

1986 को 7,754 व्यक्तियों के पेंशन के प्रार्थना-पत्र केन्द्र में विचाराधीन थे। उन्होंने यह भी माना है कि इन सब केसेज में राज्य सरकारों की वेरिफिकेशन को रिपोर्ट्स आ चुकी हैं।

मान्यवर, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने और प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी ने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को जो सम्मान दिया है और जो सुविधायें दी हैं, उनसे भारत की जनता को असोम प्रसन्नता हुई है।

श्रीमान, मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के प्रति भावना और इन सैनानियों की वृद्धावस्था को देखते हुए, आप भी जानते हैं कि इन फ्रीडम फाइटर्स में से किसी को भी उम्र साठ साल के ऊपर ही हैं, कम नहीं है, उनकी वृद्धावस्था को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार तमाम विचाराधीन प्रार्थना पत्रों पर एक दो महीने की टाईम-लिमिट करके अपना निर्णय ले।

आपका बहुत धन्यवाद।

# THE BUDGET (General) 1986-87— GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal):  
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as you know, the Budget epitomizes the current economic and fiscal policies of the Government. Therefore, before I enter into the discussion of the Budget proposal for the coming year, I consider it necessary to delineate the broad contours of the current economic and fiscal policies of the Government.

Sir, the basic characteristics of the current economic and fiscal policies of the Government may be summed up as follows:

- A progressive lifting of the controls and regulations on the economy;
- A reduction in the corporate tax rate to stimulate private enterprises;

- A reduction of public investment to a very few infrastructure areas alone;
- A liberalisation of the imports of foreign goods and technology;
- Lifting of curbs on foreign capital; and lastly,
- Allowing the pent up demand for a variety of luxury consumption goods to be fulfilled and bolstering up such demands through budgetary concessions.

In short, these are the particular contours of the present economic and fiscal policies pursued by the Government. These characteristics were very much profoundly reflected during the last Budget which is now the current year 1985-86.

Sir, allow me to say that the present proposals for the coming year exhibit to a very large extent some of the compulsions of those economic and fiscal policies and also the direct consequences of the policies pursued during the current year. Therefore, it is necessary to know this fundamental approach to the Budget discussion as I am entering into now.

Now, Sir, the proposals for the coming year are the imprints of these specific characteristics which I have mentioned earlier.

I have got not much time to discuss in detail. But I would only try to keep myself confined to certain broad examples. Now, take the question of Plan allocation. The Budget provides, according to me, the lowest ever increase in the budgetary support for the Plan outlay, although the Finance Minister has claimed that there has been 20 per cent increase in the Budget allocation for the Plan allocation for the coming year. This is a myth and I would like to explode it. The plan outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 22,300 crores or 20.5 per cent higher than the current year. There is no doubt about it. But the revised estimate for the year 1985-86 is 20,094 crores. Against this, the outlay is only 11.42 per cent higher and considering the price escalation factor, it is

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not even so much. To reinforce my contention, I would only refer to the comment made by the Economic and political Weekly of the current week. I quote only to reinforce my contention because I will not be in a position, because of shortage of time, to give a series of statistics in this regard. It says:

"The financial resources that the Government itself is able to provide for the central plan out of its budget shows an altogether more modest increase by a little less than 16 per cent. Proportion of the central plan financed out of the Central Government budget would thus decline from 63.5 per cent as per the 1985-86 budget to 61.1 per cent in 1986-87. If we include also central assistance to the plans of the States and Union Territories, the provision in the 1986-87 budget for the plan expenditure shows an even smaller increase of around 13.4 per cent whereas non-plan expenditure is budgeted to go up to 15.7 per cent.

Sir, I think no further figure is necessary to call off the myth. The claim of the Finance Minister that there has been an increase of 22.5 per cent in the plan allocation over the current year is a myth. With these figures it is adequately exploded. I need not repeat any further facts.

These proposals for the coming year provide a large number of concessions to the rich. I give a few examples due to the paucity of time at my disposal. Take the concessions to the corporate sector. The corporate sector gets more export promotion reliefs. I am sure the import reliefs and benefits are not going to be passed on to the consumers. Secondly, the exemption limit on gift tax has been raised from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 20000/-. For capital gains tax the exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10,000/-. The surcharge on income-tax has been abolished. That surcharge abolition has been postponed by one year to 1988-89. It is shocking to note that in the budget proposals the

direct taxes bring only 21 crores net while the indirect taxes mop up 467 crores, i.e. about 22 times more than the direct taxes. The share of the indirect taxes is as high as 80 per cent of the total tax revenue. Yet some of the friends sitting opposite would claim that it is a budget for the poor man. These are telling figures and it is not merely my prediction. But I say that it is a fact of life which has proved this reality. Now, look at the question of non-Plan expenditure. I have already explained the Plan expenditure. There has been the modest possible increase during the history of planned economy in our country. The Government has been saying that they are interested in reducing the non-Plan expenditure. But it would be noted that the non-Plan expenditure is also on the rapid increase. The non-Plan expenditure is of the order of Rs. 31,867 crores as against the Plan expenditure of Rs. 22,300 crores for the coming year—about 16 per cent high. And this is so, Sir, despite the pronouncement of the Government that the Government has taken recourse to the policy of economy. As a matter of fact it is announced by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that the Government has taken up the policy of economy in expenditure and that that will lead to an economy of 4 or 8 per cent—I am not sure—of the total cost of expenditure. In spite of that pronouncement of the policy attitude, in spite of that policy frame, there has been an increase in the non-Plan expenditure. And I have shown that for the coming year, the Plan expenditure is less than the non-Plan expenditure. I have already quoted the actual figures.

Now, Sir, another claim is being made. And that is that there has been a quantum in the allocation for poverty alleviation. This is yet another instance of myth. This is yet another instance of misleading the people outside. And I say this on the basis of the facts at my command. And an analysis will expose the hollowness of the claim. It is known, Sir, that the allocation under this head that is, poverty alleviation, was very low in the year 1985-86, that is the current year. If the Budget allocation is considered against that of 1984-85, the percentage rise comes to 20. But actually it is less if it is compared

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with that of 1984-85. And if the cost push factor is taken into account, as a matter of fact, this so-called quantum jump will be neutralised. But you cannot deny the fact, you cannot rather ignore the fact of cost escalation because even today's newspaper gives a news saving that there has been an upward push of the wholesale price index in the last two weeks. Therefore, the claim of quantum jump for the poverty alleviation is again a myth, and whatever increase has been allotted will be neutralised by the cost push factor. Now, the rural poverty has assumed, if you allow me to say, an explosive and menacing proportion. And how does the Budget provision confront that menacing and explosive situation, namely the rural poverty? The Budget provides for 450 million mandays for the next year through special employment programmes. So far so good. It represents an increase from 1.65 million mandays in 1985-86 to over 2 million mandays in 1986-87. Consider that in the background of the menacing, explosive proportion of rural poverty. Sir, it is not only inadequate but it is also a mockery to the poverty-stricken millions of our country.

But, look at the figures. Now, when the level of unemployment is close to 50 million man-years, and when the unemployment level is 50 million man-years, you have provided so inadequately. Therefore, I call it a mockery in the name of poverty alleviation. (*Time Bell rings*). I will take a little more time. Sir.

Further, it is a matter of shock for me, and to the House it must be, that only two million tonnes of surplus foodstuffs is proposed to be released for the purpose of poverty alleviation while the country has in its stock 25 to 30 million tonnes. I think these figures my esteemed friend will take note to.

Now, coming to the question of deficit financing I must say that the budget proposals are inflationary. They will lead to inflationary pressures because of the quantum of deficit. Now, you look at it. Even after raising Rs. 883 crores, the deficit is of the order of Rs. 3,650 crores. The aggregate budget deficit for the two years comes to about Rs. 8,000 crores. This is

bound to result in inflationary pressures. Sir, in this connection, I would only like to quote from the budget speech of Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, which he delivered here in Parliament on 29th February, 1956, when I was nowhere near Parliament. I do not know what was his frame of mind then. But he made a very prophetic statement in the budget speech of 1986, and I am tempted to quote it. I quote:

"Up to a point deficit financing is not only permissible but even desirable in a developing economy. Experts differ as to the permissible limit. But it would be quite unrealistic to assume that deficit financing of this order can be maintained for any length of time without inviting inflation. The road to inflation is easy enough. But it opens floodgates which it would be later impossible to close."

And for the information of the House I tell that the deficit in that year was only Rs. 17.68 crores. Mr. C.D. Deshmukh had to worry about the future of this country and the nation even while coming with a proposal of Rs. 17.68 crores as deficit. And, now the Finance Minister and the Government says that even if the aggregate deficit is of the order of Rs. 8 thousand crores, they say that the economy is well poised to absorb the shock of deficit. What comment I should make? (*Time Bell rings*) Sir, only two minutes more.

Now in the modern world no budget can be free from external dimensions. Every national budget must have some external dimensions and the Indian budget must have the impact of external dimensions. Our economy is very much related with the economic policies of the United States of America and from this what is the motivation of the United States of America? In the field of economics it is very much necessary to be aware of.

And from my side I would only like to quote from what has been very recently said by Mr. A. Baker. This is Washington, dateline March 14: "The United States will use the clout it has in the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and other multilateral

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a lending agencies, more forcefully to push the supply-side model as the vehicle of development, demand structural changes in Third World economics and gradually phase-out the 'soft loan window', said the Treasury Secretary James A. Baker yesterday." (Time-bell rings). I will just quote a little more and conclude. "The 'market-oriented' policies the Reagan Administration is promoting stresses privatisation of 'burdensome and inefficient public enterprises' better mobilisation of domestic capital and ways to render the environment more attractive to foreign direct investment, tax reform for growth purposes, and liberalised trade and import regimes." Look at your Budget proposals and the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, and look at what Mr. Baker says. The nation can take its own decision and arrive at its own conclusions.

I am very glad that the Finance Minister has assured the nation that the Finance Minister is determined to pull the nation from the debt trap. I welcome it and appreciate it. It is patriotic and I welcome and appreciate the stand taken by the Government. But would the Government really think for a while whether reliance on external borrowing is not increasing? My facts say it is increasing. Gross receipts from external assistance has been put at Rs. 3812 crores in the Budget proposals for 1986-87, as against Rs. 2003 crores for 1984-85. It is almost double. Net repayment in 1986-87 is Rs. 2950 as against Rs. 1516 crores in 1984-85. This again is about the double. Sir, you would know this is not the full picture of external assistance.

However, I conclude by saying that while I welcome the stand taken by the Finance Minister that he would spare no pains to pull the country away from the debt trap, I would say

that we are nearing this debt trap and we should remain conscious of it.

Lastly, I say that this Budget for the coming year is pregnant with inflationary pressures. This is a deliberate attempt to dilute the public sector and stride towards privatisation. This is anti-poor and pro-rich. It is an example of a red-carpet welcome to multinationals, World Bank and the IMF.

With these words I thank you and hope that the hon. Minister will consider my submissions.

SHRIMATI OMEM MOYONG DEORI (Arunachal Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget. While supporting the Budget for 1986-87, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for producing a Budget designed to help weaker sections of the population which include not only the tribals, but self-employed farmers and others. The Budget provides a fillip to the anti-poverty programmes which is reflected in the enhanced allocations for poverty elimination programmes, which is reflected in the enhanced allocation for poverty elimination programmes, which have received 50 per cent more. Programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and such other programmes have received enhanced allocation. This is a commendable step. Care has been taken in the case of the unemployed and the educated unemployed, who will be benefited by these programmes. The care taken in regard to rural housing by making adequate allocation in the Indira Housing Scheme is commendable. The scheme for opening of model schools in each State and Union Territory is also welcome. I hope, our Arunachal Pradesh and other tribal areas will be given priority in the establishment of such model schools. I am, particularly, happy to note that big increases in

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the allocations have been made in the case of programmes meant for the tribals. Similarly, small-scale industries which provide more employment opportunities and which help in improving the standard of living of the poor have been given incentives. The proposal to give bank loans at concessional rates of interest to self-employed persons like vendors, rickshaw-pullers and others will go a long way in providing relief to such categories of persons.

Sir, the increase in the import duty in the case of some foreign goods will help in increasing our self-reliance and will also help us in improving the balance of payments position. This year's Budget has been held in providing for a thrust on programmes meant for removing poverty, promoting self-reliance and providing relief to the common man. The increased allocations to these programmes have dictated the need for increased mobilisation of resources and some increase in the prices of some goods has, therefore, become inevitable. Some sacrifices will have to be made if we want to improve the lot of the weaker sections of the society. Sir, with these words, I fully support this year's Budget proposals. Thank you.

**श्रीमती मनोरमा पाण्डेय : (बिहार) :**

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे कर्मठ और कल्पनाशील वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका स्वागत करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था लगातार एक हायर ग्रोथ रेट की ओर बढ़ रही है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के तहत हमारा अनुसूचल ग्रोथ रेट पांच परसेंट रहा और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 5.2 परसेंट पर एनम बढ़कर हुआ। हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था का एक्वेज ग्रोथ रेट 3 से 4 परसेंट योजनाओं के तहत रहा। हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना जब लागू हुई तब हमारी स्थिति कुछ अच्छी नहीं थी। उधर 1979 में डाफ्ट था और दूसरी तरफ जब हम तेल को इम्पोर्ट कर रहे थे उसके चलते

हम को कुछ विषम परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ा। 1980-81 में हमारी ट्रेड अर्निंग का जो 314 हिस्सा था वह तेल तथा पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की खरीद में लगा। लेकिन इस परिस्थिति का भी सामना हमारी सरकार ने बड़ी मुस्तिद से किया और छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने अपने अर्थ की ओर ध्यान दिया। उसके साथ ही साथ ग्रॉस एक्सप्लोरेशन पर अधिक बल दिया और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की खपत को, उसकी ग्रॉथ को, उसका कन्सम्प्शन, उसके प्रेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स को एक लिमिट के अन्दर रखने की कोशिश की गई। जिसका असर यह हुआ कि हमारा जो मुद्रास्फ़टि था उसका प्रतिशत नीचे रहा। पिछले 11 महीने में मार्च 85 से फरवरी 86 में मुद्रास्फ़टि होल्सेल प्राइस इंडेक्स के मुताबिक 3 से 4 परसेंट रहा है। इसका प्रमुख कारण यह रहा कि सप्लाय और डिमांड और मनेजमेन्ट को पालिसी को काफी इफेक्टिव ढंग से लागू किया गया। छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर आगे बढ़े और हमारे फूड ग्रेन्स का प्रोडक्शन 25 से 30 मालियन मिट्रिक टन तक रहा। यह भी एक कारण था कि मुद्रास्फ़टि का दबाव हमारे अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर कम पड़ा। लेकिन साथ-साथ हमारा गन्ने और इंडेबल ग्रॉथ की कमी हमारा जरूरतों के मुताबिक जितनी हमारी खपत है उसके अनुसार पूरी नहीं है। उसके लिए हमें अपने फारन इक्सचेन्ज का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा खर्च करना पड़ा है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने जो बेसिक एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइम पालिसी निर्धारित की है उसमें हम कॉपिंग पेटर्न को हमारी जो डोमेस्टिक नेड्स हैं, हमारी आम जरूरतें हैं उसके मुताबिक अधिक से अधिक बढ़ा रहे हैं। हमारी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का उद्देश्य देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था में 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की वृद्धि करना है। इम्प्लोयमेन्ट पोर्टेंशियल में प्रति वर्ष 4 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी और गरीबी की रेखा जो सन 1984-85 में 37 प्रतिशत थी उसको सन 1989-90 में 26 प्रतिशत से भी कम करना हमारा उद्देश्य है। सन् 1985-86 वर्ष में हमने सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की

[श्रीमती मनोरमा पाण्डेय]

सफलतापूर्वक शुरूआत की है। जितना भी हमारा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चरल सेक्टर है उसकी सन् 1985-86 में विकास की दर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना से अधिक होने की आशा है। सन् 1984-85 के मुताबिक थर्मल पावर जनरेशन में भी 15 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी होने की आशा की जाती है। रेलवे मूवमेंट में और रेलवे गूड्स ट्रैफिक में 1985-86 में 9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की आशा है। इसी प्रकार से इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में 6 से 7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की आशा है। यह सन् 1984-85 के मुताबिक अधिक रहेगा। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री चित्त बसु जी डेफिफिट बजट की तरफ हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहे थे। हमारे सन् 1985-86 के डेफिफिट बजट में पांच हजार करोड़ के लगभग बढ़ोत्तरी की आशा की जाती है उसमें मनी सप्लाई का जो रेट आफ ग्रोथ है, अप्रैल, 1985 से जनवरी, 1986 के बीच, उसमें एक डिस्टिक्ट डिक्लाइन है और यह पेंक्टर खाम अहमियत रखता है। हमारा होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स अप्रैल से फरवरी, 1986 के समय का जो है उसमें 3.1 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। यह सबसे कम बढ़ा है। सन् 1984-85 में और सन् 1985-86 में मुद्रास्फीति का रेट भी कम रहेगा। इस प्रकार हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ और हमारी नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में एक ठोस कदम है।

जहां तक चीजों के दामों में कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी का संबंध है उसका जिक्र भी किया गया है। किसी भी विकासशील और विकास की तरफ बढ़ने वाले देश के लिए यह एक इनएवीटेबल कांस्विचेंस है और इकनॉमिक ग्रोथ के लिए देश के स्वास्थ्य के लिए निहायत जरूरी है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे बिहार के लिए एलोकेशन में 44 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी की है और हमारे पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए तथा बिहार की परकेपिटा इनकम को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जो बढ़ोत्तरी की है उसके लिए हम उनके आभारी हैं।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है उसके विषय में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। अंत में वित्त मंत्री जी से टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में अनुरोध करना चाहूंगी कि जो उनकी मंशा है कि अधिक से अधिक लोग कर दें तो 25 प्रतिशत का पहला स्लैब कुछ अधिक लगता है। टैक्स रेट स्ट्रक्चर को कई भागों में बांटा जाये ताकि ग्रेडेड टैक्ससेशन और वाइडर पार्टिसिपेशन का जो उनका उद्देश्य है, उसकी प्राप्ति हो सके। 18,000 से 49,000 हजार तक की राशि का रेट शैड्यूल क्रमशः 20,000 पर 10 प्रतिशत, 25,000 पर 20 प्रतिशत और 30,000 पर 25 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का गोल वेटर टैक्स पेयर सर्विस होना चाहिए। अतः जितने भी रिटर्न आएँ उनको 100 प्रतिशत कम्प्यूटराइज करना चाहिए जिससे इनका प्रापर रिकार्ड रह सके। इससे जो आनेस्ट टैक्स पेयर हैं उनको परेशानी से बचाया जा सकता है। जहां पर टैक्स इवेजन् की शंका हो, केवल उन्हीं केसेस को हियरिंग के द्वारा असेस किया जाये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को उनके बजट के लिये धन्यवाद देती हूँ और बजट का स्वागत करती हूँ।

श्री (मौलाना) असराफुल हक (राजस्थान) : जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं 1986-87 का बजट जो पेश हुआ है, उसकी तारीफ करने के सिलसिले में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं इकबाल का एक शेर आपकी नजर करना चाहता हूँ :

“तानें बुलबुल की सुनूँ, हुमातन गोश रहूँ

हमनवां में भी कोई गुल हों कि खामोश रहूँ।”

इस बजट में गरीबों का लिहाज रखा गया है और पहली बार इंदिरा गांधी आवास के नाम पर गरीबों, बेरोजगारों को रहने और बसाने का भी इंतजाम किया गया है। इसमें

गरीब तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये सव्विडी का भी इंतजाम किया गया है साथ ही जो कबाइली हैं, आदिवासी हैं, उनके लिये भी सव्विडी का इंतजाम किया गया है। ये तमाम चीजें काबिले तारीफ हैं ही लेकिन जो चीज सबसे ज्यादा परेशान करती हैं, गरीबों का गया घांटती है वह है इंडस्ट्रीज का बंद होना या बीमार होना या गरीबों की रोजी-रोटी बंद होना। आज हमारे मुल्क में 85 हजार इंडस्ट्री सिक हैं, बीमार हैं। 800 इंडस्ट्रीज हर महीने बीमार होती हैं और साल भर में 9600 इंडस्ट्रीज बंद होती हैं। इस एतबार से आप सोचिये कि कितने लाखों आदमी बेकारी का शिकार होते हैं, बेरोजगार होते हैं। फारसी में एक मसाल है कि 'खाने खालीफा जैतान वगौरत' अगर किमी का दिमाग खाली हो तो उस पर जैतान सवार हो जाता है। जो बेरोजगार होगा, जिसके लिये खाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं होगा जाहिर है कि वह चोरी करेगा, डाके डालेगा। यही वजह है कि आज रोज अखबारों में यह खबरें आती हैं कि आज फलों बैंक लूटा गया, फलों जगह हमला किया गया, फलों होटल को तबाह किया गया। इस तरह से टैरोरिज्म बढ़ता है, तशद्दुद बढ़ता है।

Force Industrial sickness leads to Terrorism

इस तशद्दुद और टैरोरिज्म की हालत यह है कि छोटे छोटे बच्चे भी जो सूबों का नाम भी नहीं जानते थे आज उन्हें पता है कि बटाला कहां है, गुरुदासपुर कहां है, फरीदकोट कहां है, अमृतसर कहां है। जब हम सुबह अखबार देखते हैं, मैं अपना खुद का तजुर्वा कहता हूं, अखबार पढ़ने से पहले यह तय कर लेते हैं आज चार आदमी जरूर गोली से मारे गये होंगे, 6 आदमी मारे गये होंगे। आज भी 6 आदमी मारे गये हैं। पहले आदमी मारे जा रहे थे लेकिन अब पुलिस वाले भी मारे जा रहे हैं। सब इंस्पेक्टर भी मारे जा रहे हैं। तो इससे यह मालूम होता है कि ला एंड आर्डर बहुत पुअर हो गया है, कमजोर पड़ गया है। आदमा अगर घर से निकलता है...

ससदीय कार्य (राज्य सभा) विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केशरी) : बजट पर बोलिये।

श्री (मौलाना) अन्तराहल हक : बजट के मुत्तलिक है। इसका अंतर बजट पर पड़ता है। आज तिहाड़ जेल की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस पर कमीशन बेंटेगा। कमीशन बैठने के बाद इस पर जो खर्च आएंगे उस में आपके बजट पर अमर पड़ेगा। आज हमारे मुल्क की हालत यह है कि बाहर के लोग हमारे मुल्क में दरअंदाज हो गये हैं और वे अपनी कार्यवाहियां चला रहे हैं। वे हमारे इन्तजामिया को नुक्सान पहुंचा रहे हैं। हमारे मुल्क की दुश्मनी भी कर रहे हैं। कहीं से खालिस्तान के नारे लग रहे हैं, कहीं से पाकिस्तान के नारे लग रहे हैं, और त्वारीख में पहली बार हमारे मुल्क को दहशतपसंदी का शिकार बनाने के लिए अमरिका अपना छठा वेड़ा ले कर के कराची की बन्दरगाह पर आ कर खड़ा हुआ है। इस जंगी बेड़े से कौन कौन से न्युक्लियर वेपंस खतरनाक चीजें उतर कर के पाकिस्तान पहुंच जाएंगी जो हमारी मौत का सबब बनेंगी जो हमारे बजट ही नहीं हमारे देश को खत्म कर सकती हैं। इस सिलसिले में बहुत होशियारी की जरूरत है और हमें पूरी त्वज्जोह देनी चाहिए। यह जो इंडस्ट्रीज सिक है या बन्द हो जाती है इसकी तान वजहें हैं। एक तो बैंकों से जो रुपया मिलने वाला होता है वह वक्त पर नहीं मिलता है। दूसरा इनको वक्त पर बिजली नहीं मिलती है। तीसरा फाइनेंस करपोरेशन, फर्ज कीजिये 20 लाख रुपया अगर इंडस्ट्री वाले मांगते हैं तो उनको वह 15 लाख रुपये देते हैं और पांच लाख का जो फर्क रह जाता है वह पूरा नहीं होता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि इंडस्ट्रीज बेकार हो जाती है और फिर बन्द हो जाती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए जिला अधिकारी को मुकर्रर कर दिया जाए उसको बाऊंड कर दिया जाए, उसको जिम्मेदार करार दिया जाए इंडस्ट्री की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए और जहां उनका डेमेज हो जहां इंडस्ट्री में

[श्री (मौलाना) असरारुल हक]

खलल पड़े जहाँ बन्द होने का मवाल पैदा हो वह अपनी पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ बैंक अगर रुपया नहीं दे रहे हैं तो उसको रुपया दिलवाना और करेण्डन को रोकें। बाज़ सूरतों में रुपया भी मिल जाता है, सामान भी मिल जाता है। बिजली भी पराहम हो जाती है फिर भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं चलती है। इसकी वजह कई बार यह होती है कि उनको टेक्नी-शियन नहीं मिल पाते हैं। अगर टेक्नी-शियन नहीं होंगे तो आप सारा सामान मूँहया कर लीजिये उस वक्त तक हम उसको चला नहीं सकते हैं। साथ साथ मुझे जहाँ तक इल्म है पहले पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया सरकारी खर्च होता था और पिछले पांच सालों में यह बढ़ कर के बीस हजार करोड़ रुपये पहुँच गया है। यह 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक सरकारी खर्च पहुँच गया है तो उसके हिसाब से उत्पादन अगर 25 हजार करोड़ तक पहुँच जाता तो कोई नुकसान नहीं होता। खर्चा तो बढ़ता जाता है और आमदनी के जो ज़राय हैं वे नहीं बढ़ते हैं, उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है, उत्पादन के ज़राय नहीं बढ़ते हैं। जब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक यह वजट बढ़ता रहेगा और गरीब का गला कटता रहेगा। चाहे गरीब हो या कोई भी तबका हो हर एक पर इस बात का असर होता है। हम खुद पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर हैं। पहले हम दो बजे लंच टाइम में घर जा कर के खाना खाते थे। अब दो रुपया आने में लगता है, दो रुपया जाने में लगता है, फिर दो रुपया आने में लगता है इस तरह से सारे दिन में आने जाने में 8 रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं जब कि हमारे आमदनी के साधन वहीं के वहीं हैं। इससे परेशानियाँ हम लोगों की भी बढ़ रही हैं। लोग कहते हैं अभी जनवर्षी का प्रोग्राम हुआ था, आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब उस में बैठे थे तो लोग यह उम्मीद कर रहे थे कि अच्छे अच्छे सवाल होंगे जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं या जो गरीब लोग हैं गरीबी का शिकार हो रहे हैं मंहगाई का जिन के उपर असर पड़ा है उनको कुछ जवाब मिलेंगे। उस में एक सवाल ऐसा आया किसी साहिवा

ने यह सवाल किया कि आपने पान मसाले के दाम बहुत बढ़ा दिये। उस गरीब के साथ इतना बड़ा मज़ाक है, वह इसका शिकार हुई है। आज 12 रुपये किलो भिंडी है, तोरई का दाम बढ़ गया है, दालों के दाम बढ़ गये, रेल और ट्रांसपोर्ट के दाम बढ़ गये, रिक्शा के दाम बढ़ गये? हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गये। पान मसाला कितने आदमी खाते हैं? यह क्वेश्चन कर के उन करीबों को ठेस लगाई गई है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ...

SHRI S.W. DHABE (MAHARASHTRA): There is nobody to hear, Sir. The Finance Minister is not here.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I am here.

SHRI S.W. DHABE He is not the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: SHRI Vishwanath Pratap Singh is held up in the other House. Shri Vasant Sathe is representing him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am listening to all the speeches on his behalf.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: We hope you will become the Finance Minister.

श्री (मौलाना) असरारुल हक : सीताराम केमरी जी मौजूद हैं, वसंत साठे जी मौजूद हैं वो हमारी बात उन तक पहुँचा सकते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जिस तरह से हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमारे इस मुल्क को 21वीं सदी में ले जाना चाहते हैं गरीबों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं खुद हमारे देश के आदिवासियों के इलाकों में पैदल जा कर उनके घरों की हालत उनके रहनसहन की हालत को देख कर उनका ज़रूरतों को I P.M. पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। खुद हमारे राजस्थान में अभी पिछले दिनों हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर गये और



उन्होंने राजस्थान कैनल को और भी बनाने के लिए बढ़ाने के लिए साधन जुटाये। इससे हमारी हजारों एकड़ जमीन सराब होगी। जो रेतीली जमीन है उसके लिए भी उन्होंने सुझाव रखे हैं। वहां भी जंगल बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है इससे गरीबी दूर होने के साधन निकलेंगे। लेकिन यह जो इंडस्ट्रीज का रेशियो है, 800 इंडस्ट्रीज का बीमार होना, 9600 फी साल होना इससे लाखों आदमी बेरोजगारी के शिकार होंगे। इससे डकैती और चोरियां बढ़ेंगी। दुनिया के दूसरे कुछ मुल्क तो हमारे दुश्मन हैं ही। वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि हम तरक्की करें। वे हमें मिटाने का तरह तरह से इतजामात कर रहे हैं। ईन्फ्लेट्रेशन होता है अभी हम सुनते हैं कि राजस्थान में दाखिल हुए कभी काश्मीर में और कभी पंजाब में। अमेरिका और कनाडा में ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स कायम हैं जहां से ट्रेनिंग पाकर लोग हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मौत के घाट उतारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह अमन की अपील के संबंध में कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। विश्व शांति के लिए हमारा देश कोशिश कर रहा है। मैं कहता हूं कि विश्व शांति कायम होगी तो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था आगे बढ़ेगी। अगर हालात अच्छे होंगे तो हमें डिफेंस के लिए अरबों दर अरबों रुपयों के सामान नहीं खरीदने पड़ेंगे। हमारा पड़ोसी देश हमारी तवाही का दर है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस और तवज्जह दी जाये, हुकूमत इस सिलसिले में तवज्जह दे।

एक लफज और कहना चाहता हूं। जब भी कभी कोई अच्छा काम करने के लिए हम आगे बढ़ते हैं—हमारे यहां के एच०एल० कपूर जो दिल्ली के ले० गवर्नर हैं—उन्होंने गरीबों की हालत सुधारने के लिए और उनकी उन्नति तथा तरक्की के लिए कदम उठाया, कल 4 बजे विकलांगों के फेडरेशन की मीटिंग थी, मेरे साथ बैठे हुए थे, अचानक एक मैसेज आया कि तिहाड़ जेल से 7 आदमी फरार हो गये हैं। बाहर की मोटर आई और वहां ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सीताराम केसरी : 4 बजे होम मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट देंगे। क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं।

श्री (मौलाना) असगरुल हक :  
इम सिलसिले में हमारी हुकूमत खास तवज्जह रखे। मुल्क में अमन शांति रहेगी तो मुल्क आगे बढ़ेगा और सिक इंडस्ट्रीज को जल्दी से जल्दी बकिंग आर्डर में लाने की कोशिश की जाये। इंडस्ट्रीज चलेंगी तो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, गरीबी खुद व खुद दूर जायेगी।

† [شوری (مولانا) اسرار الحق]

(راجستھان) : جناب قیٹی چیئرمین صاحب - میں ۱۹۸۶-۸۷ کا بجٹ جو پیش ہوا ہے - اس کی تائید کرنے کے سلسلے میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں - لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی میں اقبال کا ایک شعر آپ کی نظر کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

طعنہ بلبل کے سلوں -

ہمہ تن گوش دہوں

ہملا میں بھی کوئی

گل ہوں کہ خاموش دہوں -

اس بجٹ میں غریبوں کا لحاظ رکھا گیا ہے اور تاریخ میں پہلی بار ۱۱ اندرا گاندھی آؤاس کے نام پر غریبوں کو - بے روزگاروں کو دھلے اور بسانے کا بھی انتظام کیا گیا ہے اس میں غریب اور پچھڑی جاتیوں کیلئے سبسڈی کا بھی انتظام کیا گیا ہے - ساتھ ہی جو قبائل ہیں - آدی واسی

† [□] Transliteration in Arabic script.

[شری (مولانا) اسرارالحق]

ہیں۔ ان کے لئے بھی سہستی کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے۔ یہ تمام چیزیں قابل تعریف ہیں لیکن جو چیز سب سے زیادہ پریشان کرتی ہے۔ غریبوں کا گلا گھونٹتی ہے۔ وہ انڈسٹریز کا بند ہونا یا بیمار ہونا۔ یا غریبوں کی روزی روٹی بند ہونا۔ آج ہمارے ملک میں ۸۵ ہزار انڈسٹریز سک ہیں۔ بیمار ہیں۔ ۸۰۰ انڈسٹریز ہر مہینہ بیمار ہوتی ہیں۔ اور سال بھر میں ۹۶۰۰ انڈسٹریز بند ہوتی ہیں۔ اس اعتبار سے آپ سوچئے کہ کتنے لاکھوں آدمی بیکاری کا شکار ہوتے ہیں۔ بے روزگار ہوتے ہیں۔ فارسی میں ایک مثل ہے۔ کہ خالی خلیفہ شیطان بکھیر دے۔ اگر کسی کا دماغ خالی ہو۔ تو اس پر شیطان سوار ہو جاتا ہے۔ جو بے روزگار ہوگا۔ جس کے لئے کہا ہے کہ کوئی انتظام نہیں ہوگا۔ ظاہر ہے کہ وہ چوری کرے گا۔ قاتل ڈالہ گا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ آج روز اخباروں میں یہ خبریں آتی ہیں کہ آج فلاں ملک لوٹا گیا۔ فلاں جگہ حملہ کیا گیا ہے۔ فلاں ہوٹل تباہ کیا گیا۔ اس طرح سے ٹیرورزم پھلتا ہے۔ تشدد بڑھتا ہے۔ (Forced Industrial Sickness leads to terrorism) تشدد اور ٹیرورزم کی حالت یہ ہے کہ چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے بھی جو صوبوں کا نام نہیں جانتے۔ آج انہیں پتہ

ہے کہ قتالہ کہاں ہے۔ گروڈاس پور کہاں ہے۔ فرید کوٹ کہاں ہے۔ امرتسر کہاں ہے۔ جب ہم صبح اخبار دیکھتے ہیں۔ میں اپنا خون کا تجربہ کہتا ہوں۔ اخبار پڑھنے سے پہلے طے کر لیتے ہیں۔ آج چار آدمی ضرور گولی سے مارے گئے ہونگے۔ چھ آدمی مارے گئے ہونگے۔ آج بھی چھ آدمی مارے گئے ہوں۔ پہلے آدمی مارے جا رہے تھے لیکن اب پولس والے بھی مارے جا رہے ہیں۔ سب انسپکٹر بھی مارے جا رہے ہیں۔ تو اس سے تو یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ لا ایڈ آرڈر بہت بڑا ہو گیا ہے۔ کمزور پڑ گیا ہے۔ آدمی اگر گھر سے نکلتا ہے..... (مداخلت)..... بھگت کے متعلق ہے۔ اس کا اثر بھگت پر پڑتا ہے۔ آج نہاڑ جھل کی رپورٹ آئی ہے اس پر کمیشن بیٹھے گا۔ کمیشن جو ہوتے گا اس پر جو خرچے اٹھائے۔ اس میں آپ کے بھگت پر اثر پڑے گا۔ آج ہمارے ملک کی حالت یہ ہے کہ باہر کے لوگ ہمارے ملک میں داخل انداز ہو گئے ہیں۔ اور وہ اپنی کارروائیاں چلا رہے ہیں۔ وہ ہماری انتظامیہ کو نقصان پہنچا رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے ملک کی دشمنی بھی کر رہے ہیں۔ کہیں سے خالصتان کے نعرے لگ رہے ہیں۔ کہیں سے پاکستان کے نعرے لگ رہے ہیں۔ اور تاریخ میں پہلی بار ہمارے ملک کو دہشت پسندی

کا شکار بنانے کے آگے امریکہ اپنا چہرہ  
بہتر لہکر کے کراچی کی بندرگاہ پر  
کھڑا ہوا ہے۔ اس جنگی بیڑے سے  
کون کون سے نیوکلیئر ریپڈس خطرناک  
جہازیں اتر کر پاکستان پہنچ جائیں  
گی۔ جو ہمارے موت کا سبب بنے  
گی۔ جو ہمارے بھرت ہی نہیں  
ہمارے دیس کو ختم کر سکتی ہیں۔  
اس سلسلے میں بہت ہوشیاری کی  
ضرورت ہے۔ اور ہمیں پوری توجہ  
دیانی چاہئے یہ جو انڈسٹریز سک  
ہیں یہ بند ہو جاتی ہیں۔ اسکی  
تین وجہیں ہیں۔ ایک تو بندوں  
سے جو روپیہ ملتے والا ہوتا ہے وہ  
وقت پر نہیں ملتا ہے۔ دوسرا انکو  
وقت پر بجلی نہیں ملتی ہے۔ تیسرا  
فائیلنس کارپوریشن والے فرض کیجئے  
۲۰ لاکھ روپیہ اگر انڈسٹریز والے مانگتے  
ہیں تو ان کو وہ ۱۵ لاکھ روپیہ دیتے  
ہیں۔ اور پانچ لاکھ کا جو قرض وہ  
جاتا ہے۔ وہ پورا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔  
جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ انڈسٹریز  
بیکار ہو جاتی ہے اور پھر بند ہو جاتی  
ہے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ  
اس کے لئے ضلع ادھیکاری کو مقرر کر  
دیا جائے۔ اور اس کو باؤنڈ کر دیا  
جائے اس کو ذمہ دار قرار دیا جائے۔  
انڈسٹری کی ضرورتوں کو پورا کرنے  
کے لئے۔ جہاں ان کا قیام ہے۔  
جہاں انڈسٹری میں خلل پڑے۔  
جہاں بند ہونے کا سوال پیدا ہو وہ  
ایلی پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ بینک

اگر روپیہ نہیں دے رہا ہے تو اسکو  
روپیہ دلائیں۔ اور کارپوریشن کو روکیں  
بعض صورتوں میں روپیہ مل بھی  
جاتا ہے۔ سامان بھی مل جاتا ہے۔  
بجلی بھی فراہم ہو جاتی ہے۔ پھر  
بھی انڈسٹری نہیں چلتی ہے۔ اس کی  
وجہ کئی بار یہ ہوتی ہے کہ ان کو  
ٹیکنیشنز نہیں مل پاتے ہیں۔ اگر  
ٹیکنیشنز نہیں ہوں گے تو آپ سارا  
سامان مہیا کر لیجئے اس وقت تک  
ہم اس کو چلا نہیں سکتے ہیں۔  
ساتھ ساتھ مجھے جہاں تک عالم ہے  
پہلے پانچ ہزار کروڑ روپیہ سرکاری خرچ  
ہوتا تھا اور پچھلے پانچ سالوں میں  
یہ بڑھ کر ۲۵ بیس ہزار کروڑ روپیہ  
پہنچ گیا ہے۔ تو اس کے حساب سے  
اتحاد ان ۲۵ ہزار کروڑ روپیے تک  
پہنچ جاتا تو کوئی نقصان نہیں  
ہوتا۔ خرچہ تو بڑھتا جاتا ہے اور  
آمدنی کے جو ذرائع وہ نہیں بڑھتے  
ہیں۔ تب تک یہ بھرت بڑھتا رہتا  
اور غریب کا کلا لگتا رہتا۔ چاہے  
غریب ہو یا کوئی بھی طبقہ ہو۔  
ہر ایک پر اس بات کا اثر ہوتا ہے۔  
ہم خون پارلیمنٹ کے ممبر ہیں۔  
پہلے ہم دو بچے لیج لٹائم میں کھر  
جا کر کے کھانا کھاتے تھے۔ اب دو روپیہ  
آنے میں لگتا ہے اور دو روپیہ جانے  
میں لگتا ہے۔ اس طرح سارے دن  
میں آنے جانے میں ۸ روپیہ خرچ  
ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جبکہ ہماری آمدنی  
کے ذرائع وہیں کے وہیں ہیں۔ اس

شری (مولانا) اسوا الحق]

سے پریشانیاں ہم لوگوں کو بھی بڑھ رہی ہیں۔ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ ابھی جن وائی کا پروگرام ہوا تھا۔ آنریبل فنانس منسٹر صاحب اس میں بیٹھے تھے۔ تو لوگ یہ امید کر رہے تھے۔ کہ اچھے اچھے سوال ہونگے جو لوگ غریبی کی دیکھا کے نیچے ہیں یہاں جو غریب لوگ ہیں۔ غریبی کا شکار ہو رہے ہیں۔ مہنگائی کا جن کے اوپر اثر پڑا ہے۔ ان کو کچھ جواب ملیں گے۔ اس میں ایک سوال ایسا آیا۔ کسی صاحب نے یہ سوال کیا کہ آپ نے پان سالہ کے دام بہت بڑھائے ہیں۔ اس غریب کے ساتھ کتنا بڑا مذاق ہے وہ اسکا شکار ہوئی ہے۔ آج بارہ روپے کلو بھدتی ہے۔ ترقی کا دام بڑھا دیا گیا ہے۔ دالوں کے دام بڑھ گئے۔ پان سالہ کتنے آدمی کھاتے ہیں۔ یہ کوششیں کر کے ان غریبوں کو تھیس لگائی گئی ہے۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے فنانس منسٹر صاحب اس طرف (مداخلت) سیتا رام کیسری جی موجود ہیں۔ وسنت ساتھ جی موجود ہیں۔ وہ ہماری بات ان تک پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کہ اگر ہمارے فنانس منسٹر جس طرح سے ہمارے پرائم منسٹر صاحب ہمارے اس ملک کو ۲۱ ویں صدی میں لے جانا چاہتے ہیں خود ہمارے آدمی واسیوں کے

علاقوں میں پیدل جا جا کر ان کے گھروں کی حالت ان کے دھن سہن کی حالت کو دیکھ کر انکی ضرورتوں کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ خود ہمارے راجستھان میں ابھی پچھلے دنوں ہمارے پرائم منسٹر گئے اور انہوں نے راجستھان کیڈال کو اور بھی بلانے کیلئے بڑھانے کیلئے سادھن جتائے۔ اس سے ہماری ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین سیراب ہوگی۔ جو دیتلی زمین سے اس کے لئے بھی سبھاؤ رکھے ہیں۔ وہاں بھی جنگل بلانے کی کوشش ہو رہی ہے۔ اس سے غریبی دور ہونے کے سادھن نکلینگے۔ لیکن یہ جو انڈسٹریز کا ریشو ہے۔ ۸۰۰۰ انڈسٹریز کا بھمار ہونا۔ ۹۶۰۰ فو سال ہونا اس سے لاکھوں آدمی بے روزگاری کا شکار ہوتے ہیں۔ اس سے ذکیٹی اور چوریاں بڑھ گئی۔ دنیا کے دوسرے کچھ ملک تو ہمارے دشمن ہیں ہی۔ وہ نہیں چاہتے کہ ہم ترقی کریں۔ وہ ہمیں مٹانے کا طرح طرح سے انتظام کر رہے ہیں۔ انڈسٹریشن ہوتا ہے۔ کہہی ہم ملتے ہیں راجستھان میں داخل ہوئے۔ کہہی ہم ملتے ہیں کشمیر میں داخل ہو گئے۔ اور کہہی پنجاب میں۔ امریکہ اور کناڈا میں ٹریڈنگ سینٹر قائم ہوں۔ جہاں سے ٹریڈنگ پنا کر لوگ ہمارے دیہی کی ارقہ پوسٹھا کو موت کے گھاٹ اتارنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ اسی طرح امن کی اپہلوں کے بارے میں کوئی دھیان نہیں دے

ہے۔ عالمی امن کیلئے ہمارا دیہی  
کوشش کر رہا ہے۔ میں کہتا ہوں  
کہ عالمی امن قائم ہوگا تو ہماری  
ارتھویوسٹہا آئے بڑھیکی۔ اگر حالات  
اچھے ہوں گے تو ہمیں ڈیفنس کھلئے  
ارہوں در ارہوں روہوں کے سامان  
نہیں خریدنے پڑیں گے۔ ہمارا پڑوسی  
دیہیں ہماری تباہی کے درپہ ہے۔ ہم  
چاہتے ہیں کہ اس طرف توجہ دی  
جائے حکومت اس سلسلے میں توجہ  
دے۔

ایک لفظ اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔  
جب بھی کپور کوئی اچھا کام کرنے  
کھلئے ہم لوگ آگے بڑھتے ہیں۔ ہمارے  
یہاں کے ایچ۔ ایل۔ کپور جو دلی  
کے گورنر ہیں۔ انہوں نے غریبوں کی  
حالت سدھارنے کھلئے اور انکی ترقی  
کھلئے قہم اٹھایا ہے۔ کل ۴ بجے  
ونکلائنگوں کے فیڈریشن کی میٹنگ  
تھی۔ میرے ساتھ بیٹھے ہوئے تھے۔  
اچانک ایک میسج آیا کہ قہار  
جیل سے ۷ آدمی فرار ہو گئے ہیں۔  
باہر کی موٹر آئی اور وہاں (مداخلت)

اس سلسلے میں ہماری حکومت  
خاص توجہ دے۔ ملک میں امن و  
شانتی دھیکی تو ملک آگے بڑھے گا۔  
اور سک انڈسٹریز کو جلدی سے چلانی  
ورکنگ آرڈر میں لانے کی کوشش کی  
جائے۔ انڈسٹریز چلے گا تو اتھان  
بڑھے گا۔ فری بی خود بخود دور  
جائیکی۔

श्री शान्ति त्यागी: (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
श्रीमान, मैं बहुत कम टाइम लूंगा।  
मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा पेश  
किये गये 1986-87 के बजट का  
स्वागत करता हूँ। मानवर, विपक्षी  
दलों के करीब करीब सभी नेताओं  
ने इस बजट के पूर्व जो पैट्रो पदार्थों  
के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई थी उसकी निंदा  
की थी, आलोचना की थी। साथ में यह  
भी भावप्यवाणी की थी कि जब बजट  
आयेगा तो गरीब जनता पर और भी  
ज्यादा वार लगेंगे। मैं माननीय वित्त  
मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने  
इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है  
और झूठा साबित कर दिया है।  
विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों को, नेताओं  
को यह आशा बंधी थी कि नये नये  
कर इस बजट में आयेंगे तो उन्हें भारत  
बंद जैसे आंदोलन करने के और भी  
मौके मिलेंगे लेकिन उनकी आशाओं  
पर पानी फिर गया। इसके लिए भी  
मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ।  
श्रीमान, देश के किसानों और मजदूरों  
और मध्यम वर्ग की जनता को प्रधान  
मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी की सरकार  
और वित्त मंत्री श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप  
जी से हमेशा अपेक्षा रही है और  
आशा रहती है कि उनकी आर्थिक  
नीतियां उनका बजट इस तरह के  
बनेंगे और ऐसे क्रियान्वित होंगे जिससे  
कि उनका जीवन स्तर ऊपर उठेगा  
और उनके विकास के रास्ते और भी  
प्रशस्त होंगे। मानवर, उनकी अपेक्षा  
और आकांक्षा का इस बजट में पूरा  
आदर किया गया है ऐसा मेरा विचार  
है। उपसभापति जी, एन० आर० ई० पी०  
के अंदर इस बजट में जो प्रावधान रखा  
गया है उसमें 93 परसेंट का इजाफा  
हुआ है। आर० एल० ई० जी० पी० के  
अंतर्गत 58 परसेंट की वृद्धि करके 633  
करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।  
यह गरीबी मिटाने के प्रोग्राम है और  
विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों को यह दाद  
देनी चाहिए थी वित्त मंत्री जी को कि  
गरीबों को राहत देने के लिए और देश  
की गरीब जनता के स्तर को ऊपर  
रखने के लिए यह नीति रक्की

[श्री: शान्ति त्यागी]

गई हैं। मगर इसकी कोई ध्वनि मुझे सदन में देखने को नहीं मिली।

इसके अलावा आई०आर०डी०पी० के लिए 51 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करके 428 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। हम इसका भी स्वागत करते हैं। हम यह भी स्वागत करते हैं कि आवासीय योजना की धनराशि में इजाफा किया गया है और यह बहुत बड़े संकट की बात है, आप जानते हैं कि देहातों में खास तौर पर गरीबों के लिए मकानों की बहुत बड़ी किल्लत है, एक-एक घरोदे में, झोंपड़ी में, कुटिया में पूरा परिवार पड़ा रहता है और हम इस बात की आशा करते हैं कि इन्दिरा आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत उन लोगों के लिए जिनके पास मकान नहीं है, उनको रफता-रफता मकान हासिल होंगे और उनका यह कष्ट हटेगा।

इस बजट में पेय जल की व्यवस्था के लिए 317 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह ऐसे कदम हैं, मान्यवर, जिनका तमाम देश की जनता ने स्वागत किया है।

मैं यह भी वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ, निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपकी योजनाएँ तो बहुत उपयोगी हैं और सातवीं योजना के अन्तर्गत जो भी और बजट आयेंगे, उनमें और भी उपयोगी योजनाएँ आपकी बनेंगी, ऐसी मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ। मगर इनके क्रियान्वयन जब हम देखते हैं, तो उनके जरिए मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचता हूँ कि गरीब जनता के लिए बनाई गई इन योजनाओं के जरिए जो सुख और आराम और जो धनराशि उन तक पहुँचनी चाहिए, वह पहुँच नहीं पा रहा है, यानी कि इन योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ जो उनको होना चाहिए, यह नहीं हो पाया और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए एकमात्र नीकरशाही दोषी है। इससे अलावा और कोई चीज नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि एक तो इन योजनाओं के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन में, श्रीमन्, एक तो जन-प्रतिनिधियों का और चुनो हुई संस्थाओं का जैसे जिला परिषद् है, पंचायतें हैं, कोऑपरेटिव्स हैं, कुछ और चीजे हैं, इनका भी कुछ दखल अर्ध-सरकारी तौर पर बढ़ा देना चाहिये और इसके अलावा मानिट्रिंग की व्यवस्था को और भी फूलभूषण करनी चाहिये। यही एक तरीका है जिससे इन योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ गरीबों को मिलेगा।

उपसभापति जी, मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के और देश के भी गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों को, गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले किसानों को उनकी उपज का वाजिब और लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। ₹0 162 प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ का रेट में बहुत कम मानता हूँ, गन्ने का साढ़े तेईस रुपया फी क्विंटल में कम मानता हूँ और इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी और सरकार इस बात पर विचार करें कि खेती को आज जो हम प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं उसकी तरक्की तब होगी और देश के विकास में कृषि का योगदान तब होगा जब कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को, अनाज पैदा करने वालों को लाभकर मूल्य मिलेगा। खेतों करना आजकल बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। इसमें इनपुट्स की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं और इनवेस्टमेंट बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। अगर किसानों को लाभ नहीं होगा, अपनी फसलों के जरिए, तो वह लागत कहां से लगायेगा, इनपुट्स के लिए जो कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, वह कहां से अदा करेगा?

मेरी मांग है कि इस नीति के ऊपर फिर से गवर्नमेंट को विचार करना चाहिए। मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, खाद की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और मंत्री जी इस बात को भी नोट कर लें कि क्या यह मुमकिन है कि अमीर किसानों को छोड़ कर, बीच के किसानों को, मिडलपीजेन्ट्स और छोटे और गरीब किसानों को जो बड़ी हुई कीमतें हैं उनको अलग करके किसी सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट के ऊपर डीजल और फर्टिलाइजर और

मिट्टी का तेल दिलायें। क्या यह मुमकिन है कि ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था आप करें और करनी चाहिये। तो देश की जो किसान जनता है, यह आपकी बहुत आभारी होगी ?

अंत में मैं यह कहूंगा कि हम तो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के निवासी हैं, इसमें मेरठ जनपद है, वह भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस माने में तो नहीं है कि वह आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, ऐसी बात तो नहीं है। (व्यवधान) आदिवासी नहीं है, मान्यवर, लेकिन पिछड़ा हुआ है, यहां सिवाय गन्ने की मिल्ों को छोड़कर और ये जो गन्ना ऋण है इनको छोड़कर उद्योग न के बराबर है। एक दफा यह प्रश्न उठा सरकार के सामने इन्दिरा गांधी जी के काल में कि कोई फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट बनाया जा सकता है, माननीय उद्योगमंत्री नारायणदन तिवारी जी ही मंत्री थे, उन्होंने वह जगह भी देखी है, तो मैं यह अनुरोध कहूंगा कि ऐसा कोई कारखाना यदि संभव हो तो सातवीं योजना में उसे बनाने का विचार करना चाहिये (समय की घंटों) जी हां, खतम कर रहा हूं, एक मिनट में।

अंत में एक बात, यह बजट के अंतर्गत ही है, हमारे देश की सीमाओं के ऊपर, काफी खतरा बढ़ रहा है और यह बात सही है, जो कि माननीय सदस्य ने कही है इंटरप्राइज अमरीकी बेड़े का यहाँ करांची में अचानक आ जाना, इसका क्या कारण है, क्या अवसर हैं, क्या मौका है, किसलिये आया है ? उधर कश्मीर में भी पाकिस्तानी फौजों का कंसन्ट्रेशन बढ़ रहा है, यहाँ विदेशी बेड़ा आ गया है, सरकार को चौकस होने की जरूरत है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार चौकस नहीं है, चौकस है, लेकिन अधिक चौकस होने की जरूरत है। अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिये अगर और भी अधिक धनराशि देने की आवश्यकता हो, तो सरकार को अवश्य विचार करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to say assertively that it is true that there is a massive increase in Plan outlay to the extent of 65 per cent for major anti-poverty programmes. But as Mr. Chittu Basu was categorically asserting in this House earlier, this kind of a quantum jump in the allocation for major anti-poverty programmes would be neutralised even within this year. In the backdrop of revised estimates as well as increase in prices, the quantum jump of 65 per cent would definitely come down to 15 per cent. Not only this, any kind of increase in allocation alone would not be delivering the goods to the people, because ultimately what happens is that whenever there is any increase in the allocation for major anti-poverty programmes, there is a complaint and a justified complaint that these programmes have got a lot of leakages. There is so much corruption and there is so much maladministration at the receiving end and when the benefits are percolating to the intended beneficiaries, a lot of corruption seeps through. A recent study by this Institute of Public Administration has clearly asserted that out of 16.5 million intended beneficiaries in the Sixth Plan period, only one-third have been benefited and that even among the one-third, most of the people have gone in for milch cattle. This study made by senior civil officials as well as research scholars reveals shockingly and surprisingly that most of the people in the villages who had gone in for milch cattle, found after a few weeks, after some time, that the milch cattle were a burden to them because they were not able to find the special feed required for them. Most of the milch cattle that are given under the IRDP are of a special variety, of a high-breed variety, and they are to be given special feed and veterinary facilities. But because the very infrastructure is totally weak in the villages, they do not find special feed and they do not get veterinary facilities. So these animals rather become a burden to most of the villagers. Recent studies have proved that out of an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores, the Plan objectives have been realised only to the extent of Rs. 500 crores in the Sixth Plan. Another study has re-

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vealed that some middlemen or some officials or bureaucrats have been taken to task, have been brought to book, have been declared to be culprits and even the Government has not denied the fact. Even recently in a television interview, the Secretary for Rural Development, Government of India, has conceded this fact saying that there is a lot of leakage in this programme and the programme has to be revised. What we find in the IRDP is that we always fight against corruption and maladministration, we always fight against mosquitos but we never think of the backwaters. As long as the backwaters remain, these mosquitoes will multiply. So we fight only consequences, we fight only the results and we never care for the causes. Unless and until we wage a perennial and perpetual war against the causes of corruption, the causes of maladministration, all these anti-poverty programmes for which we allot so much money, will be of no avail to the people. We have to find out who the people are who are entitled to the benefits of the IRDP. The bureaucrats have devised a basic formula, a basic norm, and they have said "a family of up to five members with a maximum of Rs. 3500 income". They are the people entitled to the benefits of the IRDP. When they say Rs. 3500, it comes to Rs. 700 per capita. I do not understand how they have chosen only a family of five members as the basic norm to be entitled to the help. When they think of a five-member family, it may be a small family idea. The idea is all right. But that idea of a small family if it should be applied to the people who are to be born and one could have understood. The idea of a small family cannot be applied to the millions of people, to the teeming millions, of India who have already been born, who are there right in front of us. Presently the problem is different. You should and you can emphasise the small family idea only for the people to be born yet. Where will the people already existing go? Most of our families, have more than five, more than ten members, and most of the families belong to the poorest of the poor sections of society, and they are nowhere near the benefits of

these programmes. The poorest of the poor have been left out. Only a small section of our people, vocal and assertive, get the benefits of these programmes. There should be a total integration between the employment programmes and the IRDP. What I find is there is no correlation between the money spent in the IRDP and the other employment programmes we have and the employment generated, the physical assets that we have created. If there is no correlation between the money spent and the employment generated, the physical assets that are created, there will be a total economic collapse in this country. However, we are making tall claims that we have increased the Plan Outlay by 65 per cent for the anti-poverty programmes. But we are not going to achieve any great, substantial, results by these outlays. The bureaucrats have muddled up the whole thing and one single example of that muddle done by the bureaucrats is that they have taken the five-member family as the basic norm of a family under the IRDP. Various anti-poverty programmes should not convert this Government into a Marwari money-lending or relief society. We have to think for ourselves assertively and ascertain whether the money that we are giving, whether the relief that we are giving, to the impoverished people of our country, is indeed bringing any relief to them. When we have the concept of a welfare State, it should be a welfare State with development. If there is no development, and we only talk of a welfare State then, necessarily we will be faced with a problem like what Sri Lanka is witnessing today, what Burma is experiencing today. We have to learn lessons from those countries. Therefore, when we think of a welfare State, we have to think of a welfare State with development and not mere welfare State.

I welcome the new schemes that have been announced in this Budget. For example, there is a scheme of subsidised bank loans to rickshaw-pullers, cobblers, washermen cart-pullers and other groups of poor people. In this context I would request the Government to consider the inclusion of fishermen also in the scheme of subsidised bank loans. Even Mr. Rajiv



Gandhi, the honourable Prime Minister, said recently in his inaugural address to the National Seminar on Integrated Development of Fishermen's Community—

"Our basic aim in the Seventh Plan is to eradicate poverty. Fishermen being the poorest section must attract our major attention. We hope that we will be able to achieve something in this regard in the coming year. We have also to see how we can extend credit to fishermen. Fishing is not very different from the industry. In industry, along with the big industrialist we develop the small scale sector. Our attempt should be to help the small scale to grow up into the bigger scale. Big industrialists should get competition from the new generation of industry. We must do a similar exercise with fishermen also. The effort must be to ensure that they move up from the lower rungs and eventually give competition to the big companies."

That is why, I plead with the Government that fishermen should be included in the subsidised bank loans scheme. It is believed that these loans are made available to people who have the bargaining power. Unfortunately the fishermen community is the worst affected because they have no bargaining power. A rikshawpuller has got bargaining power. A cobbler has got bargaining power, but not a fisherman. We should not be under the mistaken impression that fishermen can sell their catch and therefore they have their bargaining power. Fishing is the only industry, fishing is the only avocation, where we find that it is totally infested with a lot of middlemen and those people have no bargaining power. Suppose there is a landless labourer. At least he has got a zamindar or a landlord to settle his scores with. But here, in the case of the fishermen, it is not so.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): Sir, this is for clarification. We have included the vendors also in that programme for the urban poor. We have included them also and for the purchase of boats and other things, Sir, we are giving them this subsidy. For example, we are giving this for

the purchase of boats and other things. If the cost is about six lakhs of rupees, we are giving to the tune of one lakh of rupees or so as subsidy.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: Thank you for the information. But this is for the middle men. But they are not the fishermen. Fishermen are those who actually go into the sea to catch fish whereas these people are only vendors. Now, Sir, the fishermen are the worst hit. For landless labourers, for landless agricultural labourers, there is at least some kind of a bargaining power and they can settle their scores. Suppose there is the harvest time. They can say, "We cannot come now." But the fishermen are at the mercy of the elements. He has no master to speak to and he has not sea. Lord pens is that he is living at the mercy of the elements. Unless and until we take care of the interests of these fishermen, we cannot make a claim that this kind of a subsidy reaches all the people in the lower strata of the society.

A Centrally sponsored scheme, the National Welfare Fund for the Fishermen, was created in 1984-85 thanks to the efforts of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Now a society has been created with our Agriculture Minister as the Chairman and five hundred lakhs of rupees have been deposited and this amount has accrued to this society. But the Government announced two years earlier that two villages would be adopted in every State, that two fishermen's villages would be adopted in every State. But even today I find that this has not been done and, to my knowledge and information, no village has been adopted during the last two years. I find that there is a lot of lapse and there is a lot of lethargy on the part of the Government.

Under the IRDP, Sir, I find that a lot of mechanised boats are given to the fishermen. I would like to caution the Government that when the question of mechanisations comes, I find there is a perennial and a perpetual war in the mid-sea. When the question of mechanisation comes you should follow a rational method. You can go in for motorisation

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on a small scale and not for mechanisation on a large scale. I say this because whenever mechanised boats go to the sea and whenever the catamarans or the native boats go there for a catch, I find that there is a perpetual clash between them because the mechanised boats have small cavity-nets whereas the catamarans have big-cavity nets and, therefore, there is a clash for catch and a lot of these poor people are affected. So, I would ask for motorisation on a small scale and not for mechanisation on a large scale. In the case of large-scale mechanisation, it takes even two or three lakhs even for a small unit whereas for motorisation it takes only five or six thousand rupees. So, if the Government is very serious about helping the poorest of the poor, it should go in for motorisation in a small way.

Then, Sir, it is true that there is a large allotment for agriculture. But the basic fact of paying a remunerative price to the farmers has not been thought of and especially this year we find that the cotton growers are facing a lot of difficulties and the growers of the DCF-34 and Varalakshmi varieties of cotton, which are the finest varieties of cotton in this country, have been affected in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra and they do not get the remunerative price also. I do not say that there is no relief at all coming to them. But there is no substantial relief for them. The DCF-34 and the Varalakshmi varieties of cotton, which are the finest varieties of cotton, have been involved and infected by the white fly. I would like to tell the Finance Minister that the Government should think of more relief to these people because they have been the worst hit. Whenever we talk of remunerative prices to the farmers, we are led to believe that the remunerative prices will increase the general prices will lead to a general price rise. But we have to devise ways and means for providing remunerative prices to the farmers with price stability. The administered prices have increased the prices of fertilisers at a time when the Indian has been adversely affected after

farmer has taken to the use of more and more fertilizers in several spheres. Now, Sir, agricultural production in the year 1983-84 was 152 million tonnes; in 1984-85, it was 146 million tonnes; and, in 1985-86, it has again become 150 million tonnes. But we always make claim that there is an increase in the production of food-grains from 82 million tonnes in 1961-62 to 150 million tonnes in 1985-86. But if you look at the statistics, you will see that the figures are stagnating for the last two or three years. In Tamil Nadu, agricultural production has been adversely affected after 1974. For the last 12 years, in the Thanjavur delta, most of the farmers are living in distress and, because of the Cauvery waters dispute, they are not able to get help from the World Bank which is coming forward for modernisation of the Cauvery delta and no project materialises in that particular area because of the com-dacaent attitude of the Centre.

The Centre has to speak, because if the Centre is really interested in seeing the agricultural production in Tamil Nadu, necessarily it should come forward and settle the Cauvery water dispute.

In 1978 the Government of India appointed a committee for going into the question of utilising the waters of West flowing rivers which have a surplus water of 218 TMC. Tamil Nadu for its southern districts, 8 districts, needs only 17 TMC water. So 218 TMC water goes into the Arabian Sea as waste. The National Water Development Agency should go into this question.

Next to water, electricity is the most important factor for the agricultural production. In 1989-90 Tamil Nadu will require 3300 million units of electricity. 1994-95 the requirement of Tamil Nadu would be 10,200 million units. Tamil Nadu has fully exploited all the hydel potential for getting electricity. Now we are left with only the thermal plants. But even thermal plants in Tamil Nadu we are not able to operate, and we

1986-87—

are not able to produce anything tangible, only because we are not getting quality coal. We have been demanding from this Government again and again, we have been tapping at their doors, that the Tamil Nadu Government should be permitted to import quality coal from foreign countries. Time and again we are coming with a begging bowl. But I find total coldness and a complacent attitude on behalf of the Centre. Even the existing thermal plants are suffering because of quality coal. Now we have at least to consider setting up one more atomic plant at Koodangulam in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. Already the place has been selected. This place was chosen because of the close proximity of heavy water plant at Tuticorin. There was a promise in the Sixth Plan and there was again a promise in the Seventh Plan, but even now this has not been added. I would like to make an appeal to the Government that if you have to solve the problem of electricity for Tamil Nadu once and for all, you have to concede the demand of the Tamil people for setting up such plant at Koodangulam in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu.

About the Sethu Samuthram canal, all the Members of representing Tamil Nadu in this House as well as in the Lok Sabha, irrespective of their parties, have been asking for this. We have repeated this quite often. But you only see the ripples and not what is beneath the ripples. We have been wounded, wounded beyond words. Time and again we have represented about this problem. For the last 120 years this project has been gathering dust. The Panama Canal as well as the Suez Canal which were considered at the time this was considered, have come, and for the last 50 years and 25 years they are in operation. But this Canal which was considered at the time of the British, some 125 years earlier, has not yet come to reality. The feasibility report has been submitted to the Government. It is stated that economically it is viable. Even in the last meeting of the National

Development Council our Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. R., reiterated that this is a great essentiality for our State, not only because we want to remove backwardness from the people of several districts of Tamil Nadu but also because strategically this is more important, from the point of view of defence. We know for certain that in Sri Lanka hundreds of our people are being really eliminated. Whenever there is an opportunity, Sir, we come and tell you that we feel that our people are being eliminated. But what we find only the complacent attitude and coldness in Delhi. You may dismiss what we say today or you may not agree with what we say today, but I would like to remind you that you see only the ripples. But below the ripples, beneath the ripples, you don't see the warring sentiments. People have become warring principalities now. Time would come—we may be divided today—our anger may be divided to-day—when it gets the focal point some day or the other it shall give a mortal blow to the fabric that we have built all along. (*Time bell rings*) Time will come necessarily when this will prove to be a mortal blow...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: One minute. The hon. Prime Minister has stated that one public undertaking should be in each district. In Tamil Nadu after 1967 there has been no public undertaking at all. An impression is sought to be created that the Tamil Nadu Government is not interested in setting up industries, it is not creating the necessary climate for industry. But it is not so. Even recently, it was stated in reply to Question No. 1500 dated 10th March 1986, by Shri Mohanarangam—I quote: For the last three years, from 1983-86 (as on 4-3-1986) 84 applications for the grant of Letter of Intent received under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for location of industries in Tamil Nadu State, were at various

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stages of consideration. For 84 industries and for 84 licences and letters of intent, the consideration is at various stages for the last 3 years. It goes to prove that there is gross injustice to the State of Tamil Nadu because it happens to be a non-Congress(I) State. The Hindustan Photo Films has entered into a collaboration agreement with the USA for substantial expansion of X-Ray unit. The hon. Prime Minister has cleared this project in the public sector at a cost of Rs. 170 crores. After this clearance, there is a further delay of six months. I do not know why there is delay after the Prime Minister has cleared it in the public sector. We have been told and we have been apprised that there are so many private parties which are vying with each other to get it away from the public sector. The Government should come forward with a kind of report to take away this kind of fear from our minds.

In the concept of 'No industry area', we have been demanding and we have been asking the Government that the district should not be taken as a unit. On the other hand, block should be taken as a unit. But block as a unit is not being considered. Again and again they say that for no-industry area the basic norm would be only a district. Here again I find that gross injustice has been done to my people.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: Only one minute more, Sir. The backwardness of an area should be judged from the percentage of industrial employment and income-generating capacity. In some of the districts of Tamil Nadu there are areas where the percentage of industrial employment is very low and the income of the people in all these areas is also low compared to the national average.

Many people have expressed their opinion on these loan melas. While Mr. Janardhan Poojari is here, I would like to congratulate him. Since he is here, I would like to say that he is responsible for changing the psychology of the banking officials. I do admit that even a sworn enemy of this Government would say that he has been highly responsible for changing the attitude and approach of the banking officials. That is why I find that wherever he goes or whatever he does, he is being highly criticised only by the banking officials. While he has been principally and cardinally responsible for changing the psychology of the banking officials, there is some kind of an element of exaggeration in saying that loan melas are conducted as party functions. I do not say that it is bereft of any proof. There is an element and there is a seed of proof in it. The Government should take serious notice of it.

Last year, when the budget was presented, it was Mr. Palkhivala who stated that it was a highly revolutionary budget. When a man like him, when a doyen of private enterprise like him, applauded this Government for the budget saying that it was the most revolutionary budget, we knew for certain that it was anti-people. What I find now is that Mr. Palkhivala in his recent address to some society in Madras, said that he was terribly against certain provisions of the Income-tax Act. He has not welcomed this budget to the extent to which he welcomed it last year. Last year's budget was essentially anti-people and this year's budget is not pro-people. I do accept it is for people.

SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI (Assam): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this budget. I would like to concentrate on some points only and so I do not want to take more time.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [Dr. (Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi) in the Chair]**

Madam, the main and significant characteristic of this year's budget is the programme for removing poverty. More stress has been given on the anti-poverty programmes. This budget may be said to be the budget for the poor and an emphasis has rightly been given to the programmes for removing poverty which is the most important programme in a developing country like ours.

Our country is an agricultural-based country and more than 60 per cent of our people live in villages and depend on agricultural products. It is the largest democratic country following the path of socialism with various castes, creeds and religions. Such a diversity cannot be found in any other country of the world. This budget tries to equalise the purchasing power by giving relief to the salaried employees, relief on various life-saving drugs and also relief to the common men. It has been alleged and feared by the Opposition friends that the deficit of Rs. 3650 crores will lead to and create inflation in our currency. But, I think, this gap will not reflect an inflation because this Budget is a progressive one and shot a good impact on its development of agriculture, modernisation of industry and technology. The important significance in relief from taxes encourages the growth of small scale industries. Our country is abundant in mineral and natural resources. A planned Budget can excavate the resources and make the wealth of the nation. If the production and wealth increase, if the attempt to remove poverty gives good results, then this gap will not have any impact on inflation.

This Budget has laid emphasis on removal of poverty and has paid attention to the poor people. Poverty,

hunger and unemployment are the problem not of our country alone. There are about 335 to 494 million under-nourished people in the world. And we can boast that we are a far better developing nation than any other country in the world. The outlay on anti-poverty programme which I wanted to emphasise is kept at Rs. 287.50 crores for 1986-87. That means, a hike of 65 per cent out of the total budgetary allocation of Rs. 52.862 crores for NREP, IRDP, RLEGP. These schemes are mainly for poor rural people for generating employment. And it will assist at least 4 million families during 1986-87. These rural development programmes are for helping the rural people through employment and improving their means of livelihood. But I would like to point out some problems in its implementation. At the lower level, for example, at the Block Development level, I have seen that the implementation of these programmes has not been executed as per expectation due to lack of co-ordination because there is no clear guidance for controlling the officers who are engaged in executing the 20-point programme and the rural development programme. In a Development Block, the BDO is the pilot of the programmes and he is appointed by the Department of Panchayats and community Development. If the extension officers and overseers who are appointed by different Departments do not listen to the BDO, what can the BDO do? Again, if the BDO or the Overseer misuse the funds, the DRDA will face the trouble to take disciplinary action. As such, I think, two parallel departments, P&CD and the Rural Development Departments, are functioning with the same aims and objects. The Panchayats, which are formed under the Directive Principles of State Policy, by the various States of India are becoming weak and weak financially and from the point of view of power. I am saying this because Panchayat is the main organ of this development programme. This organisation is the base of democracy. Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had adopted this and he had dreamt for Ram Rajva through this panchayat system. But this has been kept

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aside. So, steps of decentralisation and formulation with uniformity throughout the country are very essential in order to fulfil the aims and objects of the anti-poverty programme.

It is appreciable that more allocations have been made for Defence keeping in view the pressures on our border areas and the external forces. Our Finance Minister has rightly said that there cannot be any compromise with the country's security. The outlay for Defence is kept at Rs. 8728 crores. That means Rs. 866 crores more than the previous year.

In the matter of defence, I must point out to the North-Eastern region. The entire north-eastern region is a border area and the activities of the extremists and anti-social elements are increasing day by day. Now, there are no States where such bad elements are not there. But in Assam for the last some years a great deal of anti-national activity and activity by extremists is going on, that it has disturbed the normal life of Assam. It is therefore necessary that more and more attention should be paid to Assam by allocating more funds for its development in all aspects.

Madam, it is also necessary that more thought should be paid to the extension of more railway lines, improvement of road transport and construction of more bridges across the Brahmaputra river. In addition, encouragement should be given to small scale industries, for their speedy development, speedy communication and speedy transportation.

Madam, it is also necessary that export oriented plantations like tea and coffee are given special attention but unfortunately the outlay on them has decreased this year. A sum of only Rs. 36.56 crores has been kept for it in the budget of 1986-87. The plantations are one of the main sources of earning foreign exchange for this country. But this time the allocation has decreased. I would like to point out this for the attention of the hon. Minister so that our foreign exchange earnings do not dwindle.

Now, Madam, I want to express a few words about the labour community, be-

cause I think in India this community is mostly neglected. I take this opportunity to speak a few words on their welfare. This community is mostly working on the plantations and tea gardens in Assam and they number about 50 lakhs i.e., one-fourth of the total population of Assam. Now, unless special attention is paid to their welfare and unless special steps are taken to see that they get proper wages for the work that they do, they will not enjoy the fruits of their labour and the development that this country has witnessed. So, the Central Government should direct the State Governments to make special provisions for their upliftment so that they can enjoy the benefits of the 20-point programme, which is our national programme. Otherwise, this huge chunk of population will become poorer and poorer. The Budget aims at the development of the country but this development should embrace all sections of the society. If a particular section of society lags behind, like this tea garden labour, how can we be proud and boast that our country is making all round progress. (*Time bell rings*)

In the end, Madam, I congratulate our Finance Minister. Mr. V. P. Singh, who has brought this Budget before the House. It is a very good budget and I wholeheartedly welcome it. Thank you Madam.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL** (Haryana): Madam Vice-Chairman, ever since Shri Rajiv Gandhi took over the onerous responsibility of governing a country as vast and as diverse as India, beset with a variety of problems, he has adopted a pragmatic and dynamic approach to every issue, proving wrong those who rushed to pass hasty judgments about the capability of the new Government and disappointing those who conspired to see India fragmented after Mrs. Indira Gandhi was no more to guide the destiny of the nation but he has cheered and rekindled a hope of expectancy in the minds of a vast majority of countrymen by his actions. Certain innovative steps taken last year have paid dividends and it goes to Government's credit that revenue collections have registered an increase of 23 per

cent with the States' share of Central taxes going up by 30 per cent. There is a perceptible progress in every sphere of nation's life during the last year.

While authoring the present Budget, the Finance Minister has once again been inspired by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's words which he addressed to Dr. K. N. Katju. "The only thing sacrosanct is the human being and matters should be judged from the social point of view of human betterment." Accordingly, the thrust of the new Budget is on fighting poverty in consonance with our socialistic goals. The seriousness with which the Government faced this challenge is apparent from a massive increase of 65 per cent in the Plan outlay for major anti-poverty programmes like IRDP, NREP, of and RLEGP. Equally laudable is the determination to better the lot of the common man by providing Rs. 125 crores for building houses for Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour under the Indira Gandhi Grah Nirman Yojna.

Using the talisman of Mahatma Gandhi, provision of subsidised bank loans is being made for rickshaw-pullers, cobblers, washermen, barbers, hawkers, cart-pullers, etc. while new accident insurance scheme for municipal sweepers and railway porters would be introduced. Nutrition programmes for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers would get an extended coverage and also, we happily look forward to achieve our goal of 'health for all' by the turn of the century.

The Budget proposals once-again reiterate the resolute will and determination of the Government to help the people of tribal areas by subsidising foodgrains and to ensure that benefits of green revolution percolate down to the poorest of the poor.

For an accelerated rate of development, a strong infra-structure is a necessary prerequisite. With this end in view, the Plan outlay shows heavy increase in the investment in Transport Sector, taking it to Rs. 3882 crores from last year's Rs. 3240 crores, and for Energy Sector from Rs. 6405 crores to Rs. 7481 crores. With im-

proved plant load factor and increased investment by 31 per cent for generation of more power, our industry and agriculture will get a greater boost. While appreciating Government's effort to tap every source of energy and harness it to maximum extent, I would only wish that greater emphasis is laid on bio-gas plants and every village is helped to attain self-sufficiency in power as in our agrarian society, it is the village and agriculture that form the basic development strategy.

Increase of 59 per cent in Plan outlay for education, from Rs. 221 crores to Rs. 352 crores, is a very commendable step and will go a long way in providing more and better education to the youth who are the asset and the future of the country. For an all-round development of body, mind and intellect, due importance has also been accorded to culture and sports.

Preservation of forests, maintenance of ecological balance and prevention of pollution are very vital for growth and prosperity and increased allocation to this sector is a welcome step. Madam, the Environment Society of Chandigarh has an ambitious plan to establish Indira Gandhi Environmental Centre. For creating environmental awareness and promoting environmental action. There is a strong case for good assistance to it from the Centre and through you Madam I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into it. To benefit and strengthen domestic industry, certain significant measure have been announced including introduction of MODVAT, to minimise the cascading effect of duties on inputs and to reduce the interest costs on working capital by affording instant credit on duties already paid.

While recognising the unique position accorded to the public sector in our economy and the imperatives of the social goals which it is expected to serve, one is rather distressed to find that it continues to be sluggish, and has not yet attained the commanding heights expected of it. The Central Government enterprises account for an investment of Rs. 39,00 crores, but last year's profit, though the

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

was a slight increase over the earlier years, was only Rs. 928.57 crores, which is a meagre 2.3 per cent of the total investment. Out of 217 units, only 87 attained a capacity utilisation of 75 per cent. The Government has geared up to revitalise the public sector and is taking steps to monitor their performance and take follow-up action through the new Department of public Enterprises. But what we still find is a woeful lack of professional management. The country spends a huge sum of money on the training of every management graduate, but then he joins not a public sector undertaking but some multi-national concern. On the other hand, no sincerity of purpose or any motivation is demonstrated by the bureaucratic management. Corruption is rampant and is veritably plaguing the public sector.

Madam, the present Budget shows an abundant understanding of the time. However the reduction of exemption limit in the case of excisable goods produced by the small-scale industries from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 7.5 lakhs has caused some consternation and dismay and this would hit, particularly, the machine tools and the engineering industry. Because of the unprecedented increase in the prices of raw materials and inputs, even a very small industrial unit may turn out goods worth more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs during one year which will attract the levy of duty and prejudice its fair chances of competition in the market. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to give a second look to the matter and at least restore the earlier limit of Rs. 20 lakhs in regard to exemption of excise duty. Otherwise, the already floundering industry in Punjab would be completely ruined.

Madam, Punjab continues to reel under terrorist violence and this has had an immediate repercussion on the economy of the State, which presently stands shattered in spite of the State's biggest contribution to the national food kitty. Prestigious power projects are threatened by lack of resources and roads of strategic importance do not get enough attention.

The Prime Minister has been considerate in clearing the Rs. 700 crore Thein Dam and also laying the foundation of the Integral Coach Factory in Punjab. In fact, Central assistance now has crossed all previous levels. Yet, much needs to be done, particularly, when a major chunk of the precious resources are wasted on policing the State.

In view of the pressure which is building up on our borders, enhanced allocation has been made for Defence. In this context I would urge the Government to take effective measures to curb the dissipated tendencies in Punjab, which are being aided and abetted by the hostile power from across the border. Madam, Punjab has always guarded the country's frontiers and has remained in the vanguard of the freedom struggle. Notwithstanding the latest events and the acts of some misguided elements, Punjab would continue to play that historic role. To tide over the present difficulties I would urge upon the Centre to be more considerate to Punjab's precarious condition and provide still greater assistance for water supply, sanitation, roads and energy.

Madam, the decision not to initiate acquisition proceedings under the income-tax for the property valued below Rs. 10 lakhs was widely welcome but the recent decision to drop such proceedings if the assessee declares the extra consideration paid other than that mentioned in the sale deed and if he pays the tax due on the extra consideration by 31st March 1986, should also be immediately made applicable to the cases of those assessee against whom initial orders have been passed by the competent authority but whose appeals against those orders are pending with the Appellate Tribunal.

To conclude, I would say that this is the first Budget presented after the announcement of the long-term Fiscal Policy and the new economic policy. It allocates an outlay of Rs. 22,300 crores for the Central Plan, showing an increase of 20.5 per cent over that of the last year and yet the deficit gap has been appreciably reduced. The States' allocation also goes up by



21 per cent. The Government has to work in the face of various difficulties and constraints but with the track record that it has to its credit, we can entertain a genuine hope that this growth-oriented budget, which aims at improving efficiency, increasing production, mobilising savings and investments, reducing costs and cutting down wasteful expenditure and developing human resources to the fullest potential, will be a precursor of a strong, innovative and self-reliant economy and will go a long way to build a strong and proud India.

**SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER** (Orissa): Thank you, Madam, for inviting me to speak. I am standing here in defence of the Budget proposals placed by the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to congratulate the Government and the Finance Minister on two counts. Firstly, this is a Budget which is pragmatic and realistic and also beautiful. Secondly, this is a Budget which has been drafted in total consonance with the conceptual perception of the great architect of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

In this context, I do not propose to go into the meticulous details of the Budget proposals and I do not want to go into the arithmetic of the Budget also. But I would like to invite the attention of the House to the basic philosophy on which the present Budget has been made and placed before the House. This Budget is based on the conception of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was the architect of India and also who was the architect of the economic development in India. India does not have any other road, it can never have any other road except the road which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, has drawn for the country, for the future of India. What exactly is the road which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made? The road which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has drawn for the development of this country is two-fold. One branch of the road is the agricultural sector and the road is the agricultural sector and the other branch of the road is the industrial sector. Both these branches combine together at a point where the highway starts and the highway leads towards progress and development of this country. Till today or todate this country happens

to be fortunate enough to produce sufficient quantity of food materials 2 P.M. in order to feed the poor people of this country and also we are in a position to stand on our own legs and say "No" to the imperialist manipulations and machinations of the foreign forces in the agricultural sector. I am not going to deal with the agricultural sector. I am here to go in a little detail into the industrial development concept of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The Industrial concept is based on the philosophy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru which contains mainly two aspects: number one, it has a public sector; number two, it has a private sector. And eventually another sector which has been formed which was called the joint sector during the time of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister. What is the role of the public sector? The role of public sector is of an equal or more than equal of the private sector and it has got a well-defined, well-drafted, distinct responsibility in this country—to build a new India which is proceeding towards the 21st century.

Why do we want public sector industry? We want public sector industry in India because we want to stand on our own legs. There should not come a day when India suffers because we did not spend and we did not work in the public sector. So we are concentrating, on the one side, on building up a well-based industrial structure in the public sector, and on the other on the core sector of the industry, the substantial, the fundamental industries in this country which are needed for the basic edifice on which a socialist, egalitarian society has to stand. That much about the public sector.

But I am also at the same time defending the private sector. Despite the fact that I am a socialist, despite the fact that I am fighting for a socialist India, I am defending the private sector also with the same force with which I fight for the public sector. Why do I fight for the private sector also? I fight for it because Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru thought of private sector not in antagonism to the public sector but in consonance with the public sector itself. The country which we inherited from the foreign rulers in 1947 was

[Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker]

an emaciated country. It was not in a position to invest much money and potential into the field of production, whether in agriculture or in industry. So we had necessarily, by compulsion to create and generate and draw on all possible sources of money into a field where production could take place. At the time when India became free, the position of public sector was nearly zero because the Government of India inherited an emaciated and weak country. At that time the exchequer did not have the money to pay the officers and employees of this country. Could any Government with forthright thinking say that public sector alone should be there? No. Because at that particular time, at midnight of August 15, 1947, when this country became free, we were totally a bankrupt country. So how could you afford to antagonise the private sector? There are so many royal family members, so many business people here, business tycoons and industrial magnates in this country who, if prompted properly, will be able to bring out the money which is hidden under the earth which could be ploughed into the production centres. That is the private sector. What is the meaning of industry? The meaning of industry is not merely an institution which is producing goods. It is an institution which produces revolution also in this country hundreds of industries are coming up on the surface. And what will happen tomorrow? My tomorrow means it may not be the next year, it may not be after ten years but at least after 25 years. Then you are going to see hundreds of industries coming up and these industries are going to give employment to millions and millions of people. When an industry is established, whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector, it means that it produces wealth on the one side and, at the same time, it produces employment for thousands and thousands of people but, all the more, it produces a consciousness among the multitude of the people of the country, a consciousness that this wealth is not the wealth of the capitalists but this is the wealth of the people of the nation and eventually the wealth will be transferred into the pockets of the common people of this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI]: I request you to please conclude.

SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: So, private sector industry also means that it is an institution which will produce employment. It also means that it produces a revolutionary concept in the mind of the common people and, after a time, the time will come when the whole of the working class of this country will call for the total nationalization of the industries of this country. This Birla this Tata or other monopoly houses are not going to be permanent institutions. They will be institutions in the transitory stage, and in the transitory stage the black money, money which is hidden under the earth, will have to be brought out. For that we are giving incentives but it has to come out and it has to put up industries and it has to provide employment. It has to provide the revolutionary consciousness and the day will come when the working class people in this country will be in a position to ask the Government, "Take them over; no more monopoly houses."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI]: Mr. Panicker. I request you to conclude now.

SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Thank you, Madam.

SHRI THINDIVANAM K. RAMAMURTHY. (Nominated). Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to welcome the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. The budget presented last year has yielded the expected results. There was much of doubt and criticism when last year's budget was presented, and the result of the budget has definitely shut the mouths of the critics who doubted the very success of the budget.

This year's budget has come as a welcome measure and it has touched almost all sections of the society. It has given an expectation that much can be turned out from the budget which is presented this year. It touches every section of the society—the labour, the agriculturist, the industrialist, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and backward communities.

To add some more to the budget, it is necessary that I should bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister some of the things which need his consideration. As far as the small industries are concerned, I share the views of my honourable friend, Mr. Bansal, who expressed the feelings that the reduction of exemption level from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 7.5 lakhs is very much a disturbing point for all the people involved in the small industries. So also the scaling down of the licensing limit from 16 lakhs to 5 lakhs has once again disturbed the small industrialists. And for the States like Tamil Nadu, Punjab and other States which thrive more on the small industries sector, this has come as a big hurdle, and it needs to be reviewed by the Finance Minister. In fact, Madam, today, the small industrialists in Tamil Nadu are very much agitated and they are observing a *bandh* today. Though I do not subscribe to their method of agitation, it is my duty to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister to see that this fear is taken out of them and to see that the small industrialists thrive in these States.

When I say about the small industries, there are, of course, certain small industries which are small houses of the large houses. Large industrialists generate their own capital and their own men and involve their men in the small industries and monopolise the small industries. The Government should be careful to take note of all these things. But above all these things the small industrialists who come forward without the help of the big industrialists or big money-bags, must thrive, and if they must thrive the exemptions which have been prevailing in the past, which all these years they were enjoying, must be allowed to continue.

As far as industries are concerned, Madam Vice-Chairman, my friend, Mr. Valampuri John, and earlier to him Mr. Mohanarangam also complained about letters of intent not being

issued for 84 industries for Tamil Nadu. At the same time, Madam, there is another factor which is very much worrying the people interested in industries in Tamil Nadu. About 344 letters of intent were issued in 1984 for industries in Tamil Nadu, and only 142 of them have been converted into industrial licences. The remaining letters of intent which were given, were not made use of. I do not know how and the manner in which, the respective States recommend these industries. And there is no machinery to supervise and see that these industries come into existence within the specified period, whether six months or one year from the date of issue of the letters of intent. In the absence of these things, the interested party see to it that they get the letter of intent from the Centre through pressure from the State. And then finally use it to eliminate the new entrepreneurs from entering into this particular sphere.

This must be looked into. When I plead for the issue of letters of intent for the 84 industries which are pending with the Centre, I also plead with the Centre to see that when the letters of intent are given, they come into existence and that they become licences for industries and that the industries come into existence within a specified period. Otherwise, it will go against the new entrepreneurs and prevent them from entering into the field of industries.

Madam, with regard to the Sethusamudram Project there are no two opinions in Tamil Nadu. What Mr. Valampuri John has said, whatever feeling he has echoed, is being echoed by each and every section, and by everyone in Tamil Nadu. It is a project which was accepted as a feasible and a viable project. At different stages some people come out with statements that it may not be viable, feasible and all that. But with all that there were reports, that there were estimates to the effect that this project was feasible and that this would be completed. It is most disappointing to see that nothing has been mentioned in the Budget

[Shri Thindivanam K. Ramamurthy]

about the Sethusamudram project. In fact, in the present context keeping in view the attitude of the Sri Lankan authorities challenging the authority of the Government of India in its negotiations to look to the interests of the Tamils and the attempt to stall the continued killing of the Tamils, it is all the more necessary that the Sethusamudram project comes up. This project will definitely see to it that Sri Lanka stays within its limits.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I am sorry to say that it has been neglected very much by the Ministry of transport, Ministry, be it the case of shipping transport, railway transport, road transport of the air transport. Tamil Nadu is the worst sufferer at its hands. There is only one ship from Madras to Singapore and Malaysia and with the stoppage of M. V. Chidambaram passenger ship, there is no passenger ship from Madras. In Tamil Nadu, commerce was thriving with the foreign countries ever since shipping started there. Even before the British period, Tamil Nadu was thriving in sea trade, but today we do not have a passenger ship from Madras to any port. Last year there was an assurance that passenger ships from Tamil Nadu would be revived and that there would be a passenger ship from the Madras harbour. Till today it has not been revived. I plead with the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to revive it. As far as the Railways are concerned, the immediate necessity of Madras is its Madras Rapid Transport System (MRTS). The importance of its was felt by the Ministry of Transport, and they have taken up the scheme and are working on the scheme, but the way in which the funds are being allotted for the schemes, it seems it will not be completed in another ten to fifteen years. It is not being realised that the scheme is to be completed within three or four years. If the urgency of the scheme is not realised, even after fifteen years, the scheme will not be in a position to cope with the growing population of the city. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to allot more funds for this scheme.

Similarly about the Karur-Dindigul project. If the Ministry does not find enough funds, it is better that public bonds are issued. The Railway Department can be permitted to issue the public bonds to raise the necessary funds for this project.

As far as the anti-poverty programmes are concerned, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister, particularly the Minister of State, Hon. Poojary, for the way in which he has given a fillip to the cause of the lowest and the poorest. I went through the criticisms that have appeared in the press and elsewhere. They are all against the intermediaries and officials. I have myself attended ten to fifteen loan melas. Some people might say that a touch of party colour is there. But I can assure this House that it is more the Opposition party Members of Parliament who have associated themselves with taking the loan applications, the loan forms and also associated themselves with the banks to see to it that these loans are distributed among their people. It is not a question of their people or other people; it is to the deserving people. And there the Minister has not stood in the way; the banks have not stood in the way. So it is a fact, an admitted fact, that the "loan melas" have helped the poorest of the poor. It has given the hope to the poorest sections that they can enjoy the benefits of banking and that they can come up through these loans. It is not, as

Mr. Palkhivala has said, that the Ramakrishna Mission or some service institution has done more service than the "loan melas". It is not that way.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN DR. (SHRI-MATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Please conclude.

SHRI THINDIVANAM K. RAMAMURTHY: Money is not given as charity. It is not that people are coming with begging bowls and that they are given alms. It is not that way. It is the right of the poor man in a democracy to seek the help of the Government, his own Government, for his upliftment. That

purpose is well served by this social welfare scheme. Other schemes meant for the poorest people also add to this. So also last point there is the housing programme. The Finance Minister has come out with a proposal that he will be giving two lakh houses every year.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRI-MATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI): You have taken more than 15 minutes. I request you to conclude now.

SHRI THANDIVANAM K. RAMAMURTHY: I am concluding. For that also, the Finance Minister deserve special appreciation and I welcome that proposal and compliment him for his Budget.

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): Madam Chairperson, it has been stated by previous speakers that we want to build a sound India. But instead of having value-based politics, we are degenerating and no decorum in public conduct is maintained. Whatever good budget we may have, if there is no spirit to work hard among the working class or the new generation and if there are no ideals placed before them, any sort of budget will not serve the purpose.

Madam, we started with the anti-defection law. The country thought that we would have a clean Government and a clean public life. But that was the first and the last step taken by the Government. The anti-defection law is not made applicable to local bodies, municipal corporations and zila parishads. The result is that the same game of defections is going on there. We are not maintaining purity in public life or putting any ideal before the new generation. What is happening to the institution of Governor? Active politicians who have no place in the party, who cannot be made Cabinet Ministers or who are rejected by the electorate, are sent as Governors. We have had a very unhappy experience in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and recently from Rajasthan. They go and attend political party meeting and they go for canvassing even for the election of Chief Ministers. If these things happen, the institution of Governor will lose all respect. Therefore, it is high

time that the Government took serious note of it. In my State defeated MLAs are made Cabinet Ministers. Defeated candidates in Parliament election are made Cabinet Ministers. With what face will they tell the young generation, "Have ideals before you"? Even MLAs and Mps. have a craze for becoming municipal members. I was surprised to find that a Member of Parliament here was more interested in becoming a member of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Mayor of Bombay of Shiva Sena is an MLA in Bombay City drawing salary from both sides. A member can do neither this work nor that work. Therefore, I appeal to the Government, to the leader of that side, to set some norms for public life. What is the use of making MLAs and MPs who cannot become Ministers, chairman of public corporations? When we were discussing the subject on my Private Members' Bill, Shri Kalp Nath Rai supported me. I said the Representation of the People Act should be amended. People who are elected to Parliament or State Assemblies should not be eligible to become members or chairmen of public undertakings or public corporations. A large number of MLAs are appeased by being made chairmen of public corporations. Therefore, unless we place new norms of public life before the society, a new India cannot be built.

Then, about austerity the less said, the better. People who wear khadi are actually looked down upon as people who do not understand anything. Drinking and safari is the culture of the day. With the safari culture, with the drinking culture people have no ideal in public life. Look at senior people, how they are be-

[Shri S. W. Dhabe]

having. With such people around you, how do you expect a thrust in your Budget and how do you expect to build a new India? Before we think of building anything new in this country and before we think of opening a new chapter, let us first build new norms of public life, let us build first value based politics in our democratic institutions.

The main problem we are faced with is poverty and regional imbalances. Poverty is a socio-economic phenomenon which defies a definition. Its concept varies from country to country. In America a man with only two cars is considered poor whereas in our country even one car is a luxury which even a middle class man can illafford. India's poverty manifests itself in the visual of semi-starved, ill-clad, millions thousands of whom die everyday due to malnutrition, ill health, unhygienic surroundings, and so on. It is a pathetic and agonising picture with people living under sub-human conditions. What are we going to do to improve the living standarads of these millions of people? That is the main question before us. In para 97 of the 'Economic Survey' it is stated:

"Development challenges before the country have been reviewed in the Seventh Five Year Plan, approved recently. The Plan has also outlined a programme of action for achieving our economic objectives. Foremost among these objectives are the creation of employment opportunities and reduction in the poverty ratio in the country."

It has been lauded just now that there is a thrust in the Budget by allocations of funds for removal of poverty. But our developmental plan have failed in the alleviation of poverty and unemployment and growing economic backwardness in different parts of the country. Growing regional imbalances are the real malady today. If you look at the per capita income or the domestic product between 1970-71 and 1983-84, it shows that most populous States like U.P. and Bihar have, if anything, become more backward by

1983-84. I would like the Minister to consider this aspect because this is a very serious matter. There are not only regional imbalances between one State and another, but there is also the phenomenon that the imbalance has been growing during the period from 1970-71 to 1983-84. It has been found that States like UP and Bihar have become more backward. In the case of U.P., in 1978, the per capita income was Rs. 486 and, in 1983-84, it was Rs. 1,567, whereas the national average is Rs. 2,201. Similar is the case with regard to Bihar also. It was Rs. 402 in 1978. In 1983-84, it was Rs. 1,174, in the case of Bihar whereas the national average is Rs. 2,201. These two things are therefore, independent of each other. Even in my State of Maharashtra, there is the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Everybody gets employment. But still backwardness remains there. I am coming from an area in Maharashtra which is a very backward region in that State and we have been demanding for the constitution of Regional Development Boards under our Constitution for the Vidharbha for the removal of backwardness of this region. In spite of Maharashtra being a very progressive State, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions are backward regions and they have remained backward for long. They are backward because no developmental programmes have been taken up there and even if the full employment situation as contemplated in the Employment Guarantee Scheme is reached, these areas will remain backward and the people there will also be poor. The reasons are many. One of the reasons for this backwardness is that there are no infrastructural facilities there for industrial development and, secondly, there are no locational advantages because there are no cities nearby like Bombay or Pune or Patna or Kanpur. The policy of incentives which, the Government thought, would go a long way in removing the backwardness of this region has not been properly implemented. Take the case of the transport incentive. From 1971 to 1980, only a sum of twenty lakhs of rupees has been given as transport subsidy. It only shows that we are not concerned about, that we are not worried about, the removal of the backwardness

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of these regions. Therefore, my suggestion to the honourable Minister would be this: So far, attention has been paid only to alleviation of poverty whereas regional backwardness has been totally ignored. In order to remove regional backwardness, it is very essential to have a package programme not only for agricultural development, but also for rural industries. We have forgotten the message of Mahatma Gandhi with regard to the development of rural industries. The same is the case with regard to the development of agriculture in tribal areas and with regard to the development of the tribal areas in general.

I would like to suggest that the removal of regional backwardness is an urgent need now and top priority should be given to this question in the planning process. Location of heavy industries and big units in the backward areas has not been considered at all and they have not been given any tillip to develop in the backward areas. Though there are many big units located in these areas as they are in U.P. and Bihar, still a large number of people are remaining backward and poor and incentives are not successful. One of the suggestions is that there should be small-scale industries developed in these areas. For this purpose, it has been suggested that we must have infrastructure facilities in these areas. But the Government's policy today seems not to promote the small units and its Budget proposals are totally against development of small-scale industries. One of the proposals of the small-scale industries is that there should be a reduction in the Excise duty. For the protection of the jute industry, because of the coming elections in West Bengal in 1987, the jute industry, particularly the gunny-bag-making units, have been given the protection. On the other hand, other units which are manufacturing packing materials such as HDPE/PP woven sack or plastic bag industry have not been given protection, and they are out of the package and they have been

asked to pay more Excise duties. They have been asked to pay duty not only on the raw materials, but also on the processed materials, and they have to pay five thousand rupees extra per bag. And, therefore, the Government, instead of getting Rs. 15 crores as budgeted is going to get Rs. 85 crores as excise duties from these. I, therefore, suggest to the Minister that when he considers the proposals of small scale industries, let it not be said that he only wants to help the jute barons in Bengal when the elections are to take place. In my area, in Vidarbha, there are so many units. Thousands of people are employed in these. Thirteen thousand units are going to be seriously affected in this industry in our country. And, therefore, my suggestion to you is that you may reconsider the whole programme; the small-scale industries should not be taxed in such a way that a large number of people lose employment. There is no rationale in the policy:

Sir, one more thing and I will finish. And that is about the attitude of the Government towards the public and private sectors. A large number of textile mills in the country are closed. It is a matter of great agony for us working in the working class. Seventy-eight mills are closed. One lakh workers are unemployed in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. What is the Government's solution? They have not created a rehabilitation fund for the workers who are rendered jobless. They have stated in the 'Economic Survey' that they will not take over sick units. Where will the workers go, Madam? What are you going to do for the oldest industry in our country? At Nagpur, the Tatas said that if you do not reduce the number of workers they shall close down. They say that the Government is not going to take over. I therefore, suggest to you, Madam that policy must be reversed, and not only the sick units but also the other units

[Shri S. W. Dhabe]

should be taken over so that they learn a lesson that sickness cannot be used as an advantage or as an excuse.

Another example : We are talking of the public sector, private sector and support to the private sector. My friend has given an example here. Maruti Udyog is in the public sector. Five thousand cars are lying idle there for going to the market, as the Budget proposal shows that they will have to pay an extra Rs. 16000 as taxation, more taxation, while the Fiat and Ambassador are to pay only Rs. 5000 more. Maruti Udyog Ltd. was established after a long history, and there you want to tax more. In our country we are talking so much of 'Indianisation'. But you know we are importing even sugar. (*Time bell rings*)

There is one more question about professional workers. The ILO had adopted in 1978 a Compendium of Good Practices in respect of professional workers. And India has been a party to the decision of the ILO. But it is still to be implemented. A very large number of demands are there from those working in the public sector. They may be right or wrong. There is a demand about dearness allowance and also the demand about removal of bonus limit and other demands. I am not speaking on the demands. But the ILO Convention says that they have every right to form an association and they have the right to collective bargaining and decision making. Don't alienate people on fundamental rights which have been given to them by the international organisation. What they want is the right to form associations and also negotiate and have collective bargaining. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has put hindrances in it. This ILO Convention should be implemented. They went on one-day protest on 13th of March. I am not saying whether their step is right or

wrong. I suggest that there are demands and it would be good from the administrative point of view if they are allowed to form associations and the right to convene meetings is given to them.

Before I conclude, I would only say that I come from a backward area. I will request the Minister that regional development boards should be formed immediately under Article 371. Otherwise, merely anti-poverty programmes and lifting them above the poverty line is not going to solve the problem. It is felt in my State and it will be felt everywhere. Regional economic backwardness can mainly be removed by location of industries and creating infra-structure facilities. For that purpose, the public sector can play a vital role by locating industries in those areas. I suggest to the Minister that he should study the whole aspect of economic development and give a thrust so that the people will get more idealism in working for the welfare of the country.

SHRI TIRATH RAM AMLA (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam, the budget estimates of a country, particularly of a developing country, project the hopes and aspirations of the country. Every section of the population, depending on the extent of its needs, expects the Government to come up with some relief. In a country like ours which has suffered historically as a result of centuries of foreign domination and *inter alia* been confronted with the problem of economic disparities. At the dawn of independence, these disparities were an alarming degree.

Thanks to prophetic vision on Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi brought to bear on Indian economic planning during the last more than three decades that we have been able to reduce this disparity gradually. Till only a few years back, a little less than half of our popu-



lation was living below the poverty line. It was because of various measures taken by the Government that we have been able to reduce the number of such people to about 37 per cent and according to the anticipations we will be able to bring it down to 26 per cent by the end of the Seventh Plan period. The hon. Finance Minister, in his budget, has done a great service to the country by having increased allocation from Rs. 283 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 428 crores in 1986-87 on Integrated Rural Development and Related Programmes. This reflects an increase of 51 per cent on the last year's outlay. Similarly, allocation on National Rural Development Programme has been raised from Rs. 230 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 443 crores during 1986-87, which indicates an increase of 93 per cent. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, which is one of the most important anti-poverty programme, has also attracted an increase of 58 per cent in allocation raising the allotment from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 633 crores. The proposal to build two lakh houses each year with an expenditure of Rs. 1.25 crores for 1986-87 and launching of the Indira Gandhi Griha Nirman Yojna for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour would lead to a major breakthrough in solving the problem of the houseless. New schemes of subsidised bank loans to rikshaw-pullers, cobblers, washermen, barbers and hawkers is another welcome step in the right direction so far as the anti-poverty programmes are concerned. Another important feature of the Budget which needs to be appreciated is the relief granted to the salaried class. The increase in the interest rate to 12 per cent on the workers' provident fund and the provident fund of the Government employees and the increase in the standard deduction of salaried income from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 will go a long way to give relief to the salaried class. Raising of the eligibility limit of bonus payment to Rs. 2,500 per month, in-

crease in the dearness allowance for public sector employees from Rs. 1.30 to Rs. 1.65 per point in consumer price index, the exemption from income-tax of national income from self-occupied houses and the removal of ceiling of Rs. 400 on house rent allowance for exemption of income-tax will benefit the middle class and insulate them against the impact of inflation. The hon. Finance Minister's announcement regarding exemption from excise duty of 41 life-saving drugs, additional customs duty on 25 drug intermediates and relief on import of essential medical equipment, to help the common man proves the human approach of the hon. Finance Minister. Small-scale industry in our country has a very great role to play. Encouragement and development of small industries helps materially in equitable distribution of wealth and generates employment. The introduction of Modified Value Added Tax scheme will substantially help small sector and the handloom. Customs tariff protection to domestic machinery producing industries will help in the development of our industrial base whereas lowering the duty of import on machinery component of Indian manufactures will help Indianisation. Measures to encourage production of oilseeds were necessary to reduce our dependence on imported edible oils. But, in this connection, I would like to submit before the House that a stage has come in our economy where a comprehensive agriculture policy needs to be formulated with particular reference to land use. Incentive to agriculture producers may be very important but at the same time we have to seriously think of some regulatory controls on agricultural land use. Sugar production, for instance, has been fluctuating from year to year. At times we have imported sugar and sometimes we have exported it. With such a colossal potential for agricultural development, we cannot, perhaps, afford to utilise our precious foreign exchange reserves which can be dispensed with with

[Shri Tirath Ram Amla]

some extra efforts in our domestic policy. I hope the Government of India will give their thought to the formulation of an agricultural policy as agriculture continues to influence decisively or overall economic growth. Raising of excise duty on cars, colour TVs and heavy tax on windfall incomes such as lotteries, horse-racing, etc. in view of our socialistic policy, is fully justified and so is the continuance of the subsidies on foodgrains like rice, wheat and kerosene and cooking gas as these commodities are essential for the life of the community. So far as the reforms in the tax structure are concerned, the experience of one year has shown that the country has gained. The rationalisation of taxes particularly income-tax, excise and customs, we hope, apart from giving an indirect boost to the economy, will lead to higher collections. The Government has taken effective measures to prevent evasion of taxes. The action of the Government in raiding the dishonest houses is laudable. Preventive and deterrent measures should be taken but these should be rationally harmonised with the desirability of avoiding harassment and hardship to those who do not deserve it. I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister will continue his onslaught against dishonest businessmen and take adequate measures to ensure that there is no abuse, misuse or arbitrary exercise of power by the administrative authorities. I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister for having presented a Budget which will be another milestone in our economic development and in the improvement of our financial position. Thank you.

श्री घनश्याम सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने के लिये इजाजत दी है, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ। बजट के द्वारा हम देश के सामाजिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इस वर्ष माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसके द्वारा समाज के उस वर्ग को, जो पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसको ऊपर उठाने की एवम् मध्यम वर्ग को राहत देने की कोशिश की है, जिसके लिए हमारी सरकार वचनबद्ध है तथा जिसके लिए जनता ने 1985 के चुनाव में हमारी पार्टी को विश्वास दिया था। मैं 1986-87 के गरीब हितकारी बजट पेश करने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की धन्यवाद देता हूँ तथा बजट के समर्थन में चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

महोदया, हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का आधा भाग कृषि से प्राप्त होता है। इसलिए भारत कृषि-प्रधान देश कहलाता है। यह भी सत्य है कि कृषि के साथ ग्रामीण मजदूर का भाग भी जुड़ा हुआ है। देश की आबादी का 80 प्रतिशत भाग गांव में रहता है तथा गरीबी की तस्वीर भी गांवों में ही सच्ची देखने को मिलती है। इसी कारण माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वालों के लिए विकास की अनेक योजनाएं इस वर्ष के बजट में प्रस्तुत की हैं तथा कुछ कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में अधिक धन का प्रस्ताव किया है, जो स्वागत योग्य है। हमारा देश गेहूं के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर हो चुका है, लेकिन अभी चीनी और खाद्य तेलों में हमारे यहां कमी है, इनको निस्संदेह हमें बढ़ाना ही होगा। बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में यह आवश्यक है कि हमें अपना फसल-क्रम, जो किसानों का है, उसमें सुधार लाना पड़ेगा। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने दीर्घकालिक कृषि नीति की घोषणा के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारंभ कर दी है, इससे प्रसन्नता हुई है और मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे इस प्रकार की नीति

घोषित करें, जिससे कि हमारे फसल-क्रम में सुधार हो ताकि कृषकों की पैदावार करने की शक्ति बढ़े। सबसे बड़ा कारण इसका यह हो सकता है, लाभकारी मूल्य-नीति निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी, जिससे किसान अपनी खेती करने में दिव्यचस्पी ले सकें।

महोदया, हमारी फसल बीमा की योजना भी प्रारंभ की गयी, लेकिन फसल-बीमा का लाभ मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषकों को उतना नहीं मिल पाया जितना होना चाहिए। प्रारंभ में इसे शुरू किया गया था, लेकिन बीच में इसे बन्द कर दिया गया। अब जो प्रारंभ किया गया है तो वह भी कुछ चन्द जिलों तक ही सीमित रखा गया है और उसमें भी कुछ ही फसलों पर इसको लागू किया गया है। मैं माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी से, जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप वास्तव में कृषकों को इसका लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो इसको ऋण से टाइप मत कीजिए, जो कृषक आपसे ऋण ले, उसी की फसल का आप बीमा करेंगे तो बहुत से कृषक ऐसे हैं, जो छोटी-छोटी जात वाले हैं, जिनकी कर्ज की जरूरत नहीं होती वे भी फसल का बीमा कराना चाहते हैं, तो आप उसी प्रकार से इसे कीजिए, जिस प्रकार से लाइफ इन्शोरेंस का काम आप कर रहे हैं। उनकी सभी फसल का बीमा करने की योजना बनाएं, तभी कृषकों को फसल बीमा का सही लाभ मिल सकता है।

आपने इस वर्ष के बजट में विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए 2575 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है। निःसन्देह इससे विद्युत उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और देश के कृषकों को विद्युत की उपलब्धता में जो कठिनाई हो रही थी वह कुछ सीमा तक समाप्त होगी।

यह भी सही है कि कृषि की उपज को लागत को कम करने के लिए आप रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर अनुदान देते हैं और गत वर्ष 1950 करोड़ का अनुदान दिया है। यह भी सही है कि आप यूरिया के लिए 950 रुपए टन का अनुदान दे रहे हैं। यह भी सही है कि गरावों को

सस्ता चावल सुलभ कराने के लिए आप 72 पैसे किलो अनुदान दे रहे हैं, गेहूं पर 62 पैसे किलो अनुदान दे रहे हैं, रसोई की गैस पर 13 रुपये 5 पैसे प्रति सिलेंडर अनुदान दे रहे हैं, जनता कपड़े पर 2 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर अनुदान दे रहे हैं। यह आपको कल्याणकारी स्कीम है जिससे आप गरावों को राहत पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह अनुदान की राशि इतनी बड़ी होती चली जा रही है कि क्या सरकार इसका बोझ वहन कर पाएगी? मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति का मत है कि आप कोई भी तरीका निकालें, इस राशि को बचा कर जब तक आप देश के विकास में नहीं लगाएंगे तब तक यहां मायने में विकास नहीं हो पाएगा। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप पुनर्विचार करें, कोई और तरीका से लाभ दें, लेकिन इस राशि को विकास में लगाने की बात सोचें।

जहां तक कृषि की उपज बढ़ाने की बात है, यह मान्य सत्य है जब तक आप लाभकारी मूल्य कृषक को नहीं देंगे तब तक कृषि की उपज नहीं बढ़ पाएगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं, मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन लाभकारी मूल्य देने से ही उपज बढ़ सकती है, अन्यथा कृषि की उपज बढ़ना सम्भव नहीं है।

कृषि के साथ साथ आपने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए एकीकृत रोजगार कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय रोजगार कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना के लिए 913 करोड़ के स्थान पर 1504 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है। आप ग्रामीण अंचल में विकास का काम तेजी से करना चाहते हैं। गरीब जो रोजगार नहीं कमा पा रहे हैं उनको आप वास्तव में सहायता देना चाहते हैं।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए स्वतः रोजगार की योजना आमतौर पर इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने प्रारम्भ की थी। उस योजना को आगे चलाने की वचनबद्धता

[श्री घनश्याम सिंह]

आपने दा है। इससे निःसन्देह गरीब लोगों को लाभ हो रहा है। निःसन्देह बेरोजगार उसका लाभ उठा रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे एक बात कहने में कोई परेशानी नहीं होगी कि जहाँ बहुत से लोगों को इसका लाभ मिल रहा है, वहाँ इसमें कुछ गड़बड़ियाँ भी हैं और उन गड़बड़ियों को जब तक आप समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह योजना सफल नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जा ने घोषणा का है कि इसका निरक्षण करेंगे कि इन कार्यक्रमों को किस तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हर ब्लॉक में जितने लाभार्थी हैं उनका सर्वे किया जायेगा, उनसे पूछा जायेगा कि उन्होंने योजना से कितना लाभ उठाया है। यदि योजना का लाभ उनको नहीं मिला होगा तो जो दोषी होंगे उन्हें सजा दी जाएगी। निःसन्देह इससे लाभ होगा, लेकिन इसके लिए हमारे सरकारी आदमियों को जो इस योजना में लगे हुए हैं अपने काम के तरीकों में बदलाव लाना पड़ेगा। तभी यह सम्भव हो पाएगा। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे अपने बैंक के अधिकारियों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को सलाह दें जिससे उनके काम के तरीके में तब्दिली आ सके। (समय की घंटी) अभी तो मैंने कुछ कहा है नहीं है, ऐसे कैसे चल पाएगा। मुझे थोड़ा सा समय दें, मैं सफ़ देहात के बारे में बोलूंगा।

**उपसमाध्यक्ष [डा० (श्रीमती) सरोजिनी महिषी] :** आप एक-दो मिनट में समाप्त करिए।

**श्री घनश्याम सिंह :** महोदया, इस वर्ष सरकार ने इन्दिरा गांधी आवास योजना की शुरुआत की है। यह स्वागत योग्य है। इससे दो लाख लोगों को, जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के अथवा जो बंधुआ मजदूरों से मुक्त होना चाहते हैं को आवास मिलेगा। यह वास्तव में स्वागत योग्य है। इससे उन लोगों को

जो बेसहारा थे, जिनके सिर पर छत नहीं थी उनको घर मिलेगा। इससे जनता को बहुत ज्यादा प्रसन्नता हुई है।

3 P.M. आप ने सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिये, रेलवे पोर्टर्स के लिये जिन का कभी विचार नहीं किया गया था उन के लिये कामा योजना शुरू की है और यह स्वागत योग्य है।

महोदया, बच्चों के लिये, गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिये और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिये पोषणहार कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। इस योजना में कोई कमी नहीं है लेकिन मैं अपने इस कार्यक्रम में लगे हुए अधिकारियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना का वास्तव में लाभ उन लोगों को मिलना चाहिए कि जिन को इसका लाभ मिलने की जरूरत है। इस योजना में काफी कमी दिखाई पड़ती है, ऐसा मैं महसूस करता हूँ।

ग्रामीण अंचल में पानी की व्यवस्था करना हमारी सरकार ने अपना मुख्य कर्तव्य समझा है और उसने सोचा था कि 6ठा पंचवर्षीय योजना में सारे गांवों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध हो जायेगा। लेकिन अभी भी 39000 ऐसे गांव हैं कि जिन को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाया है। इस साल आप ने 317 करोड़ रुपये का इसके लिये प्रावधान किया है इन तमाम सारे गांवों में पानी का इंतजाम करने के लिये। इस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और यह स्वागत योग्य है।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कर चोरी के खिलाफ, स्मगलरों के खिलाफ और समाज में जो काला धन पैदा करते हैं उनके खिलाफ अभियान चलाया है। सही मायनों में देश की जनता में इस से एक विश्वास पैदा हुआ है कि हमारा शासन और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी अब इन लोगों को गिरफ्त में लेना चाहते हैं जो करों की चोरी आज तक करते रहे हैं। यह एक स्वागत योग्य बात है और मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस तरीके को इस हद तक कामयाबी के साथ चलाया जाये कि जिससे देश में एक वातावरण पैदा हो जाये ताकि कर चोर रहे ही नहीं।

मैं दो, तीन बातें और कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने फैमली प्लानिंग के लिये कुछ ध्यान दिया है। सही मायनों में देश की सब से बड़ी समस्या यही है। भले ही आप कितना हो उत्पादन बढ़ा लें लेकिन देश की अबादी अगर इसी तरह से बढ़ती रहेगी तो जितने विकास के कार्य हैं और जितना उत्पादन है वह सब धरा का धरा रह जायेगा और देश का कोई विकास नहीं हो पायेगा यह मैं मानता हूँ और इस लिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई न कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालिए कि जिससे हमारा फैमली प्लानिंग का काम बहुत तेजी से चले। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आवश्यक हो तो इस के लिये कानून बनाइये या ऐसी बंदिशें लगाइये कि जो फैमली प्लानिंग नहीं अपनायेंगे उन को शासन से कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। आप कोई न कोई तरीका निकालिये अथवा विकास का लाभ लोगों को मिलने वाला नहीं है।

एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हम 21वीं सदी में जाने की बात कर रहे हैं। हम नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी आयात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मोटरवानों की प्रौद्योगिकी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों बिरला ग्रुप ने जापान से जो एक इंजन मंगाया है वह पेट्रोल का इंजन है और वह एक लिटर में 12 किलोमीटर जाता है? जब कि जापान में हा ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकी है कि जिसमें डिजल का इंजन 26 किलोमीटर जाता है। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी आयात नति इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिए कि हम नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात करें तो अच्छा होगा।

एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप के जो कर्मचारी हैं वह लोग कर्ज ले कर मकान बनाते हैं। अभी तक उस कर्ज पर आय कर में छूट दी जाती थी। शायद इस वर्ष उस में रोक लगा दी गयी है ऐसा सुनने में आया है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इन कर्मचारियों में कुछ बेईमान लोग हैं, उन के लिये आप कुछ कानून बनायें, लेकिन जो वास्तव में जेनुइन अधिकारी हैं जिन्होंने

कर्ज ले कर मकान बनायें हैं यदि अपनी आय से वे ब्याज का पैसा अदा करेंगे तो उनका काम कैसे चलेगा, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करिये और जो लोग कर्ज लेकर मकान बनायें हैं उनको ब्याज की रकम की आय कर में छूट का प्रावधान करिये।

एक बात और कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। आप ने एक्साइस ड्यूटी के सिलसिले में जो एक निर्णय लिया है वह अब तक जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग थे—मैं अलगाव का रहनेवाला हूँ और वहां पर मैं समझता हूँ कि एक-एक कमरे में छोटे छोटे उद्योग चलते हैं और देश में ऐसे कितने ही उद्योग चलते हैं, तो पहले 20 लाख तक के उद्योग पर एक्साइस ड्यूटी नहीं लगता था। अब आपने घोषणा कर दी है कि जो साढ़े सात लाख से अधिक का प्रादक्शन करेंगे उन से एक्साइस ड्यूटी ली जायेगी। छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाने की हमारी सरकार की नीति है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह निर्णय कैसे उन छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने वाला है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इस बात पर पुनर्विचार करें क्योंकि आजकल रा मैटीरियल की वास्तव बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा० (श्रीमती) सरोजिनी महिषी] :** आपसे प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आप कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री घनश्याम सिंह :** आपसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया इस पर पुनर्विचार कर लें और जो आपने साढ़े सात लाख की मियाद रखी है, उसको बढ़ाकर 20 लाख कर दें। यदि 20 लाख पर आप न कर सकें तो कम से कम 15 लाख उसको कर दें ताकि इससे बड़ा संख्या में छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

महोदया, मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए एक बात गरीब वर्ग की भी कहना चाहता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष [डा० (श्रीमती) सरोजिनी महिषी] :** ये बातें आप किसी और मौके पर बता सकते हैं, औरों के लिए भी कुछ कहने के लिए छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री घनश्याम सिंह : महोदया, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। वैसे तो हमारे ऊपर यह एक कलक है कि जो हमारे यहाँ के बने हुए कपड़े हैं उनका इस्तेमाल गराब आदमों नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन वह 40 रु० में कोट वह आज पहन सकती है, आपने भी देखा होगा जो बाहर से पुराने कपड़े हमारे यहाँ आते हैं। लेकिन आपने आयातितकॉटो पर भी फटी पुरानी गर्म चॉर्जों पर गर्म 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 20 प्रतिशत शुल्क कर दिया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे आप किस वर्ग को लाभ पहुँचाना चाहते हैं। अच्छा तो यह होता कि हमारे लोग उनको पहने हा नहीं, लेकिन मजबूरी में लोग पहनते हैं इस पर आप विचार कर लें।

अंतिम बात मैं अलीगढ़ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अलीगढ़ में सलेमपुर परियोजना पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स की बन रही है, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि केवल कागजों पर ही उसको सेक्शन कर प्रसन्न न हो, किसी भी तरीके से उस योजना को कार्यान्वित करा दें तो मैं समझूँगा कि अलीगढ़वासियों का ध्यान आपने रखा है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जो ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और आपने जो अधिक समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI THANGABAALU (Tamil Nadu):  
Thank you, Madam Vice-Chairman. I rise to support the hon. Finance Minister for his well-thought and growth-oriented Budget. While formulating this innovative Budget the Finance Minister has kept in his mind the saying of our great leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and I quote:

"Development must be accompanied by equity and social justice by removal of social barriers that oppress the weak. This is the essence of our concept of socialism."

Madam, after independence this nation has developed a lot in various walks of life. The nation has developed on the lines of the vision of our forefathers. The

duty-bound efforts made by the Congress leadership has taken the country on the path of progress, but even after 37 years of our independence we have still poor people living in this country and that too below the poverty line. According to the information, now those who are living under poverty line are around 37 per cent. After 1980 elections, when Mrs. Gandhi came to power, she took a lot of initiative to launch a direct attack on removing poverty, through which we were able to achieve magnificent results. Prior to 1980, 70 per cent of the population lived below the poverty line. In 1980 it was 52 per cent and now it is 37 per cent. And as envisaged in this Budget, our Government, particularly our Finance Minister, has given a lot of importance to the condition of poor people and the weaker sections. In this budget the allocation for the downtrodden people, particularly poor people, has increased to 65 per cent. Schemes like integrated rural development programme, national rural employment programme, rural landless employment guarantee programme, have received very great importance. While saying this, I would like to emphasise that the Government efforts are to be implemented by the State Governments. While implementing these anti-poverty programmes, certain anomalies have to be removed particularly in the States. The Departments take the initiative but the bureaucrats are not upto the mark and they are not able to take the programme to the people. Although our beloved Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken up seriously the task of uplifting the poor and the weaker sections in the country, the people at the bottom level, the bureaucrats, are not acting accordingly. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister who is here, that we have been pursuing for the past so many years that the monitoring agency is not functioning effectively. In that monitoring agency the local M.P., M.L.As. are not finding place. But whatever report is given by the officials in this regard is taken into account. That should not happen in future. For the real development of rural areas, certainly the views of the elected members of Parliament and

Assembly should be taken into account. In certain cases the bureaucrats themselves select the beneficiaries. They do not care for the local M.L.A. or M.P. Why I am saying this is because we want real implementation of these anti-poverty programmes. We are giving so much importance and allocation to these programmes so that this country must come out of the condition of poverty and our efforts should not be wasted any more.

I appreciate the sentiments expressed by our hon. Finance Minister in regard to the Indira Gandhi Grihnirman Yojana—i.e. the housing programme for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in which the freed bonded labour are also included. This is a welcome gesture. About Rs. 125 crores have been earmarked and 2 lakh houses are to be built each year. Around 10 lakh houses will therefore, be built in the Seventh Plan. It would be a major achievement if the Government goes ahead with this programme.

Another welcome feature is the extension of the personal accident insurance scheme for the poor families. Last year it was given for 100 districts. Now it has been extended to 200 districts.

Now, Madam, about the agriculturists in this country, it used to be said that they are born in poverty, live in poverty and die in poverty. It is true that it is the worst affected community by all means. They work day and night in rain and sun and this community is totally ignored and the other areas—particularly industry and other areas—are getting more and more benefits. The majority of agriculturists produce more and more to feed the entire nation, but their condition is precarious. In this Budget our Finance Minister has given a clue that an agricultural price policy will be forthcoming. This is a good step as far as agriculture is concerned. But my apprehension is that the Agricultural Prices Commission has never, so far, considered the poor people's plight. Particularly, they never take into account the agriculturists' problems. Without taking

these into consideration they fix the prices which are not at all commensurate with the inputs they employ and so, the middlemen always get more and more profit. He has indicated that the price policy will be good enough but I would like to urge the Government, particularly the Finance Minister, that the price policy must be acceptable to the agriculturists who are toiling for ever. They should be given proper prices and the people who are feeding the country should not be deprived of their legitimate rights.

Last year they introduced a crop insurance scheme. Now they included fruit cultivation also. In the crop insurance scheme only certain commodities are included, but whatever the agriculturists produce—all the crops—should be included in the crop insurance scheme. They only all those who are affected by natural calamities like food can be helped, and they must be helped.

Another area where I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister is the subsidy he has given for fertilizers by which the agricultural community will certainly get some benefit. There again I want that the Government should not go through middle men it should be through the cooperative societies so that the benefits go directly to the agriculturists. Then only our Plan will achieve some results.

Madam Vice-Chairman, in the field of unemployment, in order to put down the problem of unemployment we are propagating as well as announcing a lot of programmes. As our Finance Minister notes, in the year 1983 our former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had announced a self-employment scheme for the educated-unemployed youth. Thereby we used to give Rs. 25,000 per person. To identify these youngsters, the District Employment Officer and the local district-level industry unit used to select the people. But after the selection of the candidates, I know, in many areas the loans were not distributed to the youngsters. Somehow or other they delay. The bank

[Shri Thengabaalu]

managers also collude in certain cases. They do not want to encourage the programme so that this programme cannot be implemented without the help of the bank managers. We are grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for his excellent performance in giving loans to the weaker sections, particularly those who are not able to give security, and these people are also grateful to the party, the country and the leadership. The honourable Minister, Shri Poojari, has taken so much interest in the scheme and he has been criticized by the bank officials because the vested interests and politically motivated people who are in bank service cannot tolerate this kind of a programme which helps the people directly. Therefore, we extend our fullest support to the Finance Minister in this regard and we want him to continue this programme for almost all the areas in all the districts so that our people, by and large the weaker sections, will be able to get the benefit of the scheme. Another important factor, Madam, is, our Government has given a lot of concessions to the working class, that is, the organised sector only. Our beloved friends in the Opposition are telling us that this is an anti-worker, anti-people budget. The Government is giving all these facilities to the working class. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the working class constitutes a very minor percentage in the country's population compared to the agricultural workers. The agricultural workers are not given due attention and importance because they constitute the majority. The unorganised sector, the agricultural, rural workers must also be given these benefits. Then only real justice to the agricultural families will be done, Madam.

I do not want to go into other details. But our friends have raised a hue and cry against the increase in the administered prices. I would like to say, this Government, in this Budget, has given subsidies on important items of common consumption. That is, on rice, wheat, kerosene alone Rs. 2,250 crores have been given. Is it not a welfare measure?

Apart from that, on cooking gas, handloom, janata cloth, mill-made dhotis and saris and mill-made long-cloth, mill-made polyester cotton, blended cloth, in total, Rs. 2,488 crores have been earmarked. *(Time bell rings)* Two minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI]: Please try to conclude.

SHRI THANGABAALU: I am concluding, Madam.

Madam, I would like to emphasise one more point in regard to my State. About the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant, I do appreciate the sentiments expressed by the Government. To promote and keep the project on and complete it, they have sanctioned Rs. 700 crores. We have no objection. We are not against that. But, in 1971 our beloved late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone for the Salem Steel Plant. It is one of the very important projects, and special steel we can produce through the Plant in this country. But it has become a rolling mill. We have been persuading, all the Members in this House and the other House and our State Government also have been persuading. But in spite of the promises made by the Finance Minister last year, the Salem Steel Plant was not given even a single penny. It is very unfortunate. The image of a leader like Smt. Indira Gandhi should not be tarnished by not allocating funds to the Salem Steel Plant. Also I urge upon the Minister to consider this in future at least, next year.

One more factor of the Salem Steel is it is a special alloy steel from which we can produce our coins. We are importing coins from abroad. I urge upon the hon. Minister to set up a mint at Salem, whereby we can produce enough coins needed in the country.

One more important point, I would like to raise. The Budget mentions of "Health For all By 2000 AD". This is an ambitious Plan, you have made, and you have allocated funds, around Rs. 530



crores Madam Vice-Chairman, I would like to say one thing, that allocation of funds alone cannot achieve the results. We should keep our people mentally made up, and we should make our people all right to become more clean and more effective.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI]: Shall I again request you to conclude please?

SHRI THANGABAALU: Two minutes more, Madam.

And again, Madam, to the State of Tamil Nadu a lot of injustice has been done in this Budget. As our friends have expressed here already, I would urge upon our hon. Finance Minister that the "Sethu Canal Project" should be given attention and should be given allotment in this Budget; if not, in that of next year. The Ooty Colour film industry was cleared by our Hon. Prime Minister, but there is no mention about it in this Budget. I would request we should not be deprived of that colour film plant. Already we have got the infrastructure.

In the Seventh Plan there is no new public sector industry sanctioned for our State. there are 23 existing industries in our State for which we have requested fund allocation, but nothing was done in this Budget. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to look into this again.

Finally, I would request the Finance Minister to go into the problems of the agriculturists and satisfy them. Free electricity can be given to the marginal and sub-marginal farmers. This would entail only Rs. 400 crores per year. You are spending lots and lots of money on various industrial sectors. In spite of that there are many industries which are becoming sick, leading to so much wastage of money spent on this sector. Instead of that you can satisfy the majority of the agriculturists, the country could have deprived benefit out of it. Therefore, for the benefit of the agriculturist I would urge upon the hon. Minister to give free electricity to the farmers who have got land below five acres i.e. those who are

marginal farmers and such marginal farmers. This will help the Government as well as the people by and large for a better society.

SHRI AKSHAY PANDA (Orissa): I am thankful to you, Madam Vice Chairman, for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would support the Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister.

This Budget is definitely a progressive Budget. There is a hue and cry from our Opposition friends that this deficit Budget will give rise to further troubles for the Government.

This will lead to rise in prices. I will just give one analysis to show how a rupee comes to the Budget and how it is being spent. Out of one rupee, fifty paise come from tax revenue, eleven paise from non-tax revenue, five paise from external assistance, 28 paise from internal borrowings and other capital receipts. Since it is a deficit Budget, out of 100 paise or 100 per cent, only 6 per cent is the deficit. Plan expenditure is 22 paise, 29 paise is distributed to the States and Union Territories, fourteen paise is expenditure for defence, fourteen paise for interest payments. 13 paise are spent on other non-plan expenditure and the remaining eight paises are spent on subsidies.

Anti-poverty programme is the top priority for the dynamic Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Government protection has been given for the poor. There are four vital economic concerns—power, railway, coal and fertilizers.

In the petroleum sector, the outlay has been increased by 2 to 3 per cent. Less importance has been given to the public sector, steel, petroleum, natural gas, tele-communications and civil aviation. Government has taken this step because these are concerned only with the requirements of the affluent society. And it has been seen that a huge amount has already been invested in the public sector, whereas the return is very less. Perhaps for this reason we have to take certain measures to see that the public sector functions properly and their return is more and their loss is less, so that the people will feel

[Shri Akshay Panda]

that the public sector is playing its proper role for the development of the country. On the other hand, in the budget allocations, art and culture, family welfare, health, rural development, urban development, women's welfare, youth and sports, information and broadcasting, education, environment, forests and wildlife have been given more importance in the interest of the general public.

Madam, increase in the prices of petroleum products, coal, etc. has been done keeping in view the huge foreign exchange problems. Because of this, there has been a rise in the prices. The Finance Minister in his budget speech has said that the Government accepts the view that as far as possible, steps should be taken to stabilise the prices of the general commodities in the public interest. This should be properly looked into. I request the Finance Minister through you Madam, that the implications of these measures which have been taken by the Government should be examined very minutely, so that the problems which we are facing in national development are tackled properly. Madam, this budget is anti-rich in the sense that there is an increase in the duty on colour TV, car, air-conditioners, etc. These are not used by the poor class and, therefore, I congratulate the Finance Minister for these measures which he has taken. The Government is also determined to curb corruption in general. So it should be vigilant in the execution part from the top to the lowest level. At least the money spent for the poor should be utilised properly and it should reach the poor. The Government knows that intermediaries eat away a major portion of the money which is spent for the upliftment of the poor classes.

Now I want to say something about my State of Orissa. Orissa is one of the backward States of this country. But during the last six years, definite measures have been taken for development of agriculture, industry and irrigation. But all these things will fail if there is a

power crisis. Once upon a time Orissa was surplus in power. Now we are lacking power. Because of the power crisis, Orissa is facing a number of troubles. I will request the Government that certain definite measures should be taken to help the Government of Orissa for saving the State from the power crisis. No power project has yet been sanctioned. Therefore, my request to the Finance Minister, the Government and our Prime Minister is that special attention should be given to the development of Orissa. Orissa has huge amount of natural resources and for the development and exploitation of these natural resources power is badly needed. Therefore, I would request the Government to pay immediate attention to this aspect.

I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister on the steps taken for the upliftment of the poor in the country. There is indeed a sizable step-up in the anti-poverty programmes in this year's Budget. Fifty per cent of the Budget has been allocated for Plan expenditure of the Centre as well as the States. It shows that a balance has been maintained between productive and non-productive sectors which is very necessary for implementation of the popular programmes of the Government. In a country's planning process where there will be inflation, there is no doubt about it. There has been criticism from our opposition friends that there is inflation. There will be no inflation if there is no plan. If there is planning inflation is inevitable. There was no plan during the Janata period from 1977 to 1980. Yet there were big rises in prices. Everybody knows it. Why was there price rise during that period when there was no planning? During 1977-80 the Reserve Bank gold was auctioned and in the name of food for work programme all the foodgrains were blackmarketed. The result was that the country had suffered a lot. The people realised the gravity of the situation and in the 1980 general election they voted for the Congress. And the Plan was restored again till to date although the country is suffering but due to the bad deeds of the Janata Government. Now under the dynamic leadership of our

Prime Minister we are confident of marching ahead towards rapid development of the country. (*Time bell rings*) I do not want to take much time of the House. I would only say one thing. We have to share some burden in general, starting from the rich down to the poor, for the development of the country. In the process we have to have Plans and when we have Plans, we will have inflation too. But we will face whatever be the troubles and take this country forward.

I once again thank you, Madam, Vice-Chairman, for the time given to me. I whole heartedly support this Budget. With these words I conclude.

SHRI KISHOR MEHTA (Gujarat): Madam, Vice-Chairman, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Budget. In my last speech I had raised two basic issues: (1) The promises given on the floor of the House are to be fulfilled by the Government, or not (2) Is an order of the President to be honoured or not? Both these, questions are yet to be replied. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister for a categorical reply. I hope I shall get the same very soon. I shall otherwise seek your help in getting the answers to my questions.

The Finance Minister has put forward an anti-poverty programme. But there should be a clean and efficient machinery to implement it. Unfortunately I come from a region which faces scarcity every alternate year and total drought every third year. It is the only region from where more people have gone outside the region, gone all over the country and abroad too in order to earn their bread. The land that was left behind is a land of invalids, olds and widows. Before independence Sardar Patel used to say "If you want to see India 200 years back you should go to Kutch." At the time of merging this region with the rest of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nerhu had publicly promised that "it will be our (i.e. the Central Government's) responsibility to develop this region on the lines of the other regions of Gujarat immediately."

So, Gujarat State was not formed of Gujarati-speaking people after Independence but Kutch was directly kept under the Centre as a Par C. States. It had its own language and culture and it was not even under the Customs rules of India. It had its own coins and currency. It was mainly a cattle-breeding region with Unique paster lands of Bana of 680 sq. miles with the highest concentration of cows, i.e. about 85,000, in that area only. Its economy, trade and culture depended on Sindh which merged with Pakistan, thus totally shattering the economy and the very living of Kutch. At the same time, its potentialities and resources remain unexploited even today. No infrastructures have been built and nobody has cared to look at this aspect. On the contrary, on 1st of May, 1960 Kutch was merged with Gujarat which itself is a deficit State. Its Third Plan was halved from the Second Plan, i.e. from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 4 crores. Water is totally denied. There is no perennial river there and so, naturally, there is no site for a major irrigation dam. But in spite of having plenty of sites for medium-sized dams, not a single medium-sized dam was built from 1960 to 1970. There is not even a single place in the whole of Kutch where water is suitable for human consumption can be available. Nearly sixth per cent of the villages have no source of water supply. There is no perennial river and so, there is no question of availability of sufficient water for industry or extensive irrigation of land for cultivation. There are very poor means of communications.

Sir, Bhuj is a town with a population of about a lakh of people and yet, telephones are manually operated. It has the shortage railway line of all districts in Gujarat and very poor link of approach roads for most of the villages. It gets its electricity from South Gujarat with a huge percentage of intermediate loss and absolutely erratic and irregular supply of current. Kutch is the only place on the West coast of the whole of India where lignite is found in abundance. It is very rich in minerals like bentonite, bauxite, lignite, etc. But all these minerals are yet to be industrially

[Shri Kishor Mehta]

utilised there. Even lignite-based thermal power houses are yet to come up. It has the longest coastline with the highest production of sodium chloride in the whole of India, but no marine-product-based industry has come up there. Even the Salt Commissioner's Office is not there. On the contrary, the good land that is there is being eroded because of salinity every year in an extensive area. For this purpose, I would like to suggest that a road from Santalpur to Gaduli via Kharda and Khadir should be built immediately. A Development Board under the Constitution is being denied to it even after repeated promises from the authority. The law and order situation is very poor there and the area has become a paradise for the smugglers. The cattle wealth of Kutch is almost destroyed due to repeated periods of scarcity. There are hardly 8,000 cows now out of about 85,000 cows formerly. Even the Dattar Singh Scheme of 1948 to develop it is yet to come into force. This is the condition of my region, i.e. Kutch, a border area, after forty years of our Independence, while here in Delhi, the Prime Minister of India talks of going into the 21st century. What a cruel joke on the whole country. Who creates and teaches regionalism? Kutch was never emotionally integrated with Gujarat and Gujarat has always neglected it purposefully. It has exploited it as a colony. Crores of rupees are earned from the lignite of Panodhro, the only earning project, but still lignite-based thermal power unit is yet to come. As it has a money order economy, crores of rupees are collected by small-savings and fixed deposits, but hardly one per cent is spent in Kutch. The same is the case with sales tax and other taxes. Even a TV centre is denied to Kutch though it is a region of different culture and is one-fourth of the whole of Gujarat in area. We demand our own separate States as it was in the beginning, at least for Five-Year Plans, and our Constitutional right of having a Development Board under article 371(2) of the Constitution should be granted without any delay.

It is an established fact that the number of destitutes from the villages is increasing day by day and every city is crowded with slum-dwellers who cannot afford to find meals twice a day. Let the Finance Minister, the Government and the Prime Minister tell me whether the number of the persons living by selling their blood and body is increased or not. You may put a computer here and there and feel satisfied but you cannot avail the people of their necessities at reasonable prices. There is neither economic nor social freedom for the people. Where is united India? It is totally divided communally. Everywhere your divide-and-rule policy has kept up communalism and everywhere there are communal riots. What is going on in Kashmir? Even in Gandhiji's Gujarat there were communal riots of highest number to any other parts of India. Even in my region where there was never a communal tension, today it is boiling with it due to partial attitude of the Government and the police. Even in Congress (I) organisation there is no unity found. Groups and groups are fighting among themselves with resultant looseness in administration. Corruption has reached its highest due to unprecedented price rise. I think this Government has totally failed in internal administration and international relations. Who is responsible for this instability? Is it the Opposition or your own inefficiency? Let me tell the Prime Minister and the Government that falsely accusing the Opposition every now and then and using irresponsible language will not improve your position, which is fast deteriorating, but improving your administration for economic and social welfare of the people will help you. Can you deliver the goods? God bless you!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) SARAJINI MAHISHI]: At 4 o'clock the Minister is making a statement. Be as brief as possible.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYAN-RAO DESHMUKH (Maharashtra): I would like to draw your attention to the Budget of this country. The Budget of this country is just like the mariner's compass. The mariner's compass shows

the right direction in which the ship is going. Similarly, the Budget of a country shows the direction in which the economy of the country is moving. And as we see the Budget, there are clearly two parts, one for the urban and one for the rural area. As for the urban area, I will say that all kinds of precautions have been taken, say, to protect the small scale industry, public sector, private sector, textile mills, sick mills, middle class, rich people and all others. In order to protect the vocation of life of these people, who are concerned in all these vocations of life, in order to protect their economy, all sorts of precautions have been taken. Laws have been amended. Laws have been repealed. Laws have been enacted and so many concessions have been declared. They want to protect these vocations of life of these people. Why? It is because they form part of this country to the extent of 30 per cent. It is because they can go on strike, they can have lock-outs, they can threaten the Government; that is why 70 per cent of the resources are spent on these people in the urban area. And knowing full well that the Government has taken certain precautions. Instances are not uncommon where raids have been made by the enforcement machinery, and amazing wealth, amazing money has come out from all these people? Who are the people concerned? People dealing in private sector, people dealing in public sector, people dealing in capital, people dealing in banks, etc.

All these people who live in urban areas have been covered. I congratulate the Finance Minister for taking steps against the smugglers, black-marketeers, hoarders, etc. But I would like to draw your attention to a very serious thing. Look at the farmers who live in villages. Seventy per cent of our population lives in villages. Have you ever heard that the farmers have gone on strike? Have you ever heard that they had a lock-out? Have you ever heard that they have refused to work? No. They are not hoarders.

I will draw your attention to the Sample Survey by Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry. At page 115, the Survey says:

"The *prime facie* evidence that land cealings are unproductive, while large-scale farming has a larger income and saving potential than small-scale farming."

There is one more important point to which I wish to draw your attention. It says:

"Incidentally, the mischievous urban notion that the affluent agricultural households board their savings in precious metals and stones was found to be unfounded. Gold and jewellery failed to attract even 1.5 per cent of the dispensable income of the sample households. Consequently, the alleged high propensity to hoard of the prosperous farm households appears to be more a myth than a reality. On the contrary, the rich farmers seem to be rational entrepreneurs diversifying their cropping pattern to reduce the agricultural risks, and carefully investing their savings into productive financial and physical assets to raise the aggregate returns."

So, the farmers are not hoarders. The farmers are trying to reinvest the resources of the country. Here is the report of the Sample Survey. Even the hon. Finance Minister has admitted in his speech that the prices are rising and that there is a downfall in agricultural produce. He has got certain notions about agriculture. It is an admitted fact. Now, these farmers are facing a very difficult situation. The farmers who are having their lands near the city, their lands are not termed as agricultural lands. I would draw your attention to Explanation (c) of Clause O of Section 2 of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976. It says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in Clause (B) of the Explanation, land shall not be deemed to be mainly used for the purpose of agriculture if the land has been specified in the Master Plan for the purpose other than agriculture." The farmer has been thrown out by the stroke of a pen. Not only that, his cattle are not protected. Agriculture includes horticulture. But it does not permit raising of grass. We have to raise grass to feed our cattle throughout the

[Shri Shankarrao Narayanrao Deshmukh]

country. Here you say that it is not your land. Now, what is the price under the Act to be paid to the farmer? Under the Acquisition Act, if the land is taken from anybody else, he shall be paid the market price. But if the farmer's land which falls within the agglomeration area is taken by the Government, what is he paid? Under Section 14, he shall be paid 25 per cent in cash and the other 75 per cent at the expiry of 20 years. God knows whether the farmer would be alive or his child would be alive or his grand-son would be alive. This is the fate of the farmer not in one State but throughout the country, in 15 States and two Union Territories. The law does not stop their. (*Time bell rings*). Law says that if you oppose this scheme, you would be convicted, you will be sentenced to imprisonment and you will be fined. For what? For taking my land for urbanisation and for not giving me my money, for not giving the market price. Over and above this, the law says that you will be convicted, a conviction without a trial. Have you ever heard in the history of Roman Law, in the history of jurisprudence, in the law of equity that a man will be convicted without a trial? The law does not stop there. It further goes to say that this law is the supreme law notwithstanding the Constitution. Article 31A proviso 2d of the Constitution says that if the land of a farmer who cultivates his land is taken by the Government he will be paid the market price. But here, this law says that this law will prevail over the Constitution.

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

Sir, the Constitution says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of law within the territory of India. Is this the equal protection of law to the farmers? The adjacent farmer, whose land is just beyond the agglomeration area will be paid the market price. And if it is two feet this side, he will not be paid the market price. Therefore, I submit that this law is against the interest of the far-

mers, this is against the protection of the farmers. Will it go in any way to remove the poverty of the farmers? It will increase the poverty of the farmers. Not only the land of the farmers is taken but his vocation of life is also taken away. He is given a meagre land—about 2,000 sq. mtrs. If he has got a major son, he will get another 2,000 sq. mtrs. That means in all one acre. Can he do agriculture with one acre? He is denied of his rights to have the market price for his property. He is denied of succession by his minor children. Minor children are not given any rights in the property. Not only that. He is denied everything for what, Sir? For the urbanisation of the area. (*Time bell rings*).

I would just draw your attention, Sir, to a very serious problem. Article 46 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 Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. This is the social injustice being meted to them. This is the exploitation of the farmers. Therefore, I suggest one thing. You have changed the income-tax laws. You have changed the gift tax laws. You have changed so many laws. Why not change this law and give protection to the farmers? What harm is there in the interests of removing poverty. In 4.00 P.M. the interests of doing social and economic justice? I am surprised. Sir, in spite of a constitutional provision and in spite of this fact having been known...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will now resume his seat, it is four o'clock.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYAN-  
RAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I am on my last point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No last point. We will now take up the Statement.