

with the press. The press has a number of problems. The press organisations have been asking for it. We have sympathy with some of those problems. But we have our own difficulties and constraints. I can assure you that on a long range basis—I have said from the very beginning.—I will speak to all the Ministers; we will meet together to go into the question so that we do not have this problem of shortage of newsprint.

With these words, I thank all the hon. Members for having positively contributed to the debate.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVUIT SINGH: One point was raised by Mr. Vishwa Bandhu Gupta that you can have a saving of one million dollars by importing 45,000 GSM, ..

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Now that you are raising it, I would say, in 1983-84, STC enquired of the papers about their requirements in this regard that is about 45,000 GSM newsprint but there was no worthwhile response from the newspapers. STC can be again asked to take up this matter and if the newspapers want, this can be used. It is a technical matter and it can be gone into. If there can be a saving and yet the newsprint can be used, this is a matter, I would ask the Commerce Ministry to go into

(Interruptions).

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: The hon. Minister has given very elaborate reply. I admire him for that. As you know, the newspapers are carrying on under very difficult circumstances. They are carrying on because they do not want to give up their self-respect. It is not as if they have no problems. But anyway, the hon. Minister has tried to answer to the best of his ability. I thank him for that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I do not say, they have no problems. I know, they have problems. I have my sympathies with them. We will do our best

to help them, as much as we can. You can have that assurance. We are alive to it.

(Interruptions).

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered about by question in regard to a jetty at the Madras Port.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: As far as this question of a jetty at the Madras Port is concerned, which the hon. Member has raised, I will look into it and see what we can do about it.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1984—contd.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद त्रिपाठी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी हमारे मितों ने यह बताने की कोशिश की कि विगत 30-35 सालों में इस देश में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हुई, विकास के चरण नहीं रहे। उन्होंने वह भी साबित करने की कोशिश की कि हमारे देश में तानाशाही चल रही है। हिटलर और मुसोलिनी का उदाहरण देकर यहाँ इस शासन को उसकी बराबरी में लाने की कोशिश की गयी। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश में हिटलर मुसोलिनी का शासन होता तो शायद हमारे मित की जुबान में यह ताकत न होती कि वे यह आकर इस तरह के विचार रख सकते। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी हटाओ के संबन्ध में बात की गयी है। गरीबी को कम से कम आवश्यकता क्या है? रहने के लिये भोजन, पाने के लिये पानी और दो रोटों का सहारा। हमारे शासन के पूर्व जब इस देश में जनता शासन कायम हुआ तो उन्होंने सारे प्लान को तहस नहस कर के एक रोलिंग प्लान बनाया और योजना बद्ध जो कार्यक्रम चल

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद त्रिपाठी]

रहे थे, उस कार्यक्रमों को समाप्त करके इच्छानुसार जहाँ जैसी आवश्यकता थी चुनाव जीतने के लिये उसको वैसा बनाया गया। हमारी जो योजना थी वह जहाँ की तहाँ रह गयी और जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाकर इस देश की गरीबी हटाने की योजना बनायी गयी थी उसको भी उन्होंने दरकिनार कर दिया और घोषणा कर दी कि इस पेश में बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम नहीं चलेगा। अब इस देश में पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम हो जो सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है और गरीबों को रहने के लिये मकान हो इसके लिये मुफ्त में प्लॉट दिये जायें, रुपया दिया जायें, बांस दिये जायें बल्लियाँ दी जायें,

इस प्रकार की छाया में रहने की एक योजना बनायी गयी है। पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम प्रत्येक गाँव में हो इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस योजना के तहत लगभग 70 प्रतिशत सफलता मिल चुकी है। जिनके पास काम करने की ताकत नहीं है कमजोर हैं, असहाय हैं, उन्हें भी कम से कम 60 रुपये मासिक देकर इस बात की कोशिश की गयी है कि ऐसे मजदूर और अपाहिज लोगों को काम में लगाया जायें और दो रोटी दी जायें। आखिर यह गरीबी मिटाने का प्रयास नहीं है तो कौन सा प्रयास है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व के खिलाफ बात की गयी, तानाशाही की बात की गयी, वे भूल गये जब जनता शासन में बालिग मताधिकार से वंचित करने की साजिश की गयी, चुनाव जीतने के बाद श्रीमती गांधी के पार्लियामेंट से अलग करने की साजिश की गयी, मुकदमें चलाने की योजना बनायी गयी जेल भेजा गया, लेकिन हमारे कांग्रेस शासन में आने के बाद क्या बदले की भावना से विरोधी दल

पर इस प्रकार से प्रहार किया गया? एक तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो सिद्ध हो जायेगा कि तानाशाही की ओर जनता शासन, विरोधी दल अपनी सत्ता पाकर चल रहा था या आज का शासन चल रहा है। इससे सिद्ध हो जायेगा।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ माननीय उपसमाध्यक्ष जी कि हमारा प्रदेश जहाँ से मैं चुनकर आया हूँ एक पिछड़ा प्रदेश है। आदिवासी बहुल प्रदेश है। यहाँ पर विशेष सहायता की आवश्यकता है चाहे माँगों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये चाहे शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये चाहे टेक्निकल एंजुकेशन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये, शायद भारतवर्ष के सभी प्रदेशों में से मध्य प्रदेश ही एक ऐसा पहला पिछड़ा प्रदेश मिलेगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ऐसे आदिवासी जो न ज्यादा बोल सकते हैं जो न ज्यादा आवाज लगा सकते हैं और यहाँ के लोग पूर्ण श्रद्धा के साथ इस प्रजातंत्र को चलाने के समर्थक हैं वहाँ बजट में उदारतापूर्वक जो योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता देने की है, कह दी जाये। ग्राम शिक्षायात बैंकों के माध्यम से यह मिलती है कि गरीबों को जो सीमा रेखा के अंदर हैं, उन्हें जो सहायता देने की योजना बनाई गई है, मध्यस्थों के द्वारा, शासकीय कुछ कर्मचारियों के द्वारा, कुछ इस प्रकार की गलतियों की जाती हैं कि सही रूप में वह राशि उन लोगों के पास नहीं पहुंच पाती है और उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे केन्द्र शासन का नियंत्रण राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों पर तो है, लेकिन प्रदेश शासक का नियंत्रण उन बैंकों पर, उन अनुदानों पर नहीं है।

इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे कि जो हमारी समितियाँ सीमा रेखा के अंदर रहने वाले लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता देना चाहती हैं, उनके

द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव को मान्यता देकर बैंक के माध्यम से उन्हें सहायता दिलाई जाए।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब वह समय बहुत दूर हो चुका है जब विरोधी मिल कर इस देश में कांग्रेस शासन हटाने की कोई साजिश सफल हो सके। इस देश की जनता ने आज से चार साल पहले देख लिया है कि किस प्रकार से इस देश को तहस-नहस कर, बर्बादी की ओर ले जाने की साजिश हो रही थी और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसे कि हमारे मित्रों ने कहा, इसलिए क्योंकि मुझे बजट पर ही बोलना चाहिए, लेकिन जैसे मुझ से पूर्व कहा गया था कि इस देश में तानाशाही शासन कायम किया गया है, इस देश में जनता की गरीबी को हटाने का नाटक रचा गया है, इस देश में गरीबी को हटाने का ढोंग रचा गया है। अगर इस योजना के माध्यम से रोजी और रोटी का सहारा देकर पानी का इंतजाम करके, जो गरीबी सीमा रेखा के अंदर रहने वालों को, आर्थिक सहायता देकर, काम में लगा करके कम से कम सौ दिन की गारंटी—एक असहारा आदमी को रोजी देने की अगर यह योजना बनाई है, तो क्या यह योजना गलत है, दूषित है, क्या इससे गरीबी हटाने में सहायता नहीं मिल सकती है? मिल सकती है।

तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि विरोधी पक्ष को भी सहस के साथ इस योजना में सहयोग देकर इस गरीबी को मिटाने का जो कार्यक्रम चला हुआ है, उसमें सहयोग देना चाहिए, वजाए इसके कि विषटन तथा आलोचना को प्रोत्साहन देकर देश में ऐसा वातावरण

बनाया जाए जिससे कि इन लोगों में मायूसी कायम हो कि इस देश में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

आज हमें जो टेक्नालोजी में सफलता है और विश्व में तीसरे-चौथे नम्बर पर हम चल रहे हैं, विश्व की परिक्रमा हमारे देश के नौजवान ने की है, क्या यह हमारे लिये श्रेयकर नहीं है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के बारे में अनेक बातें यहां पर कही जाती हैं। न केवल भारतवर्ष, बल्कि संसार के दबे हुए 150 राष्ट्रों ने मिल कर पूंजीवाद के शिकंजे से मुक्ति पाने के लिए, अपनी आजादी को बनाये रखने के लिए, शोषण से मुक्ति पाने के लिए, 150 देशों ने इसी दिल्ली में बैठ कर के इन्दिरा गांधी को अपना रजतमा बनाया है, नेता बनाया है और यह विश्वास व्यक्त किया है कि इनकी रजतमाई में हम दबे और शोषित देशों का भला इसी के माध्यम से हो सकता है।

तो आज न केवल भारतवर्ष में सम्पूर्ण देश में, बल्कि बहुत से देशों ने, स्वीकार किया है कि इंदिरा गांधी एक ऐसी विभूति हैं जिनके नेतृत्व से देश और विदेश में शोषण समाप्त हो सकता है।

तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो माहौल बना हुआ है, जो इस विल पर आज फिर यह कहा गया है कि चुनाव जीतने के लिए यह बजट बनाया गया है—हमें चुनाव जीतने की उतनी चिंता नहीं है, जितनी इस देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ति करने की है, इस देश से गरीबी मिटाने की है। जो घोषणा-पत्र के अनुसार 1980 में कांग्रेस ने वायदे किये

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद त्रिपाठी]

हैं, उस घोषणा-पत्र को हमारे मित्त अग्रर पढ़ें, तो एक-एक वायदे को पूरा करने के लिए हर कदम बड़ी मजबूती के साथ कांग्रेस शासन ने उठाये हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि पूरा समय आने तक हम उन कामयाबियों को हासिल कर लेंगे जिनका वायदा जनता के बीच में हमने किया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज से चार साल पहले किसानों को ढिंढोरा पीटने वालों ने 102 रुपया क्विंटल गेहूँ का भाव रखा था, जबकि इस वर्ष हमारे शासन ने 150 रुपया रखा है।

किसानों को फटिलाइजर बना कर अग्रर हमने न दिये होते, अग्रर खाद्य सामग्री किसानों को हमने न दी होती तो इस देश में उत्पादन की गति बहुत न बढ़ी होती जितना उत्पादन इस वक्त इस देश में बढ़ा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आलोचना करना, गलतियों निकालना बहुत सरल है, लेकिन उन गलतियों को अलग कर जो योजना बनी है, उसको कार्यान्वित करके जनता तक पहुंचा कर के, जनता को लाभ पहुंचाना, यह जिम्मेदारी केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ही ली है। वही सक्षम है।

आलोचना करना सरल है, लेकिन किसी काम को कामयाबी की ओर ले जाना कठिन होता है। अड़चनें भी होती हैं, खामियां भी निकती हैं, मगर उस के बावजूद आज देश की जनता यह स्वीकार कर रही है कि गरीबी को मिटाने की

जो योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, बजट में जो प्रावधान रखे गये हैं उनके माध्यम से जो शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पेय जल, गरीबों को रहने के लिए मकान आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है उस से हमारे देश का भला हो सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं का सदुपयोग सही अर्थों में होगा और खास तौर से उस प्रदेश में होगा जहां आदिवासियों की संख्या ज्यादा है, जहां हरिजनों की संख्या ज्यादा है, जहां आवागमन के साधन कम हैं, जहां रेल के साधन कम हैं।

जबलपुर में टेलीविजन लगाने की योजना बनाई गई है। दस-बारह किलोमीटर दूर तक उस का प्रसारण हो सकेगा, उस का लाभ जबलपुर को मिल सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दूर-दराज के गांवों के लोगों को भी लाभ मिले इस के लिए सर्वसिद्धी देकर गांव पंचायतों को टेलीविजन दिये जाये। देहात के लोग शहरों की ओर आकर्षित क्यों होते हैं? यही कारण है। इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि टेलीविजन को जबलपुर में इतना शक्तिशाली बनाया जाय जिससे कि वह देहात के लोगों को भी लाभ दे सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि टेलीविजन को हमारे प्रदेश में इतना शक्तिशाली रूप में लगायेंगे कि उस का लाभ गांवों की जनता को भी मिल सके।

श्री सूरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : महोदय, काफी देर से जो कांग्रेस साइड के महानुभाव बैठे हैं उन के स्तुतिगान सुनने का मौका मिला। उन की बातों से लगता है कि देश की सारी समस्याओं का हल हो चुका है। अभी मध्य प्रदेश

के दो महानुभावों ने भाषण किया और दोनों ही महानुभावों ने अपने भाषणों में तथ्यों के बारे में कम कहा और इंदिरा गांधी का स्तुतिमान ही अधिक किया। कोई भी विरोधी पार्टी का सदस्य यह नहीं कहता कि देश में तरक्की नहीं हुई है। देश में तरक्की हुई है, मगर यह तरक्की मुट्ठी भर लोगों के फायदे के लिए हुई है। देश में जो तरक्की हुई है उस के चलते धन मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में केन्द्रित हो गया है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले सरकार ने ही जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि अभी टाटा की पूंजी 2400 करोड़ रुपये है। जब इंदिरा गांधी गद्दी पर बैठी थी उस समय टाटा की पूंजी महज 11-12 सौ करोड़ रुपये थी। और बिड़ला की पूंजी 2000 करोड़ रुपये है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के ऐसे मुट्ठी भर अमीरों को अमीर बनाने को देश का विकास कहते हैं और कांग्रेस ने इस की जिम्मेवारी ली है, जैसा उन्होंने कहा, तो हम लोगों को इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। हम लोग मानते हैं कि देश में तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में धन का केन्द्रीयकरण होना आज की स्थिति का सब से अधिक नंगा रूप है। दूसरी और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के पहले इस देश के अन्दर जहाँ 40 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे थे, वहाँ आज 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। अगर इसी को तरक्की कहते हैं तो इस में हम लोगों को कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन मैं कांग्रेस के लोगों से कहना चाहूँगा कि इस पर उन को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

बेकारी की बात उन्होंने कही। 1950 में महज 3 लाख लोग इस देश के अंदर बेकार थे और अब 24 मिलियन लोग इस देश के अंदर बेकार हैं। क्या यही तरक्की है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आवादी वितनी बड़ी है ?

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : आवादी का रेश्यो मिलायेंगे तो भी बेकारी का रेश्यो बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिये मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि आवादी बढ़ती है तो बेकारी भी बढ़नी चाहिए मैं इस थीसिस का समर्थन नहीं करने वाला हूँ। देश में आवादी बढ़ सकती है और बेकारी मिटायी जा सकती है। दुनिया में इस के बहुतेरे उदाहरण हैं और उन उदाहरणों को देख कर मैं आप का दिमाग और बौद्धि नहीं बनाना चाहता।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट में यूँ तो खर्चों रूपया उपलब्ध किया गया है, लेकिन देखना यह है कि यह रूपया जो सरकार को दिया जा रहा है उस का सही मायनों में सदुपयोग होता है या नहीं। उत्पादन के कामों में उस में से कितना रूपया खर्च होता है और कितना अनुत्पादक कामों में खर्च होता है। मैं अपनी बात आर्थिक समीक्षा जो सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी है, उस में से एक लाइन पढ़ कर स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, और वह इस प्रकार है :

"The growth in non-development expenditure, however, was higher by 27.7 per cent in 1982-83 compared With 21.5 per cent in 1981-82."

यह बातें प्रकट करती हैं कि देश के अंदर जो हम अरबों रूपया टैक्सेशन के रूप में बसूल करते हैं, देश की बचत का एक जो बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा सरकार ले लेती है बजट के रूप में उस का सदुपयोग किस रूप में होता है यह हमें देखना चाहिए।

[श्री सूरज प्रसाद]

उस का उपयोग अनुत्पादक कामों में होता है। यह टिप्पणी सरकार की स्वयं अपनी आर्थिक समीक्षा के दरम्यान है। आखिर यह चीजें क्या हैं। कहां पर यह रुपया खर्च होता है। तो यह रुपया मंत्रियों के घूमने फिरने में और ऐशो आराम में और विदेशों से जो अतिथि आते हैं हिन्दुस्तान में उन पर खर्च होता है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले राष्ट्र मंडल के देशों का यहां एक सम्मेलन हुआ था और उस में करीब 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो गया और यह सब अनुत्पादक खर्च हो रहा है और सरकार को जो पैसा हम देते हैं उस का इसी तरह से दुरुपयोग होता है।

मैं एक दो प्वाइंट और टच करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कृषि उत्पादन की बहुत बड़ी चर्चा की है और उस ने कहा है कि देश के अंदर अब 149 मिलियन टन अनाज का उत्पादन हो जायगा। हम लोग तो इस तरह के फीगर्स देख कर ताज्जुब में आ जाते हैं कि किस फीगर को सही माना जाय। कुछ दिन पहले फीगर आया था कि 142 मिलियन टन अनाज होगा, दूसरे दिन ही 146 मिलियन टन का फीगर आ गया और अब कुछ दिन बाद यह 149 मिलियन टन का फीगर आ गया। लगता है कि फाइलों में ही उत्पादन बढ़ जाता है और सरकार उस को हमारे सामने पेश कर देती है। अगर इसी तरह से देश में उत्पादन होता है तो उस का कुछ प्रतिबिम्ब कीमत पर भी दिखायी देना चाहिए, लेकिन इस तरह की बात देखने को नहीं मिलती है और दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि अभी भी कृषि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर मानसून पर आधारित है। सरकार की तरफकी से सरकार के द्वारा जो सिचाई के और

विकास के जो साधन विकसित किये गये हैं उन का पैदावार पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है। अगर यही बात होती तो गत साल 126 मिलियन टन अनाज क्यों पैदा होता जब मानसून खराब था। तो लगता है कि देश की कृषि अभी भी मानसून पर ही आधारित है और सरकार की जो योजनायें हैं उन का बहुत थोड़ा असर कृषि पर पड़ता है। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ तो हम किसानों से कहा जाता है कि अधिक उत्पादन करो और दूसरी तरफ जब किसान अधिक उत्पादन करते हैं तो उस की उचित कीमत सरकार के द्वारा नहीं दी जाती। जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा, गत साल तम्बाकू देश के अंदर 151 लाख टन पैदा हुआ। गत साल आंध्र प्रदेश के किसानों को उसकी कम कीमत मिली, इस साल पैदावार घटकर 98 लाख टन रह गई। फिर भी किसानों को कीमत कम मिल रही है और किसान कह रहे हैं कि हम तम्बाकू का हरी खाद में इस्तेमाल करेंगे बजाय ब्रेचने के।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सैयद रहमत अली) :
आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया।

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : दूसरी बात मैं कीमतों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आलू 35 पैसे किलो उत्तर प्रदेश के बाजारों में बिक रहा है। अधिक उत्पादन करने का क्या यहाँ नतीजा होना चाहिए। गेहूँ के बारे में मैंने सुना है बिहार के सहरसा जिले में मिट्टी के मोल गेहूँ बिक रहा है। क्या किसान को पैदावार बढ़ाने का यहाँ उपहार मिलेगा? गन्ने के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो नीति है उसका यह फल होने जा रहा है कि जहाँ चीनी का रेकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ था आज से दो तीन वर्ष

पहले वह घटकर 42 लाख टन हुआ और इस साल चीनी का उत्पादन महज 60 लाख टन होने जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गन्ने के बारे में मूल्य नीति ठीक ढंग से निर्धारित नहीं की गई तो अगले साल चीनी का उत्पादन और भी कम होगा और 1980-81 में जहाँ बाजार में 16 रुपये किलो चीनी बिकती थी उसी तरह से इस साल भी बिकेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 20 सूबों कार्यक्रम महज एक मजाक बनकर रह गया है। यह प्रचार का साधन है। कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं के कमरे खाने का और रोज़गार पाने का एक साधन है और इसके द्वारा कोई विशेष लाभ गाँव के लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है।

जहाँ तक समेकित ग्रामीण योजना का प्रश्न है, मैं एक दो फ़िर आपके सामने रख देना चाहता हूँ जिससे सफ़ाई हो जाएगी। 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में 600 करोड़ रुपया हर साल बैंकों के द्वारा लोगों को कर्ज़ देना या सरकार की योजना के अनुसार। लेकिन 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में 485 करोड़ के लगभग रुपया ही मुहैया किया गया बैंकों की ओर से। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी मिटाने की बहुत चर्चा हुई, लोगों ने कहा कि 57 मिलियन लोग गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठा दिए गए हैं। इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा कि नहीं, 57 मिलियन गलत है, 120 मिलियन लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठा दिया गया है। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन कहता है कि महज 20-25 मिलियन लोग गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाए गए हैं। कौन सी बात मानियेगा? मेरा निवेदन है कि समेकित ग्रामीण विकास योजना का गाँव के लोगों के लिए कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। ये

पैसे या तो अफसरों के पास या कांग्रेस के भ्रष्ट कार्यकर्ताओं के हाथ में या कुछ और लोगों के हाथ में चले जाते हैं, गरीबों को इसका कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। (समय की घंटी)

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संयद रहमत अली): देखिए, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ कि अब आगे आपका कोई बात रेकार्ड पर नहीं आएगी। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि 5 मिनट के बजाए आप 12 मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री सुरज प्रसाद: एक लाइल में मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। श्रीमन्, कृषि से राष्ट्रीय आय लगभग 46 परसेंट होती है अभी बैंकों के पास जमा राशि 65 हजार करोड़ रुपया है लेकिन कृषि के लिए किसानों को कर्ज़ मिला है केवल 15.1 परसेंट। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कृषि के क्षेत्र में इतना बड़ा कंट्रिब्यूशन राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में होता है तो सरकार को इस नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए और जो जमा राशि है उसका कम से कम आधा नहीं तो 35 प्रतिशत रुपया कृषि के विकास के लिए खर्च करना चाहिए ताकि गाँव के अन्दर जो सुदखोर महाजन हैं उनके चुंगल से किसानों को बचाया जा सके।

SHRI DEBA PRASAD ROY (West Bengal): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to express my gratitude to you for giving me the opportunity of addressing this esteemed and august House which has been used as an arena by many of our stalwarts in the past to decide the destiny of this country. While I take it as a privilege to be a part of this great institution, I affirm my solidarity with other how. Members of this House in the matter of upholding the dignity and the her age -of this House.

[Shri Deba Prasad Roy]

I am on my legs today to support the Appropriation Bill as introduced by the hon. Minister here,

I was thinking of starting my speech with certain other ideas. But being here, because of the way I have been provoked by the person who just spoke before me, I just want to put a simple question to him, the person who has criticised the 20-Point Programme. If he is able to memorise and reproduce all the points of the Programme, if he is able to mention all the points from 1 to 20, how many points are there, which are the points and why these points are being criticised, if he is able to do so, I would accept all the charges he has made.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: He has no belief in them.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD ROY: He has to believe because it is a national programme. That is the plight of you, you do not know where you stand yourselves. This has become the national programme. Whether it is the Telugu Desam Government or the Janata Government or the CPI(M) Government for that matter, the 20-Point Programme has been accepted as the national programme. All the Government are committed to implement the same. So, if somebody says that he does not believe in it, he does not have the right to say that he believes in this democratic system or that he belongs to this Government.

Anyway, I support the Appropriation Bill. I support the Appropriation Bill more for the fact that this year more money has been allotted for the rural development. Nearly Rs. 940 crores have been allotted this year as against Rs. 400 crores allotted last year. I support the Appropriation Bill because this year Rs. 216 crores are going to be spent for the implementation of the IRDP as against Rs. 180 crores spent last year. I support this Bill because of the fact that Rs. 25 crores have been earmarked for the implementation of the Special Employment Scheme for providing employ-

I ment to the unemployed educated youth in the country. I support this Bill because Rs. 400 crores have been allotted for implementing the Special Employment Guarantee Scheme in the villages so that nobody, no individual remains without employment at least for 100 days a year. That is the reason why I have stood up to support this Programme.

One of my hon. friends has asked this question, whether socialism is being implemented in this country or not, whether we have forgotten the basic concept of socialism or not. I would like to tell him through his friends because he has already gone away, in winter when dew is accumulated throughout night, the process of accumulation cannot be seen, even if somebody tries. He has to wait till it is dawn when the "dews are thoroughly accumulated on the leaves of trees and grass. So, when that peaceful transformation takes place in the country the transformation cannot be seen on the surface. The transformation can be felt if somebody goes, to the villages, if somebody tries to find out how many lakhs of people have been benefited under the IRDP. The transformation can be felt if somebody takes the trouble of going to the villages to find out how many people have been benefited under the NREP, how many people have been provided with lands by having been given plots of land for cultivation, how many people have been benefited by having been freed from the bondage they used to have experienced as bonded labourers. The transformation has to be felt, by somebody by taking the trouble of going to the villages to feel how many lakhs of people, how many thousands of areas, have been covered by point No. 9 of the 20-Point Programme to provide house-sites to the homeless people. Somebody has to go to the villages to feel the transformation by way of seeing how many lakhs of villages have been covered by way of providing potable drinking water to those areas which were out of water supply earlier.

My point is poverty is being eradicated. The poverty is being eradicated by way of changing the destiny of the poor people who were suffering from who were experiencing for ages, economic bondage. And they are being emancipated today, they are being emancipated today by way of implementing the 20-Point Programme. If somebody has understood the spirit of the 20-point Programme, he must be able to admit and realise that 20-point programme has three aspects. These are—it is 'production oriented', it is 'socio-economic transformation oriented' and it has been intended to shift the political and economic power from the hands of the affluent sections of the people to the poorer sections of the country. And that process is on, if somebody wants to understand, he has to re-study. He has to re-study the whole concept before he speaks about it. Somebody is giving a lot of statistics and figures; if somebody is giving a lot of figures, but the point is who is giving statistics, is himself saying that, 'statistics should be accepted, but the question is, whose statistics should be accepted?' Because he is getting a lot of statistics and he is getting confused. But why to look for the statistics? Go to the areas. Go to the villages where the beneficiaries live and find out from them what is happening in the country; and find out from them what transformation is taking place in the country. While supporting this programme and highlighting this programme, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government through you that this programme, which has become the national programme is being harnessed in those States where the Congress is not in power—which are the opposition ruled States. I agree, plans are being implemented. I also agree programmes are being implemented but I have my sad news to tell you. I have my grievance to highlight before you that the plans are being implemented to give benefits not to the common man, to give benefits not to the beneficiaries but to give benefit to these people who belong to their politi-

cal party, who support their political party.

In West Bengal, for example, special employment programme is being harnessed for giving benefit to those who are entitled to get benefit of unemployment allowance. Who are the holders of unemployment allowance? Those CPI (M) cadre—they are being listed by the Employment Officer to give the benefit to the CPI(M) cadre. Now, a decision has been taken by the Government to accept only those people who are entitled to get unemployment-allowance to get benefit under the new scheme introduced by Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the betterment, and emancipation of those unemployed youth who are suffering from unemployment.

Again in the State of Andhra Pradesh—the scheme has been designed and branded as 'Gramoday' Scheme and the Chief Minister—Shri N. T. Rama Rao has said that this scheme has been introduced by his Government and the responsibility for implementing this programme lies on a particular technical committee called 'Task Force'. Who are the members of the task-force—the Employment Officer, the Lead Bank Officer and General Manager of DIC. But in Andhra Pradesh if you go. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: On a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Mr. Roy, he is on a point of order.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD ROY: I know how to shout *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is making his maiden speech. Therefore, we are not interrupting whatever he is saying. I want to say that we are completely in disagreement with what he is saying. We can contradict him. We will take another opportunity to contradict his statement.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD ROY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am committed to tell the truth and nothing but truth

[Shri Deba Prasad Roy] on the floor of the House. I am telling you with adequate information that in the State of Andhra Pradesh in each and every technical committee meeting, in the meetings of the task force two MLAs from Telugu Desam are being allowed to participate and they are sitting in the meeting just to identify the beneficiaries who are the supporters of the local ruling party and not the other people and the same thing is happening in the State of Karnataka. The national programmes are being implemented by giving the capsule of the State Government to give benefit only to the political supporters of their party. (*Interruptions*). My point is, while implementing this programme, I would appeal to the Government of India, I would appeal to the monitoring cell of the Government of India, to keep vigilance on the non-Congress-ruled States, to keep vigilance on their performance so that these programmes are not utilised, are not taken advantage of, to gain political benefit, depriving the genuine beneficiaries who stand qualified to get benefit out of these programmes. My dear friend, I have not stood up to malign any organisation, to malign any political party. I have stood up to speak because I have my own commitment to the 20-point programme which is being construed as a weapon to ensure socio-economic transformation in the country.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to say another thing also. This transformation could have been faster, the transformation could have been more effective but for three constraints. I will have to highlight those constraints also because I hope the Government of India would take care of those constraints while working for rural development. Those constraints are mainly three. The first constraint is the structural constraints. As you know, in our country there are 5,56,000 villages. As against that, there are 5,011 Blocks and the lowest unit of administration is the BDO's office. So numerically one BDO is responsible for taking care of the developmental activities in more than

100 villages, which is physically not possible for him. So, I will appeal to the Government of India, through you, Sir, to take care of this aspect, so that the structure is more down-to-earth, so that it becomes more accessible to the beneficiaries, so that the poorer sections can come and get the benefits from the structure itself.

The second constraint is the technological constraint. The concept of "lab to land" has remained as a concept only. It has not been translated into reality in the real sense of the term because of the fact that the people who are engaged in taking technology to the poor people, to the villagers, do not know the language the villagers speak and the villagers do not know the language that these people speak. And the worst part of the whole thing is that they do not know it that they do not know it. So I appeal, through you, to the Government of India to take care of this aspect also when we talk of development. It is interrelated with the concept of technological development; it is interrelated with the concept of introduction of modern technology in the villages so the people who are engaged in the task of imparting the knowledge of modern technology should also be able to speak the language of the villagers, so that interaction takes place and the villagers can benefit out of the research work that is done in the research centre and universities.

The third constraint is the psychological constraint. The poor people, who are economically poor, are also socially poor because they keep themselves away from the social activities. They feel shy of participating in the social activities. So, because they are socially poor, they are morally poor and because they are locally poor, they do not have the stamina and the confidence to go to the administration to ask for benefits. Because they do not have the confidence and stamina, the advantage is being taken by some other forces. I would also appeal to all the Members of

this House, through you, that, without being prejudiced, without being politically biased, without his feeling that the Opposition is there only to oppose, they should also realise that they have a role to play, that they have also a responsibility to dis-mobilise the masses and try to educate the masses and must create an awareness among the masses so that the people come to know the programmes of the Government which have been introduced for their benefit, for the benefit of the poor. Once that mobilisation takes place, once that awareness is created, I tell you, the socialism which our hon. Members are looking for today, are searching for to-day, will be seen on the horizon. And that day is not far off.

I would like to make another submission before I conclude. Through you I want to make this appeal to the Government of India that two things should be taken care of while spending money on rural development. One, there has to be a monitoring system. There has to be a monitoring system to find out how much benefit goes to the beneficiaries out of the money that is spent, and even at the level of utilisation, how the beneficiaries are utilising the money. So this monitoring part should be taken care of. Secondly, education has to be imparted to the people to make them understand the significance and importance of the 20-point programme. Otherwise, we will keep hearing this sort of statement even on the floor of the Rajya Sabha that the 20-point programme makes no sense. So an attempt should be made

to give knowledge to the school and college students in the villages and in towns and to teach them what the 20-point programme is so that they understand the concept of socio-economic transformation that has been launched by our honourable leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I would like to conclude with just one sentence. One of our friends here said that the Budget has been prepared with an eye on the election. My

friend does not know that Congress is not basically a ruling party. My friend does not know that Congress has survived for 99 years, that Congress has a longer history of struggle than the history of ruling the country that Congress has fought for liberation for 62 years but it has ruled the country for 37 years. Whether we are in power or not, we stand committed to look after the welfare of the people, we stand committed to emancipate them from the economic bondage. That is why we have introduced our programme, our honourable leader has introduced this programme. Whether we are in the Government or not, as long as the country survives, the Congress will survive, as long as water flows in the Ganga and the Godavari, the Congress will survive, as long as religious scriptures come from the temples of this country, the Congress will survive and will continue to function and persist, as long as the ding-dong song is heard from the churches of this country, the Congress will continue to persist and function, as long as religious scriptures are recited from the mosques of our country, the Congress will persist and function in this country. I would like to translate a Bengali poem into English for the benefit of those of my friends who do not follow Bengali. We have given you peace and we intend to give you more comfort. We have given you dignity and we intend to give you status also. We are committed to going ahead with our task, however difficult or tough the path may be. We are prepared to, if necessary, give a river-full of blood until our programmes are turned into a reality. We are working for the implementation of our commitment and we are trying to ensure that there is the rise of a new sun on the horizon which will lighten those areas which are still dark.

With these words I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, wa

[Prof. C. Lakshmanan]

have been hearing from the Opposition *as well* as from the Treasury Benches the question of support or rejection of the Bill. But the question of rejection or support should depend not on whether one belongs to this group or that group but on the performance of the Government. If I am permitted to say, the performance of the Government is dismal. It has been absolutely degrading. It has brought down the level of the country's prestige to the lowest ebb, to say the least. Admitted that there have been very good programmes created by the Congress Government—may be, the Congress of the past, may not be necessarily Congress-I Government—none the less, what is the result today? Fifty per cent of the population, as per the estimates of the Government's sources, today remains below the poverty line and that poverty line as defined, is something like an animal crawling on the ground and not flying in the air. If that is the case, what a pity that we have been taking pride that 50 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line and that we have achieved something great over a period of 36 years, then it is for this august body whether or not to accept it. Then what about consumption? Fifty per cent of the people who are below the poverty line consume only 29 per cent of the consumer goods in the society and ten per cent of them consume only 3.5 per cent of the consumer goods in this country, whereas the top 10 per cent of the people consume 26 per cent of the consumer goods. That is the great picture of the great progress we have made in this country. It is for this august House to consider

There are several other points. We know that the unemployment position has been growing to proportions which are frightening creating a possibility of something which is going to be very drastic for the country as a whole. 290 RS—8.

If that is the case, let fills august body think in whatever way it likes.

The time at my disposal, I know, is very short. I have got a lot of statistics as provided by the Government sources, not *oi* any other sources. I would like to submit that all these statistics have been taken from reports published by the Government. I am prepared to prove by quoting these statistics, if only I am given sufficient time, how in different aspects of the economy of the country the conditions of the people of this country have gone down and down below. But the time does not permit me to do that. I would take only a few instances to prove how the present Union Government has been bungling in every affair, especially in the field of Centre-State relations.

In the sixties the share of the States and the Centre in the total revenue resources was of the order of 70—30 per cent. That means, 70 per cent to the States and 30 per cent to the Centre. Today it is 45 per cent to the States and 55 per cent to the Centre or the Union. Similarly there has been sharing of 10 per cent to 90 per cent between state, and the Union in public borrowings today as compared to 66.6 per cent to 33.3 per cent sharing in the sixties. This only proves that gradually the Union has been eroding into the functioning of the State Governments. Is it because that over a period of time people realised that their aspirations and their desires could be fulfilled not necessarily by Congress (I) Governments, but by Governments formed by other parties? Today, you know, as many as five or six States are ruled by non-Congress(I) Parties. The people in these States have given their verdict in favour of other Parties to see whether they could deliver the goods to them. Is it because of this fact that there have been more number of States! under non-Congress (I) rule that there has been a tilt in their

share" of the Central revenues in favour of the Centre with the States getting less?

Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, we had a very great Congress Government till the 9th January, 1983. Only in January 1983 we voted a new Party to power. These great Congress Governments which were in power there for so many years had created Rs 178 crores of overdraft. When the Telugu Desam Government came to power in January 1983 a circular came to us from the Centre that there should be no overdraft. I am very proud to bring to the notice of this

House that by the end of March 1983 itself we could wipe out all the overdrafts. This is not my praise to my Party or to my leader. It is the praise of Union Minister of Finance paid to the Telugu Desam Government for its performance. The yardstick of performance does not lie in rhetoric or talking in terms of the past or in the glory of the past. It is what we see on the spot at present. Even today,

after one more year, we are one of those States which do not have much of overdrafts. It is only Rs. 51 lakhs as per reports given in the newspapers. Even that has been only in paper. That means here is a Government which has been attempting to bring the entire focus on the financial discipline as desired by the Union Government. And what is the reward we are getting for this?

Sir, we wanted to help our people, our poor people who are suffering who are in the lower income group and who are below the poverty line. With this end in view we decided to give them rice at Rs. 2 per kg. And that has been one programme which has seeped into the far corners of Andhra Pradesh. This is one programme for which our leaders and our party has been getting praise from all. Now what has happened to that programme? The Union Government suddenly raised the levy price of rice. Sir, it is a very funny situation.

290 RS—9

We are a surplus State and we produce more. But the procurement is done by the Union Government and we have to get from the levy quota at the levy price with the result that when they raised it (levy price), the subsidy amount involved went up by twenty crores of rupees. That means what Andhra Pradesh today has to suffer as a result of a decision taken illegally, unethically, immorally, by the Union Government to the tune of Rs. 20 crores. We wanted to go forward, we wanted to bring about development, in Andhra Pradesh. But the Union Government comes in the way saying that they are sapping Rs. 20 crores of our money and are asking us: "What are you going to do now?"

There is another thing also. We are a State which has been producing surplus rice and we have been supplying rice to almost all the States and we have been called—we are proud of it—the "Annapurna" of South India. But we wanted to have a few more projects because ours is a State where there is abundance of water resources and irrigation potential. Water is there and water should be tapped. Therefore, we sent proposals for the Ichampalli project, Polavaram project, for the Varadaraja Swamy project, and we did not get anything no approval so far from the Centre. We have also been requesting the Union Government to treat these projects as national projects because there is nothing in these which we alone need. We have already been producing more than what we require and we have been supplying to the different States. If we construct, if we build, these great dams, the additional production that would come as a result of these dams is for the whole country and is for the distribution in the entire country and is to bring succour to those millions of people who are suffering in the country. But the Union Government does not come to our rescue. They do not even bother to consider them. But they are ready and willing to consider 'X' project or 'T' project as a national

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna)

project. But not one project from Ananra Pradesh, which is supposed to be an important agricultural state, is to be treated as a national project.

Then, Sir, as we are having an abundance of water resources, we have also to face continuous problems of flood, cyclone, etc. I would like to place before the House facts as to how two sets of Government behave. In 1978, there was the Congress (I) Government at the State-level and there was the Janta Government at the Centre. And, Sir, in 1933-84, there is the Telugu Desam Government in the State and the Congress (I) Government at the Union level. Then, Sir, there were floods. The then Congress (I) Chief Minister appealed to the Centre saying that they required about eighty crores to meet the flood situation. Then Sir, the Union Government gave Rs. 100 crores immediately even without waiting for the central team to come and assess. This is the way in which the calamities have to be met, this is the way in which problems have to be solved and this is the way in which they have to do things. But what happened in 1983-84? There was a much bigger calamity, a much bigger flood, a much bigger devastation, a devastation which has been accepted by everybody, and we asked for central assistance to the tune of Rs. 260 odd crores. Do you know the amount that has been sanctioned? Just Rs. 10 crores! And it was also said: "You look after." Then they said, "We will send a central team." Do you know when the team came? After six months! But, in the meantime, the illustrious, hard-working peasants of Andhra Pradesh made their own efforts and brought about a change and the whole scene changed. Therefore when the central team comes there, they will not find the devastating conditions which were the which prevailed earlier. But the team never comes for months on end. At last, we had got Rs. 78 crores as help.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Have you spent all the seventy-eight crores?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I am very happy to inform the honourable Member that we have spent not only this amount of Rs. 78 crores, but much more from our sources.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: How much?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: That figure I can provide you subsequently.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: From your own pocket?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: As though it is from your pocket. Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, they have always assumed that they are giving it from their own pockets. Then, Sir, I also assume that it is from my pocket. Neither they are giving it from their pockets nor am I giving from my pocket. All of us are contributing. It is my contribution, it is their contribution, it is X's contribution in Himachal Pradesh and it is Y's contribution in Kerala, all pooled together, and I have already made it clear that there has to be a sharing and the sharing has been disproportionate and it has been favourable to the Union and not to the States. That is the point.

When Madam Gandhi was in distress, when she was thrown out and when she was helpless, it is Andhra Pradesh which stood by her. It is Andhra Pradesh which gave her strength. If Andhra Pradesh had not stood by her in 1977 and 1973, I don't think the Congress (I) which is sitting there and enjoying the fruits of power would have been in the same position as they are today. We said that she might come to our states and that our Medak Constituency was waiting for her. We sent her to Lok Sabha. In Medak, big plans were prepared. An ordnance factory of immense proportions was to come up. Four Years have

passed. Where is the ordnance factory? It is no where, not even on paper. On the other hand, because the Telegu Desam has come to power, because the

Telegu people were dejected and desperate, helpless and frustrated, with Congress I and they looked for some other direction, now they say that the ordnance factory will be split into two. the major portion will go somewhere else and a minor portion, perhaps at a much later stage, will come to you. Is it the way to deal with the people and to render justice to the people? I plead before you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

Then we have got tobacco. We have been producing tobacco of the best quality in this country. We have been bringing prestige to the country. The farmer of Andhra Pradesh is proud that he is producing the best by toiling hard, not for his own pleasures.

But Andhra Pradesh cannot export. The export policy is with the Union Government. They gave two crores of rupees last year. They asked us to purchase. The stocks are piling up. It is a perishable item. In the second year, there is a much bigger crop and the Union Government say that they will give 10 crores of rupees. But still they are not prepared to allow us to sell. And they say that you don't have the export power. What type of logic and what type of justice is this? Where are you going? We say that the farmer is the backbone of this country. India lives in its villages. Eighty per cent of India is in villages. The agriculture has to develop in a big way. If the farmer puts in efforts, works hard and produces, where is the price for him?

Similarly, you take sugarcane. A friend from the other side also was saying that in sugarcane there is no remunerative price for the farmer. The price fixed by the Union Government is Rs. 135/-. We said we would give Rs. 50/- more. We are paying Rs. 185/- for the co-operative sugar factories. We have been demanding from the Union Government that it

should not be less than Rs. 225/- per ton. But who listens to us? It is because we happen to belong to that poor agricultural state. We are not an industrially advanced society. This is the way in which this Government functions, the way in which it has been working. In fact, it is not a functioning Government. I do not want to take the time of the hon. House. The hon. Minister has to reply and the Bill will be passed. When there is a brute majority, the voice of wisdom may be choked and it is going to be choked.

Only two more points. This Government at the Union has been championing the cause of the Harijans. This Government has been talking about betterment of the lot of the Harijans as if they have been living only for them and nothing else. If there has to be proper reservations and proper allotments, there has to be a Commission for Schedule Castes and Tribes to report to the Parliament every year. It is a Constitutional requirement. Unless something has happened recently, there is no Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the last two or three years.

Because there is no Scheduled Caste Commissioner, because there is no Scheduled Tribes Commissioner there is no report submitted to the Lok Sabha. And, Sir, here is a Government, here is a Union Government here is a party which stands, which weeps whose tears trickle down the moment the word 'Harijan' comes to their mind because they are suffering, and they have to be improved—we do not make any effort whether really things have happened in that direction or not. And that shows what is the difference between precept and practice.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, finally we have been talking about the weaker sections. What is it that has been done for the weaker sections? Where are the weaker sections? What positions do they occupy? There had been an analysis of Members of Parliament.

(Prof. C. Lakshmana)

In a country where the highest group in the caste pyramid, who not occupy more than 13 or 14 per cent, I am giving the margin, in my State it is only 3 per cent, they are getting 45 per cent among the Members of Legislatures and Parliament and Ministers, etc., and in the bureaucracy they are even a little more. After 36 years of so called continued service of help to these weaker sections who have been struggling hard to come to grips with the problems and trying to be equal partners in the development process, this is the state of affairs. And, if this is the state of affairs. I say that such a Government has no right to exist, I say that such a Government has no right to ask for Appropriation. I say that such a Government has no right to talk in terms of morals, I say that such a Government has no right to talk of any democracy, any socialism or egalitarianism and, therefore, I appeal to the Members to rise to their conscience, the great thing that has been given to us in 1969, when we were asked to rise above our petty narrow loyalties, and in the name of conscience go for the good person. Similarly, I appeal to the Members to rise to the occasion and I appeal to their conscience and ask them to reject this Bill, which is only a Bill put forth by a Government which has not been functioning: which has been functioning, if at all, with partiality, and, therefore, I once again appeal to this House to reject it and I personally oppose this Bill.

श्री राम पूजन पटेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

आदरणीय उपसमाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत विनियोग विधेयक संख्या 3 1984 का समर्थन करने के लिये मुझे अवसर दिया। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से 176930,38,73,000 रुपया वित्त वर्ष 1984-85 के लिये विभिन्न प्रसारों को चुकाने के लिये संचित निधि से निकालने

का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जो आप ने विनियोग विधेयक पेश किया है वह देश के हित में है और उस के हित के लिये ही इस धन को निकाला जा रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को सुदृढ़ और शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिये किसानों की तरफकी बहुत जरूरी है। और मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार ने किसानों को बीज और उर्वरक आदि जो दिया है उसके किसानों को अपने उत्पादन में बहुत सहयोग मिला है। लेकिन जहाँ सरकार की नीयत साफ है कि किसानों का विकास हो वहाँ हमारे जो कार्यक्रमकर्त्ता हैं, कर्मचारी हैं वे किसानों को पूरी तरह से सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं। सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर विशेष रूप से जाना चाहिए क्योंकि किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं का सही मूल्य उन को नहीं मिल पाता है। क्योंकि आज व्यवस्था कुछ ऐसी है कि जब खाद्यान्न पैदा होता है, गल्ला जब किसान के घर में आता है तो उस का भाव गिर जाता है इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि सरकार को चाहिए कि समर्थन मूल्य वह फसल बोये जाने के पहले ही घोषित कर दे कि अगले साल हम इस अनाज का यह भाव निर्धारित कर रहे हैं और इस भाव पर हम इस अनाज को अगले साल खरीदेंगे। यह न करने के कारण ही आज आप देखते हैं कि गेहूँ का भाव जब वह किसानों के पास आ रहा है वो समर्थन मूल्य के भी नीचे, 150 रुपये से भी नीचे आ गया है।

आलू का भाव उत्तर प्रदेश में 50 रुपये किबंटल घोषित किया गया है, लेकिन कहीं पर क्रय केन्द्र न होने के कारण आलू का भाव 50 रुपये से नीचे आ

गया है। इससे किसानों का अहित हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ऐसी व्यवस्था कायम करें जिससे कि समय-समय पर किसानों को उनकी फसलों का सही दाम मिल सके।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और वे विशेष रूप से बधाई के पात्र हैं कि उन्होंने देश की सुरक्षा का सर्वोच्च स्थान बजट में रखा है। सुरक्षा की बहुत आवश्यकता है क्योंकि हमारे देश के चारों तरफ आज अशान्ति का वातावरण फैला हुआ है जहाँ जनतंत्र भी नहीं है और विदेशी शक्तियों की सांठ-गांठ से हमारे देश में अराजकता के साथ-साथ अशान्ति फैलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। आपने अभी देखा है कि बांग्ला देश की सन्धद पर जहाँ हम अपनी सन्धद में खम्बे लगाकर गाढ़ रहे हैं, बांग्ला देश की फौजों ने वहाँ पर गोलियाँ चलाई। हम अपनी सुरक्षा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन विदेशी शक्तियों के कारण आस-पास के जो देश हैं वह हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर निगाह लगाए हुए हैं। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वह और भी धन का प्रावधान रखें जिससे कि देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था और अच्छी हो सके।

श्रीमन्, एक सुझाव मेरा और है कि सरकार गांवों में किसानों की सुविधा के लिए सिंचाई के जो ट्यूबवैल लगाती है वह तीन-चार साल में खराब हो जाते हैं। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि गांवों में सिंचाई की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें और छोटे-छोटे ट्यूबवैल पर छूट दी जाए तो किसानों के द्वारा जो ट्यूबवैल लगाए जाते हैं वे तीस-तीस साल तक चलते हैं और सरकारी ट्यूबवैल जल्दी खराब हो जाता है। सरकारी ट्यूबवैल के अन्दर कमांड

एरिया दिखाया जाता है, उतने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई नहीं होती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि देश में गल्ले की पैदावार कम होती है और हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ती है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

श्रीमन्, एक बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। क्योंकि समय की कमी है। श्रीमन्, बजट सत्र हमारा पहला अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक होता है। इस बीच में जून से सितम्बर तक वर्षा ऋतु होती है इस बीच में कायदे से कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है। जब अक्तूबर आरम्भ होता है तो काम शुरू होता है तो उसके बाद 4-5 महीने बचते हैं तो मार्च के पहले आदेश दिया जाता है कि जो रुपया दिया गया है उसे तुरन्त खर्च किया जाए। इससे पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बजट सत्र जून से सितम्बर तक होना चाहिए ताकि अक्तूबर से काम शुरू होगा तो जून तक समाप्त हो सकेगा।

श्रीमन्, हमारे विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में छोटिकाशी की है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 1976-77 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक कार्यक्रम दिया था—कड़ी मेहनत, दूर-दृष्टि, पक्का इरादा और अनुशासन। लेकिन जैसे ही जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, वैसे ही हर जगह से ये बोर्ड उखाड़ दिए गए चाहे आफिसों में लगे थे या कहीं भी। वह सब उखाड़ करके फेंकने शुरू कर दिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई अच्छी चीज सरकार देती है तो उत्तको बुरी निगाह से नहीं देखना चाहिए। नतीजा यह है कि जब अच्छे-बुरे चीजों को उखाड़कर फेंक दिया गया तो जनता पार्टी को भी जनता ने उखाड़कर फेंक दिया और दुबारा कांग्रेस पार्टी को कुर्सी पर बैठा दिया और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी देश को मान, सम्मान और विदेशों की नज़रों में ऊंचा उठा रहे हैं।

[श्री रामपूजन पटेल]

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विवेक का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इन सारे कामों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और अधिक प्रयास करें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRA;-SHANT (Jammu and Kashmir) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are so many issues on which I wanted to raise my voice in this House but since the time at my disposal is limited, I shall touch upon two or three points. The first is the tourist industry in the State for which the Centre is giving grant to the State Government. But this grant is inadequate, if we compare the influx of tourists and pilgrims to the Amarnath Yatra and the Vai-shnodevi Yatra in Jammu, this grant being meagre, the problem-cannot be tackled by the State Government alone. This is because the resources with the State Government are inadequate. My suggestion is that the Centre should enhance this grant so that the poorest man in Kashmir, the Shikariwala in Kashmir and the coolie in Jammu carries the load of pilgrims to the top of the Vaishnorievi would be benefited. In regard to the development of the tourist industry, the State Government has done some work. But this being a very big and huge task, the Central Government should come forward with increased help. In this connection, I would like to point out about the need for the development of tourist spots like Gulmarg and other places in Kashmir and the need for Central assistance in this regard. Apart from Gulmarg, there are other places like Pahalgam, which is a base camp for the Amarnath pilgrims. In Jammu, there is the Patni top complex which includes Kud, Batote and Sannsar hill resorts. For the development of all these places, the State Government requires adequate Central assistance. The tourist industry in

Kashmir is in shambles. What is happening in Punjab, Murders and killing, is adversely affecting the tourist industry in Kashmir. I need not repeat what is happening in Punjab. There are news reports that attempts are being made to sabotage the railway tracks and in many places, fish plates are being removed. Tourists and pilgrims who come from far off places and from remote corners of the country are afraid to go to Jammu and Kashmir. They require security. I would suggest that the Centre should provide adequate security to those who want to go to Jammu and Kashmir so that they will be able to travel by train to Jammu from Delhi and other places. Last time, when I travelled by Jammu Mail, I found that I was the lone person travelling. The feeling among the people is that why should they take risk of travel by trains. This is one point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government.

My second point is in regard to certain vital projects which the centre has taken up. There is one project, Salal project and there is also the Dul Hasti project. The power from these two projects, the Salal project and the Dul Hasti project will go not only to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, but it will also benefit the neighbouring States. There is also a demand that the Uro hydel project should be taken up. But so far, this demand has not been acceded to and this project has not been taken up. There is also another demand that a thermal power station should be set up in Jammu because there is too much power shortage which the people are facing. Therefore, I would suggest that this should also be taken up.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are required to pass an Appropriation Bill to the tune of Rs. 17,693 crores. Though my friend here said that it is inescapable and we will pass it soon, "I would like

to bring three or four points to the notice of the hon. Minister. Now, Sir, apart from the Plan allocation and other things, according to a report,— Mr. N. K. Bhatt has also mentioned this in the last Session—Rs. 36,000 crores are invested in the public sector which includes industry, railways, telecommunication and other things. For reasons of geography and history this amount was invested in various schemes in various places. For instance, if iron ore was available in Bihar an iron factory was established there. Similarly, if oil had to be drilled in Assam or the Bombay High, money had to be spent there, but now a time has come for the Government to think that if there is an imbalance in the investment of the public sector in the various regions and territories of the country, a new look is given to the whole problem. A new formula has to be evolved to see that where such an investment has not taken place, this should be done. Out of this amount of 36000 crores, Mr. Vice Chairman, in the state of Jammu and Kashmir not more than rupees seven or eight crores have been invested. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take some steps to see that these imbalances in certain parts of the country are removed. It should not be the policy that we continue to go on establishing one factory at one place and another factory at another place

only on political and no other considerations.

This policy will create more and more imbalance which

should be removed now. This is my first point.

My second point is that this year a sum of Rs 49333 crores is sought to be spent on industry. Now, Kashmir will not get a fraction, not even .001 per cent, of this entire investment. This has to be looked into and the investment in Jammu and Kashmir has to be increased.

With regard to the Department of Power, you were seeking to have an appropriation of Rs- 1303.30 crores plus Rs. 190.93 crores and the other

day I have said that we in Jammu and Kashmir have a potential of 13,000 mw of power only from hydroelectric sources on which only initial investment is to be made, there is no recurring cost, no coal or oil is to be used. Once that money is spent, we will be able to generate the necessary power. In this connection, I have only to submit to the Minister that the allocation for the existing two plants, that is Salal and Dul Hasthi, is so infinitesimal so small that if this pace continues it will take a very long time for us to complete those projects. From what I learn so far, the Uri project has not still been undertaken. I will request the hon. Minister to earmark during this year, the last year of the Sixth Plan, some amount for the Uri project. As I stated the other day, we must start that project in right earnest before Pakistan starts building 1000 mw plant beyond Uri. This information I have given in the House the other day.

We are spending about Rs. 71 crores on forests. I am glad to inform the Minister that I have come from Srinagar just two days back and there a very good programme of social forestry has been started. In certain States this programme is lagging behind. I am happy to say that in

the month of March—this in Jammu and Kashmir is like a monsoon month to the rest of India—we have planted 97 lakh trees under the social forestry programme. Other States should emulate this example because this is a very important scheme and more money should be provided for this scheme for the entire country.

There is one more point. Although I have asked a separate question about this, still I would like to refer to it here. We are spending Rs. 119.47 crores for coins in metallic and paper currency but in the last two years I have seen very few currency notes being given by the banks for circulation to the public. No Bank

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

is getting any new currency notes from the Reserve Bank of India. I have put a question and that might come. But the Ministry of Finance should look into this. Only soiled notes are in circulation, although we are spending Rs. 119 crores on this.

Then we are spending Rs. 74.83 crores on the Ministry of Law Under the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir we are required to have seven Judges in the High Court and we are only having three Judges for the last two years; the vacancies are not being filled. I would beg of you if we are to spend Rs 74 crores, can it be possible that you provide four more Judges which is a must under the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir also.

Sir we are spending a huge amount of Rs. 463.37 crores on roads and we are not having in Kashmir a dependable road from Jammu to Kashmir. For the last four or five months, the roads have been blocked almost always. Strategically also we need an alternate road. So I would request the hon. Finance Minister, although in the other House he has stated that he would look into this problem also, that when an investment of Rs. 463 crores is sought to be made on roads, an alternate road from Jammu to Srinagar is a must, both from the point of view of strategic importance as well as for passengers and goods traffic.

My last point is that we are spending Rs. 139.29 crores on the Revenue side and Rs. 119.53 crores on the Capital side on Broadcasting. The Minister is not here but when he was here just now he was saying, though he was stopped from saying this through a point of order raised by Mr. Upendra. What time the Prime Minister's coverage takes in the total allocation of news in the daily broadcast from Radio and Doordarshan. I would only tell him that if he looks

to the news bulletins of Radio Kashmir, Srinagar—in Kashmir AIR is called Radio Kashmir Srinagar—there is a joke current in intellectual circles in Kashmir these days, particularly in the coffee house which is the centre of intellectuals and I quote the same:

Son: Father I want my name to come on Radio Kashmir news tomorrow.

Father: How is it possible? You are only ten years old.

Son: But, father, I do not want that my name must come on the radio.

Father: Okay, son, bring out some paper from the cupboard.

Son: Father, there is no paper available in the cupboard.

Father: Then, son, bring your exercise book.

Son: Father, the exercise book is all written.

Father: Okay, never mind. the other side of the paper of the exercise book must be still unwritten. Write

a letter to the News Editor, Radio Kashmir, Srinagar, saying something against Dr. Farooq Abdullah and the

National Conference and you will get this coverage and your name will come on the radio.

This is the state of affairs so far as the bulletins of Radio Kashmir are concerned. I would like the hon. Minister of Broadcasting to go to Kashmir and monitor this thing if this has not happened over the last six months or so. These news bulletins are being exclusively used against Dr. Abdullah and anybody who speaks against Dr. Abdullah can get coverage. Although we are spending about Rs. 300 crores on broadcasting, this is the state of affairs of our broadcasting.

Vnith these observations I con-
cJude.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, I thank the hon. Members who have made their contributions in the course of this debate on the Appropriation Bill, particularly the honourable new Members who have made their contribution and have registered their promise and presence in the House. Sir, arguments which we have heard before, criticisms which have been hurled against us earlier, have been used; there has been a repeat performance. This is the second debate on the economic state of affairs of our nation. The first one was the general debate on the Budget, this is the second and the third one is going to come. The Finance Bill will be taken up for consideration by this august House.

Sir, it is nice to have the former Minister in Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government, Shri Gurupadaswamy, coming back to this House, and I listened to his speech. Perhaps he tests the distinction for the bitterest criticism of the performance of this Government. It is not necessarily the performance of this Government, but he has also brought in certain extraneous matters into the parameters of this debate. "The tenor of Shri Gurupadaswamy's approach to this whole issue was so bitter that I for one didn't expect that from Shri Gurupadaswamy. But I think he has enough reasons to be bitter. (In interruptions)...I can very well understand that because between 1971 and 1984 so much water was flown under the bridge. Anyway, the points that Mr. Gurupadaswamy picked for striking a bitter note were about the Planning Commission,

Now, Mr. Gurupadaswamy had been in the Government long enough to realise that the Planning Commission continues to be one of the most important instruments of the Government in trying to set the targets for the economy. In trying to coordinate

between the administrative Ministries and then trying to interact between the various Ministries and other organisations. And the Planning Commission continues to be headed by the Prime Minister, and the senior most Ministers representing the economic Ministers, including the Finance Minister, are part of the Planning Commission. The Planning process has not been given the go-by, and I should like Shri Gurupadaswamy to pause for a while and go back to 1977, 1978 and 1979. What was the contribution or what was the special pedestal on which you put the Planning Commission in 1978-79 for which you are accusing us today? You rolled out a Plan and ultimately folded it up. So, it doesn't lie in Shri Gurupadaswamy's mouth, particularly, to show his accusing finger at the Government which is in power today.

We have re-established the credibility of the Planning Commission in this country since 1980 when we came to power. And the Planning Commission has been doing the coordinating as well as monitoring and then the interacting part of the business of the Government. Otherwise we could not have set the targets which we set in 1980 and then, on very many fronts we can say with a very straight face and with a very honest face that we have registered progress. We have registered achievements, fulfilment, well, may not be up to the target, but certainly we have taken a few meaningful steps towards achieving the targets.

7 P.M.

Now when one heard Shri Gurupadaswamy, one would be swayed to believe that nothing has been achieved between 1980 and 1984.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KALP NATH

RAI): He is not there.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: No, he is just there. That is why I am only taking those hon. Members who are present here to meet their points. If there

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

had not been a very conscious thinking which had gone into this planning process, how do you account, for the major break-through that we have made in the field of agricultural production? You say, well, the Government is not responsible for it. AH right. The people of this country are responsible, the farmers of this country are responsible, the agricultural labour of this country is responsible for registering this Jnd of a spectacular production figure of 147 million tonnes or 149 million tonnes, which are only provisional figures. Why do you want to belittle the achievement which the nation has made? You make a point, all right, about the shortcomings of the Government in terms of meeting the targets which have been set, but this total outcry of the achievements— whether it is the agricultural front or the industrial front or the social justice front—certainly does not fit into the kind of objectivity which we had expected from senior Members like Shri Gurupadaswamy.

Now let us take any economic factor or any economic indicator. We go by indicators. What was it that we had in 1980 in terms of installed capacity, and what is it that we have in 1984, in terms of both the installed capacity and the capacity which has been achieved? I would just quote only a few figures. Now take the power generation which has been talked about. These figures have already been quoted by the Finance Minister in reply to the points made in the General Debate. But I would like to put the record straight so that those who read the debates in the succeeding years should not simply, be misled by the arguments that you so forcefully presented to this House. Now the total generating capacity which was available was 28,000 MW. And in this Plan alone, between 1980 and 1984, 14,000 to 15,000 MW of power generation has been added. Do you

consider this as a great achievement? How do you explain it? Should not somebody take credit for this achievement? Should not the Planning Commission take credit for setting this target? Should we not compliment the Ministry of Energy and the various States Electricity Boards, the various Power Boards, in the country?

Then again the oil front. Now 10 million tonnes— was something which we had; and it will go up to 29 million tonnes in a year from now—I think right now it is 24 to 25 million tonnes. Now can this be achieved by a magic wand? Could it be achieved without any effect, either conscious or not conscious?

श्री कौलादरपति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी ने 28 हजार मेगावाट की उपलब्धि का चर्चा की है। मैंने अपने भाषण में बताया कि एक प्रदेश में केवल सौ मेगावाट बिजली प्राप्त हो रही है। मान लिया पूरे देश में 28 हजार मेगावाट बिजली मिल रहा है लेकिन जिन प्रदेशों के बारे में उल्लेख है जरा उसके बारे में बतायें।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Now is this not an achievement over which any government, whether our government or some other government, could be happy? If that government had achieved this kind of a figure this kind of achievement, I think they are well within their rights to say that they have done something.

Now about the Planning Commission: the plan, the growth, the process, the development. I am quoting from the Finance Minister's speech From 1950-51 to 1978-79 the annual growth on average is 3.5 per cent. The annual average growth is 3.5 per cent. And in this Plan period alone, in the first four years, already we have reached more than 5.2 per cent. It may be even 5.5 per cent. Now,

what does this indicate? Does this not indicate that the process of planning, the 'apparatus of planning, is peckming and sharper as the years have passed? Or would you call it as giving the go by to the Planning Commission and that the high fiscal in which the Planning Commission had been placed in the early 50s has been brought down to con temptuous depths? I respectfully submit, Sir, that this is an argument which is totally erroneous, and it just cannot be appreciated.

New. the Budget, Shri Gurupadaswamy said, was linked up with the coming elections. Sir, elections and people go hand in hand.

SHRI KALP NAT RAI: Wha is wrong

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: If we do something good, if we evolve certain programmes, if we evolve certain objectives, if we evolve certain methodology the end* result of which is going to be beneficial to the people of this country, I would like to ask Mr. Gurupadaswamy: Why do you come in their way? Why do you create hurdles? Why do you bring obstacles? I am glad that Shri D. P Roy—I do not find him here—I think, has made one of the nice presentations on behalf of the Treasury benches. He spelt out the philosophy behind the 20-Point Economic Programme. I think, perhaps, he has lightened my burden of conveying what the 20-Point Programme stands for, what it indicates and where the 20-Point Programme takes the economy of this country.

Shri Guruoadaswamy also talked about planless planning, adhocism, winning elections at any cost. He saw drift and uncertainty, confusion. Well, perhaps, he is not looking at the Indian scenario. Perhaps, he is looking at the scenario of some other country. Well, if there is a drift, if there is ar. uncertainty, if there is a confusion, that gets manifested not only

at the national scene but at the various State levels also. Perhaps, he finds confusion in Karnataka, and perhaps that confusion, that *adhocism*, that uncertainty which hangs in balance in Karnataka, has distorted Shri Gurupadaswamy's sense of reasoning. Otherwise, he need not have been so bittet.

श्री लाल लक्ष्मण ब्राह्मण (मध्य प्रदेश):

आज क्या कर्नाटक बसेज कर्नाटक हो रहा है ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: In fact, it turned out to be like This. I did not bargain for this.

Mr. Sukul has made certain very valid points, and I am grateful to him. He has drawn attention to overdrafts, he has drawn the attention of the Government of West Bengal which is reeling under the weight of the overdrafts. And well, the West Bengal Government has taken note of the Gov. v nmeir. of India's position.

Sir, Prof. Lakshmanna has joined issues with the Government. He has said about the poverty line. That is something which we ourselves have provided in our documents which we have supplied in the Pre-Budget Survey, the Economic Survey, the Midterm Appraisal. And you yourself said, "He is culling out figures from our own books." Who says, there is no poverty in the country? There are millions of people in this country who live below the poverty line. Who denies that fact? None of us denies the fact. But it has been our effort through the 20-point programme and various other programmes which have been enunciated after this Government came into power to lift those people who are below the poverty line. An effort has been made an' in one particular programme, if I can draw attention of Prof. Laksn-manan we had never claimed that we had been able to solve the problerr

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of unemployment or poverty altogether, it is just not possible. We have made some attempts. Under the IRDF alone in the first three years 28 million families have been brought above the poverty line. During the last three years 200 to 300 million mandays have been created through NREP. These efforts are on-going efforts, continuing efforts. We cannot just cry halt to these efforts. By providing more resources for which we are struggling so badly and with a

little more pumping in of funds, with a little more earnestness we would like to make some kind of a breakthrough in this area also. Now, you talk about Centre-State relations.

You talk about a tilt. I do not know, what the tilt is, whether it is leftist tilt or rightists tilt, that you have talked about. Perhaps that does not

have any relevance as far as the party you represent is concerned this tilt of either to the left or to the right. But you said about the Centre-State relations. Well, we have conceded that the Centre-State relationship

has to be given a second look and a commission had already been appointed. The Sarkaria Commission has been appointed and then you are as free as I am to present our points of view before the Commission so that the Commission can come out with their expert recommendations, suggestions and when these suggestions come then you and we can pool our heads together, our brains together, our thoughts together so that a broad consensus can emerge in this country, so that the Centre-State relationship can become better than what it is today. Now, you also talked about the performance. He found some kind

of a bias in our approach to various State Governments whether in terms of drought or floods. But I would like to assure you and dispel any such fear if you entertain that the Government of India have a certain set pattern and we go by that pattern for providing assistance during the drought or the floods. And floods are

droughts are not a new concept for us. We are exposed to visitations of this natural unfortunate calamities. Now, let me quote the figures for 1981-81 to 1983-84. Let us take a Congress ruled State—Uttar Pradesh. In 1980-81 they sought Rs. 416 crores. The Government of India approved Rs. 79 crores. In 1981-82 they sought Rs. 360 crores. They were provided Rs. 45 crores. In 1982-83 Rs. 448 crores were sought. They got Rs. 67 crores. Again in 1983-84 they sought Rs. 564 crores and the approved amount was Rs. 56 crores. The point that I am trying to make—I am trying to be very honest,—I am trying to be very truthful and factual is that invariably the Government of India finds that the demands from the States for money that are sought by the State are much more than what really the Government of India can afford. Now, take Andhra Pradesh—drought assistance for Andhra Pradesh. In 1980-81 they had asked for Rs 227 crores. The Government of India approved Rs. 43 crores. In 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 105 crores was sought—in 1980-81 and 1981-82, there was Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh—and Rs. 26 crores were provided. In 1982-83, Rs. 220 crores were asked for and Rs. 69 crores were provided. Now, tell me, where is the discrimination, where is

the bias, where is the prejudice? Coming to Tamil Nadu—Miss Jayalalitha is not here she also drew attention to it—in 1981-82, they asked for Rs. 170 crores and Rs. 50 crores were provided. In 1982-83, they sought Rs. 190 crores and Rs. 22 crores were provided. In 1983-84, they asked for Rs. 219 crores and Rs. 59 crores were provided. So, looking at these figures, when these figures are put to you, you have to come to the inevitable conclusion that the Government have not made any discrimination in terms of the complexion of the Government that rules in a particular State whether it is A, B, C or D-

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: What about the time involved?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Then Prof. Lakshmanna also said about over-

drafts. You brought in the point of overdrafts and you said that no less a person than the Finance Minister Himself has complimented the Telugu Desam Government for managing their" finances, for keeping their overdrafts within certain approved levels, approved limits. You are only strengthening my argument by saying that the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry representing the Government of India can be so objective as even to appreciate the work that you have done. So I would expect that the West Bengal Government also would, realise that whenever the Finance Minister tries to draw their attention that they

are crossing the permissible limits of drawing overdrafts', then any body who is sitting here in these benches, regardless of the time factor, will have to call the attention of the State Government and try to prevail on them to bring in certain economic discipline and manage their finances much better than has been done.

So, Sir, the point that I would like to make before concluding is that the Government continues to be responsive to the needs of the people of this country. The budget which has been presented has been hailed by and large! Excepting those who are just determined to oppose whoever comes from these benches, by and large, the proposals of the budget have been accepted, have been welcomed and it will take some time for the message of the budget to seep in to the economic factors which govern it, both growth as well as prices and various other things. And ultimately when the year comes to an end, we hope that, with the good harvest that we have, we can feel satisfied that after all, we have not done that bad

a job; on the other hand, we have done exceedingly well and we should continue to go in the same direction which the budget has set for the nation. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI) : Now I shall put the motion to vote. The question is

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI) We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA; Sir I move:

"That the Bill be returned" *The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI) . The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past seven of the clock, till eleven of the clock, on Thursday, the 26th April, 1984.