

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1987.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1987.

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1985, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, we had a long discussion on Budget and I do not wish to make a preliminary or introductory speech. I straightway wish to commend the Bills for discussion.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Sir, after the Budget was discussed and passed, our hon. Minister has come out with the Bill for appropriation of money from the Consolidated fund of India to meet the expenditure etc. This is also a part of the Budget exercise. Although

during the budget discussion all aspects were spelt out from both the Houses, still I feel it my bounden duty at least to highlight some of the points during the course of the discussion of these Bills. Maybe, it will be a little repetition, still I want to highlight some of the points because these are important issues which are being debated not only in the House but all over the country. So, again I take the opportunity of highlighting the issues.

The budget which has been presented by the hon. Prime Minister, appear to me not only floundering but it is absolutely against the poor. Not that there is a measure of high taxation at the moment, but the total effect of the budget will be a severe burden on the poorer masses of our country.

Sir, while presenting this Budget, our Prime Minister has talked of socialism. This word had to be brought in. I do not know how it was forgotten. Also, I do not know how you define it.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश):
अंग्रेजी में बोलिये, समाजवाद आया।
(व्यवधान)

श्री सुकुमल सन : समाजवाद तो आ
जाएगा और आ रहा है लेकिन आपके जमाने
में समाजवाद आने वाला नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Mr. Sukomal Sen. don't enter into a dialogue with Shri Kalpnath Rai.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: The point is, that people are feeling alarmed at this persistent deficit financing by the Government. They say, it will be under control, it will not have any effect on the economy as such, it will be absorbed by the strength of the economy in our country, but the facts say otherwise.

Sir, there is one more point. In 1985-86 Budget while the deficit was Rs. 3316 crores, it was revised and it went up to Rs. 6565 crores. In 1986-87 the budget deficit was Rs. 3703 crores. In the revised estimates, the deficit went up to Rs. 8285 crores. Now while fixing the deficit at Rs. 5688 crores, you say that it will be under control, it will be absorbed by the strength of the economy. During the last two years we have seen this galloping rate of deficit

financing. You put some figure in the budget and you put a galloping figure in the revised estimates. If this rate of galloping deficit continues in the revised budget it will come round to Rs. 12,000 crores. How can you absorb this? It is not possible; it is simply not possible. This deficit cannot be absorbed. It is beyond comprehensive that there will be no price rise, no inflation, it will be absorbed. It is simply impossible. Our Minister wants money to spend from the Consolidated Fund of India. Why allow him to spend money? If while spending money, you put more burden on the people why should I allow you to spend money from the Consolidated Fund of India? It is not for exploiting the poor; it is for removing poverty of the poor. You are smiling, but you want money for exploiting the poor. That is why I am opposing it. It is a serious burden that has been put on the people by the Prime Minister. He was very enthusiastic in presenting the budget. But he has presented such a budget as would place the poor at the mercy of price rise, at the mercy of black money, at the mercy of rising unemployment. This is what your budget means and for this you want money!

Again, what is the contemplation about deficit financing in the whole Seventh Five Year Plan. I think it is something like Rs. 14,000 crores. Now during the first two years of plan itself, the figure has come to about Rs. 13,200 crores. Now you say that during the Seventh Plan, the total deficit will be around Rs. 14,000 crores, and in the first two years it is almost reaching Rs. 14,000 crores. So during the rest of the Plan, what will be the picture? God, if there be any, alone knows; nobody else knows it. This is the situation in which you have landed the country. And now you want money through this budget again for exploiting the people, for putting them into the quagmire of further poverty.

The former Finance Minister made a lot of publicity about tax reforms. What are these tax reforms? In this budget also we find the same thing. If you compare the tax revenues, you will find that tax revenue has slumped down because you have reduced the taxation on the corporate sector. What is the result? As a result of

reduction of taxation on the corporate sector. The total percentage has been reduced. What was the figure earlier? It was 21.3 per cent in 1985-86; now in 1986-87 it is 14.9 per cent. Instead of taxing the richer sections, you are taxing the poorer sections. You have reduced the taxation on the corporate sector as a result of which the amount of money in terms of percentage that you earned earlier from the taxes is getting reduced. This year it has been reduced and it will be reduced next year also. So the total impact is that you are pampering the rich and exploiting the poor.

About the massive anti-poverty and rural upliftment programmes, the Prime Minister has emphasised this in his budget. What is anti-poverty programme? If we go into that, we find that it is a hoax. According to your figures, 38 per cent of the people are below poverty line.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Because of population increase.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: That is according to your own figures. I doubt very much your figures. It will be more than 50 per cent people who are below the poverty line. So, in a country of 75 crores of people, even if I assume your figure—that 38 to 40 per cent of the people are below the poverty line to be correct, even then more than 35 crores of people will be below the poverty line. But I refuse to believe that figure. So, this is the result of your budgets.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: In Bengal more than 50 per cent.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Bengal is a part of India, he does not know. Central budget is applicable to Bengal also... (*Interruptions*)...

Take these anti-poverty programmes through which you want to reduce poverty. In the present budget they have allocated a sum of Rs. 2,050 crores. Definitely it is a little higher than the amount that was allocated in the last budget, which was Rs. 1,875 crores. In nominal terms it is 9.4 per cent more than the earlier budget

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

under the items of anti-poverty programmes. But if you take the rate of inflation into account, actually this amount leads to stagnation; it does not increase investment in the anti-poverty programmes. So, taking the rate of inflation into account, it is no increase. In your budget speech the heading given is "Massive Anti-poverty Programme" and under the so-called massive anti-poverty programme you have given only a nominal rise of 9.4 per cent which will be eaten away by the rising inflation. So, how do you want to reduce poverty? Your budget is not going to reduce poverty. On the other hand, this budget is again going to widen the gap between the rich and the poor.

Even the agriculture sector, I tell you, Mr. Minister, is going to lead to stagnation. Why? Take your figures. Your allotment in the last budget was Rs. 469 crores, in the revised budget. This year it is Rs. 484 crores. It is definitely a little increase but again, if you take the rate of inflation into account, this inflation will again eat away whatever more you have allotted to agriculture. Take fertilizers, for example. What have you done for fertilizers? Under fertilizers you have allotted Rs. 926 crores for 1987-88. In 1986-87 it was Rs. 934 crores. So, in fertilizers also the amount is reduced. So the agriculture sector is going to stagnate after this budget is implemented.

Now coming to the industrial sector, what is your figure? According to the figure that you placed in Parliament itself in reply to questions, the total number of closed industrial units is around 1,19,000. So, it is also rising at a galloping rate. Perhaps one year back it was one lakh. During this year it is about 1,19,000. So, in industry also, one by one the industries are being closed down. It is not in one State. This industrial closure is spread over almost every State.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Bengal, particularly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): You will have your chance.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Perhaps he does not want his chance. He has nothing to say. What will he say?

Now let us see about your employment generation. So far as the Seventh Plan is concerned, it says it will generate about 40 million jobs during the Seventh Plan. How fantastic this claim is: Three years back, in December 1984, the total number of unemployed registered in the employment exchanges—I mean, urban unemployed—according to your own figure, was around 1.68 crores. That was three years back. Now, after three years, it is about three crores, according to your own figure, not according to any figure manufactured by anybody. It is the figure which you have supplied in the House in reply to questions. It is around three crores. During the three years also in the number of unemployed persons, according to the registers in the employment exchanges, the rise is more than one crore. If this be the rate of increase in unemployment, then how do you say that in the Seventh Five-Year Plan you are going to generate 40 million jobs and you are going to absorb many unemployed youths? What is your figure of the generation of employment? So far as I know, in the last five years in the whole country you could generate not more than five lakhs of jobs only. If that is right, in the Seventh Plan you cannot generate 40 million jobs. So, on the industrial side the unemployment is rising at a fantastic rate. And what is the unemployment figure in the rural areas? You cannot say, If I ask you, Mr. Minister, to give me the figure of unemployment in the rural sector, you cannot reply because the Government has no figure. There is no investigation, no research. So, if three crores are there in the city areas, in the urban areas, quite logically in the rural areas it will be more than three crores. Six to seven crores more persons are unemployed in the rural and the urban areas. This is what the performance of your budget is during the last year.

Also we can easily guess what this, present Budget will perform. Mr. Minister, in the Budget speech of the Prime Minister, he has said many things about housing also, building houses, all these things. How many

houses you will build for the poorer sections will be seen later on. But if you look at the housing problem both in the city and the rural areas, your allotment in the Budget and even your target do not even touch the fringe of the problem. In the urban areas as well as the rural areas people, a good number of people, a good percentage of people have no place for dwelling, they have no roof over their heads. What is the position in Delhi city? The number of footpath dwellers in Delhi city, itself not of Calcutta and Bombay alone, and jhuggi dwellers is increasing day by day. Take a census, make an investigation into Delhi city itself. The number of footpath dwellers is increasing day by day. You cannot provide shelter over their heads, even to people who reside in Delhi, who migrate to Delhi. They are dwelling on footpaths or on embankments or other places without any shelter to dwell in. This is the ultimate result of your budgetary policies.

Now, Sir, I will touch another point. While this is the total performance of your Budget, what you are doing is that you are trying to hoodwink the people. On the one hand you say that this Budget is an anti-poverty Budget, that this Budget is for the poor, that this Budget is for socialism, that you are not against the public sector, that you are for the public sector but an efficient public sector, you are denigrating the private sector, on the other hand you are actually privatising the public sector. I am not going to deal with this at length. Many times we have discussed this issue. In fact, you are going to degrade it, you are going to shatter the basis of self-reliance of the economy. When the public sector was initiated in our country by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the reason was to attain self-sufficiency in the economy. While we were not getting help from America or Britain at that time, it was the Soviet Union which came to help. So, at that time the public sector was initiated for self-reliance. Now the very basis of self-reliance is being shattered. You are degrading the public sector, and you are inviting multinationals and you are boosting up the private sector. This is the net result of your economic policy. Particularly

during the regime of the present Prime Minister it has come to the peak.

While concluding, Sir, I will say that this exercise of hoodwinking the people has reached such a stage that not only is it done through the budgetary exercise but the highest dignitaries of the State, including the Prime Minister, are telling, dishing out half-truths and untruths, to the people about the financial assistance to some States. Out of the Budget, the allocations to the States will come down. That is a different issue. Perhaps that has been dealt with during the discussion on the Budget. But you are deceiving the States. On the one hand you are deceiving the States. On the other, you are propagating that you are giving more financial assistance to the States. Sir, during the tour of the Prime Minister in certain States in which elections are around the corner, particularly Mizoram, Kerala, Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir, the Prime Minister made promises galore about financial assistance 4.00 P.M. to the States. I can say in Bengal only after the meeting between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister he said that they were allotting Rs. 684 crores for West Bengal. Now after some hours the figure was revised to Rs. 1007 crores.

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

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: I will take one or two minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): No, please. I gave you six minutes more. You conclude within half a minute.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: One minute more please. Now, how does this Rs. 1007 crores come down, nobody knows. You will be investing some money for a Central project in some area in Bengal in future, but nobody knows when. You will be giving some money to the jute mill owners, you will be giving MRTP or FERA licence to the Calcutta Electricity Company for importing machinery. For that also you say it is an assistance to the State. In that way you are hoodwinking the people. You are telling a total untruth to the people to win the elections. It is a

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

method of deceiving the people. It is not a method of assisting the States. When the Planning Commission is there, and if you really want to give money, give it through the Planning Commission. What is Planning Commission for? The Prime Minister says: I am giving from my Government. Who is Prime Minister giving from his Government? There is a Government, there is a Planning Commission and there is a finance department. When the Prime Minister says he is giving to the States, in this way he is trying to hoodwink the people. This is a Budget I cannot support. I cannot support this Appropriation Bill. I am not prepared to give any amount of money to the Government for its spendings.

श्री कल्पनाश राय : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, "भारत गणराज्य के अड़तालीसवें वर्ष में संसद् द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप में यह अधिनियमित हो :-

1. इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम विनियोग अधिनियम, 1987 है।

2. भारत की संचित निधि में से अनुसूचि के स्तंभ 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट राशियाँ जिनका कुल योग अठावन करोड़, उनसठ लाख, पचानव हजार, दो सौ दस रुपए होता है, उन सेवाओं की बाबत, जो अनुसूचि के स्तंभ 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, प्रभागों को चुनाने के लिए 31 मार्च, 1985 को समाप्त हुए वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान व्यय की गई रकम को, जो उन सेवाओं के लिए और उस वर्ष के लिए अनुदत्त रकमों से अधिब है, चुनाने के लिए दो और उपयोजित का जाने के लिए प्राधिकृत की गयी समझा जायगा।"

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जे ने जो यह विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है। उस पर हमारे मित्र अमर एण्टा-पावरट के विषय में

बोल रहे थे। इनके दुनिया के बहुत बड़े नेता लेनिन ने कहा है—

power and socialism are converse and reverse of the same coin.

समाजवाद और बिजली यह दोनों पर्याय हैं। अब मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1950 में हमारे यहाँ 1750 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता था और पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक इस समय 66000 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हम इस योजना के पूरा होते-होते पूरा कर लेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त 1600 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हम गैस से प्राप्त करेंगे। इस प्रकार सातवीं योजना के पूरा होते-होते भी 8500 मेगावाट की कमी रहेगी।

[उपसभापति महोदय पोंठासीन हुईं]

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, छठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने 15,000 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया है और जनता सरकार जब 1977 में यहाँ सत्ता में आयी थी और 1980 तक रही थी, उस समय जनता सरकार के सबसे बड़े समर्थक आप थे, इस बीच 1000 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन भी हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बढ़ा। आप देश को बरबाद करने वाला जनता-पार्टी के सहयोगी रहे हैं। इसलिए थोड़ा सा आपको शर्म होनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब आप गर बाँ हटाओं के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हैं। तो मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि पिछले आठ वर्षों में सबसे कम बिजली का उत्पादन बंगाल सरकार ने किया है और बिजली, जिससे खेती का विवास होगा, जिससे उद्योग-धंधों का विवास होगा, जिससे कुटार-उद्योग विवासित होंगे, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। बिजली और विवास एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलु हैं। तो क्या राजव गांधी की सरकार, कांग्रेस की सरकार ने पिछले सालों में बिजली के विकास के लिए अपने सीमित साधनों में सबसे बड़ा प्रयास किया है कि नहीं

गरीबी हटाओ कोई जादू की छड़ी से नहीं हो सकता हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश में। इसके लिए कठोर परिश्रम करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन आज बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है। 8 वर्ष पहले जैसा बंगाल था उसके मुकाबले में वह आज दरिद्र हो गया है इसको आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। कम्यनिस्टों का गरीबी हटाने से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। इनका तो वास्ता केवल इधर उधर की बातें करने से या रूस से या चीन से है।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, सातवीं योजना का मसविदा पेश करते समय उसकी प्रस्तावना में कहा गया—

‘योजना प्रक्रिया भारत के लोगों को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का बहुमूल्य उपहार है कि इंदिरा जी ने इन कोमल पीढ़े को बड़े स्नेह और बड़ी सावधानी से बड़ा दिया। एक बार उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे देश में योजना सुव्यवस्थित प्रगति का एक घोषणापत्र है। यह समय और स्थान का एक ऐसा आधार-स्तम्भ है जो क्षेत्रों, प्रदेशों और राज्यों को एक सूत्र में बांधता है और प्रत्येक वर्ष के प्रयत्नों का, बाद के वर्षों से संबंध स्थापित करती है। संपूर्ण देश के सम-आर्थिक तंत्र को, तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और राज्यों के तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करके इसे राष्ट्रीय एकता के लक्ष्य में सशक्त योगदान मिलता है। योजना प्रक्रिया से विकास से संबंधित हमारी नीतियों के मूल उद्देश्यों, कार्य-नीतियों और अभिकरणों के बारे में व्यापक राष्ट्रीय सहमति प्राप्त करने में बहुत योगदान मिला है। इससे राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक नीतियों के लिए व्यापक जन-समर्थन उत्पन्न हो रहा है जिससे हमारी राज्य व्यवस्था की संहति और स्थिरता में काफी वृद्धि हुई है।

गरीबी को दूर करना, विकास और प्रौद्योगिकी का अधिकतम संभव उपयोग करके आधुनिक समाज का निर्माण करना और स्वावलंबी बनना भारत में योजना के मूल उद्देश्य रहे हैं। इन राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने

में पिछली योजनाओं का अमूल्य योगदान रहा है। सातवीं योजना, इस देश की गरीबी, अज्ञानता और बीमारी के प्राचीन अभिशापों से मुक्ति दिलाने की, राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं में, एक और महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

प्रभावी योजना का आधार वह चित्र होना चाहिए जिसकी हम भविष्य के बारे में कल्पना करते हैं। दूरदर्शिता को वास्तविकता में बदलने और इसे प्रचालनात्मक बनाने के लिए हमें एक षोषविधि परिप्रेक्ष्य की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए, सातवीं योजना 15 वर्ष के परिप्रेक्ष्य में तैयार की गई है। उद्देश्य यह रहा है कि 2000 ई० तक आत्मनिर्भर संवृद्धि की आवश्यक दशाएं उत्पन्न हों और अपनी जनता के लिए खुशहाली की मूल भौतिक आवश्यकता उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें।’

महोदया, सातवीं योजना का जो मसविदा है उसको हमने भारत के संविधान को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बनाया है जिसमें हमने समाजवादी गणराज्य की स्थापना का उद्देश्य घोषित किया है और सातवीं योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे करने के लिए हम पिछले वर्षों में जो बजट लाए और इस वर्ष जो बजट लाए हैं इसका उद्देश्य गरीबी हटाना और समाजवाद की स्थापना करना है। लोकतंत्र के माध्यम से समाजवाद की स्थापना यह कोई जादू की छड़ी से संभव नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद और लोकतंत्र दोनों फलफूल रहे हैं। जिन मुल्कों में समाजवाद है वहां लोकतंत्र नहीं है और जहां लोकतंत्र है वहां समाजवाद नहीं है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतंत्र है, समाजवाद है, धर्मनिरपेक्षवाद है और राष्ट्रीय एकता है, सब चीजें एक साथ फलफूल रही हैं। इसलिए हमारी सरकार ने यह विनियोग विधेयक पेश किया है जिसका हम समर्थन करते हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, रोजगार के क्षेत्र में अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि रोजगार नहीं मिल रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी रोजगार के क्षेत्र में योजना

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

का प्रमुख उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना रहा है कि रोजगार के अवसरों में श्रमिक बल में वृद्धि की अपेक्षा अधिक तेज वृद्धि रहे। कृषि का त्वरित विकास (विशेष रूप से कृषि के पिछले क्षेत्रों में) सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार, आर्थिक गहन फसल प्रणालियों और राष्ट्रीय रोजगार ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम जैसे रोजगारोन्मुख कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखने से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अतिरिक्त अवसर उत्पन्न करने में काफी योगदान मिलेगा। उद्योग की संवृद्धि की तेज गति, और निजी क्षेत्र में काफी व्यापक आवास कार्यक्रम से जिन के लिए संस्थागत साधनों से वित्त उपलब्ध कराने के प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे, दोनों से मिलकर पिछले समय की अपेक्षा कृषि इतर क्षेत्रों में काफी बड़े आकार में रोजगार उत्पन्न होगा। इस प्रकार सातवीं योजना रोजगारोन्मुख योजना है। योजना की अवधि में श्रमिक बल में 39 मिलियन व्यक्तियों को अतिरिक्त वृद्धि के मुकाबले रोजगार क्षमता में 40 मिलियन मानक श्रम वर्ष की वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। सातवीं योजना में रोजगार सभाव्यताएं 4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ेंगी। यह उसी दौरान की श्रमिक बल की प्रत्याशित संवृद्धि दर से काफी अधिक है जो कि लगभग 2.5 से 2.6 प्रतिशत होगी।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले योजना के कृषि लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए कृषि उधार प्रणाली को पुनः स्थापित करना और नई शक्ति प्रदान करना जरूरी होगा। कृषि की निवेश आवश्यकताओं को, कृषि उधार प्रणाली द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से वित्त-पोषित किया जा सके इसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि अतिदेय याने "ओवर ड्र" की बढ़ती राशियों पर कड़ाई से नियंत्रण किया जाए।

दूसरे, कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास प्रशासन की गुणवत्ता में काफी सुधार जरूरी है। अगर हमें कृषि के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक भावना को स्थापित करना है तो सरकारी आधार-भूत स्तर के प्रशासन के तकनीकी ज्ञान और कौशल को बहुत अधिक सुधारना होगा। जिला और

ब्लाक स्तर पर योजनाकार्य की जड़ें अभी मजबूत नहीं हो पाई हैं। जिला स्तर/ब्लाक स्तर पर योजना कार्य को प्रभावी बनाए बिना, गरीबी उन्मूलन के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के जरिए धन राशि के अत्यधिक प्रवाह का प्रभाव, सीमित ही रह पाएगा।

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 की आंखों के आसुओं को पोंछा 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 आंखें गीली हैं। इसलिए, हमारा काम स्पष्ट है। हमें पहले से भी कहीं अधिक गहन अभियान, गरीबी के विरुद्ध शुरू 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। गरीबी हटाने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। परन्तु यह नहीं मान लिया जाना चाहिए कि विकास, मुक्त भोजन के समान है। रहन-सहन का स्तर उच्च उत्पादकता के मामले से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके लिए पगडंडियां नहीं आवश्यक संसाधन जुटाने, और आधुनिकीकरण तथा सामाजिक विकास की गति को कायम रखने के लिए सख्त निर्णय जरूरी होंगे। इसके साथ ही, हमें नई संरचनाओं, नए दृष्टिकोणों, नई नैतिक संहिता की जरूरत है।"

इसीलिए गरीबी हटाने के कार्यक्रम को सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के माध्यम से पूरा करने का संकल्प लिया है और इस दिशा में हम प्रयत्नशील हैं। हमारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथी कह रहे थे मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि पूरे 8 वर्ष तक आपके हाथ में बंगाल की सरकार

रही लेकिन बंगाल में क्या गरीबी घटी है? पूरे देश में गरीबी दूर हुई है और आपके बंगाल में गरीबी बढ़ी है। कुशासन बढ़ा है। कोई भी रोजगार के अवसर नहीं बढ़े हैं। वहां कैंडर राज्य है, जनता की हुकूमत नहीं है। जो गरीबी हटाने के लिए पैसा दिया जाता रहा है वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मुठ्ठी भर कैंडरों को मिलता रहा। केंद्र का करोड़ों करोड़ रुपया बंगाल की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अपने कैंडर पर खर्च करती रही। आम जनता से उनका कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। 1947 से लेकर 1967 तक बंगाल में जितना विकास हुआ है उतना क्या ज्योति बासु की सरकार ने इन 8 वर्षों में विकास किया है, बिजली के क्षेत्र में, आर्थिक जगत में, औद्योगिक जगत में कोई विकास हुआ है?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: On a point of order. Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to know whether my hon. friend is discussing the Central Budget or the Bengal Budget? If you want to discuss Bengal Budget, then we should be elected in Bengal Assembly and discuss it there. We are discussing the Central Budget here and after one week, he will get the reply.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : बंगाल हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा है और बंगाल में पिछले 8 वर्षों से कम्युनिस्टों की हुकूमत है। कम्युनिस्टों ने लगातार भारत की सरकार पर यह हमला किया कि भारत की सरकार समाजवाद की स्थापना करने वाली सरकार नहीं है, भारत सरकार गरीबी हटाओ की सरकार नहीं है और इसी कारण बंगाल की जनता ने आपको मौका दिया। इन आठ वर्षों में गरीबी बढ़ी है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है, पर-केपिटा पावर कंजम्पशन घटा है, बंगाल में कृषि औद्योगिक विकास रुका है। बंगाल में मार-काट, खून खराबा हुआ है। और बंगाल में मुठ्ठीभर कैंडरों का राज्य हो गया है। यह माना हुआ तथ्य है इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। (व्यवधान)

श्री सुकुमोल सेन : एक क्षण में जवाब मिल जायेगा।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आप अंग्रेजी में बहस करके क्या भारत की करोड़ों करोड़ जनता का दिल जीत सकते हो। हिन्दुस्तान के कम्युनिस्ट मानसिक रूप से दवाला हो चुके हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों-करोड़ गरीबों पर राज अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से नहीं हो सकता। आप बंगाल के रहने वाले हैं तो क्यों नहीं आप बंगला में बोलते हो। तुम यहां अंग्रेजी में बोलते हो इसलिए दशक दीर्घा में बैठने के लिए जो गरीब जनता आती है वह आप लोगों को अंग्रेजी में सुन कर चली जाती है। अगर आप बंगला में बोलते तो बंगाल की जनता समझती कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि क्या बोल रहे हैं . . . (व्यवधान)।

श्री जे० पी० गोयल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : लेकिन हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर तो अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं ?

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदया, प्रश्न यह है कि बंगला भाषा नहीं जानते हैं, बंगला भाषा जानते हैं।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : महोदया, प्रधान मंत्री को पूरे देश को लेकर चलना होता है। वे देश के सारे लोगों को जानते हैं। इसलिए उनको लोगों की सुविधा के लिए अंग्रेजी में भी बोलना पड़ता है। लेकिन ये लोग अंग्रेजी में क्यों बोलते हैं, बंगला में क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं ?

श्री जे० पी० गोयल : प्रधान मंत्री सेन्ट्रल हाल में अंग्रेजी में बोले थे . . . (व्यवधान)।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : मैं अंग्रेजी में बोल सकता हूं, लेकिन फिर भी अपनी मातृ-भाषा में बोलता हूं। भारत की करोड़ों करोड़ जनता जिस भाषा से जुड़ी हुई है उस भाषा में बोलता हूं। अगर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई समाजवाद चाहते हैं तो वे बंगला भाषा में क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं ? अंग्रेजी में गरीबी हटाने की बात करते हैं। यह इनके मानसिक दीवालियेपन का चोतक है। आपको यह जनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सारे देश से गरीबी हट रही है, लेकिन बंगाल में गरीबी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, मारकाट बढ़ रही है, वहां पर

[श्री कल्पनाश राय]

रोज कतल हो रहे हैं। केन्द्र में कांग्रेस की हुकुमत है। कांग्रेस की हुकुमत में एक भी कम्युनिस्ट की हत्या नहीं हुई, लेकिन कम्युनिस्टों के राज में हजारों कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या हुई है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जनतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करती है। वे लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में इतने लोग गरोबो की रखा के नोचे आ चुके हैं। क्या आपको पता है कि सन 1947 में जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था तो उस वक्त इस देश की क्या हालत थी? उस वक्त हमारे देश की आजादी कितनी थी और आज कितनी है? हम चीन की तरह इस देश में अनिवार्य नहीं कर सकते हैं कि दो से अधिक बच्चे आप नहीं पैदा कर सकते हैं। चीन में अगर किसी के दो से ज्यादा बच्चे होते हैं तो उसको जेल में डाल दिया जाता है। हम हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को समझा-बुझाकर और परस्पृष्ट करके जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं आप जानते हैं कि हमारी जनसंख्या के राक्षस ने विकास के शिशु को दबोच लिया है। जनसंख्या वृद्धि हमारी सब से बड़ी समस्या है। दुनिया के किसी भी देश ने जहां पर लोकतंत्री व्यवस्था है और जो विकासशील देश है, इतनी उन्नत नहीं की है जितनी हिन्दुस्तान ने की है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग जनतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। वह हमें बताये कि किसी अन्य जनतंत्री देश ने या किसी भी विकासशील देश ने इतनी तरक्की की है। आज रूस और चीन में रेजिमेंटेशन है। वहां पर मजदूरों को 12-12 घंटों तक काम करन पड़ता है। वे बोल नहीं सकते हैं, अपनी आवाज नहीं उठा सकते हैं। वहां पर तानाशाही तरीके से शासन चलाया जाता है। कम्युनिस्ट लोकतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। वहां पर एक पार्टी का राज्य है। आप हमें बताइये कि दुनिया में कितने देशों में लोकतंत्र है जैसा लोकतंत्र हिन्दुस्तान में है? हमने अपने संविधान में लोकतंत्र के साथ-साथ समाजवाद और धर्म निर्पेक्षता को भी स्थान दिया हुआ है हिन्दुस्तान एक डेमोक्रेटिक, सोशलिस्ट, सेक्युलर रिपब्लिक है। क्या चीन में प्रजातंत्र है, क्या रूस में लोकतंत्र है? इसलिए आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि

आप उतनी ही बात कीजिये जितनी आप कर सकते हैं। उन देशों में पेट की आजादी की गारंटी तो है, लेकिन मन की आजादी नहीं है। लेकिन महात्मा गांधी, नेहरू और इन्दिरा गांधी ने हमें मन की आजादी के साथ पेट की आजादी की गारंटी हमारे संविधान के माध्यम से दी है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है, इसको आपको समझना चाहिए। आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस विनियोग विधेयक पर बोलते हुए अखिर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी कृषि के विकास को प्राथमिकता दें। हिन्दुस्तान ने जो 15 करोड़ टन गल्ला पैदा किया है यह हमारी एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। हिन्दुस्तान ने कृषि के मामले में बहुत विकास किया है जो कि बहुत बड़ी बात है। लेकिन आप इस बात की जानकारी करें कि क्या कारण है कि हर साल भारी संख्या में लोग देहातों को छोड़कर शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। चकोस्लावाकिया एक ऐसा देश है जहां लोग शहरों को छोड़कर गांवों की तरफ जा रहे हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लोग गांवों को छोड़कर शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। इसलिए खेती को आप एक लाभप्रद धंधा बनाइये, तभी किसानों के लड़के जो दो सौ रुपया तीन सौ रुपया मासिक की नौकरी के लिए शहरों में घूम रहे हैं वे वहां नहीं जायेंगे और खेती करेंगे इसलिये आप खेती को लाभप्रद धंधा बनाइए ताकि किसानों के लड़के तीन सौ चार सौ, पांच सौ, आठ सौ, एक हजार रुपये की नौकरी की सोच भी न पायें और वे खेतों में काम करें और हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ायें। यह एक बुनियादी प्रश्न है जिसके उपर आपको विचार करना है।

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अपने बामे जमाने में अगर आपको उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो आपको भूमि सुधार को पूरे देश के स्वर पर लागू करना होगा। किसी प्रदेश में 18 एकड़ की सीमा है, कहीं 27 एकड़ और कहीं 30 एकड़ की हदबंदी है। आप मेरे साथ चले चलिए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हजार एकड़, दो हजार एकड़, तीन हजार एकड़, चार हजार एकड़,

पांच हजार एकड़, जमीन लोग दबाए हुए हैं। उस पर कोई खेती बाड़ी भी नहीं हो रही है। अगर उस 5 हजार एकड़ में वे अन्न पैदा करें तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन वे जमीन को बजर रखे हुए हैं और दूसरी और हजारों लोगों के पास कृषि के लिए जमीन नहीं है। इसलिए इस असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए आपको भूमि सुधार को लागू करना होगा। आप किलोस्कर और बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को जेल भेज देते हैं तो जो बड़े बड़े लैंड ग्रेवर्स हैं, वे क्यों छोड़े जा रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हो रही है। जब आपने किलोस्कर और अन्य बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को टेक्स इवेशन में गिरफ्तार किया है और देश के लोगों को बताया है कि वे ईमानदारी से रहें और ईमानदारी से टेक्स दें तो फिर ये लोग जो भूमि सुधार के रास्ते में एक रोड़ा हैं, उनके खिलाफ इसी तरह की कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करते? वे 5 हजार एकड़ जमीन खुद जोतें और उसमें लाखों टन गल्ला पैदा करें तब भी यह बात ठीक है लेकिन... (अवधान)... यह तुम लोगों की बात नहीं है यह हम लोगों का अंदरूनी मामला है। उपसभापति महोदया, बंगाल में तो कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता, ज्योति बसु को कम्यूनिस्ट सरकार तो इसे कर नहीं सकती। उपसभापति महोदया, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी... (अवधान)... ये हमारी योजनाओं का मजाक उड़ाते हैं। मैं आपसे हना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 12 मार्च, 1976 को एक फरमान जारी किया कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों रोड़ों लोग जिनके पास रहने के लिए एक बिस्वा जमीन भी नहीं है, उन भूमिहीनों को मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन दे दी जाय, जिन लोगों के पास अपने मकान नहीं हैं उनको बैंकों से 4-5 हजार रुपये कर्ज दिया जाये उपसभापति महोदया, उन लाखों, करोड़ों सर्वहारा के दिलों से पूछिये कि उन्हें इससे कितनी प्रसन्नता हुई। पिछले हजारों वर्षों के हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में, दिल्ली के जितने भी हुक्मरान हुए हैं, किसी ने भी सर्वहारा वर्ग को इस मुक्त में हिस्सेदारी नहीं दी। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधीं पहली नेता हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों करोड़ सर्वहारा को भारत की मिल्कियत में हिस्सेदारी दी और इसमें उनकी हिस्सेदारी के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया। उन्होंने उन को जमीन का मालिक बनाया और उनके मन में भावना बिठाई कि यह मेरा मकान है, यह मेरा घर है, यह मेरा एक हक है उन्होंने उनको मकान और जमीन का हक दिया। उपसभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहली बार करोड़ों करोड़ सर्वहारा को भारत की मिल्कियत में हिस्सेदारी के सिद्धान्त को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के स्वीकार किया। इससे पहले किसी भी हुक्मरान ने इस काम को नहीं किया। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। बैंकी की कुल पूंजी जो कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में थी, करोड़ों गरीबों के लिए बैंकों के दरवाजे खोल दिये गये। राजा महाराजाओं के प्रिन्सिपर्स समाप्त कर के भारत में समता पर आधारित लोकशाही को मजबूत बनाने का काम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने किया। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया। यह नारा किसका है, क्या यह तुम्हारा नारा है? क्या कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी मर गई थी? गरीबी हटाओ का नारा आधा ही श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के माध्यम से, आपके माध्यम से गरीबों हटाओ का नारा नहीं आया। गरीबी हटाओ का दूसरा नाम समाजवाद है। समाजवाद का तीसरा नाम उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है। समाजवाद का नाम मारकाट, खून-कत्ल नहीं है मार्क्सवादी साहब। समाजवाद का नाम उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ाओ, कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाओ। हमारे देश में बिजली का उत्पादन 1950 में 1750 मैगावाट था आज सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत 66000 मैगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हम करेंगे। 1600 मैगावाट का उत्पादन हम गैस से करेंगे। 15000 मैगावाट 1980 से 1985 के अन्दर हमने बढ़ाया है और 1985 से 1990 के बीच में हमने 22350 मैगावाट बिजली बनाने का निर्णय लिया है। लेकिन आपके आका कहा करते थे कि समाजवाद और बिजली दोनों एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

हैं। इस बजट में सब से ज्यादा बिजली के लिए पैसा बढ़ाया गया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ राजीव गांधी की सरकार ने यह जो पैसा बढ़ाया है तो क्या यह सरकार समाजवादी सरकार है या नहीं, गरीबी हटाओ का नारा सरकार का है या नहीं, कृषि के विकास की तरफ यह सरकार जा रही है या नहीं, औद्योगिक विकास यह सरकार चाहती है, या नहीं, राष्ट्र की 21वीं सदी में एक खुशहाल और शक्तिशाली भारत के रूप में प्रस्थापित करना चाहती है या नहीं? मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उन से यह मांग करता हूँ कि कृषि के विकास के लिए ज्यादा पैसा देने की कृपा करे ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की 70 करोड़ जनता आजादी की लड़ाई के उद्देश्यों को सामने रख कर, कराची कांग्रेस के उद्देश्यों को सामने रख कर, जवाहरलाल नेहरू के समाजवादी उद्देश्यों को सामने रख कर भविष्य में सुहावने दिन का निर्माण कर सके और प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी के नेतृत्व में खुशहाल और शक्तिशाली भारत बन सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Mr. Home Minister, you can send him to Bengal or Kerala for election meetings. He will be able to give good lectures. At least they will know what a Congress MP is. He is a real Congress MP. Let him go to Kerala and Bengal.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Aladi Aruna.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to say a few words on the Appropriation Bill. Already our party has extended its support to the Budget. In pursuance of the same policy I would like to say a few words.

After submitting the Budget, our hon. Prime Minister met the Press and commented that the Budget is for the poor and for

growth. The Opposition in its own way misinterpreted it by its comment that the Budget is for growth of the poor or poor growth. But if you go through the allocations of the Budget, you can easily find out that this Government is sincere for the upliftment of the poor and removing poverty, that is to say, for the people living below the poverty line. The allocation of Rs. 2000 crores for rural development, allocation of Rs. 125 crores for Indira Niwas Yojana, proposal for a new bank of housing at the national level with a capital of Rs. 100 crores, proposal of the National Commission for the rural poor, etc., are all clear indications that the Government is very much interested in the welfare and uplifting of the poor and weaker sections and the downtrodden.

Madam, in his forward to the Seventh Plan document, our Prime Minister rightly pointed out that anti-poverty programmes are an important element of our strategy. So the fight against poverty is more important. That is one of the most important objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan. I am to remind the House that it is not only the objective of the present Government. It was also the objective of the earlier Governments since the year 1950-51. Because of that objective, the community development programme was introduced in 1951. It was followed by so many anti-poverty programmes. The IRDP was introduced in 1973 and extended to all the 5011 blocks to uplift 15 million people. Madam, in pursuance of this policy, in this year's budget, our Government has generously awarded 2000 crores for rural development. We are aware of the fact that during the Sixth Five Year Plan, we allotted only 3600 crores for the entire period of five years. This year, we have allotted to the extent of 2000 crores for rural development. More than that, under NREP and RLEGP, as usual, we have allotted 2 million tonnes of foodgrains for creating labour potentiality. It has reduced the number of people who live below the poverty line. Very often, facts and figures are given by the Treasury Benches to show that the number of people who live below the poverty line is declining. In 1984-85, 273 million people lived below the poverty line. It means 37

per cent of the total population. In the year 1989-90, this figure will come down from 273 million to 211 million. It means that the number of people who live below the poverty line will be 26 per cent. The figures are quite pleasing because there is a drastic step on the part of the Government. I am to remind this House that in 1960-61 the people who were living below the poverty line were 186 million. In 1984-85, this number has increased to 273 million. I am to remind the House that our programmes are not in proportion to the increase in our population. It is my argument as far as the anti-poverty programme is concerned.

Madam, when we discuss about anti-poverty programmes as far as this year's budget is concerned, we totally forget about other areas and we are always thinking about the poor in the rural areas. We are always thinking about the daily wage earners and agricultural labourers in rural areas. We totally forget our handloom sector. Nearly 20 million people are benefited by the handloom sector. There are 38 lakh looms in our country. But what is the allocation for the handloom sector? What is the allocation for the 20 million people? Madam, I may remind that in this budget we have allotted 151.84 crores. Out of 151.84 crores, 110 crores have been taken or swallowed by the janata cloth. Only 15.7 crores have been allotted for the handloom sector. The most important problem which we are facing in the handloom sector and which we have been pressing in the House on so many occasions is the reduction in rebate days. Nowadays, it is 30 days. Formerly, the rebate days were 60. They were reduced to 45 and now they have been reduced to 30. It has been strongly opposed by the Tamil Nadu Government, the Andhra Pradesh Government and so many other Governments. In spite of all these protests, the Government is not coming forward to increase the number of rebate days.

The argument from the other side is that the Planning Commission is against this philosophy of giving rebate to the handloom sector, we must find out the other alternative, we must improve the handloom sector in another way, we cannot

encourage the rebate system. If it is a genuine one and if you have made an alternative arrangement for the welfare of the handloom sector, I am prepared to welcome it, I am prepared to welcome these measures. But you have not so far found out any alternative methods. At the same time, are you strictly and honestly following the policy of reducing the number of days in the rebate system? No, Madam. In the coir industry, the rebate system is usually for 60 days in a year. Now in view of the Kerala elections, that has been increased to 90 days. Under what principle? I am not against increasing the rebate days to 90 for the coir industry. I welcome it because the people who are engaged in the coir industry are poor people in Kerala. But when we asked you to increase the number of days in the handloom sector or restore the old number, you are putting the same argument that the Planning Commission is not for this but at the time you are increasing the number of rebate days in the case of coir industry. Therefore, I am not against the increase. What I am pleading to the Government is that you please consider restoring the number of rebate days to 60.

Madam, another important thing is that you are planning for the upliftment of the poor. It is our responsibility to protect the people who are getting a low income. In the Posts and Telegraph Department nearly 1.05 lakh people are working on a temporary basis. For how long? For more than ten years they are working a temporary workes. They are treated as daily-wage workers. Out of 1.05 lakh workers who are temporary, more 50,000 workers are serving in the same Department for more than ten years, 40,000 are working for more than three years. So, it is not the responsibility of the Government to regularise the services of those who are working for more than three years? You have not come forward to do that. They are demonstrating before the Rashtrapati Bhavan. What is their demand? Is it not our responsibility to examine their case, whichever party may be supporting their demonstration? The problem is a genuine one. They are working for years together as temporary workers. Similarly, in the Railways, 2.2 lakh people are working as

[Shri Aladi Aruna alias V. Aruna-chalam]

casual labourers. For how many years? They are working for more than 20 years. It is an alarming problem. But what has been done by the Railway Ministry? Simply the casual workers have been promoted as temporary workers. This is the only achievement made by the Government in 1981. So, when we chalk out the programmes for the development of the poor, for the upliftment of the poor people, these programmes must also include for the welfare of the weaker sections.

Madam, if you go through the comments made on the Budget, all the Members have been unanimous on this that the Budget is silent about the unemployment problem. No doubt our anti-poverty programmes are much helpful to mobilise or increase the employment potential in the rural areas. I am not denying that fact. At the same time, the unemployment problem among the educated classes is also a crucial problem. Madam, the number of educated unemployed in the live registers of the employment exchanges was 26 million at the end of November, 1986. We have targetted in our Seventh Plan that the employment potential will increase by 4 per cent every year. Have our programmes achieved this target? If you go through the statistics of the public sector, you will find that every year there is an increase of employment potential at the rate of 4 lakhs or 4.2 lakhs from the year 1981-82. But if you go through the public sector, the alarming fact is that the employment opportunities are declining. I am not able to understand the logic. We are proudly saying that the investment amount increased to Rs. 50,000 crores but the fact remains that employment opportunities are declining in private sector. Madam, I am to remind that in 1982 the number of persons working in the private sector were 75.47 lakhs. Then it reduced to 75.22 lakhs. Then in 1984, it was 73.45 lakhs and in 1985 it came down to 73.22 lakhs. What is the reason? Probably the introduction of computers may be the reason or upgradation of modern technology may be the reason. But at least we must maintain the interest or the status quo of the workers. But it is

declining. So, it is then to increase the employment opportunities we are giving loan to the educated class and/or people who are coming forward to do and start some industry. Under the District Industry Centres we are recommending applications to banks for granting loans. You see, if you go through the number of applications received, it is more than several lakhs. But loans sanctioned is to less than 50 per cent and actual disbursement is another 50 per cent or less. So, Madam, I would like to give the figure. In 1983-84, the number of persons who asked for the loans in industrial centres under self-employment scheme was 13.71 lakhs. The number of applications recommended 4.25 lakhs but the number sanctioned was only 2.43 lakhs. Then in 1984-85, the total number of application is 8.95 lakhs, number recommended 3.68 lakhs and the number sanctioned is 2.9 lakhs. For the year 1985-86, no particulars are available but the number of persons sanctioned loan is 2.48 lakhs. So, for the last four years the total amount is always the same around Rs. 400 crores every years which has been granted under the self-employment scheme.

Madam, I do not want to take much time. But before I conclude my speech I would like to mention about the industry. Of course we have a good record. In the Plan we have mentioned that the growth rate of the industry must be about 9 per cent. Now we have about 8 per cent. It is a good record of achievement. There is no difference of opinion. Now, the number of sick units is increasing. The Government must take into account the number of sick units, at the end of December 1985. In the scheduled banks the number of units having outstanding bank credit was 1,19,606. The total bank credit amount was Rs. 44,270.93 crores. The number of sick units out of 1.19 lakhs has increased from 592 to 633 and the outstanding of these units have increased from Rs. 2,600 crores to roughly Rs. 3,000 crores. Similarly in the small scale industry also the number of sick units have been increasing. So, this should be checked. Unless there is a decline in the figure, the development of the industry will be seriously affected.

Now, Madam, before I conclude, something about education I want to say: We

have to thank the Government because it has increased the allocation from Rs. 352 crores to Rs. 882 crores. So far as the running of Navodaya schools is concerned, as far as the medium of instruction is concerned, there is no consensus amongst the States. The Centre must come forward and open technical colleges, either engineering colleges or medical colleges or polytechnics. It must come forward because now it is going to select 15 per cent of the total medical college candidates at national level. Centre is not at all bearing the expenses of any college, any institute in the States and dishonestly and unfairly it is going to select 15 per cent of the total candidates at the national level because of a judgement of the Supreme Court. So, instead of starting Navodaya schools, the Government can start professional colleges; thereby burden of the State also would be lessened and the rights of the States also will be established. With these observations, I conclude.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): On a point of clarification. In the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that we will have discussions on all the Appropriation Bills today and tomorrow and the day after, Railway Budget will be taken up. I now understand that this programme has changed. What is the position?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are finishing these today. There is no change. **Shri Rameshwar Thakur.**

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar): I rise to support the Appropriation Bill, 1987, to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys amounting to Rs. 58,59,95,210, to meet certain excess expenditure for the year ended on 31st March 1985, and the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1987, to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, amounting to Rs. 4025,09,11,000, and the third Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1987, to provide for the withdrawal of Rs. 4221,41,00,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1987-88.

So far as the first Bill is concerned, this relates mainly to outstanding capital expenditure on Posts and Telegraphs and for Defence Services and certain amount for Chandigarh. So far as the second Bill is concerned, for the current year, the main increases are under Item Nos. 1 to 9 relating to Agriculture, Fertilizers and Rural Development, which amount to over Rs. 105 crores. Eleventh item in regard to Foreign Trade exports amounts to above Rs. 320 crore, and Item Nos. 18 and 19 with regard to Defence Services, the amount is Rs. 358 crores. Item No. 39, Transfers to States, amount to Rs. 800 crores. Our friends from the other side were opposing it and saying that the States are not being dealt with properly. This Bill gives the largest amount under Transfers to States. Then, the next item is No. 42, Department of Food which amounts to Rs. 581 crores. Labour and Employment amounts to Rs. 65 crores; Ministry of Textiles amount to Rs. 145 crores; Housing and Urban Development amounts to Rs. 12 crores, and Water Resource Management is Rs. 130 crores. These are very laudable objectives of the Plan and the programme for the current year and for the year 84-85. Therefore, I support these Bills. The last Bill is with regard to next year 1987-88 where we find the major items like Agriculture Rs. 87 crores and Rural Development amounting to Rs. 691 crores; Defence (items 11 & 16) amounts to Rs. 2390 crores; Food (item 35) amount to Rs. 369 crores; Item No. 38 relates to Family Welfare which amounts to Rs. 108 crores; Education amounts to Rs. 182 crores and item 51 for Public Enterprises amounts to Rs. 52 crores; Under Petroleum (item 358) we find the amount of Rs. 195 crores provided and Rs. 151 crores under (item 65) Steel. These are very important items relating to our growth and development of the economy as well as welfare programmes, particularly rural development programme as anti-poverty steps to be taken by the Government in different States at the Central level. Madam, the hon. Prime Minister said in his Budget speech, in paragraph 4, that our principal objectives are elimination of poverty and the building of a strong, modern, self-reliant, independent economy—Due to the constraint of time, I would like to conclude my observations to the anti-poverty

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

programmes about which hon. Members mentioned a little while ago.

In spite of the clarification which we had at the time of Budget discussion, this matter has again been raised here now, that this Budget is not giving importance to the anti-poverty programmes. If you see the allocation made for next year, you will find that the largest amount has been provided for anti-poverty programmes. The Prime Minister in his reply has said that our policies are basically anti-poverty. He has pointed out that the allocation made for rural development is the highest which has ever been made. The allocation made in the Budget for next year, 1987-88, is Rs. 2,050 crores, compared to Rs. 1800 crores last year and Rs. 3,600 crores for the entire Sixth Plan period.

Now, Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the poorest of the poor particularly. In spite of the large allocations which have been made, in spite of the laudable objectives underlying these various programmes, the question is how we can serve the cause of the poorest of the poor in the rural areas. Therefore, I would like to draw your attention to those who have suffered for centuries, I mean, the tribals. The tribal community is the one which has suffered the worst during foreign rule and even after Independence in spite of the sustained efforts which have been made, we find they are at the lowest rung of the ladder. They are still socially and economically very much behind the other poorer sections of society. Our objective, our principal objective, is to elevate people from below the poverty line to bring it down from 37 per cent at the beginning of the Seventh Plan to 26 per cent at the end of the Plan and to about 5 per cent at the end of the century. But we know that unless special efforts are made, particularly, for the tribal communities, apart from the other poorer sections, we will not be able to achieve the goal. As you know, according to the 1981 Census, 5,16,28,638, that is 7.76 per cent of the total population were tribals. Of this, Tripura accounted for the largest—28.44 per cent; Manipur—27.30 per cent; Sikkim—23.27 per cent; Madhya Pradesh

—22.97 per cent; Orissa —22.43; Gujarat—14.22; Rajasthan—12.21; Maharashtra—9.19 and Bihar—8.31. Now, among the tribals, I personally know one community, known as the Paharia which is the poorest of the poor among the tribals. It is surprising that as per the Government data, the death rate in this community, which is in the Santhal Parganas of Bihar, is the highest. It is painful to note that although the population of the country as a whole has doubled, more than doubled—from 34 crores in 1951 to 75 crores—by 1981, in the case of the Paharias, the population has come down to only 95,000 from 2,15,000 in 1911. This is one community where the population has declined in spite of the incentives which we are giving. This is one community where there are four births and six deaths every year on an average. This is the death rate in spite of the facilities which we are giving. About 16 per cent suffer from TB, 80 per cent have neck diseases and 22 per cent suffer from chronic fever and other diseases. What I was trying to say is that among the tribal communities also there are certain communities which are suffering a lot. I would urge the hon. Minister to look into this. There are protections given for the tribal community in the Constitution itself. Article 15(4) says that the suitable authority in the State shall not be prevented from making special provisions for the advancement of any social and educational backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 19(5) also says: to make suitable laws imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub-clauses for the protection of the interests of any scheduled tribe. Similarly, we have article 46. I will not take time of the House by quoting these articles but it says that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Then, there are articles 164(1), 244(1), 244(2), 275(1), then article 330 says about reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and article 232 for state legislative assemblies. Article 334 talks about reservation of seats and special representation to

cease. The provision is that it will continue for 40 years. Since 40 years are going to be over, I do hope and suggest that these reservations should continue.

After independence, the Government has done a lot, particularly during the last three Plans. I would like to mention about the Seventh Plan. In the First Plan we had a provision of Rs. 19 crores and 30 lakh which was 1 per cent of the total Plan. In the Fourth Plan we had Rs. 75 crores provided for the tribal people, which was about 0.5 per cent. In the Fifth Plan it rose to Rs. 1067.27 crores which was 2.71 per cent of the total outlay of the Plan. In the Sixth Plan it rose to Rs. 5375.56 crores which was 4.47 per cent of the total outlay of the Plan and you will be happy to know that in the Seventh Plan the total outlay for the tribal development is Rs. 13,000 crores, which is 200 per cent higher than the outlay for the First to Sixth Plans. It constitutes about 7.32 per cent of the total outlay of four Plan. The Plan provisions have been made and specific areas have been decided, where these amounts will be invested and for what programmes. In the Seventh Plan this has been clearly indicated. The main areas in the Seventh Plan as per the object have been spelt out clearly by the Working Group of the Planning Commission.

The first is to raise the productivity in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and forestry, cottage industries, village and small industries so as to enable at least 40 lakh tribal families to cross the poverty line by the end of the Seventh Plan. Here is the target and I would like to know, out of 40 lakh how many families have crossed the poverty line. Two years of the Seventh Plan have already elapsed. How many more families are likely to cross the poverty line within the provision made for the next year 1987-88? Secondly, I would like to know, what priority has been given because it was said that high priority will be given for education, both formal and non-formal with a bias for vocational education? I would like to know, what facilities have been provided and how many social and educational institutions have been opened for the tribal people and also who

are the actual persons who are getting education, because we have a feeling that schools are opened for the people who do not live on the hilltops whereas the Paharias live on the hilltops? The difficulty is that the schools do not function though the money is provided for. So, I would like to know, what is the state of affairs so far as educational facilities for tribals are concerned?

The third is to eliminate exploitation in the field of land transfer, agriculture tenancy, money lending, bonded labour, debt bondage, forestry and liquor vending. This is a very sensitive area and I would like to know, what steps have been taken in this regard. We have a number of tenancy laws so far as tribals are concerned. Various State Governments have their laws, they have also strengthened them, but in spite of all that, the land is mortgaged indirectly and the money lenders actually have grabbed their land. The tribals are in difficulty. Therefore, I would like to know, in spite of the provisions and in spite of the laws, what effective steps have been taken so far as bonded labour, agricultural tenancy and land transferred are concerned.

The next item put by the Planning Commission is to provide infrastructure for anti-poverty and other anti-exploitation programmes. I would like to know in this connection how many small dams and tanks have constructed on the hill-tops where paharias live and in the other tribal belts in the hillock areas and forest areas where the tribals live. They suffer from lack of these facilities mostly. Infrastructural facilities like roads, irrigation, electricity are good in some State—I myself gave the figures for rural areas in certain States—but there are other States which are very much behind. It is therefore very necessary that the Government should ensure whether the large provisions made in the Seventh Plan are actually being utilised for the benefit of the tribals or not.

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

The next item is, to pay special attention to vulnerable tribal areas and groups for special problems....e.g. primitive and shifting cultivation, displacement of tribal people by projects, tribal women etc. etc. We have a project in Lalmatia coal-fields and in many other areas we have large hydel power projects or thermal power projects. Many of the tribals are being shifted due to irrigation projects. They lose not only their identity but also their livelihood.. They lose their small plots of land and the compensation that they get is not enough. We would urge the Government that they should be rehabilitated elsewhere by giving them land and other facilities and at least one member of the family should be provided service in the project as a result of which they are uprooted from their places.

The last item provided by the Planning Commission is to improve the quality of tribal environment and upgrade the resources. This item is very basic, but the question is how far we have been able to do this. We know there are tribal plans primarily to help the tribals. This is being implemented through these agencies—firstly the sub-plans, secondly special central assistance from the Ministry of Welfare of Government of India and thirdly there is flow of funds from the centrally sponsored programmes, and the last is institutional finance. There are 17 States and two Union Territories where we have tribal sub-plans, 181 ITDPS, in 245 pockets of tribal concentration, and 72 projects for primitive tribals. Altogether about 75 percent of the tribals have been covered by the tribal sub-plans. The question is to what extent we are able to ensure that massive provision in the Plan really achieves the goals given and whether there is special monitoring as well for this purpose. We know in the case of tribals that they particularly depend on agriculture. If we take the 1971 all-India figure 57.56 per cent people were dependednt on agriculture; in 1980-81 now they have come down to 54.43 per

cent. The agricultural labourers in 1971 were 33.04 per cent; now they have come down to 32.67 per cent. In household industry, it was 1.03 per cent; now it is 1.4 per cent. In other categories from 8.37 per cent, it has come to 11.48 per cent in 1981. There has been particularly improvement in the case of literacy, thanks to the Government. In certain states it has been much more. If we take the all-India average, for males in 1971 it was 17.6 per cent; it has gone to 24.52 per cent in 1981. For females, it has gone from 4.83 per cent to 8.04 per cent in 1981. Some of the States have done well, while in the rest of the States we find that the actual educational facilities and achievement have been very low and deplorable and this needs special consideration and improvement.

In the field of electricity we know that in some States they have done very well. In the case of Maharashtra it has gone up to 68.3 per cent; in the case of Gujarat to 88.7 per cent, in the case of Nagaland to 80.3 per cent and in the case of Tamil Nadu to 88.7 per cent. But there are States which are much below, for example 22 per cent in Bihar or likewise. Therefore, it is necessary that in all the States infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity and other things should be provided for.

Now I have a few suggestions to make to the Government. Provision for funds alone is not enough. We are all aware that the Government itself has given special attention. The Seventh and Eighth Finance Commissions specifically discussed this matter and they said that administration of tribal areas requires upgradation, and to this end they made financial provision for various measures like payment of compensatory allowance, construction of staff quarters and provision of infrastructural facilities. However, it is seen that the officers get their own facilities from the Tribal Sub-Plan when they live in the tribal areas. We have to see whether they meet the actual requirements of the tribal people, whether they are able to share the difficulties of the tribal people.

Therefore, my suggestion is not about financial facilities alone. It is also necessary that there must be dedication. Particularly for the Tribal Plan, we should have such officers that go with missionary zeal, those who go with honesty, dedication and also those who are prepared to work with efficiency there with a view that they are going there to serve the greatest cause for the poorest of the poor and make their lives more comfortable. In this case I would like to say that it is necessary that not only the efficiency of the Government administration has to be toned up, it is also necessary that we should have voluntary organizations which should be involved. Some of them are doing commendable work. I know one of them. The GMT Memorial Trust in Gandhigram in the Santhal Pargana is doing extremely good work. In one Paharia village, Dangapara, at a height of about 2,500 feet above the sea level they have constructed one dam for four lakhs of rupees, and for that they had faced difficulties. The engineers and social workers used to fall ill for four or five days. But they have done it. Now they are taking three crops. One important thing I would like to mention here is that one Paharia, chief of the village, when this irrigation facility came, distributed land free to the other Paharias of village. This is a commendable performance. Their cultural heritage and their social spirit has to be seen. He distributed land free among the other Paharias of the village who were landless. He said that when there are irrigation facilities and we are able to have sufficient crops, it must be shared by all of us. So, that kind of spirit has to be aroused. Some of the actually participated in the national movement also. They are a people who maintain our heritage and culture. They are simple, honest, hard-working people, but people who are in difficulty. They are in poverty, they are having illiteracy, they are having a very weak financial position. Therefore, they have to be helped in all respects.

The other thing that I would like to say is that it should not be felt by the people that always we are giving charity to

them. They must feel they are partners of the development programmes and, therefore, they should participate in the development schemes. That spirit should be aroused. Also there should be participation of the local institutions and social workers as well as political workers of the different parties.

Development in regard to land, in regard to irrigation, in regard to animal husbandry as well as development of khadi and village industries programmes have been made a great success in some of the villages. These should be developed in remaining areas.

Wasteland development programmes also has to be developed in a big way so that we are in a position to really help the people.

At the end I would like to mention that the Prime Minister himself has given top priority to this programme. He himself has visited the tribal belts in the different States, personally gone there and met the people there. He has been very keen that their problems should be sorted out. I am sure that the programmes that we have identified ourselves, we must try to faithfully implement them in the interest of the poorest of the poor in the rural areas and also in the interest of the other weaker sections like the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward communities and other people living below the poverty line. We must try to implement faithfully. It is our duty, it is our responsibility, and we should implement with that sense, with that feeling. We all, irrespective of party barriers, all the people concerned, administration as well as people, must make sincere efforts to ensure that Rs. 13,000 crores which has been provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for tribal development is properly utilised for the benefit of the people and that we are really able to achieve the results, to which our Prime Minister has given the highest attention. It is the duty of all of us to participate in the programme and really to get the achievements which are expected out of the programmes for the poorest of the poor in the rural areas. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN (Orissa): Madam Deputy Chairman, this year's Budget gives one the feeling that the nation is being led towards financial bankruptcy because of the financial recklessness which is the hallmark of the present Delhi Government. There are also clear indications that the Plan projections in respect of resource mobilisation are going completely awry.

For instance, the Plan envisaged that in 1985-86 the public enterprises would generate 40 per cent of the Plan expenditure, with 60 per cent coming from Budget support. In the event, the public enterprises generated only 34 per cent of the finances, and the Budget provided 56 per cent.

In 1986-87, the situation has only degenerated further. Against the proposed mobilisation of 48 per cent resources, the public enterprises mobilised 31 per cent. The public sector bonds were introduced to mobilise another 6 per cent.

The Plan for 1987-88 envisages 54 per cent resource mobilisation for the Plan by the Public enterprises, but the Budget proposals indicate that this will now be only 33 per cent, another 6 per cent coming through the bonds.

The Plan and the performance are thus at such great variance that the implications of this are not too difficult to comprehend.

At another level, the ratio of capital expenditure to revenue expenditure is increasing alarmingly. From 48 per cent in 1985-86 to 47 per cent in 1986-87, it has come down to 45 per cent in 1987-88.

When this is viewed against the growing public debt of the Government, there is cause for near despair. The external debt has crossed U. S. \$ 30 billion, of which nearly half has been incurred in the six years beginning from 1980-81, that is, after 1980-81.

This does not include the external commercial borrowings which are being resorted to by the Government and by the

private sector with Government approval. The Economic Survey 1986-87 presented to Parliament points out that these commercial borrowings were of the order of Rs. 7258 crores in the Sixth Plan, Rs. 1,700 crores in 1985-86, and Rs. 649 crores during the first six months of 1986-87.

With our trade imbalance going up steadily and with invisibles on the decline because of shrinking employment for Indian workers, this is a frightening development fraught with grave consequences for the country's economic and political independence.

Given the squadermania of our ruling classes, it will only be a matter of time before India will be in the big league of international debtor nations like Brazil and Mexico.

The domestic public debt has touched the astronomical figure of Rs. 98,151 crores, which is about Rs. 1,300 per citizen. The budgetary deficit of Rs. 8,285 crore of 1986-87, the proposed deficit of Rs. 5,688 crores in the current budget, which will easily double by this time next year, will only add to the inflationary pressures. The wholesale price index and the consumer price index have stopped reflecting the price situation in the market making it obvious that the Government is fudging these statistics.

The priorities of the Delhi Government as emerging from the Budget provide a dismal picture.

The outlays on Agriculture are down from Rs. 562 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 499 crores in 1987-88, on various agricultural services from Rs. 376 to Rs. 368 on fertilizers from Rs. 3,860 to Rs. 3208; on coal from Rs. 1,418 to Rs. 118; on power from Rs. 1,711 to Rs. 1,696 and on industry from Rs. 523 to Rs. 432 crores.

However, the increase under the head 'other Administrative Services' from Rs. 57.98 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 392.47 crores in 1987-88 apparently hides Rs. 25

lakhs per day spent on the personal security of the Head of the Government.

Of the revenue expenditure of Rs. 33,809 crores projected for 1987-88, a whopping 37 per cent i.e. Rs. 12,512 crores will be spent on Defence, Rs. 10,650 crores or 31 per cent will be for interest on the loans, Rs. 5,579 crores or 16.5 per cent will go for subsidies on food, fertilisers, export promotion etc. These three items account for 84.5 per cent of the non-plan expenditure. This should give lie to the much touted argument of the Government that some minor increase in the emoluments of its employees is what adversely affects its plan for economic development.

The Economic Survey has given figures to show that employment in the private sector continues to decline. From 75.47 lakh jobs in 1982 March, 75.22 lakhs in 1983 and 73.45 lakhs in 1984 it has come to 73.22 lakh jobs in 1985. If one adds to this the annual average of 1.50 lakh jobs which should have been generated but have not been, the aggregate loss of jobs in the private sector goes beyond seven lakhs in these three years.

The Economic Survey also shows that there has been a general decline in the quality of life and in the standard of living of the people. The per capita net availability of cereals per day was 478 grams in 1986 against 480 grams in 1965.

I would like to add a word about the Railways also. The public relations boys of the Delhi Government would have us believe that miracles are taking place in the Railways since two years. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

The largest number of passenger ever carried by the Indian Railways was when the Janata Party was in power in 1978-79. From that high point of 3,719 million passengers, the passengers carried in the subsequent years are the following. That is in 1985-86 they were 3,433 millions.

At the same time the passenger earnings increased from Rs. 672.8 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 1,719.4 crores in 1985-86. So

far as the State of Orissa is concerned, it has been completely neglected. The poverty, instead of eradication, it has increased. It is evident from the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Kalahandi district one year back. Now the situation is very alarming. In Kalahandi district alone 418 starvation deaths took place within last five months. There is power failure. On an all-India basis the power cut is 9 per cent but in Orissa it is 30 per cent. There is no drinking water, no fodder and there is a mass migration of about one lakh people to other States from Kalahandi district for the last one or two months.

Now, I would like to say a few words about inefficiency and corruption in the State of Orissa. Many political parties, journalists and other intelligentsia have submitted memoranda with facts and figures to the Centre but nothing has been done. The volumes of allegations submitted to the Centre speak for themselves. But the Centre is not paying any heed. I demand that a Cabinet Sub-Committee should be formed to go into the allegations which have been submitted to the President and to the Prime Minister by various groups.

Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. J. P. Goyal. Only eight minutes.

SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Eight minutes are all right for me. Madam Deputy Chairman, I oppose the Appropriation Bill, 1987, the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1987 and the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1987, because I find in the Budget there is no provision for ameliorating the conditions of the poor people. In fact, the budget is such that the rich would become richer and the poor are going to become poorer. For example, the Indira Bonds can be purchased to any extent and the source of income which would be incurred for the purchase of these bonds may not be disclosed.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): That is not correct. If anybody purchases Indira Vikas Patra he has to disclose the source of income from which he purchased. It is not that the blackmoney can

[Shri Jagesh Desai]

be invested in it. He will be asked from which source he has purchased the bond.

SHRI J. P. GOYAL: I have understood like this. Anybody can spend any amount of money. . . .

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: If anybody purchases these bonds or carries the bank notes it is the same. If the amount is seized, he has to explain. If the Indira Vikas Patras are seized then also he has to explain. There is nothing about it.

SHRI J. P. GOYAL: As regards poor people, in the month of January, 1987 itself you have increased the postal rates. For example, for a money order for Rs. 100/- the commission was Rs. 1.50. Now it has been increased to Rs. 4 and so on and so forth. In fact, for the last few years this has been the tradition of this Government, whatever they want to increase, they would do it in the month of December or January. When the Finance Bill comes, they do not want to show too many increases so that people may think that there are not so much taxes in the Budget. In fact, through indirect taxes only, you are now governing the country and the impact of the indirect taxes is on the poor people. As regards the rich people, for example, you have now imposed, in this Budget, a 10 per cent expenditure tax on those persons who stay in the hotels and these persons would be company magnets and other big people. If they pay 10 per cent as expenditure tax, then they would deduct the same amount in income tax because they are heavy income tax payers. I would submit that the Budget being a deficit Budget will lead to inflation and prices would increase further. On the other hand, you have not increased the income of the citizens to the extent to which the prices have been increased and are going to increase.

As regards the limit of Rs. 18,000/- I would submit that at least, it should be increased to Rs. 25,000/- because the working class would suffer otherwise. Of course, you have increased the pay of the Central Government employees to some extent but if the limit remains at Rs.

18,000/- I do not think anything will be left with them. I would therefore submit that the Budget is not so encouraging as it should have been. As it has been admitted by the Government and by my friends on this side and on the other side also millions of people in this country are below poverty line. I would ask the Government as to what steps they have taken to ameliorate the conditions of these people. To the contrary, whatever has been the Budget, it is for the richer classes and not for the poorer classes. You are not taxing the higher classes to the extent to which they should be taxed. You are saying that the non-resident airlines will have to be taxed at the flat rate of 5 per cent. I would like to submit that this is not good for our country. Many airlines which are non-resident airlines would not touch our airports and in that way we shall lose foreign exchange. The Budget is not creating employment opportunities for the unemployed and there is nothing to feel proud that in the public sector you are having much increase.

As regards the multi-national companies, I have never understood when we are producing many things indigenously, why should we invite the multi-national companies to have their say in this country. As regards the farmers, you know the Shamli episode which has happened and three persons have died and a number of other persons were injured. They wanted to agitate about increase in the electricity charges but they were not allowed to come to Shamli town. There was firing and many people were injured and three even died. This shows how the farmers are being dealt with by the Government but you are saying, no, no, this Budget is for the farmers and the workers. I do not agree. (Time Bell rings). I would, therefore, submit that the Budget being inflationary, it will lead to increase in prices and it is not good for the common man. Of course, it will enrich the richer and make the poor poorer and therefore, I oppose, all the three Bills.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, in the first instance, I would like to comment on the three Bills which are before us.

Then I will go to the items concerning the Budget. Madam, the first of these referred to is the Appropriation Bill, 1987 and the operative clause is to appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of India, all the monies required to meet the expenditure incurred in excess of the appropriation and so on and so forth. And that is for the year ending 31st March 1985; Rs. 58 crores are sought to be appropriated by this Bill and the amount of Rs. 58 crores mostly represents non-Plan expenditure. Therefore, it only proves that the Government is not fully aware of what it is doing with regard to expenditure and after almost two years the Minister has to come forward before Parliament and ask for appropriation of Rs. 58 crores spent over and above what had been appropriated earlier as non-Plan expenditure. That speaks volumes about the efficiency with which the Ministry, the Government, functions. And in the same breath they say this year they will try to see that there is no increase in the deficit financing and all things will be taken care of nicely. Once they say that, we have to act as a cover because they are all-powerful. But perhaps after two years when this Government may not be there, somebody else may have to come forward with huge amounts of appropriation. This is the first point. The second point refers to the year which is ending and this wants as much as Rs. 4025 crores over and above what had been already passed by Parliament. Again if we look at the items we find that there have been large sums out of this Rs. 4025 crores which pertain to what could be considered by all accounts as non-Plan expenditure. And if somebody says that those items need to be carefully examined, the Government, the Prime Minister, will come forward and say something about which I will have something to talk later. Finally, out of the 62,942 crores which is the expenditure for the current year, in this Vote-on-Account Appropriation Bill they would like to have as much as Rs. 42,211 crores and when we examine these items also we find that the amounts that are asked for pertain to Defence, which are one-fifth of the total amount which they wanted to spend on Defence. I do not know what the purpose is, what

the various intentions of the Government are, as far as this is concerned. These are my comments on the Appropriation Bills.

Then, coming to the economic situation and the projections for the coming year, the Government and its votaries try to present a very rosy picture. How they present this rosy picture is beyond my comprehension. In the first two years in the field of agriculture the growth rate was only up to 3 per cent. As far as industry is concerned, the President had to say something very interesting in the Presidential Address: "In 1985-86 the industrial production grew at the rate of 8.7 per cent; in 1986-87 (i.e. in the current year) the growth rate is expected to be 7.8 per cent." The document which is presented to us by this Government, which is the policy statement of this Government, as expressed by the President, clearly says that the growth rate in industrial production is coming down. But still they would like us to believe that in the five-year period the 8 per cent growth rate which has been projected is bound to be achieved. And when we examine the various items under the incentives which should be there for industry to develop, we come to the conclusion that there is bound to be a much steeper fall in industrial production than that has been there in the current year. Therefore, we will end up the Seventh Five Year Plan with a much lower growth rate than what has been projected by the Government. Now, what is the reason for this? The reason is that the Government has got into a debt trap. Even according to the statement of the Finance Minister who is the Prime Minister, there had been an increase in the interest, of the order of Rs. 1,900 crores, if I remember correctly, and this year, in order to meet this, the Government has to resort to market borrowings. In the current year, the market borrowings are of the order of Rs. 200 crores whereas they have to be of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores more this year which means that in the coming years if it is to be repaid, then definitely the interest will go up. Therefore, the entire functioning of the Government, expenditure part of the Government, has come to be caught in a very huge debt trap. If the Government tells us as to how

[Prof. C. Lakshmananna].

they would take the country out of this debt trap, then we would be most happy to hear that from them. But, unfortunately, we have been seeing that the debt trap is such that even for merely repaying the interest, we have to consume large amounts that are being borrowed. If I remember correctly, in the current year's Budget, as much as 45 per cent of the borrowings are only to meet the interest on the previous loans and to that, if this increase is added, then, I think, the payment by way of interest will not be just 45 per cent, but it will go up to a much higher percentage. Therefore, the country is in for a big problem and the developmental works, on which we hinge our high hopes, may ultimately get affected so much so that we will not be able to generate the growth rate which is so badly, needed if this country has to stand on its own feet.

Then, in spite of the claims that we have been hearing regarding prices, etc., it is very clear that in the Consumer Price Index, there been as much as nine per cent rise during the current year and with the type of deficit that has been projected for the current year—it is likely for the next year too—the Consumer Price Index is going to be much higher than what it is, namely, 9 per cent. It means that an individual or a person, who belongs to that group which has contributed as much as 22 per cent to the GDP or GNP by tightening its belt, by savings, is getting affected. I will not be worried if the richer groups, if the richer persons, about whom my friends earlier spoke, are affected. Unfortunately, the Consumer Price Index essentially affects these people. Therefore, I would like to tell the Government that they have to do something about it and if we, in this context, (Time Bell rings) . . . tell that there is one item where there is bound to be some economy that can be made, namely, Defence expenditure, the Prime Minister of the country, in his reply to the Budget debate, tells that all those who talk of any reduction in the Budget expenditure on Defence or of rationalization of the Defence Budget are anti-national! What type of an accuracy this is! God alone can save this country. I would cite only one item.

You talk of inventories often which Mr. Jagesh Desai is very fond of and the inventories in the Defence constitute a huge item. The value of the stores held by the three Services have been estimated to be Rs. 4,113.67 crores in 1987-88. (Time-bell rings). This is going to be the value of the inventories in this year for the three Services!

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: So what?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: So what? If you ask that question, it means that you are not prepared to take a lesson and all that I am saying is that if there is such an inventory, there is a need for examination, and nothing more than that.

SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK: For defence, you have to keep the stores intact.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: In the matter of defence, you have to keep intact the inventories; I agree. But, in defence, you have also gone in for an aircraft whose performance has been dismal and which has been proved on the floor of the House by one Minister.

SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK: That is yet to be decided.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: That has been decided. You are not aware. Unfortunately, the facts are that 800 Dorniers . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't address them. You are addressing them. You are indulging in . . .

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: They are indulging . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have finished your time.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I have to dispel their ignorance.

Therefore, there has to be some re-examination of the defence expenditure. I do not mind being accused of anything. But still I say that there has to be a re-examin-

ation of the defence expenditure. And I want to make it very clear that we are second to none in upholding the integrity of the country.

Now, finally, one thing more. So far as food production is concerned, we have been saying that we will definitely reach 160 million mark. Last year we fell short. Again we fell short. We are never able to... (Time Bell rings) But what are the efforts made to gear up agricultural production, food production, which is so vital? Madam, in this connection I would like to state what is happening in many States -- Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. You are eating away the time of others. You have already finished your time.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: So many projects are pending clearance from them: the Nagarjunasagar' Second phase, Telugu. ... (Time bell rings)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. This will not go on record.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mattoo.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Madam Deputy Chairman, we are required to approve the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1987, the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1987 and the Appropriation Bill, 1987. So far as the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1987, is concerned, I have personally no objection. This is an 'on account' payment demanded by the Government on the funds to be appropriated by Parliament. So I have nothing to say about this.

Now, coming to my favourite topic, Supplementary Budgets, I find that if not the fourth—I am subject to correction by the Minister—it is definitely the third Appropriation Bill in the year 1986-87 and sup-

plementary grants for Rs. 4025 crores and odd lakhs are sought to be approved by the House. My objection, Mr. Minister, again this year also, this time also, is that many of the expenses that have been incurred in the third supplementary, if not the fourth, could be envisaged at the time when the original budget was framed. I will come to that a little later. This is bad budgeting as I call it. Not seeing through the correct perspective of budgeting has assumed enormous proportions this year. Why I say this is because the Prime Minister in his Budget speech, on page 36, para 140, has stated—I quote:

"I had earlier mentioned that the Budget deficit at the existing rates of taxes would be Rs 6,010 crores. The proposed tax measures taken together with reliefs, are expected to yield net additional revenue of Rs. 322 crores to the Centre. This will leave an uncovered deficit of Rs. 5,688 crores. This is significantly lower than the deficit for the current year. As mentioned earlier, I have decided that this shall not be exceeded. I have set in motion measures to implement this decision."

Madam, why did they go awry in respect of the last budget estimates when our deficit rose to over Rs. 8000/- crores? To my mind, it was because of the supplementary budgets. It was because the expenditure on these supplementary budgets necessitated deficit should grow. I want to warn the hon. Finance Minister and the Ministry officials that this year the Prime Minister is not going to spare the officials or the hon. Finance Minister if they go in for supplementary budget for the simple reason that he has committed to the nation that we will not go beyond that figure of 5688 crores. If the Ministry exceeds this amount by bringing in supplementary budgets, then the whole budget will go away and then you will have to face a lot of music in the next years budget discussion. That is why I say that the hon. Finance Minister should see to it that not a single paisa is sanctioned by him except what has been pro-

*Not recorded.

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

vided for in the budget. I have suggested in my speech the other day that close monitoring on a monthly basis by each Ministry should be done. Then only the Prime Minister can stick to this figure of 5688 crores.

I would like the Finance Minister to give some more details about the heavy expenditure of 320 crores on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion with regard to supplementary budget No. 3 for the year 1986-87. 124 crores are for postal services. I don't agree with Prof. Lakshmananna so far as the defence expenditure is concerned because we are directly affected by the somer-saluts of the neighbouring countries. Therefore, I don't want to say anything about the defence budget.

I would like to go into other points in the Supplementary Budget. I would like to know about the additional demand for the External Affairs Ministry. It may be some grant as it was for Bhutan last year. I would like to know about this expenditure of 40 crores for the Ministry of Finance. Rs. 42 crores are for customs. Rs. 79 crores are for pensions. I will not object to 252 crores for the States because the State Governments need them. There are 581 crors for the Department of Food. 57 crores are for the Department of Civil Supplies. I would like the hon. Minister to let me know about all these additional demands. The Police has got the third chunk of 210 crores. I would like to know what is this expenditure totalling 135 crores. This has to be explained. I also want to know about 47 crores for Broadcasting. This sums has been asked for and this has to be explained. (

I would like to know what is the expenditure of Rs. 65 crores sought in the Supplementary Bill No. 3 for Labour and Employment. This also needs to be explained. The Ministry of Textiles has been given Rs. 198 crores. I feel that it is for modernisation of the Textile industry or for taking over certain sick mills but primarily, perhaps, for modernisation. For modernisation this amount should have been forethought several months earlier. Why was

it not envisaged in the original Budget? Lastly, why does the Ministry of Water Resources need additional Rs. 130 crores which could not be envisaged at that time? I reiterate and I ask the Minister that he should assure this House that by close monitoring of the expenditure he shall see to it that the Estimate are adhered to. Of course, I can forgive him for one Supplementary Budget because when you envisage certain expenditure, certain variations here and there are possible. But I will not forgive them to Supplementary demands this year in the context of the Prime Minister's categorical assurance that he will see to it that the Budgeted estimates that will be passed this year will be adhered to.

Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Madam Deputy Chairman, I am very thankful to all the Members who have participated in the debate and I also very much appreciate the constructive ideas and views that they have suggested. Before I dwell upon the points raised by certain hon. Members, I would wish to assure Mr. Matto and this House and the nation as a whole that what the Prime Minister commits is the commitment of the Government of India as a whole and it will be always honoured.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: You will see that by 21st, Mr. Gadhvi will lose 5 kgs of weight.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The nation will gain by 15 kgs.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Therefore, there should not be any apprehension that that commitment would not be honoured. As the history speaks for itself, the Government of Congress has always stood by its commitments, and it will stand by its commitments.

Madam, various points have been raised about these three Bills. One is with regard to Excess Expenditure, another is Supplementary and the third is Vote on Account.

Without taking much time of the House, I would like to place certain points before the House. So far as deficit is concerned and so far as the projection of economy as a whole is concerned, the Opposition Members have projected a gloomy picture. Of course, I can understand it because it is the culmination of their frustration. (Interruptions). This side is not the party which projects passivism. We have got optimism about our performance, we have got optimism in the capacity of the Indian economy to absorb the deficit. We are optimistic that our farmers' production would go a long way and would brighten up. We are optimistic that the industrial production and growth would be there. We are also optimistic that we would be in a position to alleviate the poor and ameliorate the conditions of the poor because our strike is on poverty. As the hon. Prime Minister while presenting the Budget quoted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that socialism does not come out of distribution of poverty, we have to grow the wealth of this country. Therefore, although it is not much of relevance because we had a long discussion and a very able reply from the Prime Minister, I would suggest that all the apprehensions expressed here are unfounded and are not well-founded. The economy is on a very sound footing. We are aware that some people might like that India should be in the debt trap. But we know about it and we have withstood to become prey to the debt trap. We have never succumbed to any pressures and we will not succumb to any pressures now. And I would like to inform that so far as the external borrowings are concerned, they are the minimum last year and this year. We want to develop our economy and, therefore, in a nutshell, in a very brief way I would say that this budget aims to conserve the resources, this budget aims to promote planned development this budget aims to increase production, this budget aims to advance in science and technology, this budget aims at equitable distribution and finally this budget aims to raise the standard of the masses. And therefore Mr. Kalpnath Rai has well taken the point that farmers' interests must be given priority because this country belongs to the farmers. Today we are in a better position. Our economy is on a

sound footing and the credit for that goes to our farmers. Because our stores are well-stocked with foodgrains. In this country where there is a growing population, we should have pride in saying that there is not a single starvation death or in saying that we can give food to everybody in this country. We have got surplus food stock and the credit for that goes to farmers. I would not like to go in the figures. They are there in the records. You can read them. So much of criticism has been made as to why we are going in for so much of deficit and other things. Have you examined the per capita of the deficit or per capita of the non-Plan expenditure?

Do you know how much subsidy we give? We give Rs. 62 per bag of urea. That much cost the Government of India is bearing. Is it not a help to the farmer? We are procuring foodgrains. As I stated once last time in the Lok Sabha, I had been to Punjab the farmers of Punjab also met me and they told me that but for this procurement policy they would have been forced to sell their wheat at Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 a quintal and they were appreciative of our efforts and that is why you can see that despite their being troubles in Punjab, the procurement and production of foodgrains has not come down. It is an incentive to the farmers and the farm labour. In the rural sector employment generation we are taking up. Unemployment has got to be tackled seriously. It is a great menace. It is a great problem. The IRDP, the NREP and other rural development programmes have been taken seriously. I would assure House that even with regard to poverty alleviation programmes and even with regard to rural development programmes this Government is going to see the cost effectiveness also. As the Prime Minister stated earlier, we want to see that the cost of deliveries is minimum and delivery is to the right person. So cost effectiveness in areas of rural development or anti-poverty programmes and cost effectiveness in areas of defence we will undertake and that will solve your queries to a large extent. But so far as defence is concerned, you know the developments in the neighbouring States on both the fronts, on the north-east side and on the western side even to an extent, on the ocean side. In

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

the morning we were answering 6.50 P.M. the questions on the military activities and other strategic activities coming up. This nation has to stand and stand with its head high. You have got every right to point out to the Government if there is any wasteful expenditure. But the Defence expenditure is meant for the development of the nation, for the independence of the nation, for the integrity of the nation. What for all these plans are if they could not be defended properly?

Even in the non-plan expenditure, you are all aware; you are experts on this. Defence production units are bracketed in the non-plan expenditure; production modernisation, expansion and even development of factories pertaining to Defence production come under non-plan expenditure. Projects are to be maintained, and maintenance is bracketed in non-plan expenditure. So, total non-plan expenditure was found to be wasteful, and to give that sort of impression, is not a proper examination of the non-plan expenditure. But as we have assured the nation, we are trying to strengthen our economy. We are also trying to have economy in our projects. We are gradually trying to implement the concept of zero-based budgeting where the priority is utility, fruitfulness, productivity, and everything will be examined. We are doing it gradually and as I said in one word, in technical and economic parlance, we are going to examine cost effectiveness of every programme. And in order to do this, cooperation of the State Governments is very much needed, because in all our programmes, whether IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, or any programme, ultimately the people, the people at the grassroot level, at the delivery point, have also to cooperate. State Governments and the Centre both together fighting the menace of poverty, the scourge of poverty in our joint venture, I am hopeful that within no time we can project a very bright picture, a very bright atmosphere for the young people who may be feeling frustrated.

Prof. Lakshmananna also raised the point about the consumer price index. It was the phenomenon, a constant phenomenon.

witnessed by everybody at the time the Budget came, that before the Budget, the prices would shoot up and after the Budget also, the prices would shoot up. But exceptionally this year, neither before the presentation of the Budget nor after the presentation of the Budget, the prices have shot up in an unusual way. On the contrary I can give you the figures, some of the items such as gur, used by very common man, mustard oil, rice, sugar etc. have shown a declining trend, and other commodities also have started showing a declining trend. So far as the consumer price index is concerned, there is one difficulty. The price of housing and personal effects are not in the wholesale price index and, therefore, the comparison becomes a little confusing. We must be clear that reasons for higher increase in CPI are the increase in the prices of housing and personal effects which are not in WPI, then no increase in administrative prices in items like steel and coal which are included in the WPI, but not in the CPI, and the time lag in the movement of prices at the wholesale and retail level. These are the three main factors where we get a different picture. But it is not so alarming. You must not get worried over it. Now, I come to the specific points raised by hon. Members. Mr. Matto mentioned the various Demands and asked why a particular expenditure is there in the Demands. Since it is past six, I would not like to repeat the whole thing. I would only like to point out that under each of the Demands, a note has been appended as to what purpose the particular amount has been asked for.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I did not object to that. I only asked why that could not be envisaged at the time of the formulation of the Budget.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Now, so far as Mr. Sukomal Sen's point is concerned, as I said earlier, I would like to point out that external aid in the first two years is hardly 30 per cent of the Plan estimate. As far as the implementation of Plan is concerned, we have already achieved 63 per cent in real terms. This is not a small achievement.

Mr. Sukomal Sen also raised the point about the corporation tax. He said that rich people are being given concessions. His statement that corporation tax is coming down is not correct. The revised estimate in regard to corporation tax is Rs. 207 crores, which is higher than the Budget estimate for the current year. For the next year, the estimate is higher by another Rs. 20 crores. In addition to this, the tax proposals envisage a further receipt of Rs. 85 crores in regard to corporation tax.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: What is the percentage of growth?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: You can work out the percentage. Why are you interested in percentage? This is a very simple arithmetic of our rustic village man.

Mr. Aladi Aruna wanted to know why the period of rebate in the case of the handloom industry has been brought down to 60 days. Even the people in the handloom industry have suggested that the period of rebate should be reduced because their view was that the sales get concentrated during the period of rebate.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: For Khadi, we are giving 90 days. We have increased the number of days rebate in the case of the coir industry also. Why do you had to apply this principle in the case of the handloom industry alone?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: People in the handloom industry say that the sales get concentrated during the period of rebate.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: They are opposing your policy. They are for restoring it to 60 days.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I would only say that for 1987-88, policy decision is to be taken and I will certainly convey your views to the Minister of Textiles.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Thank you.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Mr. Aladi Aruna referred to the problem of unemployment and said that the ratio is going up. I would say that the ratio is not going up in proportion to the increase in population. On the contrary, employment generation is more than the rate of population growth. I will give you the figures. In absolute terms, the number of poor is expected to come down from 307 million in 1977-78 to 273 million in 1984-85 and 211 million by 1989-90. In recent years, the rate of poverty alleviation is far ahead of the rate of growth in population. These are the figures available with us. Mr. Thakur said..

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: But there is a decline in the private sector. It has come down to 73 lakhs from 75 lakhs. This is the statistics given in your Economic Survey.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Do you mean to say that there is decline in employment generation in the private sector?

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: I am talking of the private sector.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Presently, I do not have the analysis with me, but I will let you know if I am able to lay hands on it somewhere.

Mr. Rameshwar Thakur raised the problem of adivasis. Let me assure this House that this Government is committed to the welfare of adivasis, Harijans and down-trodden and poor people. So far as the upliftment of the Pahadia tribals in Santhal Pragana is concerned, I may tell the House that the provision for welfare of Scheduled Tribes has been increased from Rs. 180 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 202 crores in 1987-88 and this includes the provision of Rs. 169 crores for tribal sub-plan as against Rs. 155 crores in 1986-87. About the specific plans for the Pahadia tribals, I would bring it to the notice of the Minister of Social Welfare that the death rate is high and all that.

Mr. Goyal referred to the increase in money order charges and other things. I

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

would like to state that even with the revised service charges, in money orders the Department is still losing 27.9 paise per money order and in postcard the department is incurring a loss of 5.17 paise per postcard.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: How are you benefited by selling different stamps?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I am talking about money order and postcard and not about stamps. (*Interruptions*). I do not stand to cross examination. I am not in the witness box. I am speaking on the floor of the House.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Mr. Minister, would you convey to the hon. Minister for Communications that he should consider not of a postcard which is made of a card board but encourage postal envelope so that the cost gets reduced?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: For your benefit I will convey it to him, but I may mention that whatever we speak in this House is recorded verbatim and the concerned Department will take note of all the points.

Prof. Lakshamanna made a point that excess expenditure is on the increase. I will assure him that excess expenditure is being progressively brought down. It was Rs. 374 crores in 1981-82 for the past period when Janata Party and others ruled. It was only Rs. 59 crores in 1984-85, the percentage of total expenditure is only 0.03 per cent in 1984-85 as against 0.42 in 1981-82. So, progressively, this excess expenditure, for which also I have come for appropriation, we will try to bring it down. Sometimes, it does happen, and it comes only after the Public Accounts Committee gives a report. We have to go, it recast. So, that is the procedure. (*Interruptions*). I do not think there is any other point which I have to explain. I have tried to cover all the points. Even if there are some points left behind, the concerned departments will take note of the same and deal with them in appropriate manner. With these words I move that all the Bill, be returned.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Madam, as far as rebate system is concerned, it is a vital problem. Twenty million people are affected. The Textile Ministry is prepared to restore 60 days but the Finance Ministry is always opposing it. Will he consider restoring 60 days sympathetically?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: So far as this year's policy is concerned, we have not yet decided. Therefore, we will apprise the Ministry of Textile of your views. I have already assured you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will pass on your suggestion to the Textile Minister. You should be satisfied with that.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I will pass it on for consideration.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I shall first put the Motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 1987, to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1985, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Madam, I move: "That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1987, to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Madam, I move:
"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion regarding the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1987 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the with-

drawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till tomorrow and will assemble again at 11 A.M. on 18th March, 1987.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past six of the clock, till eleven of the clock, on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1987.