that. I will just draw your attention to other provisions. This is subject not withstanding anything contained in clause (b) of explanation, land shall not be deemed to be mainly used for the purpose of agriculture if the land had been specified in the Master Plan for a purpose other than agriculture. This is just changing a man into a woman and a woman into a man. Is it ever possible? What is the reality in this?

Sir, I will go a little further and show you how it affects the farming class because the Urban Land Ceiling Act is not confined to towns. There are urban agglomerations and peripheral areas which consist of not less than twenty villages. In each agglomeration area this problem is faced in 24 States and two Union territories and by lakhs of farmers. Further, Sir, this is very important what I am saying now. When it is declared surplus, what does the farmer get? The farmer is entitled to only two thousand square metres, that means one bigha and if he has a son, he gets another bigha. Rest of the land is declared surplus. Now, if the land is declared surplus what does he get? He gets Rs. 5 per square metre in the case of vacant land. Is this the calculation? And not only that. I will just draw your attention to section 14. It says that 25 per cent of the amount or Rs. 25,000 whichever is less shall be paid in cash and the balance in negotiable bonds redeemable after the expiry of 20 years carrying interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, with effect from this date. Sir,

I request and ask, would the Secretary sitting in the South Block or the North Block, or in any of the Bhavans, if he were asked by the Government to draft a legislation to the effect that he and his Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary and all the officers of the Government were to get 25 per cent of their salary in cash, and 75 per cent at the expiry of 20 years, would they draft like this? We poor farmers are at their mercy. Now, they have not stopped at that. They have gone a little farther. I quote from the Report of the National Commission on urbanisation. It says — they have experienced these difficulties and they have under 'suggestions' said 'redefinition of the terms vacant land, agricultural land... etc. for achieving optimum use of the land in accordance with building regulations.' They themselves have experienced these difficulties. What is it that you are doing? You are chasing them. Can we call Parliament House tomorrow to be a garden? It amounts to that. Suppose a legislation is introduced. All Members of the House are very clever people, very intelligent people. If they are told that they will get only 25 per cent of the salary now and rest 75 per cent after the expiry of 20 years, what will be the reaction? That is what is being done to the poor farmers. You are driving them away; you are driving their children away; you are running them....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): There are many speakers today and we are sitting upto 7. Please conclude.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, you are paying to the employees according to the recommendations of the Pay Commission. You are paying them allowances. But what about these poor farmers? You start an industry; you get all the infrastructure; you get electricity; you get roads; you get bank loans. But here, you are simply driving the farmers away. You are making them and their children homeless and jobless. You are throwing them on the road. What can the farmer do? He gets such a paltry amount. Then, they have not stopped at that. Further, it says, the

property may be worth ten lakh but he will be entitled to get only Rs. 2 lakhs. What an injustice? It is a tyranny; it is oppression, nothing else. And you want to encourage housing on these poor people's land. It says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the amount payable under either of the said sub-sections shall, in no case, exceed Rs. 12 lakhs." Sir, you may be buying a flat worth more than that amount. A poor farmer may want to start a butcher shop which will cost him that much, or even more. With this, he cannot even run a dairy farm.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): You will be impinging on others' time. Now please conclude.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANRAO DESHMUKH: I am raising only those points which have not at all been touched by other Members. Now, what is the effect of all this. You are taking lands throughout the country under the pretext that you want to house the poor people. But where? It will be on these farmers' lands. And how? It is by showing charity at the cost of the farmers. What a fun. If the Government wants to do charity at the cost of the farmer, it is certainly not desirable. It is never anticipated, it is against socialism, against the ethics of law, against the ethics of all principles. What is the justice in it? Now I want to make suggestions and leave all other points.

If you want to take our land we are ready to give, give us market price and we go. If you do not give us market price, you take your housing society somewhere nearby in a colony. Have a beautiful colony for your people, give them electricity, roads, transport and all that. It will lessen the pressure on towns and there will be no corruption. The corruption will be less. In that case the tension on the cities will be less. Here you are aggravating everything. Also if you do not want to do that if you are bent upon taking away our land kindly do one thing. As you do in the case of a project when you take up some irrigation or some such project you acquire the land but in lieu thereof immediately make an alternative

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arrangement. Either give them the land or money. Give us the land or money and we go. If you want that we should not stay here, give us passports we will go. What else can we do?

So, Sir, through you I would like to suggest. I would like to pray that the Secretaries who are taking down notes here should bring this matter to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister. Evidently, the Secretaries have not brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister. Otherwise, the hon. Prime Minister would never have allowed this kind of proposition. Therefore, I humbly submit that the Secretaries taking down notes here may be kind enough to bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Shri Shanti Tyagi. Please confine to the time-limit. Otherwise, I will be constrained to call another speaker.

श्री शान्ति त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बजट के पक्ष में और बजट के विपक्ष में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने ख्यालात इजहार किये हैं। बजट के समर्थन में जो बातें, जो फिगर्स और जो दलीलें पेश की गयी हैं मैं उन्हें रिपोर्ट नहीं करूंगा। इस बजट पर तीन-चार बातों का ही जिक्र करूंगा जिनके कारण देश की साधारण जनता इस बजट के प्रस्तुत करने के बाद माननीय राजीव गांधी जी को बघाई दे रही है और उनको आशीर्वाद दे रहा है। विपक्ष में तो कोई बैठा ही नहीं है मैं उनको बताता जो उन्होंने कहा है उस में क्या सही है। कई विपक्ष के सम्मानित सदस्यों ने यह आपत्ति उठाई है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी को डिफेंस विभाग क्यों दे दिया और वित्त मंत्रालय स्वयं क्यों ले लिया। इसके बारे में विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि उनकी अपने नेता के प्रति श्रद्धा है। जो नेता के प्रति श्रद्धा है, जो विश्वास है, जो ईमानदारी है वह सारे देश में प्रसिद्ध है। उसको कहना

आज कोई नयी बात नहीं है। उनका कहना है कि वह किस विभाग में काम करें और किस विभाग में काम न करें यह देखने का काम उनका नहीं है, यह जिम्मेवारी प्रधान मंत्री जी की है। यह उनका स्वयं का कहना है। इसमें समझ नहीं आती विपक्ष को क्या परेशानी है। विपक्ष को परेशानी यह है कि इस विभाग में हेरफेर क्यों हो गया। विपक्ष यहां नहीं है खैर उन तक यह आवाज पहुंच जायेगी। यह जो फेरबदल है वित्त मंत्रालय में यह कोई गलत इरादे से नहीं किया गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस वित्त मंत्रालय को किसी मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी के व्यक्ति को नहीं सौंप दिया, किसी बड़े उद्योगपति के हाथ में नहीं सौंप दिया, जो जनता का विरोधी है, जन-विरोधी है उसके हाथ में नहीं सौंप दिया। इस विभाग को स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने हाथ में रखा है हमें इस बात पर गर्व करना चाहिए। इस बजट के बारे में पहली बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामिणों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए एक नेशनल कमिशन बैठाया जाएगा। हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं और हमारे देश के सभी मेहनतकश लोग जो गांवों में बसते हैं उन्होंने भी इसका स्वागत किया है। इस कमिशन की नियुक्ति की घोषणा से यह प्रत्यक्ष जाहिर होता है कि वृषि को हमारी सरकार अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आधार मानती है। उसको ग्रामिण अर्थ-व्यवस्था की सर्वाधिक चिन्ता है। मुझे यह कहने में भी संकोच नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जो करोड़ों लोग गांवों में रहते हैं जैसे बड़ई, लोहार, कुम्हार, धोबी, चर्मकार, स्वर्णकार आदि, इनमें आजकल जो बेरोजगारी है वे जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक शोषण का शिकार हैं उनको इस कमिशन की नियुक्ति से नया जीवन मिलेगा और कुछ उनकी स्थिति में सुधार होगा। देहातों में जो असंतोष है और जो आपसी वैमनस्य है वह भी दूर होगा। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि

इस बजट में और सातवीं योजना में देहातों में महिलाओं के लिए शौचालयों की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। गांवों में लेट्रिन्स नहीं होते हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ पाने के पानी का व्यवस्था गांवों में की जानी चाहिए। गांवों में पानी की व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ रोज़नी धानी बिजली का प्रबन्ध भी किया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए गांवों में छोटे उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें। आपने किसानों के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है लेकिन किसान ने भी इस देश के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। देश में अनाज के भंडार भरे हैं। लेकिन आज भी आजादी के 40 सालों के बाद भी किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। उनके द्वारा पदा की जाने वाली चीजों का मूल्य निर्धारित करने में उनकी हिस्सेदारी नहीं होती अधिकारी लोग बैठकर उनका मूल्य निर्धारित कर देते हैं। किसानों की वस्तुओं का मूल्य निर्धारित करने में उनको हिस्सेदार होनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा किसानों के उपयोग में जो इनपुट्स आते हैं उनकी दरें बहुत ज्यादा होती हैं। उन चीजों की कीमतों में कमी की जानी चाहिए। यह भी देखने में आता है कि ट्यूबवैल में किसान जो बिजली इस्तेमाल करता है उसका रेट कई राज्यों में बहुत ज्यादा है। बिजली के इस रेट में भी कमी की जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो ग्राम पंचायतें हैं उनको और ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जायें। अभी हालत यह है कि सही मायनों में ग्राम पंचायतों के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उनको ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिए ताकि वे आपके बजट के उद्देश्यों को अच्छे तरह से पूरा कर सकें और ग्रामों के विकास में अपना योगदान कर सकें। मैं आपका ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता

हूँ कि हमारे देश में आवास की बहुत कमी है। आपने इन्दिरा आवास योजना की घोषणा का है, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। आपने एक राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक की स्थापना की भी, घोषणा की है। हम उसका खर्च बढ़ाकर करते हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस बात का भी वचन दिया गया है कि सिलिंग एकट और रेंट कंट्रोल एकट में संशोधन किया जाएगा ताकि शहरों में आवास के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन उपलब्ध हो सके और जमीन सस्ती दर पर मिल सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन कदमों के माध्यम से शहरों में आवास के लिए सस्ती जमीन उपलब्ध होगी। इससे आवास की समस्या का काफी हद तक समाधान होगा। अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आवास के लिए जहाँ भी आप प्लॉट दें वहाँ पर कानूनी अधिकार आबंटि की होना चाहिए। चाहे डी०डी०१०० हो या जी०डी०१०० हो, उन पर जब आप निर्माण करें तो आबंटि को अपने भवन का निर्माण वहाँ पर खड़े होकर देखने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। जो वहाँ पर काम होता है तो सीमेंट में मिलावट होती है, इसलिये उसमें इसकी बात को सुना जाना चाहिये।

डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश की सीमाओं पर जो खतरे का वातावरण बना हुआ है उसको देखते हुए डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर को कम करना बहुत गलत है और यह देश की सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ करना है। मगर मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकारी खर्चों में कटौती होनी चाहिये। सरकारी कार्यालयों में बड़े बड़े आफिसर मोटर कारों पर, टेलीफोनों पर, यात्राओं पर, अपने बंगलों की साज सज्जा पर, स्टेशनरी पर, अपनी टीप टाप पर अंधाधुंध खर्चा करते हैं। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने भी कहा कि योजना बनती है करोड़ रुपये की, महोदय मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ और यह मैंने स्वयं देखा है हालांकि मैं उसमें हिस्सेदार नहीं हूँ, मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

[श्री शान्ति त्रिपाठी]

कि ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो, अगर एक करोड़ रुपये की योजना है तो पूरा डिपॉजिटमेंट मिल-मिलाकर जो उस योजना को बना रहे है वे उसमें से कम से कम 20 लाख रुपये अपनी जेब में डाल देते हैं और योजना पर बाकी 80 लाख रुपये खर्च होते हैं। यह मैं जानता हूँ। इसलिये सरकारी खर्चों में कटौती होनी चाहिये और बड़ी मछली से होनी चाहिये। स्टेटों पर भी यह बात लागू होनी चाहिये।

अंत में मैं दो शब्द उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहूँगा। महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। देश में और भी प्रदेश हैं, छोटे भी हैं और बड़े भी हैं लेकिन आकार और आबादी दोनों की दृष्टि से यह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और इसलिये इसकी समस्याएँ भी बड़ी हैं। इसलिये मेरा आपमें विशेष अनुरोध है, प्रधानमंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये आवश्यक धन का आबंटन करें। वहाँ पर बाढ़ और सूखे की बराबर समस्या रहती है। इस बाढ़ और सूखे की समस्या को हल करने के लिये जो प्रदेश सरकार की योजनाएँ हैं उसमें वे ज्यादा धन दें, ऐसा मेरा अनुरोध है और ऐसी मेरी मांग भी है। मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले सालों में, सातवीं योजना के काल में उत्तर प्रदेश को विशेष सहायता दी जायेगी। विपक्ष के लोग तो यहां हैं नहीं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट को अगर हम गौर से देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि इस बजट की मौखिक भावना है कि गरीबी मिटे और शीघ्र ही आधुनिक और शक्तिशाली अर्थव्यवस्था बने। धन्यवाद।

श्री घनश्याम सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिये मैं आपका हार्दिक आभारी हूँ। मैं 28 फरवरी को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा पेश किये गये बजट के समर्थन में अपनी राय देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मान्यवर, किसी भी बजट की समीक्षा करने के लिये यह जानना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि बजट का इरादा क्या है मुझ जैसा व्यक्ति बजट का इरादा

सर्वतोन्मुखी विकास वाला देखता है, इस बजट में सब को मिल-जुलकर साथ लेने की क्षमता देखता है तो वह उसको अच्छा बजट मानता है और ऐसे बजट को समाजवादी बजट की संज्ञा दी जा सकती है। इस बजट में दीर्घकालीन योजनाओं पर जोर दिया गया है जिसके दीर्घकालीन परिणाम निकलेंगे। भारत के प्रथम अर्थशास्त्री कोटिल्य ने अपने अर्थशास्त्र में कहा है कि राज्य जिन स्रोतों का दोहन कर सकते हैं वह उनका दोहन करे और उनको विकास के कार्यों में लगाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस नियम का पालन इस बजट में किया गया है। मान्यवर, इस बजट में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश को एक नयी दिशा दी है, एक नयी नीति दी है। उन्होंने बड़े लोगों पर, जो अतिरिक्त खर्च कर सकते हैं, टैक्स लगाया है। मान्यवर, उन्होंने विदेश यात्रा महंगी की है, आखिर कौन लोग विदेश जाते हैं? पंच सितारा होटलों को महंगा किया गया है, मान्यवर, उनमें कौन लोग रहने जाते हैं? रंगीन टी.वी. महंगे किये हैं? क्या ग्रामीण जनता इनका इस्तेमाल करती है? नसवार एवं तम्बाकू की कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं, क्या यह औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है, सिगरेट महंगी की है क्या यह औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं है? मोटर कार महंगी की गई है, क्या इसका असर किसी गरीब पर पड़ने वाला है? शीतल पेय महंगे किये गये हैं, यह भी मैं समझता हूँ गरीबी से संबंध रखने वाली चीजें नहीं हैं। बड़े लोगों पर टैक्स लगाना समाजवाद की रचना में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। मान्यवर, मैं एक कृषक परिवार और ग्रामीण अंचल का रहने वाला व्यक्ति हूँ। देश की 75 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रहती है। यह सत्य है कि ग्रामों में सड़कों का निर्माण हो रहा है, बिजली पहुंचाई जा रही है शुद्ध जल की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं पर भी प्रचार प्रसार किया जा रहा है परन्तु फिर भी देश के शहरी विकास के अनुपात में ग्राम अभी भी बहुत पीछे है और अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी ने पिछले दो वर्षों में इन क्षेत्रों को स्वयं देखा है, उन लोगों

के बारे में विशेष ध्यान दिया है तथा उसको बजट में परिलक्षित किया है।

ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रमों के लिये चाहे वह आई० आर० डी० पी० के काम हो, पिछले दो वर्षों में बराबर धन की बढ़ोतरी की गई है, अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह सब लोग जानते हैं इसलिये इसके बारे में ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसके अलावा आर० एल ई० जी० पी० के प्रोग्राम में ध्यान दिलाया गया है तथा अधिक धन देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। एन० आर० ई० पी० में भी पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक धन बढ़ाया गया है। इससे रोजगार सृजन में काफी महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। इन्दिरा आवास योजना पिछले वर्ष प्रारम्भ की गई थी। इस वर्ष भी उस में 125 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है जिससे 62400 मकान बनाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। हमारे विरोधी साथी इन योजनाओं के त्रिधान्वयन पर बहुत शोर मचाया करते हैं। मैं उन से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ जब कभी वे किसी अस्पताल में गये हैं तो हमेशा चर्चा यह सुनने को मिलती है कि फलां अस्पताल में फलां मरीज गया था उसकी परवाह नहीं की और उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। लेकिन कभी यह विचार करने की कोशिश की है कि उन अस्पतालों में लाखों लोग ठीक होकर निकलते हैं, क्या उन के बारे में कभी चर्चा आपने की है? इसी तरीके से मैं साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या ग्रामीण विकास नहीं हुआ, क्या लोगों को योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिला है, क्या लोगों की तरक्की नहीं हुई है, क्या उनको बिजली की सुविधा नहीं मिली है? मेरा जैसा आदमी जो गांव का रहने वाला है वह जानता है कि वास्तव में गांवों की तरक्की हुई है और लोगों के खाने-पीने के स्तर में सुधार आया है। जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं उन से लोग लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं। लेकिन एक बात मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहनी पड़ती है कि यदि कोई मरा हुआ आदमी अस्पताल में दिखाई न पड़े, लापरवाही दिखायी न पड़े तो सब लोग तारीफ करेंगे इसी तरह के कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, बैंकों के अष्ट

अधिकारी, जनता के दलाल हमारी उन योजनाओं को हमारे किसानों एवं गरीब लोगों तक पहुंचने में बाधा पैदा करते हैं निश्चित है इस में दो राय नहीं है भले यह अधिक न हो लेकिन उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा आग्रह है कि ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यों में लगे कर्मचारी बैंकों के अधिकारी अथवा स्थानीय दलाल जो गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं उन्हें सख्त सजा देने के लिये गोपनीय तरीके से जांच की जाये। दानून में ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाय ताकि उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जा सके। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण गरीबों का ही नहीं बल्कि शहरी गरीबों को उठाने के लिये इस वर्ष योजना दी है जिसका लाभ शहर के लोग भी उठा रहे हैं तथा अपना विकास कर रहे हैं। पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगार लोगों को भी कार्य में लगाने के अवसर मुहैया कराये जा रहे हैं जिसका व्यापक असर पड़ रहा है? ग्रामों में स्वच्छ जल की आपूर्ति के लिये इस वर्ष 370 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है जिससे 50, 570 गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। यह स्वागत योग्य है। इससे ग्रामों में अचलों का विकास होगा। गरीब लोगों को पाने के लिये स्वच्छ जल मिलेगा। कृषि की जब बात आती है तो हमें देखना होता है कृषक वह कौम है जिसने कभी देश के साथ धोखा नहीं किया वरन् देश के अनाज को भंडार भर दिये हैं। देश के किसानों ने हर परिस्थिति में यह साबित किया है चाहे बादल बरसा हो या न बरसा हो, बैंक से कर्जा समय पर मिला हो या न मिला हो, बिजली सस्ती अथवा महंगी मिली हो या न मिली हो, बैंक के कर्मचारियों ने किसान से कैसा भी व्यवहार किया हो इन सब बातों का ध्यान न रखते हुए उसने देश की पैदावार को बढ़ाया है और पूरे मन से काम किया है और दिखा दिया है कि देश की पैदावार बढ़ाने में किसान किसी से भी पीछे नहीं है। सब के साथ चल रहा है। मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने किसानों की आवश्यकताओं को समझते हुए विद्युत उत्पादन की योजनाओं को अधिक प्रभाव-

[श्री घनश्याम सिंह]

शाली तरीके से चलाने की ओर ध्यान दिया है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में टिहरी पन बिजली परियोजना को रूस के सहयोग से पूर्ण किये जाने हेतु किये गये करार के लिये उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। गत तीन वर्षों में विद्युत उत्पादन के लिये कार्यों के लिये मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूँ। चालू वर्ष में विद्युत उत्पादन में 10.3% की वृद्धि हुई है इस नीति के लिये मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। अभी वित्त मंत्री जी बहस में इंटरवीन करते हुए बता रहे थे कि उर्वरक पर कितनी सहायता वे किसानों को दे रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी डिफाइन किया कि रुपये 62.5 पैसे 50 किलो के एक कस्ट्रे पर छूट दी गयी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह छूट दे रहे हैं कृपया इसकी पब्लिसिटी करें ऐसी बात किसानों को बतायें क्योंकि इस छूट के बारे में वे जानते ही नहीं हैं कि वास्तव में आपने यह छूट दी है जब किसानों की बात आती है तो हम लोग कहते हैं कि वाद नहले से महंगी दे रहे हैं जबकि वास्तविकता यह है कि रुपये को 62.50 पैसे की छूट एन कस्ट्रे पर, दे रहे हैं जो एक बहुत बड़ी छूट है। तो किसी तरह से आपको किसान को समझाने की अवश्य व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि हमारी सरकार भारत के किसानों को रुपये 62.50 पैसे की छूट दे रही है जिससे कि वे नहलूस करें कि वास्तव में सरकार हमारे लिए काम कर रही है।

विद्युत बोर्ड किसानों से प्रति अश्व शक्ति पर निश्चित दर से विद्युत का मूल्य लेता है। लेकिन बड़े बड़े उद्योग-पति तथा उद्योग वाले विद्युत की चोरी करते हैं मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ। दर-असल हम लोग किसानों को जो बिजली देते हैं उस पर फिक्स रेट लिया जाता है लेकिन, जो चोरी करते हैं उद्योगपति या उद्योग वाले, क्योंकि हमसे निश्चित दर ली जाती है इस कारण से उनकी चोरी को छिपाने के लिए यह एक तरीका निकाल रखा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

कि इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है तथा इस प्रक्रिया को बदलना चाहिए जिससे किसानों से वह भार न लिया जाये।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि किसानों को उनकी उपज का लाभदायी मूल्य दिलाएंगे और उसके लिए अधिक मात्रा में पानी बिजली, उर्वरक और ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अपने भाषण में वचनबद्धता प्रदर्शित की है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने के लिए प्रभावशाली कार्यवाही करें। अगर मैं इस पर विशेष ज्यादा बोलूंगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि समय ज्यादा लगेगा इसलिए डिटेल्स में नहीं जाता हूँ। कृषि मंत्री जी को इस पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। किसानों की यह बात सच्ची है कि जितना मूल्य सब चीजों का बढ़ा है उसी हिसाब से उनकी कृषि की उपज का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ पाया है। इस पर बहुत ज्यादा गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। अच्छा हो उस कमेटी में जो कृषि मूल्य निर्धारित करती है उसमें जो कृषि वाले संसद सदस्य हैं जो कृषि का उत्पादन करते हैं उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाया जाये। (समय की घंटी) माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी आपने समय की घंटी बजाई मैं 2-3 मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से यह भी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसानों ने उत्पादन अवश्य बढ़ाया है लेकिन उसका अर्थ यह न लगायें कि आपको लाभकारी मूल्य मिल रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि किसान के उपभोग में लगने वाली वस्तुओं की कीमतें कम हो इसका प्रयास करेंगे। इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं यह और कहना चाहूंगा कि किसानों पर बैंक या किसी अन्य देय का बकाया हो जाता है तो उसको हवालात में बन्द कर दिया जाता है जबकि देश के बहुत बड़े बकायादारों के साथ इज्जत का व्यवहार किया जाता है। कृपया इस देश के मूल किसान के साथ जो सदैव देशभक्त रहा है उसके साथ भी सम्मान करें व्यवहार करें। कम से कम उसके साथ वैसा व्यवहार न करें तथा

जो औरों के साथ करते हैं वैसा तो उसके साथ करें ।

उद्योग और व्यापार में कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों को कुछ न कुछ राहत देने के कार्य होते रहे हैं । उनके कानूनों को भी प्रभावकारी तरीके से लागू करने के प्रयास किये जाते रहे हैं । इसके अलावा देश में जो 20 करोड़ कृषि मजदूर हैं उनकी ओर भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ध्यान रखा है तथा उन्होंने कृषि मजदूरों के हितों को देखने के लिए कमिशन के गठन की घोषणा की है, वह स्वागत योग्य हैं शिक्षा के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए गतवर्ष के 315 करोड़ के विपरीत 800 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में नवोदय विद्यालय खोले जायेंगे, ग्रामोण प्रतिभा तलाश की जायेगा । आज आप ऐसी नीति बनायें कि इन विद्यालयों में धनाइय एवं शहरी लोग इनमें सुविधा न उठा पायें अन्यथा आपका सपना सपना ही रह जायेगा । शिक्षा में सरकार टेक्निकल एजुकेशन को बढ़ावा दे रही है यही आज देश को आवश्यकता है । मेरे मित्र श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा जी इस वक्त नहीं हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद विरोध पक्ष के कोई भी माननीय सदस्य नहीं हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि आयोजना भिन्न व्यय हमारे बहुत बढ़ गया है । यदि इस पर हम निगह डालें तो दिखाई पड़ता है कि जो बढ़ोतरी की गयी है उसका सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा रक्षा व्यय पर किया गया है । गत वर्ष हमारे बजट में प्राविजन किया गया था 8728 करोड़ का और इस वर्ष उसे बढ़ाकर 12512 करोड़ कर दिया गया है । आज देश के चारों ओर खतरा है, क्या उसमें इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी, क्या वे समझते हैं कि इस पर नहीं करना चाहिए था । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह व्यय अपने आपमें औचित्यपूर्ण है, इस व्यय को दर्शाने से हमारी सेनाओं का मनोबल बढ़ेगा तथा हमारे देश का गौरव बढ़ेगा । मैं और ज्यादा न कहते हुए, क्योंकि आपने घंटी बजा दी है, अपने उन साथियों से कहना चाहूँगा कि हमने हाउसिंग की समस्या के विषय के लिए सौ करोड़ की इन्विटी पूंजी से राष्ट्रीय

आवास बैंक की स्थापना की घोषणा की है क्या इसका स्वागत नहीं करना चाहिए ? राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण श्रमिक आयोग की स्थापना की घोषणा हमने की है क्या इसका स्वागत नहीं करना चाहिए ? सरकारी क्षेत्र के कार्य निष्पादन में और सुधार लाने की वचनबद्धता उनकी स्वायत्तता को मजबूत करते हुए परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराने की वचनबद्धता क्या इसका स्वागत नहीं करना चाहिए ?

खर्चों में कटौती का आश्वासन दिया है । क्या वह स्वागतयोग्य नहीं है ? साधारण जनता के प्रयोग में लाने वाली वस्तुओं, साबुन, सौभाग्य साड़ी—उन्होंने इसको सस्ता करने का वचन दिया है क्या वह वास्तव में उस गरीब जनता के लिए नहीं है ? साधारण जनता को सस्ते जूते उपलब्ध कराना, शाड़ी, ऊन के वस्त्रों पर छूट देना, ट्यूबलाइट को सस्ता करवाना, छात्रों की कॉपी और रजिस्टर का सस्ता कराना, क्या यह उस गरीब जनता के लिए राहत के काम नहीं है ?

दस हजार तक मकान के करजे में अदायगी के सिलसिले में छूट देना, क्या यह राहत का कार्य नहीं है ?

मैं ज्यादा न कह कर एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि समय का अभाव है । मैं अलीगढ़ की एक समस्या रखना चाहता हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे । पेट्रोलियम कम्पलेक्स सलीमपुर, अलीगढ़ में स्वीकृत किया गया, उद्योग मंत्रालय ने उसके लिए लाइसेंस भी दे दिया है, लेकिन उसके लिए अभी तक कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है ।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के माध्यम से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह प्रधान मंत्री जी को बतावें कि इस पर शीघ्र कार्य प्रारम्भ करवायें ।

हम उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग बहुत ही गौरवशाली और अपने आपको बहुत ही सौभाग्यशाली समझते हैं कि आजादी के

[श्री वनश्याम सिंह]

वाद देश के शासन के लिए हमारे प्रदेश ने प्रधान मंत्री दिये हैं। इस पर हमें गर्व है, लेकिन जब मैं नजर उठा कर देखता हूँ कि परिव्यय हमारे प्रदेश में कितना हुआ है, और प्रदेशों में कितना हुआ है, तो महाराष्ट्र को देखने के बाद मुझे दिखाई पड़ता है कि शायद प्रधान मंत्री तो हमारे यहां के रहे जरूर, लेकिन परिव्यय में शायद हम सब से पीछे रह गये हैं।

मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जो परिव्यय में, हमारे साथ कुछ कमी रह गई है, इन दिनों में उसे पूरा करेंगे। किसी तरीके से हमको सब के बराबर लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

अब सभी चीजों में सभी लोग कह रहे हैं कि रियायत दी जाए—मैं भी बहुत सी रियायतों का हामी हूँ। (समय की घंटी) मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि इनकम-टैक्स के स्लैब में कर्मचारियों के लिए 18 हजार से छूट बढ़ा कर 25 हजार तक कर दी जाए। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से इसका हामी हूँ, पर मैं अपने सभी साथियों को एक बात कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कहीं न कहीं कुछ त्याग करना पड़ेगा तभी विकास के दरवाजे गरीब के लिए खुलेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बजट लेफ्ट टु दी सेंटर बजट है। यह बजट समाजवाद की दिशा को मजबूत बनाने वाला बजट है। यह बजट समाजवाद की दिशा को मजबूत बनाता है। पेंशन पाने वालों को कम से कम 375 रुपये की घोषणा समाजवादी दिशा में कदम है।

ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए नेशनल कमीशन की घोषणा, गरीबी

हटाओ कार्यक्रम की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यह भी कदम समाजवाद की दिशा को मजबूत बनाता है। हिंदुस्तान के सभी गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाएगी, यह ठोस एवं समय-बद्ध कदम समाजवाद की दिशा को मजबूत बनाता है।

इन्दिरा गांधी आवास योजना भी समाजवाद की दिशा को मजबूत बनाने वाला कदम है। पूंजिपतियों को कोई नई सुविधा का न दिया जाना, यह एक सराहनीय कदम है, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास योजना, ग्रामीण भूमिहीन गारन्टी, योजना आयोग ने पिछले वर्षों की भांति बहुत ज्यादा धनराशि की व्यवस्था की है, यह भी समाजवाद की दिशा में कदम है।

इस बजट में नई शिक्षा नीति के लिए आठ सौ करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करके नये, खुशहाल और शक्तिशाली भारत की नींव डालना, यह भी एक समाजवाद कदम है। इस बजट में देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए बारह सौ करोड़ रुपये को व्यवस्था करके देश की एकता और अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण कायम करने का जो कदम उठाया गया है, यह भी एक सराहनीय कदम है।

इस बजट में निर्यात को प्राथमिकता देने और औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कदम उठाना, यह भी सराहनीय कदम है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, एवं वित्त मंत्री ने अपना बजट पेश करते हुए कहा—

"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. 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."

“आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने साफ कहा है कि विरोधी दल के नेताओं और जनता को, यह सोचने और समझने की बात है कि”

“We have, therefore, to lay great stress on equality, on the removals of disparities, and it has to be remembered always that socialism is not spreading out of poverty. The essential thing is that there must be wealth and production....”

“Do not imagine that minus technological progress we are going to deal with the problem of unemployment... If India is to advance, India must advance in science and technology, and India must use the latest techniques, always keeping in view, no doubt, that that in doing so, the intervening period which always occurs, must not cause unhappiness or misery.”

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पूंजीपतियों के सबसे बड़े एडवोकेट ने प्राइवेट सैक्टर के हिन्दुस्तान के माने हुए व्यक्ति पालखीवाला ने इस बजट की आलोचना की तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों-करोड़ गरीब जनता के लिये यह कदम उठाया है। हिन्दुस्तान एक विकासशील देश है, यह एक डिवेलपिंग कंट्री है, विकसित देश नहीं है। डेमोक्रेसी और सोशलज्म, जनतन्त्र और समाजवाद, दोनों को साथ-साथ लेकर चलते हुए दुनिया में एक भी देश ऐसा नहीं है, जिसने पिछले 40 वर्षों में इतना विकास किया हो, जितना कि हिन्दुस्तान ने किया है। जब हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता इस बजट पर बोले, तो उन्हें यह बात भूलनी नहीं चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान एक विकासशील देश है, हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतन्त्र का चिराग जल रहा है, लोकतन्त्र के माध्यम से समाजवाद को हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, समाजवाद की स्थापना हम लोकशाही के माध्यम से करना चाहते हैं। यह दुनिया का एक नया एक्सपेरिमेंट है। इस कंटेक्सट में जो हमने बजट पेश किया है, वह क्या है? आदरणीय उप सभाध्य

महोदय, यह हमारी सरकार की सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना है और हमने प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान का विकास किया है और हिन्दुस्तान ने इन सात पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से विकास किया है। अभी विरोधी दल के लोग यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन कभी किसी प्रस्तुत बजट की उन्होंने सराहना की हो? कभी सराहना नहीं की है। कहते हैं कि यह बजट दिशाहीन है। लेकिन यही एक ऐसा बजट है, जिसकी दिशा निर्धारित है।

Whether India is going towards socialism or capitalism, whether India is going to have public sector to occupy the commanding heights of the economy or private sector?

इस बजट के माध्यम से समाजवाद की दिशा निर्धारित हुई है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने हिन्दुस्तान को एक इकोनॉमिक फिलासफी, समाजवाद का जीवन-दर्शन दिया। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके, राजा-रजवाड़ों के प्रिवी-पर्स को समाप्त करके, बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रमों को लागू करके समाजवाद को धरती पर उतारा।

Rajiv Gandhi has reaffirmed his faith in socialism by adopting very correctly the policy of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

इस बजट की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि यही है कि हमारी दिशा क्या होगी?

What will be the direction of Indian Political system, i.e. socialism. This Budget is left-of-the Centre Budget.

कौन है, यहां जो कह सकता है कि इस बजट की दिशा नहीं है? अपने सीमित साधनों में, अपनी असीम जनता के लिये, विकासशील देश होने के नाते, अपनी 70 करोड़ जनता के लिये बजट बनाना है। मेरे पास साधन कम हों और परिवार बड़ा हो, कम साधन में अपने बड़े परिवार की क्या प्राथमिकताएँ होंगी, यह हमें तय करना है। इसी प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र

[श्री कल्याण राय]

की प्राथमिकतायें क्या होंगी, इसका पूरा बोध इस बजट के माध्यम से होता है। हमारे आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री पुजारी जी बैठे हैं, जिन्हें कर्नाटक में पुजारी आफ दी पूअर के नाम से जाना जाता है, क्योंकि यह प्रधान मंत्री के इरादों को समझते और जानते हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का मशविदा क्या है, वह यह है कि—योजनागत आर्थिक विकास के रास्ते पर हम अब लगभग चालीस साल पूरे कर चुके हैं। इन वर्षों में योजना प्रक्रिया में गहन विकास और परिष्करण हुआ है। आज यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय राज्य-व्यवस्था का अभिन्न अंग है। इससे एक राष्ट्रीय आम सहमति का विकास करने में सहायता मिली है कि हम गरीबी दूर करने और एक मजबूत तथा स्वावलम्बी अर्थ-व्यवस्था निर्मित करने, और समानता तथा न्याय पर आधारित एक सामाजिक व्यवस्था उदय करने के मूल उद्देश्यों का किस तरह अनुपालन कर सकते हैं। योजना में, आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के दीर्घाविधि परिप्रेक्ष्य में, अगले पांच वर्षों के लिये हमारे उद्देश्य और प्राथमिकतायें बताई गई हैं। इसमें हमारी जनता की सामाजिक आकांक्षाएँ तथा विशिष्ट उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता समाविष्ट है।

छठी योजना की सफलता के कारण हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था मजबूत स्थिति में है। पिछले दशक, अर्थात् इसके आसपास सकल देशीय उत्पादन की संवृद्धि दर की गति तेज हुई। छठी योजना के लगभग 5 प्रतिशत की संवृद्धि दर के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। कृषि का निष्पादन विशेष रूप से खाद्यान्न में प्रभावशाली रहा है। कर्मजोर वर्गों की मदद के लिये विशेष स्कीमों से युक्त, कृषि में लगातार संवृद्धि से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाली जनसंख्या के प्रतिशत में काफी कमी हुई है। मुद्रा-स्फीति की दर को नियंत्रण

में रखा गया है और प्रतिकूल विदेशी वातावरण के बावजूद, भुगतान शेष की स्थिति को सफलतपूर्वक संभाला गया है। इन्हीं वर्षों में विश्व की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सबसे खराब मन्दी महसूस की गयी, और अधिकांश विकासशील देश जहाँ तक कि औद्योगिक देशों को भी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा। तुलना में भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था और अधिक मजबूत हुई है।

सातवीं योजना इन मजबूत आधारों पर निर्मित होगी। अर्थ-व्यवस्था की गति और उसके वेग को कायम रखते हुए गरीबी दूर करने को हम अधिक से अधिक कोशिश करने के लिये कटिबद्ध हैं। आर्थिक संवृद्धि के साथ सामाजिक न्याय और चिरकाल से चले आ रहे सामाजिक प्रतिबन्धों को भी दूर करना, आवश्यक है, जिनसे कर्मजोर लोग पीड़ित रहे हैं। समाजवाद की हमारी संकल्पना का यही सार है। इस आदर्श के प्रति योजना में हमारी वचनबद्धता की फिर से पुष्टि की गयी है। योजना में अर्थ-व्यवस्था के आर्थिक और औद्योगिकीय आधुनिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया को और आगे बढ़ाने की तजवीज है। सच्ची आत्मनिर्भरता के लिये यह आवश्यक है। आत्मनिर्भरता का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम अपने घर के दरवाजे बन्द कर दें। इसका तात्पर्य है कि एक मजबूत, स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विकास करना जो विश्व से व्यापक रूप में संबंधित हो और इसके साथ समानता की शर्तों पर व्यवहार करे।

कृषि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का महत्वपूर्ण आधार बनी हुई है। यह हमारी जनसंख्या के अधिसंख्य लोगों का आश्रय है। इसमें ही बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पादक रोजगार सृजित किया जा सकता है। सफल औद्योगिकीकरण के लिये आवश्यक कच्चे माल और विस्तृत बाजार उपलब्ध कराने के निमित्त, कृषि का तेजी से विकास जरूरी है। पिछले दशक में कृषि से संबंधित हमारी कार्यनीति को उल्लेखनीय सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। हमें सातवीं योजना में इसे और भी पुरजोर तरीके से जारी रखना

होगा। योजना में कृषि विकास के लिये एक व्यापक कार्यनीति की छवि है, जिसका उद्देश्य कृषि उत्पादन में प्रति वर्ष 4 प्रतिशत की संवृद्धि दर प्राप्त करना है। हमें अपनी ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था, भूमि सुधारों सहित संस्थागत परिवर्तन लाने होंगे। हमारी कार्यनीति की एक प्रमुख विशेषता पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में और शुष्क भूमि क्षेत्रों में हरित क्रांति का विस्तार करना है। इससे हमारे विकास में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन कम होंगे और गरीबी को दूर करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

7.00 P.M.

गरीबी दूर करने के कार्यक्रम हमारी कार्यनीति के महत्वपूर्ण अवयव हैं। सातवीं योजना में इनका विस्तार किया जायेगा और उन्हें सुदृढ़ किया जायेगा। छठी योजना में प्राप्त अनुभव का, गरीबी दूर करने के कार्यक्रमों की प्रभाविता में सुधार के लिये इन्हें फिर से तैयार करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उपयोग किया जायेगा कि जिन लोगों को इनसे लाभ होना चाहिये, उन तक ये पहुँचें। श्रोमन्, योजना प्रक्रिया भारत के लोगों को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का बहुमूल्य उपहार है। इंदिरा जी ने इस कोमल पौधे को बड़े स्नेह और बड़ी सावधानी से बढ़ा किया। एक बार उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे देश में योजना मुख्य-स्थित प्रगति का एक घोषणा-पत्र है। यह समय और स्थान का एक ऐसा आधार-स्वरूप उपलब्ध करती है जो क्षेत्रों, प्रदेशों और राज्यों को एक सूत्र में बांधती है और प्रत्येक वर्ष के प्रयत्नों का, बाद के वर्षों से संबंध स्थापित करती है। संपूर्ण देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक तंत्र को तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और राज्यों के तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करके इससे राष्ट्रीय एकता के लक्ष्य में सशक्त योगदान मिलता है। योजना प्रक्रिया से विकास से संबंधित हमारी नीतियों के मूल उद्देश्यों, कार्य-नीतियों और अभिकल्पों के बारे में व्यापक राष्ट्रीय सहमति प्राप्त करने में बहुत योगदान मिला है। इससे राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक नीतियों के लिए व्यापक-जन-समर्थन उत्पन्न हो सका है जिससे हमारी

राज्य व्यवस्था की संहति और स्थिरता में काफी वृद्धि हुई है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो हमारा उद्देश्य है वह हमारे देश में योजना, राष्ट्र के मूल लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने का एक उपकरण है। महात्मा गांधी का स्वप्न था कि अपने देश के प्रत्येक और हरेक व्यक्ति को आखों के आंसुओं को पोछा जाए। योजनागत विकास के रास्ते पर चलने की शुरुआत से हमारे देश ने जो बड़ी प्रगति की है, उस पर गर्व करना हमारे लिए उचित ही है। परन्तु अभी भी काफी बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी आँखें गोल हैं। इसलिए हमारा काम स्पष्ट है। हमें पहले से भी कहीं अधिक गहन अभियान, गरीबी के विरुद्ध शुरु करना है। हाल के अनुभवों से पता चलता है कि आधुनिक विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की शक्तियों के उपयोग से अब पहले की अपेक्षा यह सुनिश्चित करना अधिक संभव है कि अधिकांश मानव जाति का चिरकाल तक गरीब बने रहना अपरिहार्य नहीं रह गया है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के उद्देश्य में यह भी कहा गया है कि हमने जो आर्थिक समीक्षा पेश की है इसमें हमारा जो आब्जेक्टिव है क्या वह हमारे संविधान के अनुकूल है कि नहीं? क्या हम अपनी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों के अनुकूल हैं कि नहीं? क्या हमने अपनी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों के अनुकूल आर्थिक ढाँचे में प्रगति की है कि नहीं? ये कसौटियाँ हैं जिनके ऊपर हम किसी देश के बजट का मूल्यांकन करते हैं। महोदय, हमारी आर्थिक समीक्षा में कहा गया है :

“इस वर्ष मानसून के दौरान और मानसून के बाद के महीनों में वर्षा सामान्य से कम और

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

1985-86 की अपेक्षा काफी कम हुई। लेकिन मौसम संबंधी इन खराब स्थितियों के बावजूद खरोफ के खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में कोई खास कमी होने की संभावना नहीं है और रबी के उत्पादन में कुछ वृद्धि होने की आशा है। यह भारत में कृषि में कुछ हद तक लचीलापन उत्पन्न होने का उत्साहवर्धक संकेत हो सकता है। अनुमान है कि खाद्यान्नों का कुल उत्पादन लगभग 1515 लाख मीट्रिक टन होगा जो पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा लगभग 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन अधिक होगा। दो-वर्षीय चीनी नीति के द्वारा किसानों के लिए जो स्थिर वातावरण बना है उनके परिणामस्वरूप चीनी के उत्पादन में फिर से वृद्धि होने की संभावना है और चीनी का घरेलू उपलब्धता में, जिसमें पिछले वर्ष भारी वृद्धि हुई थी और वृद्धि होनी चाहिए। इसके परिणामस्वरूप चीनी का आयात पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा काफी कम होगा। लेकिन कुछ प्रमुख तेलहन उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में लगातार दूसरे वर्ष भी वर्षा के न होने से तेलहनों के उत्पादन की संभावना एक बार फिर अनिश्चित हो गई है। तेलहनों के स्वदेशी उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक नीति संबंधी कदम उठाए गए हैं और मध्यमावधिक तथा दीर्घावधिक प्रवृत्तियों में काफी सुधार होने की संभावना है। इस वर्ष कपास, जूट और मेस्ता का उत्पादन बहुत ऊँचे स्तर पर नहीं होगा जिसके कारण 1985-86 में आवश्यकता से अधिक पूर्ति की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी, लेकिन रेशों की काफी अच्छी फसल होने की आशा है। अनुमान है कि दालों का उत्पादन लगभग

1985-86 के उत्पादन के स्तर पर होगा।”

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना का उद्देश्य है उत्पादन शक्ति और रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना। अगर इन कसौटियों पर हम अपनी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को देखें तो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्राक्कथन में इंदिरा जी ने हम लोगों को याद दिलाया था कि किसी योजना का माप या कसौटी, उद्देश्य या आशय न हो कर उपलब्धि होता है, आबंटन न होकर लाभ होता है। उनका कथन हर युग के लिए वैध और संगत है। यह सातवीं योजना के संदर्भ में भी उतना ही सार्थक है जितना वह पिछली योजनाओं के संदर्भ में है। इस प्रकार सातवीं योजना का प्रभाव इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि हम कितने निश्चय और कितनी गंभीरता से उसका कार्यान्वयन करते हैं। सातवीं योजना के दस्तावेज में ऐसे अनेक क्षेत्र दिए गए हैं जिनमें हमें अपने पिछले काम-काज के मुकाबले काफी सुधार करना होगा। योजना के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए यह अनिवार्य है। यहां पर इन समस्या क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार से विचार-विमर्श करना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, क्योंकि योजना की सफलता के लिए इनमें से कुछ समस्याओं के उपयुक्त प्रभावशाली समाधान निकलना जरूरी है, कुछ प्रमुख समस्या-क्षेत्रों का संक्षेप में हवाला देना उचित होगा।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, यह देश को समाजवादी दिशा में पहुंचाने वाला बजट है। हजारों वर्षों से जिस मुल्क में भूमिहीनों और करोड़ों इंसानों के रहने के लिए कच्चे मकान भी नहीं थे, उनके लिए जमीन नहीं थी, जिस मुल्क में करोड़ों इंसानों को अपना घर बनाने के लिए जमीन नहीं थी, इस मुल्क के करोड़ों इंसानों को मेहनत करने पर भी रोटी नहीं मिलती थी, उन लोगों को क्या याद नहीं होगा

कि इस बजट का क्या असर हुआ है ? हमारे 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रमों ने हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों भूमिहीनों के दिलों में आशा का चिराग जलाया है। हमारे मुल्क के करोड़ों इंसान जो हजारों हजार साल से बेघर रहे, जिनके रहने के लिए मकान नहीं थे उनके दिलों से पूछिये कि उनकी आस्था इस मुल्क के नेतृत्व में कितनी बढ़ी है। इस मुल्क के करोड़ों करोड़ इंसान जो कि कर्ज में पैदा हुए और कर्ज में जीते थे और कर्ज में ही मर जाते थे, उन करोड़ों करोड़ इंसानों के लिये आज बैंकों के दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं। उनके दिलों में आशा का चिराग जला हुआ है। यह कभी 1947 के पहले कोई सोच भी नहीं सकता था कि जो हिन्दुस्तान चिथड़ों में लिपटा हुआ था, जो हिन्दुस्तान भूखा, नंगा, कंगाल देश था आज वही हिन्दुस्तान है। क्या यह वही हिन्दुस्तान है जो चिथड़ों में लिपटा हुआ था, जो हिन्दुस्तान खाद्यान्न के लिये विदेशों पर मुनहसिर था, क्या यह वही हिन्दुस्तान है जो अपनी ऊर्जा के संकट से निपटने के लिए विदेशों पर आश्रित था, क्या यह वही हिन्दुस्तान है जो हर चीज के लिये दूसरों के सामने हाथ पसारता था ? आज हिन्दुस्तान हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के कारण और हमारी प्लॉड इकोनोमी के कारण, हमारी समाजवादी नीति के कारण दुनिया का एक शक्तिशाली एग्रीकल्चरल पावर बन गया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का आठवां इंडस्ट्रियल पावर बन गया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का छठा स्पेस पावर बन गया है, छठा अटोमिक पावर बन गया है। दुनिया का तीसरा टेक्नीकल नौ हाउ देश बन गया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का चौथा फटिलाइजर टेक्नोलॉजी जानने वाला देश बन गया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का एक मंजर वर्ल्ड पावर बन गया है। हिन्दुस्तान की जो दिशा है वह दुनिया में शान्ति और समाजवाद लाने की दिशा है। इन्हीं नीतियों के कारण हिन्दुस्तान को साम्राज्यवादियों की साजिशों

का शिकार होना पड़ा। इन्हीं नीतियों के कारण हमारे हर कदम पर साम्राज्यवादियों ने रोड़े अटकाये। हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जिसने दुनिया के बीच में कहा है कि दुनिया की जो इंडस्ट्रियल इकोनोमी है उसका ढांचा एक होना चाहिये, विकासशील देशों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था और विकसित देशों की अर्थ व्यवस्था के बीच आदान प्रदान होना चाहिये। हमारा देश बहुत नाजुक घड़ी में पहुंच गया है पूरी दुनिया का इकोनोमिक वर्ल्ड आडर हो इन बातों को दुनिया के राष्ट्र बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार नहीं है। जो विकसित है, जो प्रोडक्शन-निज्म को चलाते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी का गला घोट देना चाहते हैं वे देश इन बातों को बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान जिन नीतियों और सिद्धान्तों के प्रतिपादन का हमारे इतिहास में लड़ने वालों, हमारे राष्ट्रनायकों ने जो सपना देखा उन्हीं सपनों को लगातार आगे बढ़ाना हमारे राष्ट्र नेताओं का काम रहा है। इन्हीं नीतियों पर जवाहर लाल जी चले थे इन्हीं नीतियों पर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी चलीं और इन्हीं नीतियों पर राजीव गांधी चल रहे हैं। देश के अन्दर के विरोध और दुनिया के साम्राज्यवादी देशों के विरोध के बीच में भारत की आजादी की नैय्या को झंझावतों के बीच से लेकर चलना और राष्ट्र के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक महान उपलब्धि रही है। कौन नहीं जानता कि आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान 1936 में जवाहर लाल जी ने कांग्रेस की वर्किंग कमेटी में अल्पमत होते हुए भी कहा था :

"I am a Socialist and I believe in scientific socialism. The problem of poverty and unemployment cannot be solved without socialism and I want to convert Congress into a socialist organisation."

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

1946 में आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान जवाहर लाल जी ने देश को बताया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी और भूखमरी की समस्या बिना समाजवाद के हल नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन उस जमाने में भी जवाहर लाल जी का कांग्रेस के अन्दर भारी विरोध था। प्रतिष्ठावादी और दक्षिण पंथी ताकतें उस समय जवाहर लाल जी का विरोध कर रही थी। 1936 की कांग्रेस में जवाहर लाल जी ने तीन समाजवादियों को कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी का मेम्बर नोमिनेट किया आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव, अच्युत पटवर्धन, और जयप्रकाश नारायण। 1947 में हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ और आजाद होने के बाद दक्षिणपंथी ताकतों का मुकाबला किया, दुनिया में साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों का मुकाबला किया। 1953 में कहा सोशलिस्टिक स्ट्रक्चर आफ सोसाइटी हिन्दुस्तान की हमारी दिशा होगी। यह जवाहर लाल जी ने अवाड़ी कांग्रेस में कहा 1953 के बाद 1962 में सहारिता ही समाजवाद की आधार-शिला होगी

"Cooperative" will be the basis of socialism.

यह आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के अन्दर 1962 में कामराज की अध्यक्षता में कहा। जवाहर लाल जी नहीं रहे। जवाहर लाल जी के मरने के बाद राष्ट्र की नेता इन्दिरा गांधी ने बाग-डोर सम्भाली। कांग्रेस के अन्दर दो सवालों पर संघर्ष हुआ। निजलिगप्पा ने फरीदाबाद कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में 1968 में कहा :

The private sector will now occupy the commanding heights of the economy.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सन् 1968 में फरीदाबाद में कहा, नो, पब्लिक सेक्टर विल हेव दि कमान्डिंग हाइट्स आफ इकनोमी। सन् 1969 से पहले कांग्रेस के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा खेमा समाजवाद का दुश्मन था। मगर इन्दिरा गांधी ने, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की बेटी ने कहा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर विल

गेट दी कमान्डिंग हाइट्स आफ इकनोमी। इस पर कांग्रेस टूट गई। उसके बाद बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। जो बैंक चन्द पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में बन्द थे, टाटा, बिरला और डालमिया के हाथ में थे उन बैंकों के दरवाजे करोड़ों करोड़ हिन्दुस्तान के भूखे, नंगे और कंगाल इंसानों के लिये खुल गये। उसके बाद प्रिवीपस समाप्त हुए। ये सब हमारे समाजवाद की दिशा में बढ़ते हुए कदम थे। दिल्ली की हुकूमत पर बड़े बड़े नेता आये और गये। हजारों हजार वर्षों से दिल्ली में किसी की भी हुकूमत रही हो, दिल्ली के किसी भी हुकूमरा ने सर्वहारा वर्ग स्विकार नहीं किया, उसको अपनी दीलत में मिलकियत नहीं दी। उसको हिन्दुस्तान की दीलत में कोई हिस्सा नहीं दिया गया। हिन्दुस्तान की सम्पत्ति में उसको कोई शेयर नहीं दिया। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद सन् 1976 में, 12 मार्च, 1976 को एक फरमान जारी किया कि करोड़ों करोड़ भूमिहीनों को जमीन दी जायेगी और मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन और पैसा दिया जायेगा। इससे करोड़ों इंसानों के दिलों में आशा का चिराग जला। करोड़ करोड़ इंसानों को देश की दीलत में हिस्सेदारी मिली। उनके मरने के बाद श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने अपने पहले भाषण में कहा कि आई रिफर्म माई फेथ इन सोशलिज्म एण्ड पब्लिक सेक्टर विल गेट दी कमान्डिंग हाइट्स आफ इकनोमी। लेकिन श्री राजीव गांधी जी के सत्ता में आने के बाद विरोधी दलों ने लगा-तार उन पर हमला किया और कहा कि राजीव गांधी प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, राजीव गांधी अमेरिका से दोस्ती चाहते हैं, उन्होंने मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज के लिये फलड गेट खोल दिया है, कैपिटल गुड्स को इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये नियमों को लिबरेलाइज कर दिया है और वे पूंजीपतियों को फला फला सुविधायें दे रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से विरोधी

दलों द्वारा लगातार पिछले दो वर्षों से प्रचार किया जाता रहा है लेकिन श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा कि आई रिफॉर्म माई फेथ इन सोशलिज्म। जब रूपायतियों को पैसा नहीं मिला, उनको कसेशन नहीं मिले तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अखबारों ने उनके खिलाफ लिखना शुरू कर दिया। आप जानते हैं कि रोटी कपड़ा, मकान, दवा और शिक्षा, ये पांच चीजें समाजवाद की आधारशिला हैं। हर हिन्दुस्तानी को रोटी मिले, यह हमने हरित क्रांति के माध्यम से गारंटी दे दी है। कपड़ा और मकान देने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इन्दिरा आवास स्कीम के माध्यम से हर हिन्दुस्तानी को मकान देने के लिये हम बचनबद्ध हैं। गांवों में नरींदय स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं ताकि एक शक्तिशाली और खुशहाल हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण किया जा सके। हम हिन्दुस्तान के हर बच्चे को शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं। हमारे पास कोई ऐसा जादू की छड़ी नहीं है कि हम दो मिनट में सारी समस्याओं का समाधान कर दें। कोई भी समस्या दो मिनट में हल नहीं हो सकती है। इसके लिये हमने योजना-बद्ध विकास का रास्ता अपनाया है। प्लान्ड डेवलपमेंट के माध्यम से हम स्वावलम्बी होना चाहते हैं। हमें हर सेक्टर में साम्राज्यवाद का मुकाबला करना है। हिन्दुस्तान तभी तरक्की कर सकता है जब दुनिया में शांति हो। दुनिया में जब शांति होगी तभी हम समाजवाद को भी मजबूत कर सकते हैं। जितनी ही दुनिया में शांति होगी उन्नी ही हम हिन्दुस्तान में तरक्की कर सकते हैं। तभी हम अपने मुल्क में शक्ति ला पायेंगे, विकास ला पायेंगे। हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई का उद्देश्य रहा है हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास और दुनिया में समाजवाद की उन्नति, दुनिया में शांति और दुनिया में विकास। अब दुनिया में शांति होगी तभी भारत में शांति होगी, जब दुनिया का विकास होगा। हिन्दुस्तान का भी विकास होगा।

- उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजीव गांधी ने लेफ्ट सैंडविच बजट प्रस्तुत किया है और भारत की करोड़ों करोड़ जनता ने इस बजट का समर्थन किया है। श्री राजीव गांधी के दिल में आजादी का तुफान है, उनकी आखों में देश को बनाने का एक सुहावना सपना है, उनकी आखों में हिन्दुस्तान को इक्कीसवीं सदी में ले जाने का सपना है, उनकी आखों में एक शक्तिशाली भारत बनाने का सपना है। हमें विश्वास है कि राजीव गांधी इस शताब्दी में भारत को एक शक्तिशाली खुशहाल और मजबूत राष्ट्र के रूप में प्रतिस्थापित करेंगे और हम आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और इंदिरा गांधी के जो सपने थे, उस आजादी की लड़ाई के सपनों को पूरा करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I support the Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): You may continue tomorrow. I have to make an announcement.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today, the 12th March, 1987, allotted time for