

would also request the State Government to take proper action in this regard. Till I get an answer from the Central Government through my leader or the Leader of the House, I request you to convey this message and strong protest against what is happening there.

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN (Karnataka): It is the height of callousness that is going on in Karnataka and unabated killing is going on there. I request the Government to probe into this.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (विहार) : मुझको एक-सबमिशन करना है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सैयद रहमत अली) : मैं कैसे दूंगा स्पेशल मेशन पर, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ, मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकूंगा। श्री चांद राम ।

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1984-85—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

श्री चांद राम (हरियाणा) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश हुआ उनमें जो सुविधाएं दी गई हैं मैं उनमें बहुत विस्तार से नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ । साथ ही साथ इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ाने के लिये जो मार्गदर्शन किया गया है उसमें भी मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाता क्योंकि पूरा बजट पढ़ने से ही पूरा लाभ मिल सकता है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि यह जो बजट है यह विकास और वृद्धि का बजट है । कुछ साधियों ने इसे चुनावी बजट और कुछ साधियों ने कोई दूसरी संज्ञा दी है मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से जनसाधारण या मध्यम वर्ग से बोझ हल्का किया गया है एक के बाद एक कर मुक्त कर के उनसे यह जाहिर है कि सरकार को इस बात का अहसास था कि कुछ कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं जिनसे कुछ परेशानियां हो रही हैं इसलिए कुछ वर्गों को, मध्यम वर्ग के कर्मचारियों को, वेतनभोनियों का बोझ हल्का करने की जरूरत है । जैसे मैंने अर्ज किया मैं उन मुद्दों में नहीं जाना चाहता जिनमें एक के बाद एक कर मुक्ति दी गई है मगर इसमें कोई शक नहीं है पंखों में कर मुक्ति

करना, चीनी के बर्तनों में और बिजली के सामान में जो रियायतें पिछले साल दी थीं उनको जारी रखना, यह स्वागत-योग्य कदम है । कूलर तो आजकल मध्यम वर्ग और लोअर मध्यम वर्ग के लिये एक जरूरत सी हमारे विकासात्मक देश में बन गई है । हथ-कारपा और अन्य प्रकार के कई कपड़े जो पोलिएस्टर मिश्रित कपड़े हैं उनमें जो रियायत दी गई है उन सब से साफ जाहिर है कि हमारा जो बजट है जहां एक तरफ बोझ को हल्का करता है वहां दूसरी तरफ चाहे इनकम टैक्स या पर्सनल टैक्स का सवाल हो चाहे मकानों की कीमत का सवाल हो, रियायत दी गई है । आज के भाव में लाख दो लाख का मकान मामूली मध्यम वर्ग का मकान हो जाता है उसमें जो एक लाख से दो लाख की कीमत तक मुक्ति दी गई है वह भी सराहनीय कदम है । मैं एक तरफ यह देखता हूँ कि कुछ बोझ जो महसूस किया जा रहा था वह हल्का किया गया और दूसरी तरफ इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिये क्लाइमेट पैदा किया है । एक इसमें हमें शिकायत रही है, आदर्शिय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी बार-बार कहा है कि जब जब सरकार कोई रियायत देती है तो पूंजीपति जो मुनाफा कमाते हैं वह वापिस उन कम्पनियों में नहीं लगाते हैं । कुछ दिन पहले मैं एक लेख पढ़ रहा था कि 275 कम्पनियों का जायजा लिया गया उसमें मुश्किल से जो नवीनीकरण की स्कीमें थीं, कुछ बढ़ोतरी की थी, वह तो हुई लेकिन नये प्रोजेक्ट लगाने के लिये उन्होंने मुश्किल से कुल 75 करोड़ रुपये लगाने का आयोजन किया है । तो यकीनी तौर पर नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि सरकार एक तरफ हाथ बढ़ाती है और दूसरी तरफ जो प्राइवेट उद्योगपति हैं उसका फायदा नहीं उठाते हैं । आम तौर पर यह शिकायत की जाती है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में बहुत घाटा रहता है । मगर जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हमारे हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ हैं वे भूल जाते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर तो महज मुनाफा कमाने के लिये बना है । उसका

[श्री चांद राम]

एक ही मोटिव है कि किस प्रकार से मुनाफा कमाया जाये। पब्लिक सेक्टर का ध्येय यह है कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में पूजा लवाई जाये जहाँ निजी क्षेत्र वाले नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं या उनमें कम्प्यूनिटी का फायदा हो जिसमें सामूहिक तौर पर काम का, देश का फायदा है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में पब्लिक का पैसा लगाया जाता है। तो इसको इस तरह से आंकना कि मुनाफा नहीं हुआ, ठीक नहीं है। अभी "प्रीट्रिप्ट" अखबार में एक आर्टिकिल श्री एल० के० झा का निकला है जिसमें उन्होंने बहुत तो बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने कहा अगर सड़ो मानों में पब्लिक सेक्टर का इन्वेष्टेशन किया जाये तो इसमें नहीं किया जा सकता कि हमारे यहाँ मुनाफा कितना देते हैं, हालाँकि हिन्दुस्तान मजिन टूलस और अन्य बहुत से कारखानों में मुनाफा भी होता है। लेकिन मारा यह कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जिन्हे पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों में या उद्योगों में मुनाफा नहीं होता, वह अस्टी-फाइड है या इसमें कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है इनको बेहतर करने की, सुधारने की। अभी एक पार्टी का सालाना अधिवेशन हुआ, मैं ताज्जुब करता हूँ कि उसमें उन्होंने नारा दिया कि ये जिन्हे पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं इनको निजी उद्योगपतियों को दे दिया जाये जबकि कॉन्स्ट्रिप्शन में हमने लिखा है कि समाजवाद हमारा उद्देश्य है, हम समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। तो हम अपने तरीके से योजनाबद्ध तरीके से समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, शांतिमय तरीके से बढ़ रहे हैं वायोलैण्ट ढंग से नहीं। लेकिन आज के युग में इतने साल तक इतना पैसा लगाने के बाद कोई पार्टी यह कहे कि नहीं, पब्लिक सेक्टर को निजी उद्योगों को दे देना चाहिये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस उद्देश्य के साथ और लोगों के साथ कोई न्याय वाला बात नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा कि इसमें उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी की गयी है।

पिछले साल भी कुछ रियायतें दी गई थीं और इस बार और रियायतें दी गयी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो फेडरेशन आफ चैम्बर आफ कामर्स इंडस्ट्री है उसके भी प्रधान ने इसका स्वागत किया है, इसको संतुलित बजट बताया है। इसके अलावा जो हिन्दुस्तान मर्केटाइल असोसिएशन है उसके प्रधान श्री श्रीवर ने भी इसको कहा कि यह बजट अच्छा है और इसकी बहुत सा स्कोर्म अच्छी है। मसलन इसमें नेशनल डिपॉजिट स्कॅम है। राष्ट्रीय बजट योजना के लिये जो कुछ विया गया है उसमें हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी अग्दाजा लगाते हैं कि 500 करोड़ रुपया सुलभ होगा। जो मर्केटाइल असोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष हैं उन्होंने यह कहा है कि इसमें कहीं और ज्यादा बचत होने की संभावना है और वह रुपया इन्वेस्टमेंट करने के लिये लगाया जा सकता है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ प्रत्यक्ष करों में थोड़ा सा छूट दे करके करचोरी या कर वंचना की रोकने का प्रयत्न किया गया है वहाँ हमारे बजट में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट बलाइमेंट है उसमें सरकार ने पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये इशारा किया है कि आओ तुम आगे बढ़ो, देश की सेवा करो, उद्योगों में पैसा लगाओ। जैसाकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मुनाफा कमाओ लेकिन देश के हित में दुबारा लगाओ तब देश का भला हो सकता है। तो एक पहलू मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

आज मैंने अखबार में देखा कि यह देहाती बजट नहीं है, देहातों पर खर्च करने वाला बजट नहीं है। मैं तो हैरान हूँ क्योंकि मार्च, 1980 से आज तक जितनी स्कोर्म हैं, 20 पाइंट प्रोग्राम के एक-एक पाइंट को आप देखें और उनके विरुद्ध जितना राजि रखी गयी है तो आप पायेंगे कि 14 पाइंट्स ऐसे हैं जो देहात में कृषि पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये हैं जैसे सिंचाई का बढ़ाना है, ड्राउट एरिया आदि के लिये सारा स्कोर्म है। जो एक रूरल मंत्रालय कायम किया गया है उसके जरिये से एन० आर० ई० पी० का प्रोग्राम है, आई० आर० डी० बी० का प्रोग्राम है;

डाउट प्रोन एरिया का प्रोग्राम है, फारेस्ट डेवलपमेंट एरिया का प्रोग्राम है और अभी देहात के लिये पिछले आजादी के दिन दो प्रोग्राम मिले हैं, एक तो एजुकटेड अनइम्प्लायमेंट है, उनको रोजगार देने का। और एक प्रोग्राम है जो लैंडलेस है, भूमिहीन है उनमें एक परिवार में एक आदमी को काम की गारंटी दी जाये, उसके गांव या उसके गांव के पड़ोस में काम दिया जाये। इसके लिये इस बजट में प्रावोजन बढ़ाई गई। मैं ज्यादा आंकड़ों में नहीं जानना चाहता, लेकिन कई अखबारों में इस बात के लिये लिखा है, इस बार भी आई० आर० डी० पी० प्रोग्राम में 200 से 216 करोड़ बढ़ाया गया। महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिये जो बेसिक सर्विसेज है उनमें डेढ़-सो गुना बढ़ाया गया। अक्सर की बात है कि इसमें भी 45 फीसदी खर्च हुआ है। भूमि सुधार के अधीन 4 करोड़ से 7 करोड़ किया गया है। उसमें भी मुश्किल से 20 लाख रुपया पिछले साल खर्च कर पाये। जिन लोगों को अतिरिक्त जमीन दी जाती है उनके लिये है कि उनको आबाद किया जाये, उनको इस बातके कानिब बनाया जाये कि वह जमीन को कानिब-काश्त बना सके और पैदावार बढ़े। लेकिन अक्सर की बात है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसका फायदा नहीं उठा सकी। यह क मद नहीं है, कई मर्दानों में है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पूरा फायदा नहीं उठाती, पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं करती। दूसरे जिन लोगों के लिये रुपया रखा जाता है उनके लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं होता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास कुछ दरखास्तें हैं। आज इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी में मुझे कुछ काम दिया गया है। उसके जरिये मेरे पास बहुत तरखास्तें आती हैं और दरखास्तें ज्यादातर बैंकों से कर्ज के बारे में आती हैं। यह सही है कि 4 परसेंट डिफरेंशियल रेट पर कर्ज दिया जाता है, सबसिडी देकर कर्ज दिया जाता है। यह भी ठीक है कि हर बलाक में 600 बादमी आइडेंटिफाई किये

जाते हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। इसका मतलब है कि 5 साल में 3000 आदिमियों को एक फायदा होगा। इस तरह से 8 लाख रुपया फी बलाक रखा गया है। लेकिन देखा गया जाता है कि जो लोग पहले से ही खाते पीते गांव में हैं, चाहे बड़े जमींदार हों, चाहे मध्यम जमींदार हों, उन्हीं पर यह रुपया खर्च होता है—जो माजिनल फार्मर है, भूमिहीन है, बैंकवर्ड लोग हैं, उन पर नहीं। मैं हरान हूँ। कल रात मेरे पास एक लड़का आया जालीखंड गांव का, कौबल के पास कुशुभ में, कहता रहा कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोगों के अंगूठे जमींदारों ने लंबा कर कर्जा से लिभा, भैंस भी आ सकी, डायटर ने भी पास कर दी।

शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स को कर्जा नहीं मिल लेकिन उन के नाम कर्जा चल रहा है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को एफोडेबिलिटी दिये, अफसरान गये लेकिन अफसरान उस जाति से ताल्लुक रखते थे जिन जाति के लोगों के खिलाफ शिकायत है। पांच बार शेड्यूलड कास्ट के लोगों को बुलाया कि तुम आ जाओ, तुम्हारी इन्क्वायरी करेगे। उन का किराया भी खर्च करवा दिया। यह भी शिकायत है कि 300 रुपये शुरू में ले लेते थे। ऐसे कर्जा देते हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे नसबन्दी का हुआ, चाहे बड़ा फायदा पापुलेशन रोकने के लिए था, लेकिन कुछ जेलन और कम्युनल माइडेंड लोगों ने प्रचार शुरू कर दिया और बदनामी की। इस लिए मैं आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत लोगों ने बैंक के बारे में कहा है कि बैंक के काम को सुधारा जाये। बैंक कर्ज पर आप सबसिडी देते हैं। वह लोग यह करते हैं कि 5 हजार की सबसिडी मिलेगी 25 हजार के कर्ज पर तो पहले ढाई-तीन हजार दे जाओ, फिर 25 हजार ले जाओ। मेरे पास एक

[श्री चांद रॉय]

लड़का आया मुन्नी लाल गन्नौर के पास का। मैंने बैंक मैनेजर को चिट्ठी लिखी। जनरल मैनेजर इंडस्ट्री वाले ने फंसला कर दिया कि इस लड़के को 25 हजार देने चाहिए। ब्राह्मण का लड़का बड़ा अच्छा काम करने वाला, लेकिन 10 हजार रकमा कर्जा दिया। 10 हजार से कर्जा वापस करेगा। जब उन को लिखा तो उन्होंने कहा प्राइम मिनिस्टर को शिकायत करो, मैं यह कर्जा देने वाला नहीं*। मैं समझता हूँ कि बैंकों के मामले में बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है। अभी एक आर्टिकिल निकला है। शेड्यूलड-कास्ट शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के बारे में लिखा है... शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स का 11 राज्यों में उन के 20 जिलों में सर्वेक्षण हुआ है और उस में यह पाया गया है कि 52 परसेंट तो शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोग होंगे लेकिन उन के लिये कर्ज की रकम है कुल दो परसेंट। यानि एवरेज उन्होंने दिया है कि प्रति फैमिली वह पड़ता है 1000 रू०। तो आज के बाजार भाव को देखते हुए कोई आदमी एक हजार रुपये में अपना क्या काम चला सकेगा। मैं हरियाणा का रहने वाला हूँ और हमारे यहां पशुओं के मेले लगते हैं। वहां डाक्टर लोग यू० पी० से आते थे और वे कर्ज लेने वालों को साथ ले कर आते थे और कमजोर पशु को भी वे डाक्टर सर्टिफिकेट दे देते थे। चार हजार का कर्ज हो तो ढाई हजार दे कर उसे ले लिया जाता था और उस पशु को चार हजार का दिखा दिया जाता था। तो यह कोई इम्प्लैमेंट का तरीका नहीं है। तो यह बीच-बीचलिये सरकारी स्कीमों में भी बहुत से हैं। मैं इस के लिये ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन 12 मार्च 1980 को हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी सारे स्टेट्स को इस बारे में सारो कम्प्युनिटोज को आईडेंटिफाई

कर के ईत वाम को आगे बढ़ाने के बारे में और उस के बाद हमारे प्रादरणीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो उस समय थे उन्होंने उस को दोहराया था और उन्होंने लिखा था कि 1980 को प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी है उसमें स्पेशल कम्पेन्संट प्लान्ट का भी जिक्र है और यह भी है कि किस-किस तरह से उनको फायदा दिया जाये। लेकिन इस सब का इम्प्लैमेंटेशन नहीं होगा। हमको इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में इम्प्रूवमेंट करने की जरूरत है हमारे पास स्कीमों की कार्यक्रमों की कमी नहीं है। हमारी हुकूमत के स्पष्ट निर्देश हैं और उनके लिए रकम भी काफी दी जाती है। स्कीम अच्छी भी हैं लेकिन उनका कार्यान्वयन ठीक नहीं होता और इसको ठीक करने की जरूरत है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार 26 मिलियन टन आयल पैदा होगा। यह अच्छी बात है। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता 6000 करोड़ की बचत हुई है आयल इंपोर्ट के बंद होने से और इस कार्य को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इसमें शक नहीं कि 47 परसेंट पावर में इजाफा हुआ और 80 करोड़ सबसीडी दी जायगी खाद के जरिये से। तो यह सब चीजें रूलर एरिया में डबलपमेंट के लिए ही हैं। लेकिन इनको ठीक से इम्प्लीमेंट करने की जरूरत है। मैं खास तौर पर एक बात दबाव दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारा मुल्क विकासशील मुल्क है और इसमें सिंचाई का परसेंटेज जितना होना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है। सिंचाई यहां और ज्यादा बढ़ाई जा सकती है। हमारे मुल्क में बहुत सी दरियायें फैली हुई हैं और अगर हम उसकी मदद से खेत की पैदावार बढ़ा सकें तो प्रति एकड़ हमारी पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है। इसकी गुंजाइश है। हरियाणा घाटे का स्टेट था। जब मैं पंजाब में मिनिस्टर

था तो लोग कहते थे कि हरियाणा तो अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता। उस समय यह स्टेट ऐसा ही था, लेकिन हरियाणा ने 15-16 सालों में ही तरक्की करके दिखा दी है। ऐसी तरक्की क्यों हुई। इस लिये कि हमने किसानों को पानी मुलम किया। जमीन से पानी निकाला, हम को बिजली और ज्यादा मिली और आज हालत यह है कि हमारा स्टेट आज सरफस है अनाज के मामले में। तो यूपी और बिहार तो इतने बड़े सूबे हैं। उन को और राजस्थान को पानी देने को जरूरत है और इस काम को हमें प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं तो मंगोल मेड गूडस का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते, मशीनों का एक्सपोर्ट भी नहीं कर सकते। हम तो केवल अनाज का ही एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं और यह रा.मेटोरियल है। एग्रीकल्चर में कपास है, आयल है, पल्सेज है, इन को एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं और इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और इन में अगर हम एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ायेंगे तो हमारा डेफिसिट घटेगा। मैं फिर अपने आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और इस विल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और अंत में एक खास बात कहना चाहता हूँ। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के मामले में बड़ा बैकलाग है और मैं जब लाहौर में पढ़ता था तो हमारे दिमाग में भी नहीं आता था कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स को अलग से इस तरह से प्रोफरेंस मिलेगा। हम सबको ख्याल में भी नहीं आता था कि हम लोगों को इस तरह की सुविधाएं भी मिलेंगी। लेकिन जब रियायतें मिलने लगीं तो कुछ लोग इतने जलने लगे। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के लिये भी कुछ टाइम बान्ड प्रोग्राम हो कि 8 या 10 साल के अंदर यह काम पूरा हो जाना चाहिये और उस के बाद कोई सेक्शन

भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या बीकर सेक्शन का न रहे। कोई आदमी अपने को बीकर सेक्शन में से आधा हुआ नहीं कहलाना चाहता। कोई नहीं चाहता कि उसे लोग शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मानें। इससे आदमी में हीन भावना आती है। अगर किसी को पता चले कि यह आदमी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का है तो वह दूसरे के इस्टीमेशन में नीचे चला जाता है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स की मिनिस्ट्री बनाकर जैसे कि एक झटके में पाकिस्तान और एक झटके से जो उजड़े हुये लोग थे उन लोगों को आबाद करने के लिये एका रिहबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री बनायी तो सदियों से उजड़े हुये लोगों के लिये 8-10 साल में जो जामा स्क्रीम बना उनका कार्यान्वयन हुआ। तो इसी तरह से 8-9 साल में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग भी मुख्य धारा में आ सकते हैं बशर्ते कि एक मिनिस्ट्री बनाकर, एका छत के नीचे सारा काम हो, उसको एक जगह से मानिटर किया जाए। (अन्य को घंटी)

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो संकेत दिया था 1980 में उसे चीफ मिनिस्टर, सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर ने लागू करने के लिये कंपोनेंट प्लान बनाया जो कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है लेकिन उसके लिये फंड्स क्वॉटिफाइ नहीं हुये। हमारी जो पार्लियामेंट्री कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है उसने यह कहा है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की स्टेज के ऊपर हमारी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर इस पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि थोड़े दिनों में इस शरीबी को मिटाने का जो प्रोग्राम है उससे बहुत फायदा होगा। इससे देश के शरीब लोगों, अछूत लोगों और पशमांदा लोगों का विकास होगा और ये देश की मुख्य धारा में आ सकेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अल्पकाल शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has made a very heroic but smug effort to paint a rainbow on the basis of rains. He has claimed credit for having kept a certain promise which, he said, was made to the country by his predecessor four years back. The promise was to repair the damage and restore the country's economy to the path of stability, growth, and social justice. Sir, the Finance Minister has probably not cared to refer to another promise which his leader, the present Prime Minister, made when the 1980 elections were fought. Her promise was to provide law and order and stability of prices. He claims that he has kept his promise. Has he, really speaking, Sir? Talking of law and order, Punjab is a typical example of what they have been able to provide us. One wonders if the days of the Thugs or the Pindaris have returned in this God forsaken land. Nobody's life is secure. Hundreds of cold-blooded murders have been committed and with impunity. Of course, now, Punjab is under the Central rule. I know, what bold promises were made on the floor of the House and what high hopes were roused when President's Rule was clamped in Punjab. And we were told that the Prime Minister had taken a very bold decision and everything would be all right. Now it is for anyone who has eyes to see to judge how far things are all right there. One can say that the Administration is very heroically trying to restore law and order. That heroism often borders on the ridiculous. If there is a bandh decided by a political party, they stop all trains from running. If some murders are committed by people riding a scooter or a motorcycle, they ban the plying of all motorcycles and scooters. Sir, it is almost like cutting off the head in order to cure headache. That is all probably that they have in their power to do. They have brought the country to this pass.

Sir, the second promise was to stabilise prices. What is the record

in this matter? The all-India consumer price index with 1960 as the base year was 371 in January, 1980. It rose to 561 in the 46 months of Shrimati Gandhi's benign rule and during the same period the purchasing power of the rupee declined *ipso facto* from somewhat less than 27 paise to less than 18 paise. This is the achievement on the price front. Still the Finance Minister claims that they have achieved a great deal. And, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is an 'honourable' man. One should believe in what he says. One cannot, however, help looking at the facts around him before he puts much credence in what the Finance Minister has claimed.

The relief that has been given in textiles has been made much of. Of course, many of the steps showing a softness of approach in this Budget owe themselves directly to a 'coming event,' which the Finance Minister referred to, by which everybody took to mean the next General Elections, but as if to cut a joke, he mentioned the Seventh Plan. Nobody took him seriously when he departed from the text to refer the Seventh Plan. All the newspaper comments that I came across referred to this 'event' of his, meaning the forthcoming General Elections which he had in mind. That is not a material factor. But, Sir, the relief that he has given to the textile industry, what is it due to? Is it due to any benevolence or magnanimity of the Finance Minister? He knew, Sir, to his discomfiture that our textile mills had unsold stocks of more than 227.7 million sq. metres of cloth in January 1983 and this unsold stock increased to 386.6 million sq. metres in December 1983. Almost one full month's production of our textile industry was lying and was crushing the life out of our textile mills because of low purchasing power with the masses. He has, therefore, given them some relief. Very welcome. We are happy that he has done it.

He has also given some relief to the income-tax payers; five per cent

reduction across the board. But, Sir, it is only because of the illusion of money as the economists are prone to describe it, or as the "veil of Money" as Pigou put it, that after we have been robbed of our income to the extent of 13 or 14 per cent, a return of 15 per cent appears to be a very great gift to us. That is, Sir, what the Finance Minister has done. Then, Sir, there is still an uncovered deficit of Rs. 1752 crore¹; which, if past experience is any guide, is likely to increase and this will again lend weight to inflationary tendencies.

Sir, the rise in the price of coal which is bound to lead to a further hike in the railway fares and freight rates is going to affect us all round. Maybe, they are raised as soon as the Budget is passed, the very next day. He came having a snowballing, which will affect on all types of prices and whatever remains of the promise of keeping prices in check will be torn to shreds.

Sir, the Finance Minister has referred to Government's achievements. One achievement that I will certainly concede is that we have, with our performance in this country, made all the pundits of economic development look like fools. We were told earlier on the authority of well-known economists, like for example, Arthur Lewis, that the development process was only a process of making a country, transforming a country from a five per cent saver to a 12 per cent saver, with all the changes and the attitudes in techniques which accompany such conversion. Prof. Rostow had laid down that if there is investment and saving beyond 20 per cent, a country is at the "take off" stage. We have for years now been above that level. We are nowhere near a take-off stage, we are nowhere near a transformation which these pundits of economic development promised us. So what we have done we have made them look like idiots. And when they are confronted with the proposition as to what has gone

wrong with their prophecies, they are at a loss to explain. Prof. Rostow was here sometime back and this question was posed to him. He said he didn't know enough of the facts in India, and therefore he could not say, but he tried to make out that may be it had something to do with the performance of the public sector. But I cannot refer to public sector, because if I do, I will be considered guilty of a sort of treason since as per what the Constitution has ordained for us and what the great leaders of the country have laid down for us, that is the only path to salvation. And if I were to start saying that this has resulted in waste and ineffective performance and has not yielded the results which we wanted, nobody will listen to me and I will be only dubbed as something guilty of either mischief or treason or something worse, and with all the power that the Government has at its command, a battery of criticism will be directed against me. This, however, is one part.

May I remind the hon. Finance Minister—who does not happen to be present, but I hope it will reach him—that there was another promise which the Government have been making to the people of the country, plan after plan, year after year, and that is the promise to provide jobs, the promise to solve the problem of unemployment? What have we done with regard to that promise? For three plans, first, second and third, estimates of unemployment were given, but when after the third plan the estimates were made, the powers that be realised that the figures of unemployed were becoming too staggering to be digested comfortably. They were becoming simply mind-boggling. Then they decided that the whole issue needed to be confused in some sophisticated manner. An expert committee was appointed to go into the concept of unemployment, as if a man who is unemployed does not know whether he is unemployed, and what he needs is to read a book from some expert to find out whether he is actually employed or not.

[Dr. Bhai Mahavir]

So, a lengthy exercise was undertaken ultimately, it was concluded that unemployment was too complex a problem 'to be capable of being 'measured in single dimensional magnitudes.' This was the result with which we ended up. So since the third plan, we have not been given any unemployment figures and we have to rely upon only the figures of unemployment registers and the unofficial estimates. These estimates, as they are,, are very awesome. About 40 million people are unemployed in this country! That is the figure which is many times more than the population of many countries. Sir, the Finance Minister has to do some heart-searching and oblige us by giving some facts and figures to convince that they have kept this promise which was made to the country over the various plans.

But, Sir, efforts have been made to say that growth with social justice, and all the rest of this has been provided. Now, what exactly are the figures in this matter? What are the actual results? I have here with me a publication of UNICEF, it is not a publication of my party or any other Opposition party, it is a publication of an independent world agency, of 1984, and I refer to certain tables which are indices of social welfare progress and well being. Here is a list of 130 countries, including names which many of us would not be able to identify as to where they exist and whether, they are there at all. Out of this list of 130 countries, in respect of per capita GNP, we are 18th from the bottom. Just eighteenth from the bottom. This is one thing.

The second thing I would like to refer to is in regard to life expectancy at birth. We have 52 years as life expectancy at birth. In this respect, we are 39th from the bottom.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): It is 56 now.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Well, may be, you have the latest figure. But this is the figure they have for the purpose of world wide comparison. We are 39th from the bottom.

Then, Sir, there is another telling figure. This is in regard to infant mortality. Children who are born and do not have to see even their first birthday. What is the figure in this regard? Twenty years back, China and India had the same rate of infant mortality. Today, we have lagged behind China a great deal. The infant mortality rate in our country in 1981 was 120. In this respect, we are 32nd from the bottom. There is one other figure in regard to infants who are born with low weight, under-weight children, under-weight at the time of birth itself. My friends there would not be happy to be told that in this particular aspect, we are second from the bottom. The only other unfortunate country which is above us in this respect is Bangladesh with 50 per cent of the children born under-weight. In India, 30 per cent of the children are born under-weight.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Bangladesh is below us.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: It is below us. I am sorry. Bangladesh is the only country which has a higher rate of under-weight children than we have.

For those people who are fond of figures, I would like to give another figure. This is in regard to adult literacy. Sir, in the case of adult literacy, as far as males are concerned, We are 40th from the bottom and in the case of females, we are 45th from the bottom. This, Sir, is the chart of our Social welfare indices which, I hope, will be chewed and digested by my friends there before they rise to make tall claims.

The question is, where are we going, whether we are well-off and if we, take just one index, namely, the learned friend, Dr. Adishesiah, is here. He wrote a book on the midterm

review of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. And he has given facts and figures to prove that over the last twenty years, if we take just one index, namely, the per capita consumption of pulses, we are much poorer than we were twenty years ago, because, *per capita* availability of pulses today is 40 gms. as against 61 gms, twenty years ago. There are lots of other figures. But I will not refer to Dr. Adishesiah. He also may become *persona non grata* with our rulers. I will refer to the Economic Survey, to the authentic survey which has been presented to this august House as well as to the other House by the Finance Ministry. But before I come to that, I would only like to say that the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned that the performance on the agricultural front has been something of "a major breakthrough," this year. This is the wording he has used, major breakthrough in foodgrains production in the current year. At another point, he says, there have been tremendous strides made in the agricultural sector. "Tremendous strides." Sir, let us have an idea of what these tremendous strides are like. He says, the strength of our economy comes from the agricultural sector. But what is the position in the agricultural sector? We are told that this year, the foodgrains production will be about 145 million tonnes; a "record production." Of course, as yet this is only an estimate and the estimate may prove wrong. God willing, we will be able to produce that much. Let us hope, we will. But then, we do not have the figure yet. Here, I am referring to the authentic figure we have. In spite of this record production, we have imported Rs. 335 crores worth of foodgrains this year. And still, the prices are rising. Record production is there. A very big import is there. But the prices still keep on rising. The Finance Minister has made no secret of the fact that the prices are rising. What then are the great strides that we have taken in agriculture? Take the per hectare production of foodgrains. In 1967-68

the average of all foodgrains that we produced was 7.8 quintals per hectare and now it is 103 quintals per hectare. It looks like some achievement but, Sir, going into details a little, Bajra was 4.05 quintals and now it is 4.56 quintals. In between it rose to 6.2 quintals and it has come down to 4.86. Maize was 11.23, now it is 11.46. Gram was 6.53, now it is 5.84, less than it was. For total pulses, the figure was 5.34 quintals per hectare and now it is 4.75 quintals per hectare. So, the productivity has fallen here too. Rice productivity has gone up from 10.3 to 13.2. For wheat it has gone up from 11 to 16.9, for jowar it has gone up from 5.4 to 7.2. But, Sir, how is it in comparison with the world figures? I have with me some figures of world productivity averages. When we claim too much for our great green revolution and the achievements which our "sound economic policy and our incentives" have brought to us, let us have a look at what the other countries have done. After all the steps that we are claiming to have taken let us compare our averages with the averages of the world productivity. For wheat, per hectare average is 19 quintals. These are the world averages, I am not talking of the highest producing countries. India has 16 quintals per hectare even today. For the world average is 28 quintals, we have 20 quintals. For pulses the world average is 6 quintals, ours is 5 quintals. Japan gets 30 quintals of wheat, 56 quintals of rice, 11 quintals of pulses, more than double of ours. USA's yield is 23 quintals of wheat, 54 of rice and 16 quintals of pulses. Europe's wheat average is 36 quintals. China gets 12 quintals of pulses and even Iran has 10 quintals per hectare of pulses. This, Sir, is the present position. The productivity target which has been projected before us by the National Commission of Agriculture—our Commission—is 25 quintals per hectare of wheat, which is to be achieved by 2000 A.D., 24 quintals of rice and 14 quintals of pulses. From 6 quintals to 14 quintals of pulses is a tall order. I do not know how it will be achieved

[Dr. Bhai Mahavir]

If one refers to the economic Survey which I was going to do, the production in 1982-83 of rice was 46.48 million tonnes but in 1980-81 it was 53.64 million tonnes. In case of wheat the production is 42.5 million tonnes. This is certainly more than the figure for 1980-81 or any figure that we have of these 8 or 10 years preceding it. But coming to pulses, 11.57 million tonnes was the production, whereas in 77-78 it was 11.97 million tonnes. So, last year we had less than that. It was much less than 1978-79 which was 12.18 million tonnes and even less than 1975-76 which was 13.04 million tonnes. All foodgrains were 128.35 million tonnes which is less than 1980-81 (129.59 million tonnes), even less than 1978-79 which was 131.9 million tonnes. Coming to oilseed¹) last year we had 10.55 million tonnes, in 1975-76 we had 10.61 million tonnes that is more than last years Sir, this is an unhappy position if the population had remained static. But population has been increasing at the rate of roughly 2.5 per cent. p.a.

So, if we take a period of six or seven years, we should have increased our production by 2-1/2 per cent p.a. plus a fraction (for the compound rate) in order to keep the people as well fed or ill fed as they were, so many years ago. This is the most eloquent proof, if any proof were needed, to show that the poverty has increased—poverty in terms of availability of rice, wheat, pulses, and the very elementary thing like the ordinary kind of edible oil. Is this what the hon. Finance Minister is talking of when he says that we had a major break through in agriculture or that poverty has been reduced? Now about poverty I am reminded of the claim made by the Planning Commission in its mid-term appraisal and the claim made by the Prime Minister, who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. There is a difference of well, how much? Twelve crores of people are claimed to have been brought above

the poverty line by the P.M., whereas the Planning Commission made a relatively modest estimate of 5.7 crores in August or September last year. So there is a difference of 6.3 crores between these two. Both the figures cannot be correct. Of course both can be wrong and our contention is that both are wrong and just bluffs.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your figure?

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: My figure is that number of people below the poverty line has actually increased—and the absolute figure has also increased, the percentage has increased, and you are only trying to tell people to forget their woes through cooked up, false and fictitious figures. If any proof were needed, I have read out the proof from this Economic Survey which, I hope, you will have time to chew and digest.

Sir, I am tempted to quote from an authority, from a professor who was a distinguished member of the Delhi School of Economics. Now I think he is in the London School of Economics His name is Prof. Amartya Sen. He is in Oxford University, Dr. Adishesia tells me. In a recent article in the Reader's Digest, "Some Unpalatable facts about Food", he says, and I quote: "By contrast..."—he has referred to what has been done in Sri Lanka and China earlier which is not relevant, so I am leaving that out—"....India's so-called self-sufficiency in food goes hand in hand with keeping a quarter—perhaps a third—of the rural population in a state of systematic malnutrition. What food we can demand in the market depends on what we own and what is offered in exchange for food. Our entitlements can be little indeed if we do not own much. The market »R*S into an equilibrium by ignoring needs that fail to get translated into market demand because of lack of purchasing power. Malnourishment and hunger co-exist with market demand being

fully met by market supply." He concludes:

"However, regular starvation — even though extremely widespread — does not attract much attention in Indian newspapers. . . . The system works powerfully to protect catastrophic losers. In the battle for 'foofi' but comfortably accepts the quiet presence of an immense number of ordinary losers, the chronically ill-fed — such as landless rural labourers with nothing to lose but their labour who are more prone to disease and death than their better fed compatriots".

This is the position with regard to food. I will not take much time on other things I will just refer to one other aspect and then take my seat.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Dr. Bhai Mahavir, will you complete within four-five minutes?

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: No, Sir, I will take a little more time. I will take about ten minutes more.

The Finance Minister has talked of increase in allocation to defence in the Budget. Defence is a matter which evokes our patriotism and anybody who questions defence expenditure is considered to be doing something which is less than patriotic. My fear is that whatever may be the sanctity or the importance of defence, nothing justifies scandalous waste of resources in the name of research or feigned research. Sir, the Defence budget has to be looked at from what is known in military parlance as "tooth and tail ratio*" the investment on software and the share going to what are actual weapons actually the teeth of the Forces. In this the investment aspect is very important. But, unfortunately, that aspect has not been given the attention that it deserves. Rs. 157 crores have been provided for defence research. If research component is any indication, our Budget should show 20 times of

this as production of hardware for military use. We do not have anything like that 'in sight. We had a missile project which was launched in 1959. We spent Rs. 100 crores or more on that. There is no missile in sight. It ended up in smoke. Sir, we have been talking for years, for decades now, of our Main Battle Tank (MBT), which was started in 1970. We must have spent Rs. 100 crores or more on it. After 14 years we are being told that it is ready now*. There was a prototype exhibited to us in the Republic Day parade. But what is that prototype? I read from the International Defence Review, October 1983:

"First Chetak tank prototype starts trials- Work on India's indigenous tank, the MBT-80 Chetak, is progressing well, after initial delays, and the first prototype has started preliminary trials at the Combat Vehicle Research & Development Establishment (CVRDE). The test programme will last three years.

The first prototype has an imported engine and transmission (said by the Indian Times to be the same MTU engine and ZF transmission as in the Leopard 1) and a suspension system from General Dynamic-Land Systems. These have been integrated with a mild-steel hull fabricated at the CVRDE. The turret of the prototype is also of mild steel and is fitted with imported fire-control equipment. The two prototypes which it is planned to build (the last to be ready by 1986) will not have any armour but *Kanchan* composite armour indigenously developed for the MBT-80 will be incorporated into production tanks. The last prototype will be entirely indigenous in content, as will be subsequent production models.

In addition, the Indian defence minister Mr. R. Venkataraman, has announced that the Soviet T-72M, a version of the T-72 already in service with some regiments of the Indian Armoured Corps, is to be

licence-produced at the Avadi tank factory near Madras. Some T-72Ms are currently undergoing field trials in India and preliminary results are said to indicate that the tanks have displayed the required mobility and firepower under Indian conditions.

Apart from the fact that T-72M has a lesser rangefinder in place of the optical rangefinder of the earlier T-72, the information available so far does not indicate any major differences between the two models..."

Sir, this is the achievement of defence which I wanted to refer to. I want to say that the country has a right to ask the Government to see that our scientific talent is put to the best use. We are ignoring the real scientific talent available even putting those people to trouble, who are honest enough to express their views. And in this respect I would refer to a radar development project which was started in 1976. At first Rs. 46 lakhs were provided for it, then the figure rose to Rs. 76 lakhs, and now it is Rs. 2 crores. Most of it is admitted to have been given to foreign collaborators as "an incentive for early supply". Interestingly, American suppliers have been given most of the money as an incentive for early supply, but still the supply has not come. Apart from this, in January, 1980 we sent a so-called scientist to America for training. He was there for three or four years. Last year he just disappeared. There were reports that he had disappeared in October 1983. The Government has now woken up to the need to do something. They have cancelled his passport which he does not need any more because in the meantime his wife got employed there — he had gone with his wife who has probably got her Green Card. He will sit smugly in America and we will keep on repenting the money that we spoilt on him. Sir, one man wrote or protested against this, whose duty it was to report on this, saying that this was a wrong way, that we did

not need to send a man, that, if at all, we had sufficient industrial base here and, if at all, we should have got some technician brought here to advise us on the design—and this was not done—the Head of the Management Studies at the Defence R&D Headquarters, said that this was something of a fraud. The result of this was—he was suspended a few days—about a month after that, and subsequently dismissed because he had the courage to make an honest assessment and to warn the Government of what was coming. And now the Government has learnt to its cost that that man was correct.

Sir, now the last example in this field. We have got a prime computer costing Rs. 1 crore in the Defence Science Centre at Metcalfe House here. This computer is a defective piece. It does not work. "And whatever computer work is needed, is being done through the computers in the Delhi University, and this computer is being used to train people, the relations and friends of the people working there. Otherwise it has no use. How the country can afford to spend Rs. 1 crore on a useless luxury like this is beyond me. That, Sir, is a question which the Finance Minister must ask before he permits this type of expenditure.

Sir, the LIC is under his control, and I do not know what concept of duties the LIC has. It has started indulging in politicking. Sir, are our financial institutions going to act as agents, of Swaraj Paul or somebody else sitting outside? What is the meaning of the effort that the LIC is now making to dislodge the management of Escorts? the people who are sought to be removed are among some of the most distinguished and well known people with both against them in their record so far as I know. But the LIC seems to have taken it into its head to remove them. What is the Government's mind in

following this policy, we would like to know.

Sir, the public sector institutions have been asked to improve their working, and we were told that the Prime Minister has decided that their losses would not be covered up. If that were so easy, we would be happy. But, unfortunately, it is not. In this situation, Sir, there is only one thing about which we can be happy about. Mr. Palkhivala has said in his recent book:

"Abbe Sieys was asked what his achievement during the French Revolution was. He replied, 'I survived'."

Sir, if the country has survived, if the economy still breathes, that is an achievement in spite of these faulty policies, dishonest implementation and wrong notions we have been subjected to by this Government. Sir, Mr. Palkhivala has mentioned four failures of this Government. First is the failure to maintain law and order. The fourth is the failure to provide the moral leadership. Sir, Mr. Palkhivala is a very distinguished author. But I beg to differ in this respect. The Government has provided a moral leadership. It is a different matter that it is of a peculiar kind. Sir, I will refer to only two instances. One, this morning we had an exhibition of the great concern the ruling party has for removing corruption in public life. Then, Sir, there is another instance with me here. This is an article in the "SUNDAY OBSERVER".

श्री ब. द. त्रिभुवन (आंध्र प्रदेश)
आप कंकलूड बहुत खराब कर रहे हैं।

डा० भाई महावीर : कोई बात नहीं।
आपके लिये कुछ मसाला तो छोड़ें। आप के लिये भी तो कुछ छोड़ना चाहिये।

I am not quoting the detailed reference to instances. I am not quoting the first instance which I have referred to without naming the person earlier. The other is:

1945 RS—

"Let us come nearer home".

The article is titled "India or Indira?"
I quote:

"Let us come nearer home and take the case of Bhajan Lal himself. Why does he continue to exercise a hold over the Prime Minister? For the largesse which he made available to her from time to time? Is that why the Prime Minister is a staunch defender of Bhajan Lal's corruption?"

"Mrs Gandhi is on record for shielding the corruption of Bhajan Lal."

"Let Pranab Mukherjee, deny it. He should know. The case arose from Bhajan Lal's trip to America for an operation last year. Foreign exchange was sanctioned to him for the operation. However, instead of spending the money on the operation, he spent it for buying goods abroad. The Reserve Bank of India sent a telex to the Finance Ministry, pointing out this violation of rules which attracts penalty. The file moved up from the deputy secretary through the several tiers and reached the Finance Minister himself. The opinion was unanimous and clear. Bhajan Lal had violated the rules. The file was put up before the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister made her noting on the file..."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S-M. KRISHNA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, if he will yield for a minute, he is quoting from a periodical or a newspaper which refers to somebody who is not present here to defend himself and who happens to be the Chief Minister of a State. So, I would seek a ruling from you, Sir whether it can become part of the records of the House. If I remember aright, the conventions are that whenever the opinions expressed by individuals through newspapers or magazines are quoted, are referred to, generally the names are not allowed to become part of the proceedings. I seek your ruling.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR; Sir, it is for you to decide about the names. But I am not making any charge against him. This has come only incidentally. My charge or the charge I am referring to is against the Prime Minister and against the Finance Minister. And if you like, you can even remove the name of the person. You can say, this is a case against a Chief Minister and the Chief Minister happens to be of a neighbouring State.

"The file moved up... and reached the Finance Minister himself. The opinion was unanimous and clear. So-and-so had violated the rules. The file was put up before the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister made her note on the file, so-and-so had made an error, it should not be repeated, but the matter should be dropped."

Sir, is this the way to remove corruption from our ranks or from our public life? It is for the House to consider. Sir, at the end I am tempted to quote from a lecture delivered by B. K. Nehru under the title "A proposal for Constitutional Reform". He has referred to certain matters about constitutional reform and at page 5 of the copy which I have, he says:

"Admissions to technical institutions, leases of government lands or forests, the grant of building permits, the allocation of controlled commodities such as cement and steel and the myriad other permissions that under our economic system, are required to be granted by governmental authority are reserved for ministers themselves—and merit and the guidelines laid down are only minor considerations in their decisions. In fact, one of the strongest forces which works. In favour of the continuance of our over-regulated economy is the necessity of increasing the scope of ministerial favours.

The most disastrous effect on administration is caused by ministerial

interference in the appointments, postings and transfers of civil servant and of disciplinary action against them. The rules and regulations are continuously flouted; the movements of even the minor most functionaries such as school teachers, sub-inspectors of police, medical assistants and the like, are made on political and not administrative considerations—to please MLAs or other political supporters and to line many pockets in the process. Transfers are, of course, obligatory if a civil servant insists on administering the law in disregard of the wishes of a minister or even the local ruling party MLA. Nor does this interference limit itself to minor matters; even the operations of the criminal law are tampered with. No influential or moneyed supporter can ever be prosecuted for any offence including the most heinous criminal offences. The consequences are plainly visible; one of the best administrations in the world is now a shambles. To such a pass have we come that in large parts of the country there is no law and order."

Sir, this is what I would like to conclude with: I would like the hon. Finance Minister and my hon. friends on that side to seriously consider this. It is not a matter of party. After all, one party may be in power today and another party may be in power tomorrow. One Government may go and another Government may come. Certain conventions which you start, certain things which you defend may create difficulties for all future generations. And one particular danger signal which we heard was this morning. I would like to request Members on that side: we would be happy, this party would be happy if they take the step which they have in mind; we could not ask for a better boon; but let them in their calmer moments think whether they are trying to do their duty by the country or not. Let them ask themselves whether they are trying to take the country? Thank you.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Budget as stated by the Union Finance Minister, is formulated against the background of strong recovery in national income and agriculture, and an equally impressive improvement in the balance of payments position. Notwithstanding the hard experience of two years of severe drought and a year of indifferent monsoon between the years 1979 and 1983 foodgrain production during the current year has more than covered the lost ground. So much so, food grains production in 1983-84 is likely to exceed the target of 142 million tonnes. Together with this, if one considers the industrial performance during the year, as well as the increased foreign exchange reserves in February this year, one has to agree with the Finance Minister that the economy has emerged stronger by the end of the year. The Government's voluntary decision not to avail of the balance of 1.1 billion dollars worth of SDRs under the Extended Fund Facility of the IMF is a clear indication of its present confidence.

By providing Rs. 30,132 crores for the Plan expenditure, as against Rs. 25,480 crores in 1983-84, as well as a 25 per cent hike in the Annual Plan allocation, the Government have made sure that the Sixth Plan projects are not scuttled due to resource constraints in the final year of the Plan. What is encouraging is the special stress on programmes meant for the rural areas as well as the Prime Minister's 20-point plan which forms the core of these schemes.

In the last four years the Government introduced a number of schemes for the benefit of the weaker sections of society, particularly in the rural areas. These include the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the two new programmes announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August 1983, namely, the Rural Landless Em-

ployment Guarantee Programme and the scheme for providing self-employment opportunities to the educated unemployed. Each of these programmes is designed to create opportunities for employment and income generation for particular target groups, while also creating productive assets.

In formulating the next year's Plan the Government have provided the maximum support to these and other programmes that benefit the rural poor directly. The total allocation for various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development would be Rs. 932 crores, which is nearly double the amount of Rs. 480 crores provided in 1983-84. For the IRDP an allocation of Rs. 216 crores is provided, which is to be matched by the States. The number of beneficiaries under the programme in 1984-85 is estimated at over 3 million. For the NREP, the outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 230 crores, which will again be matched by the States.

The allocation for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, which seeks to provide employment for 100 days in a year to at least one member of every rural landless family, is stepped up to Rs. 400 crores in 1984-85 as against a provision of Rs. 100 crores in 1983-84. This, together with the NREP, will provide 550 million mandays of work in rural areas in 1984-85. An allocation of Rs. 25 crores is made for the programme for providing self-employment opportunities to the educated unemployed. The budgetary provision under this programme will be used as a capital subsidy against loans to be given by banks. Depending upon the progress of expenditure, more funds will be provided during the course of the year for these two new programmes.

In the Plan 1984-85, Rs. 243 crores have been earmarked for the accelerated rural water supply programme. The States on their part are expect-

[Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh]

ted to provide Rs. 364 crores for this purpose under the minimum need, programme. Over 50,000 problem villages are expected to be provided with drinking water facilities during 1984-85.

The programme for integrated child development services is an important part of the efforts to help women and children in the backward areas, urban slums and tribal areas of the country. This programme is already in operation in 820 blocks. By the end of 1984, the scheme will become fully operational in all 1000 identified block.

A provision of Rs. 36 crores has been made for this scheme. A total allocation of Rs. 78 crores is provided for various schemes of the Department of Social Welfare in 1984-85.

The provision in the Central Plan for the various programmes benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes has been increased to Rs. 209 crores in 1984-85 compared to Rs. 176 crores only in 1983-84. Plan outlay for the programmes in education and culture has been substantially stepped up to Rs. 204 crores in 1984-85 as against Rs. 155 crores in 1983-84. Likewise, the Plan outlay for Health and Family Welfare programmes has also been stepped up by nearly 32 per cent from Rs. 460 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 605 crores in 1984-85. The family welfare programmes will cover an additional 20 million persons.

These and other socio-economic priorities of the Government are reflected in the 20-Point Programme which is being vigorously implemented. The total amount allocated to the Programme in the Central Plan is Rs. 4038 crores, which is an increase of about 47 per cent over the current year's provision. Inclusive of the outlays to be provided by the States and Union Territories, the total provision for the 20-Point Programme will be Rs. 11,858 crores, representing nearly

40 per cent of the total annual Plan outlay of the Centre, States and Union Territories. I can safely say that the stress of the Budget is on growth rather than demand management, as had been the case in the recent past. Besides, the 1984-85 Budget meets the ends of equity and mass welfare.

The Budget also gives reason to hope that the era of cost-push inflation caused by sharp, and not always justified, increases in administered prices is behind us. Proof of this is to be found not only in the relative absence of new levies—Rs. 193.8 crores this year as against Rs. 716.05 crores in the last budget—but what is far more important, in the absence of the pre-budget price and tariff increases such as the ones on petroleum products, fertilisers and rail travel, that were announced before the previous four budgets (the lone exception this year was the hike in coal prices in January).

It has long been a contention that direct tax rates are so high that they simply result in wide-spread evasion, and that high indirect taxes leading to higher prices have reduced demand and hence revenue. The Finance Minister has done well in cutting both kinds of taxes selectively. In fact, it is an important aspect of the budget that it takes a step forward in the comparatively new credo that it is possible to have more revenue from lower rates. This is a welcome return to the belief held by his predecessor in stating that income tax reductions would have cost the exchequer Rs. 180 crores, but the reduction would only be Rs. 59 crores due to better tax compliance, the Finance Minister implicitly takes note of the new philosophy, which must be considered a gratifying turn of events.

A feature of the budget that will be widely welcomed is the reduction in income-tax rates pertaining to both the common man and the affluent. The revised tax schedule provides for relief to an assessee with

an income of Rs. 20,000. a reduction amounting to 20 per cent of the tax payable earlier; similarly, an income level of Rs. 30,000 is now eligible for a relief of 16.67 per cent of the tax payable under the earlier tax structure. These certainly provide sizeable comfort to the salaried class.

The budget provides for a reduction in excise duties, and a simultaneous increase in customs levies. That will have the effect of giving additional protection to domestic industries from foreign competition. It will stimulate domestic demand without creating a corresponding demand for imported goods. Capacity utilisation in domestic industry will be aided. The concept must be commended as an astute strategy from the point of view of development. The reduction of excise duty on a wide variety of items of mass consumption is an aspect of the budget that will gladden the common man's heart. In textiles, for instance, cloth costing about Rs. 28 per metre, may now cost Rs. 3 less, which is a substantial cut. There are similar reductions in excise duty on tea, fans, stainless steel utensils, etc.

A new innovation of the budget is to compete directly for household savings at rates of interests slightly higher than those given by banks. Sir, the Finance Minister hopes to get Rs. 200 crores through the National Deposit Scheme in 1984-85 and another three hundred crores later. This is only a part of the new financial structure of revenue which underlines his new tax philosophy. Instead of relying increasingly on high rates of taxes, he has shifted his emphasis now to higher public sector surpluses and greater drawal on household savings. The new National Deposit Scheme, intended to collect Rs. 500 crores should prove a success in mopping up excess liquidity and in curbing inflation since it provides for a 10.5 per cent rate of interest for four-year deposits and tax exemption on interest up to Rs. 10,000.

Even with an uncovered deficit of Rs. 1,762 crores in 1984-85 as against Rs. 1,695 crores in the previous year, the Budget reflects the confidence of the economy to contain inflationary pressures while meeting the investment demands of a growing economy.

The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. R. Morarka) in the chair.

Underlining the urge to seek economic stability while providing for growth-oriented incentives to industry the Finance Minister has given the most-favoured treatment to developmental works and social welfare schemes under the 20-Point Programme for which the outlay has been raised by 47 per cent and it forms almost 40 per cent of the annual Plan outlay for the coming year.

The Finance Minister has also made adequate provision for the development of infrastructure. The outlay on the power projects is to go up by 44 per cent to Rs. 1,764 crores. Coal production would get Rs. 1,310 crores as against Rs. 1,076 crores last year with a production target of 157 million tonnes. The allocation for the railways has been raised by 23 per cent to Rs. 1,650 crores, while adequate provision has been made for the development of ports. The Finance Minister should, therefore, be congratulated on his imaginative Budget which is not unduly shackled by existing constraints, but meaningfully explores some new avenues to bring about speedier development of the national economy.

With these words, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I support the Budget.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Finance Minister for 1984-85 because like all Budgets, it has pluses and minuses. But I believe that its pluses outweigh its weaknesses and hence my support.

[Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah] As you did yesterday, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when you were speaking, making the opening comments on the Budget, I will take about 25 minutes and I will divide my comments into three parts. The first part is the economic backdrop against which this Budget is presented, the second part deals with the strengths of the Budget and the third part will deal with the weaknesses of the Budget.

In regard to the economic backdrop, may I say, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am referring to your opening speech yesterday—though I differ with you slightly because I believe that the Budget has been drawn up against the performance of the economy in 1983-84 and its projections into 1984-85? The performance of the economy is summarised in the first 16 paragraphs of the Finance Minister's statement introducing the Budget and is also elaborated in great detail in the Economic Survey. I am in broad agreement with the characterisation of the 1983-84 performance of the economy as being a good one, as being a year of recovery, a year of somewhat impressive recovery, in certain areas, particularly agriculture and the Budget, therefore, breathes that optimism and is aimed at carrying this forward. But, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, where I agree with you is that it does not, however, take a look at the economic scene in relation to what we would face in the Seventh Plan. I do not believe that the Budget provisions that are being made carry us forward to meet the problems that we would be facing. Let me briefly mention what the main issues are.

I think that from the point of view of overall growth, this year is going to be a good one and hopefully, next year also. And we are hopeful to finish the Fifth Five Year Plan on an average growth rate of well above 5.2 per cent or 5.4 per cent. In relation to the Seventh Plan, however, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is not good

enough because this average of 5.2 per cent is marked by a decelerating rate of growth in the first three years of the Plan and then shot up in the fourth year, and we hope to keep the momentum in the fifth year. As I pointed out earlier, if you take five years, not from 1980-81 when the Sixth Plan begins but from 1979-80, which is its base, then we find that the rate of growth is only 3 per cent, and not 5.2 per cent. My conclusion is that we need to plan the Seventh Plan bearing in mind the need for avoiding this kind of fluctuations and aiming at a higher rate of growth if we are going to aim at the removal of poverty and unemployment which was just referred to by my preceding friend.

Now, with regard to agriculture, which is a strong point of the economy for this year, we are going to end with a good agricultural record in all areas, both food crops and commercial crops. We are going to have 12 per cent growth in food crops and we are going to have 9 per cent growth in commercial crops — which is very good. Now, here the Budget is based on that impressive performance. As far as the Seventh Plan is concerned, we must avoid the kind of fluctuation in foodgrains output that we have faced in this Plan, which led us to starve the public distribution system. The public distribution system in my State faced two years of drought, running—this year and the year before last, where the Union Government itself, facing all-India drought situation was not able to really meet the foodgrains needs of the public distribution system, and we had to cut rations for the poor people, for the working people by 50 per cent in my State this year. And, therefore, I want to call attention to the fact that we need to plan the Seventh Plan not on the basis of euphoria of having achieved a breakthrough this year but to avoid this kind of fluctuations. We must, as the Economic Survey says, also see that

in the Seventh Plan the productivity of agriculture, which is falling continuously—as I said, the input—output ratio is rising — this is dealt with and we should achieve a little more on dry farming which covers over 70 per cent of the country

Now, in the industrial sphere, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Budget takes account of the fact that the industry is stagnant. It was 3.9 per cent last year and the Finance Minister and in the President's Address, expected no more than 4.5 per cent if we are lucky, because at the present moment, the first three quarters do not indicate 4.5 per cent. There has to be a certain amount of optimism that we will reach 4.5 per cent as against the Plan target of 8 per cent, that is to say, we have just about half the target area being achieved in the industrial sector. The stagnation that we are facing in the industrial sector is that the entire economy in terms of employment, development, and so on depends so heavily on this part of the sector and the Seventh Plan must take into account this fact, and the key to improved productivity, improved growth, is modernisation and technology in the areas like cotton textiles, jute, manufactures, sugar, paper, cement and the engineering goods. These are the most important areas where modernisation is needed together with dealing with the growing problem of industrial sickness, under which over Rs. 3178 crores of bank rate has been tied up in some 33000 units. Now, on foreign trade, I believe, I disagree with the Finance Minister's outlook. I think it is a very grim outlook to have a deficit of 5000 crores of rupees. It is no small matter, it will come to that later on. I think the Seventh Plan has to take very seriously this serious deficit because we cannot afford to have a continuing trade deficit of 4000 crores. We cannot afford even a trade deficit of 2000 crores of rupees, as we have to pay back the IMF loan instalment which is very

heavy. The Seventh Plan must take this into account.

On the price front, I think the inflationary trend, which the Budget acknowledges exists, will have to be kept under control in the Seventh Plan.

May I now turn to my second section, *i.e.* the strengths of the Budget? First of all I think the Budget before us is an extremely important document because it deals with 29.3 per cent of the gross national product or the national income. The latest figure that we have in the Economic Survey for 1983-84 is 141141 crores. This is our national income. The Budget that we will be spending in 1984-85, next year, is 42,536 crores. Therefore, in this Budget we are dealing with about 29.3 per cent of our economy which is a sizable part of our national income and which will influence production, distribution and our economy in general during the coming year. Therefore, it is very important.

Secondly, I support the Budget because it is investment oriented. It continues the incentives for savings and investments set forth in the last Budget. It proposes a new instrument, the National Deposit Scheme, under which the Minister hopes, in 1984-85, to obtain 200 crores. I hope he is right because the Rural Bonds Scheme which was introduced did not meet even one-third of the target that the Minister set for himself last year. I hope this year's target of 200 crores will be attained, because this Budget is drawn upon this investment savings picture.

Further I think the changes in the convertibility clause are good. According to this, it will not apply to loans obtained by non-MRTP companies for foreign exchange purposes. It will not apply to non-MRTP companies where the combined equity holding exceeds 26 per cent. In the case of MRTP companies, it will not

[Dr. Malcolm S, Adiseshiah]

apply when it exceeds 40 per cent. This will promote more investment. I believe, and more private capital. Then, there is also the full use of the 5 per cent surcharge paid into the IDBI which have allowed only up to 50 per cent last year. Now, 100 per cent can be used. The rate of interest has been lowered from 12.5 per cent, to 11.5 per cent and in the case of some weak units, even to 10 per cent. I believe that this, together with the no-deduction of income-tax at source for small shareholders are moves in the right direction of promoting investments and savings.

Thirdly, I notice that the Budget does promote production which is a very great need as I pointed out in relation to the stagnation that we face in the manufacturing industrial sector. Here again, it continues last year's concessions to a number of commodities. It makes special concessions to textile in various forms, special duty relief to paper and paper boards. There is the tea subsidy extension scheme. There is the duty relief to gems and jewellery and excise duty relief to khandasari. I must say that I regret that the Finance Minister has not taken into account the need to repeal the 20 per cent disallowance in advertisements of companies. I want to present to the House two studies which have been made by the Institute of Management and Research and the FICCI—the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—which show that as a result of this disallowance, a number of profit-making firms have turned into loss-making firms. The Vacuumsee firm, a new firm and a firm which was able to compete against the MRTP companies like the Hindustan Levers with regard to cosmetics and so on, as a result of this disallowance, is showing a loss in its balance-sheet this year. There are a number of firms which were earlier making profits are now

losing. The result of this is that the pre-tax profits, taxable profits of these companies decline and the Government will be losing income. Therefore, I would like to call the attention of the Minister to this fact. The cost goes up by 10 per cent. Therefore, their profits are becoming nil because most profits are just about 10 per cent, that is after tax profits. Or, it is passed on to the consumer, so, either the producers or the consumer suffers. And certainly not this year, but next year, and the following years, the Government will suffer if this 20 per cent disallowance is maintained. This is one barrier for the sake of improved production, I would call attention to. I did advise the Finance Minister when he consulted me as an economist to remove this.

Now, I join with my colleagues here also, fourthly, in felicitating, supporting this Budget because it provides for an increase in the Annual Plan by 25 per cent. I was one of those who like you Mr. Vice-Chairman was rather nervous when the fourth Annual Plan, this year's Plan was cut by 5 per cent. But I am very glad to see that the provisions for the Annual Plan make possible a 25 per cent increase. And I also welcome the provisions of Rs. 11,855 crores for poverty amelioration programmes—IRDP, NREP, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, and the Self-employment Programme. I only hope that these provisions which have been made will result in actual implementation of the programmes because the report of the Ministry of Rural Development, when read carefully, says that the States are not really implementing these programmes and they are not benefiting the poor. If any, they are benefiting the non-poor.

Fifthly, I also support the budget because it provides a series of incentives for better performance, better living the poor. If any, there are benefiting, the non-poor.

crores in order to reward those States, districts and local bodies which will perform better in various areas including power and so on.

Finally, I support this budget because there are some important efforts. I hope successful efforts, to deal with tax evasion and tax avoidance. There is the compulsory audit of accounts of business which are over Rs. 20 lakhs or professional persons of over Rs. 10 lakhs. There is the banning of cash loans and deposits beyond Rs. 10,000. There is a one-year limit on information processing of benami property. There is no tax exemption to contributions to non-statutory funds. There will be maximum marginal rate imposed on charitable and religious trusts which make incomes from business and business activities. And finally there is a withdrawal of weighted deduction on contributions to research and physically handicapped. Now, this physically handicapped deduction, withdrawal may seem cruel, but, Mr. Vice-Chairman, we as a country seem to have the ability to twist and distort every good thing. And I have seen in my State a series of court cases where people who can see very well going to court of law to prove that they are blind. Now, this is a kind of a thing where just because one man or a few people have misused it, the provision, which is a very important one for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, has been withdrawn.

Now, Sir, I turn to the weaknesses of the Budget. The first weakness of the Budget, where I would come into clash with you, is that I regard as its most serious weakness at that time when the Budget should have fulfilled its main purpose, namely, the main purpose of a Budget is to raise resources, of raising resources, it has given away resources. Now, the Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech has said and I quote: "I hope I have not been entirely unmindful of a certain forthcoming event which is of impor-

tance to all of us in this Parliament" and he paused there. It was in the other House Mr. Vice-Chairman, where I was sitting with you there in the Kajya Sabha lobby. And, somebody said "Oh, elections". And Mr. Mukherjee with a very straight face said "No, it is the Seventh Plan". To the Seventh Plan, I believe, this Budget has done a very serious disservice with regard to resource mobilisation. The Economic Survey says about the Seventh Plan that "There is undoubtedly scope for mobilising additional resources through improved tax administration and widening of the base of taxation and these avenues must be fully explored. The attempt to bring the tax-evaders to book, to tap at the taxable capacity of those who have benefited more than others from development, such as large farmers and recipients of high incomes, in the unorganised sector or the parallel economy, must be intensified."

Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, instead of following this advice what the Budget does is to give away Rs. 80 crores in direct taxes, in income-tax, and Rs. 224.43 crores in indirect taxes, excises. Now, this, I think, will weaken the Seventh Plan base. Because how are you going to finance the Seventh Plan with this kind of lowered tax structure? It gives against my reading of the Economic survey. My only hope is that as we do not have a long-term fiscal policy in this country this is a one short affair. (*Time Bell rings*) Have I taken twenty minutes?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir); Sir, kindly give him some, more time. This will be his last major speech.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: This will be reversed in the following Budget. That is the only way in which we should meet our commitments in the Seventh Plan.

[Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah] The second weakness in the Budget is that this generosity of the Budget in giving away Rs. 400 crores in tax revenues is at the expense of the States. Now, in my part of the world, we say in Tamil: "OORAAN VEETTU NEI EN PENDATTI KAL" It means, if the jar of vanaspati or ghee belongs to somebody else, my wife will not take it using a tea spoon: she will put her hand in it and take it. Now, "this is what the Finance Minister has done. He is very generous with regard to excise taxes and income tax reliefs which have to be shared with the States. It means that we are reducing the share of the States. Now, the States are going to lose around Rs. 80 crores, and it is no compensation to say that the Central assistance, the Union assistance, is rising. It could be raised by Rs. 600 crores. This is like mixing cows and crows. You are replacing the rights of the States under article 270 and 272 of the Constitution by doles handed out from the Centre with various strings attached to them.

The third weakness of the Budget is that the States' Plans have been increased by 9.4 per cent only whereas the Union Plan has been increased by 25 per cent. The States' Plan have in fact been cut from something like 13 per cent this year to 9.4 per cent for the following year. Now, as the States are the instruments for working with the people on the programmes from agriculture to poverty eradication and unemployment, which are the responsibility of the States, this is weakening the development effort in the country. Fourthly, there is certain looseness in the Budget. As you also pointed out, there is no explanation given by the Minister or in the various documents as to how the loss of Rs. 180 crores in income-tax suddenly becomes a loss of Rs. 59 crores. He says that—and I do not agree with that view—lower taxes will lead to greater tax compliance. My study shows that from 1975-76 to 1979-80,

when we lowered the income-tax rates there was no increase in the tax compliance and tax revenue. Therefore, a very simplistic relationship between the high rate of income-tax and tax evasion, to which the Minister subscribes, is not true.

Further, there is 50 per cent increase in excise tax revenue; I think you also referred to it. This is a delusion, because Rs. 132.76 crores will come from the oil fund, and this is like transferring money from one pocket of the Government to the other. Even so, the Budget continues to rely very heavily on indirect taxes with a large reduction in direct taxes while steadily increasing the customs duty. This regressive system in taxation continues.

Another weakness is, that there is no effort to reduce non-plan expenditure. There was no steep reduction. Provision for defence is increased by Rs. 500 crores, and there is no justification for it except the general statement that We need to spend more on defence because of the uncertainties that we face. Subsidies are increasing year after year. In respect of food subsidies, the amount is Rs. 850 crores for fertilisers Rs. 1080 crores; for exports Rs. 530 crores. And also there are subsidies which nobody has mentioned. Rs. 360 crores has been provided as interest subsidy to the loans of public-sector firms. The NTC is to receive Rs. 175 crores; and thus we are increasing non-plan expenditure. On top, on State Electricity Board we lose Rs. 710 crores; we lose on account of State transport, we lose Rs. 170 crores; on irrigation, it is Rs. 496 crores.

Then, Sir, the Budget does not take into account the very serious trade deficit that we face. We had Rs. 5800 crores trade deficit two years ago; Rs. 5500 crores was the last year's figure and this year it is going to be about Rs. 5000 crores. This is not a small amount. This is equal to 50

per cent of the total export earnings of the country, and I wonder if we are really going to cover our trade deficit; otherwise, where from are we going to get the money to repay the loans that we have taken? We are not going to follow the example of certain countries in the other hemisphere who are able to re-schedule their debts by threatening not to repay their debts, I believe, there is no other alternative than cutting the imports drastically. I have indicated 12 items where imports can be cut and an amount of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 crores can be saved; exports can be increased by Rs. 1500 crores. In this connection, may I also say that given the confusion that non-resident investment has created, particularly in portfolio investments, I am for withdrawing the concessions given to non-resident Indian on portfolio investment. Why are we penalising the citizens of the country, if any NRI wants to invest, let him invest like any other citizen of the country. I think a confusion has been created in the private corporate sector and in the stock exchanges by these NRI concessions. We are reaching a stage now when we are penalising the people of the country and we are encouraging them to go abroad—the so-called brain drain; and that is what we are encouraging.

4.00 P.M.

Now, may I finish? My last point is that, the Budget is not anti-inflationary. You have, in your statement, called attention to this. I would only like to say that if we add five years of Budget deficits, it comes to Rs. 10,825 crores. We will end the Sixth Plan with a Budget deficit of, including the Rs. 1,762 crores for 1984-85, of Rs. 10,825 crores. This is more than double of what we have set in the Sixth Plan document as the safe limit for Budget deficits Rs. 5000 crores. Now, the Economic Survey also refers to this. This has also been referred to by my friend, Dr. Bhai Mahavir. If we add up the deficits of the Union and the

State Governments, for four years alone, it comes to Rs. 11,000 crores. If we add the fifth year, I am sure this will come to nearly three times of what we have provided for as the safe limit in the Sixth Plan document for the whole of the five-year period. In addition to the Budget deficit I call attention to the deficit financing by way of bank credit to the Union and the State Governments. If you add that, the deficit becomes double. The Budget deficit would have been much higher, as you have pointed out, if somehow the Finance Minister, like a good magician, was not able to get Rs. 2,100 crores from a pocket which none of us know about. This is under 'Other receipts'. There has been a sudden increase in this from Rs. 500 crores which we voted for. Now, he says in the revised Budget estimates it is Rs. 2,673 crores. I believe, if you add to this, the un-accounted money sector, this will be the total impact on inflation will be higher. The IMF staff study shows that 50 per cent of our national income is unaccounted money Rs. 72000 crores. This is not said by individual economists. This has been shown by the IMF staff study. It says that we are the highest in this area compared to the United States, where it is 25 per cent; in U.K.—10 per cent; in Japan—10 per cent and so on. Eighteen developing countries were surveyed and India comes out as number one. Dr. Bhai Mahavir showed India to be at the top and such place in a number of things. But in unaccounted money, we are number one. I believe, Mr. Vice-Chairman! the puzzle of why have a bumper crop and, at the same time, no fall in prices; why Government is coming down on money supply and there is no fall in prices is because of the unaccounted income and we have. I believe, the time has come when the Government has to use the one-time remedy, alternative to what you have proposed, to the black bearer scheme. This is demonetisation. This should be taken seriously. I believe,

[Dr. Maleolm S. Adiseshiah]

if we work along some such line, we will be able to take care of the Seventh Plan as well as meet the demands of the coming year. With this, I support the Budget.

श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र हैं। उन्होंने समाज के हर वर्गों की सुख-सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखकर यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। हर वर्ग को इस संतुलित बजट से राहत मिलेगी। वैसे बजट में कर तो लगते ही हैं, परन्तु इस बार सामान्य वर्गों को राहत देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

मैं कुछ विशेष बातों का उल्लेख करना चाहती हूँ और वह भी संक्षेप में। यह सब जानते ही हैं कि इस समय देश पर युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। देश के भीतर में विघटनकारी शक्तियाँ अपना जोर अजमा रही हैं। इसका संकेत आदरणीया प्रधानमंत्री जी कई बार कर चुकी हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस बजट में सुरक्षा व्यय में बढ़ोतरी अत्यन्त आवश्यक थी। बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिये केंद्रीय सहायता में 47 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है। पचास हजार से ज्यादा गांवों में पेय जल की सुविधा देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 55 करोड़ कार्य दिवस रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई है, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को स्वतः रोजगार स्थापित करने में सहयोग दिये जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। चार वर्ष की अवधि के राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना प्रमाण पत्र जारी होंगे। व्याज दर 10.5 प्रतिशत होगी। 10 हजार रुपये तक के निवेश कर मुक्त होंगे। राष्ट्रीय भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम के लिये आवंटित राशि चालू वर्ष में 100 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 400 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हर भूमिहीन ग्रामीण परिवार के एक सदस्य को वर्ष में 100 दिन का रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा।

लघु बचत योजना में चालू वर्ष में 1700 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2200 करोड़ रुपये हो जाने की आशा है। आई० डी० बी० आर० ऋणों पर व्याज दर घटाकर 11.5 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

वर्तमान मूल्यांकन के आधार पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिये 1,10,000 करोड़ रुपये छठी योजना में रखे गये हैं। पांचवीं योजना में यह राशि 46,700 करोड़ रुपये थी। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बीमार इकाइयों की स्थिति भी सावधानीपूर्वक समीक्षा की जायेगी।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : टजरी बेंचेज विलकुल खाली हैं। कोई मिनिस्टर भी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRJ S. M. KRISHNA. Every time Shri Shiva Chandra Jha sees me, he forgets me.

श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी : इस वर्ष के बजट में 458 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगे परन्तु आम नागरिक को राहत देने के लिये टैक्सों में जो रियायतें दी गई हैं वे हमारी समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था की घोषित नीति के अनुरूप हैं।

जो घाटा बजट में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने खुला छोड़ दिया है वह पूरा हो सकता है कृषि और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाकर। पिछले वर्ष कृषि पैदावार 154 लाख टन हुई जबकि इससे पिछले साल 128 लाख टन हुई थी। यह बात हमारे आर्थिक बचाव का सबसे बड़ा कारण बनी। आशा है इस साल पैदावार में और वृद्धि होगी। इस वर्ष अनाज के लिये 850 करोड़ और उर्वरकों के लिये 1080 करोड़ रुपये की सन्धि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन शेष कमी को पूरा कर सके सरकार इस बारे में हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है। सार्वजनिक औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में लगी पूंजी से पूरा लाभ मिलना चाहिये और यह तभी संभव है जब ये प्रतिष्ठान

सुचारु रूप से काम करें और तभी ये प्रतिष्ठान सरकारी खजाने में अपना योगदान दे सकेंगे। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगी पूंजी पर कम से कम 10.5 प्रतिशत का लाभ तो मिलना ही चाहिये अन्यथा सार्वजनिक उपक्रम खोलने का उद्देश्य ही विफल हो जायेगा।

देश की 80 प्रतिशत आवादी ग्रामों में रहती है जिनका देश में हो रही प्रगति में सहभागी बनना आवश्यक है और यह तभी संभव है जब उन्हें शालाओं में शिक्षा ग्रहण कर, रेडियो सुनकर और दूरदर्शन द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष प्रदर्शन देखकर ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के भरपूर अवसर मिलें।

मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर नगर में टेली-विजन केन्द्र लगाया जा रहा है। मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि वह कम शक्ति वाला होने से केवल 25 किलोमीटर तक ही उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। इस कारण जिले का बहुत बड़ा भाग इस सुविधा से वंचित रह जायगा। अतएव आवश्यक है कि जबलपुर में शक्तिशाली टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाय। ताकि पूरे जिले को लाभ मिल सकें।

शासकीय कर्मचारी किसी भी सरकार के लिये रीड की हड्डी के सामन होते हैं। उनको राहत पहुंचाने के लिये केन्द्रीय बजट में मंहगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किश्तों व पेंशन राहतों के लिये 300 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था की गई है। अपेक्षा है कि बजट पास होते ही मंहगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किश्तें शीघ्र प्रदान की जायेंगी।

अन्त में मैं दो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर शासन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी। पहली है इस समय देश में बहुत सी प्राइवेट फाइनेंसिंग कम्पनियां हैं जो जनता से पैसा लेकर उनको रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित राष्ट्रीय यकृत बैंकों के मुकाबले में, तीन चार गुना व्याज देती हैं। यदि यह राशि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में जमा हो तो शासन इसका

उपयोग राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों में कर सकता है। इस बारे में हाल ही में केरल से प्रकाशित 11-17 मार्च के साप्ताहिक 'द वीक' में छपे एक लेख की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। इस लेख के अनुसार खाड़ी के देशों से बहुत सा रुपया केरल में पहुंच रहा है। उनके माध्यम से, जो केरल से वहां काम पर रहे हैं और इस राशि को अल्प समय में दुबुना तिरुना करने के चक्कर में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बजाय ऐसी निजी संस्थाओं को दे रहे हैं जो कि केरल के प्रत्येक बड़े शहर में अपना जाल फैला रही हैं। इस लेख में केरल के वित्त मंत्री श्री के० एम० मनी ने अपेक्षा की है कि इस बढ़ते हुये खतरे का सामना करने के लिये भारत सरकार को कोई कानून बनाना चाहिये जिससे ये निजी संस्थाएं जनता का पैसा न तो जमा कर सकें और न ही कर्ज के रूप में दे सकें। इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी है काले धन के बारे में। इस समय देश में करोड़ों रुपये का काला धन विद्यमान है जिसने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर काफी बुरा प्रभाव डाला है। सरकार इस बारे में अपनी ओर से प्रभावी कदम उठा ही रही है। काले धन का पता लगाने के लिये सरकारी मुखविर होते हैं जिनको सरकार ने कोई न कोई को नम्बर दिया होता है। ऐसे लोगों की सूचना पर सरकार छापे मार कर काला धन प्राप्त करती है। ऐसे मुखविरों को पकड़े गये धन का कुछ प्रतिशत इनाम के रूप में दिया जाता है। इस संबंध में बात को गोपनीय रखा जाता है। मुझे बताया गया है कि देश में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जिनकी सूचना पर काला धन प्राप्त हुआ परन्तु उन लोगों से कोई इनाम नहीं दिया गया जिससे यह लोग आगे सरकार से सहयोग करने में विश्वस्त होते जाते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बम्बई महानगर में अधिक है; मैं सरकार से अपेक्षा करती हूँ कि काले धन का पता लगाने में जिन्होंने सहयोग दिया है उनका

[श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी]

पिछला हिसाब शोध चुकता कर दिया जावे ताकि उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। भविष्य में वे और सक्रिय हो सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को मुझबूझ की सराहना करता हूँ और बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. (SHRIMATI) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget. The hon. Finance Minister is to be congratulated for presenting a good and practical Budget. The major thrust of the tax proposals in the new Budget was for boosting industrial production, providing relief to tax-payers and lowering prices through reduction in excise duties. An effort has been made to keep the size of the overall deficit at a relatively low level and despite resource constraints the level of borrowings has not been raised significantly. Rather the production of the crude has increased so much that the Government of India would be able to repay the loan of IOI million dollars.

Prior to referring to Budget, I would like to make a few comments on the remarks made by some hon. Members of this House that "there is nothing in the Budget". They have interpreted the Budget as the Budget's illusion. Their observations are far from reality, in my opinion. I was further amused to read an article on the Budget analysis by an eminent economist appearing in the Statesman a few days ago. He says that the Budget is "a silver lining before the cloud". The Budget usually reflects the country's economic life and must be viewed in totality. It is definite that the country is on way to economic recovery, as is evident from the Budget. The noteworthy feature is that the Finance Minister has managed to sustain the planning process at a healthy tempo despite severe constraints both internal and external. The overall Plan outlay is over Rs. 30,000 crores, a step-up of about 18 per cent. With the increase

In the plan outlay and the stimulus provided in various forms, the industrial growth would receive a fillip.

He has placed emphasis on strengthening the infrastructure of the economy which is so vital both for agriculture and industry. Rationalisation of duty structure for the textile industry which has been in bad shape is welcome. So far as the paper industry is concerned, steps taken by the Finance Minister will definitely benefit the consumers. The Budget provides relief to the fixed income groups no doubt, as also much relief in various forms to other sections, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is gratifying to note that the prices of kerosene, fertilizers, petrol and high speed diesel have not been enhanced.

Exemption of Excise duties on some items is welcomed. Although this amounts to a total loss of about Rs. 243 crores of revenue.

In the main, the Budget has relied on Customs duties for additional resources. The total gain from these duties will be Rs. 458 crores, to which the five percentage point-increase in the general auxiliary duties and the increase of such duties on crude petroleum from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 100.00 per ton will contribute to Rs. 335 crores. The additional tax collection on various items will amount to Rs. 273 crores in 1984-85. Augmented by National Deposit Scheme which will help to reduce the "overall" deficit of Rs. 2,035 crores to Rs. 1,762 crores, to be financed by the Treasury bills. Compared to the additional tax proposals of about Rs. 600 crores in 1983-84, the proposals this year are incredibly modest. And the final net deficit has also been kept very close to the corresponding figure of Rs. 1,695 crores for the outgoing year. This deficit is all the more remarkable in view of higher allocations for development expenditure, rural and family welfare programmes, INSAT and expan-

sion of TV network for mass communication. Enhancement of defence Budget by Rs. 450 crores is justified in view of maintaining security and safety to the country.

The Finance Minister has made a statement in his Budget speech, that he has not been "entirely unmindful of a certain forthcoming event which is of importance to all of us in this Parliament." This has created apprehension in the minds of some hon. Members, that the silver lining present in the Budget proposals may be overshadowed by dark clouds gathering later. I feel, Sir, there is no reason for such apprehension.

The total allocation for rural development during 1984-85 is practically double the amount provided for in 1983-84. As against the previous year's provision of Rs. 480 crores, the latest Budget provides Rs. 932 crores, almost twice as large. The rural landless employment guarantee scheme aims at providing employment to at least one member of every rural landless family for 100 days in a year. From a provision of Rs. 100 crores in 1983-84 it will now receive Rs. 400 crores during the period 1984-85.

Likewise, the integrated rural development programme and the national rural employment programme will receive allocations of Rs. 216 crores and Rs. 230.00 crores respectively. There is a provision of Rs. 25.00 crores for self-employment to the educated unemployed youth.

Constructive recovery and progress will depend on their effective utilisation. In this context, I would like to suggest that an arrangement for monitoring and evaluation of all the welfare programmes, including programmes on adult education and universalisation of elementary education, should be made. To fulfil these objectives, it is imperative that suitable machineries be evolved at the block, district and state levels, which would provide a regular flow of information and suitable remedial or

corrective measures to be initiated on a continuing basis. The States should actively participate in these programmes.

The Central assistance to the States in the coming year has been raised by 13.2 per cent (about Rs. 600 crores) over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 5,050 crores for 1983-84. The excise duty on electricity has been abolished giving the States the freedom to put their own duties. The States can also promote their economic growth by mobilisation of natural resources with the implementation of modern technology and technologies appropriate to rural areas.

Sir, the increased outlay for the 20-Point Programme, agricultural development, the family welfare scheme and environmental improvement in urban slums, adult education for women and elementary education for girls is justified and deserves deep appreciation.

A weighted deduction is provided, for instance, for contributions to certain types of scientific research institutions under a carefully controlled scheme with the object of encouraging such contributions and thus promoting scientific research.

As mentioned by our esteemed colleague, Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao, our foreign exchange has come down. But the graph will show that it is coming up though not at a fast rate.

Foreign exchange reserves can be raised by various ways:

Firstly, by reducing the import of various items which can be produced in the country. For example, edible oil. We are importing edible oil to the extent of Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 700 crores annually. And this can be reduced to a great extent by plantation of palm trees in the southern part of the country where the soil and the ecological factors are extremely favourable for their

[Prof. (Shrimati) Asima Chatterjee] prolific growth. The palm oil is being used extensively as edible oil in Malaysia and other neighbouring countries.

Secondly, the foreign exchange reserves can be raised by reducing the import of chemicals and drugs.

Thirdly, promoting export of aromatic plants like lemon grass used for the production of vitamin A and also for perfumes, mentha species and plants producing ventiver oil and also medicinal plants, for example, rauwolfia, atharanthus roseus for producing anti-cancer drugs, and ipecas, and also exporting the drugs from these herbal sources. And the yield of herbal medicine can be increased by appropriate application of bio-technology. In this context, dioscorea needs special mention as the steroid based drugs are prepared from these plants. Dioscorea grows in large quantities in our country.

Fourthly, reducing the import of sophisticated instruments which can be fabricated here by our competent scientists, chemical engineers and technologists.

Fifthly, by promoting the export of engineering goods, various electronic components and textiles and other items.

And lastly—it has been mentioned by Dr. Adiseshiah—not to encourage non-resident Indians to deposit money in India for promoting industries. I would like to say in this connection that those who have already settled abroad, can at least afford to pay quite an appreciable amount of dollars for this purpose.

Sir, before concluding, I would like to speak on fund allocation for higher education and specially university education. Sir, the universities are the backbone of scientific and technological training, and the university research still forms the spearhead of scientific progress and provides a reasonably good barometer to the standard of science and technology

in the country. Therefore, the universities, should be provided with adequate grant for the desired purpose. The trained personnel from the universities render service to the schools at all levels, colleges, industries and various other research and commercial organisations.

The University Grants Commission is charged with the responsibility of promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. For the purpose, the Commission allocates and disburses grants to State universities for different programmes and to Central universities and institutions deemed to be universities for their maintenance and development. Sir, in 1960 there were only 65 universities, including Central universities. I happened to be a member of the UGC Review Committee at that time and so I know the exact figure. Now there are 130 universities and a few more will soon be established. The Budget estimates for 1984-85 for the University Grants Commission include a provision of Rs. 93.20 crores under non-Plan a/ against Rs. 80 crores for the outgoing year and Rs. 61 crores under Plan, the grant for the coming year, the grant for 1983-84 being Rs. 52.22 crores. This enhancement is quite meagre considering the total number of universities in our country because on an average they don't get more than Rs. 1.5 crores which, I think is too inadequate for the development programme of the universities. For strengthening scientific research and advanced study, the rise in the Budget estimates, including plan provision, is a meager sum amounting to Rs. 2 crores; from Rs. 5 crores, it has been enhanced to Rs. 7 crores. Sir, considering the exorbitant rise in the price index for journals, books, chemicals, glasswares and instruments and various other items so essential for training our students. I suggest that more funds should be allocated to the University Grants Commission. Here

I should give an example. For the journal "Index Chemicus", which is essential for all the chemists of various sections, the total subscription was Rs. 9,000 annually in 1976. Now it is Rs. 30,000. For just one journal the subscription is now Rs. 30,000. If this be the case, then the amount of Rs. 1.5 crores for university is very meagre. The Calcutta University has 68 departments. With this amount, it is impossible to manage the development programme. I would finish soon.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA); Please confute now.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) ASIMA CHATTERJEE: I, therefore, suggest that the University Grants Commission should be provided with more grants, as it is the official machinery for the distribution of grants received from the Central Government to all the universities in the country.

With these few comments, I would conclude, supporting the Budget. Thank you.

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals. Before I do that, I would like to express my feelings of deep anguish and concern at what is happening in Karnataka, the unabated killings, taking them to the height of callousness and barbarity and vexing the people like anything. An innocent person who was taken under the custody of the police three days back died in police custody. There was a backlash from the people naturally and then fire was opened on them. This Government which is now working in Karnataka gave a pious hope to the people that they were not going to open fire on the people at any time. Even Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, the Chief Minister, had given an assurance that if the situation demanded, he would resort to rubber bullet, rather than resort to this firing.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO

DHABE (Maharashtra); is it a Special Mention or budget speech?

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN: It has to do with that and this is the time that I can mention it. Even the other day the Member on the other side mentioned about the law and order situation in Punjab. I have every right to mention this. I wish calm prevail in that part of the country and the Government manage itself and behaves itself well.

Coming to the Budget, critics have described the Budget in more ways than one, some charitable, some uncharitable. But the comment that was very much received by the press was that it is an election Budget, and Nani Palkhivala, who has rather always adorned himself as an expert on Budget and whose speeches are, they say, a great event, as such important as the Budget itself, has said that it is an oil-born Budget. Whatever we may call it, the question is that the work of the Budget is as the Budget does. A Budget certainly is not going to be bad. It fixes its eye on the electorate because people are the mainstay of the democracy and if the Budget caters to them and looks to them, whether it is at the time of election or otherwise, it is no fault of the Budget. As regards it being an oil-born Budget I would say a word of praise, and great praise, for the ONGC, as it has been expressed by other Members. When we were just producing 6 million tonnes and then we went up to about 10 million tonnes, we are now producing about 26 million tonnes of crude a year and in the year 1985 hopes are there that we will become, to a great extent, self-sufficient, that we cut our imports and that the strain on our economy will be very much reduced. One thing about the Budget is that the Budget speaks of the confidence the Minister has in the economy of the country. And when it speaks of the confidence, it is not that without any reason he is speaking with confidence. Circumstances have permitted it. For the last three years when we took power into our hands in the year 1980, since then, the Congress

[Shri Maqsood Ali Khan]

Government has been striving hard to see that the resilient economy of which usually we boast, must show itself up so as to see that the people are uplifted from the dire conditions in which they are growling.

Coming to the different aspects of the Budget, concessions are galore. The fixed income group will have reduction of tax rate by 5 per cent for the slab ranging 15001 to 20000. A dynamic approach has been made in the matter of giving relief to khand-sari sugar by exemption of the excise duty, and you, > Mr. Vice-Chairman, must be knowing more about khand-sari and sugar because you are very much associated with that industry. What I would like to point out is that the concession that has been given to the khand-sari industry, whether it is going to be passed on to the consumer, because between the two, the mill sugar and khand-sari sugar, the competition is such so as to maintain the prices, I am very doubtful, that the concession given to khand-sari is virtually being passed on to the consumer. If they do it, it is a good sign; if they do not do it, then the Finance Minister will be very much disillusioned with the concession given, in the same way as the concession given in October 1983 to the tyre industry which unfortunately later on turned its back on the Finance Minister and said, no more any concessions and we are going to raise our prices even more than what we are maintaining at present because of the fact that the inputs are of a greater value. The paper industry which is said to be suffering from hardship in the matter of raw materials, has been exempted from customs on wood chips and has been given a reduction of duty on wood pulp. This is a welcome step. And the most welcome step that the Budget has taken is abolishing of excise duty on electricity leaving it to the State Governments to tap the source. Here I would again like to sound a bit paro-

chial by pointing out that Karnataka is suffering the most on account of electricity. And when I speak of Karnataka and the sufferings which the Karnataka people are having, I advert the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that more money will have to be pumped into Karnataka so that they may be able to take up plans which they have on hand regarding electricity. You won't imagine that in rural areas people will have to be without electricity for about five hours a day. On high tension it has been reduced to 50 per cent and on low tension it has been reduced to five hours in a day. That has added to the suffering of the people.

On textiles substantial relief has been given by the Finance Minister. For instance relief has been awarded to polyester cotton blended yarn and polyester cotton blended fabrics and even to cotton fabrics of less than 51 counts. I feel the counts could have been raised slightly because actually 51 counts is a very coarse material. Had it been 80 or 90 counts it would have been better. I leave it to the Finance Minister to see whether this concession can be given later if he has in view the interests of the consumer class.

Printing and writing paper and craft paper get the benefit of reduction of excise duty.

Coming to the china wares and procelain table-ware, the excise duty has been reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent and I am sure this will be welcome by all the housewives in the country.

It is a matter of regret for all of us that the behaviour of the business community is always guided by profit motive with the result whatever we expect of them does not happen. For example, with all these concessions that have been given to them and reduced taxation, they would be happy not to pass on the benefit to the consumers.

When concessions are given on

different commodities, it becomes a matter of slight concern to us when the Finance Minister has chosen to raise the customs duty on crude by Rs. 100.00 per metric tonne and the import duty on different items of iron and steel by 5 percentage points or 10 percentage points and customs duty of 20 per cent on stainless steel melting scrap.

As we know, an increase, whether it is Rs. 10.00 or Rs. 100.00 per metric tonne, it gives a sort of lever later on for the prices to be raised. As you know, in H973 excise duty on petrol and petroleum products was raised in this country. Unfortunately it was thought by our budget pundits that it would not lead to the price rise of other commodities. But unfortunately it boomeranged on other commodities. The energy cost went up; transport cost went up and manufacturing cost went up. The whole economy was changed into a situation where all prices went up. What I feel is whether it is iron and steel or crude or petrol or petroleum products, even a slight increase in the excise duty will be sort of a *leva's* for raising the prices of all other commodities. I hope that the prices which are prevailing in this country will be maintained and kept on in spite of this increase.

While speaking on the rise in prices, we always get into a fallacious argument and we always say that price rise is a natural phenomenon with any developing country and we quote the examples of United States and other developing country. Then we say how much inflation is there and how much we have been able to contain. What I feel is that we as a poor country cannot afford to get compared with those countries where the purchasing power is high and incomes are high. Why not instead look to one country, not that I am pleading on behalf of that country? I am not in any way affiliated to the ideology of that country and I am not associated with that ideology. I

have in mind the Soviet Russia. It is a matter of surprise that the house rents that prevailed in that country in 1928 still prevail there. The transport tariffs of 1946 are still there. For the last 25 years not a single paisa, in our language, has been added to all the eatable commodities. Why we could not emulate that example? Is there something wrong in our perception? While speaking on the Budget proposals, the taxation proposals, Sir, one thing that I have always found is the behaviour of the economy in the market. Prices, when they go up, never come down, and this is our experience, day-to-day experience. And, Sir, sometimes, in the Budget, when we say that this is the taxation and this is not going to have any effect on the prices, the question that arises is this: Do we have any department of ours in the Government which keeps on seeing what the effect of the taxation proposals on certain commodities in the market is, how much rise has been reflected in the normal prices and, if there is any downward taxation, whether that has been reflected in the prices in the market. If we can do that exercise and if we are able to see effectively that the prices are reflected properly and if we are able to maintain that ratio. I think we will be doing a great service to the country.

Now, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to refer to some matters concerning the minorities. Sir, the bank? are coming up in different regions and bank expansion is going on. Hundreds and hundreds of banks branches have been opened and the banking services have been nationalised. But I would like to know from the honourable Minister in charge of banking what the percentage is of the Minorities so far as recruitment to these banks is concerned. My own experience, my own knowledge, is very disappointing in this regard. Though the honourable Prime Minister has always said that in the public sector and in the banking sector, people belonging to the minorities, boys

[Shri Maqsood Ali Khan] belonging to the backward classes, to the scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes, should be encouraged, the percentage of these people in employment in this sector is deplorable. I would request the Finance Minister to see that a system is evolved or a formula is evolved by which recruitment to these agencies of these people is not only encouraged, but is also properly ensured.

Another matter that I would like to refer to is also one concerning the minorities. The year before last I had referred to it. But, unfortunately, there was no reference so far as the Minister is concerned. It is with regard to the development of the Wakf properties in India. Sir, I made the point at that time that the Wakf property in India is worth not less than one thousand crores or so and if the Central Government comes forward with a proposal for a development corporation, say, an All-India Wakf Development Corporation, with an authorised capital of about a hundred crores and with the States as the constituents, each contributing about ten to fifteen crores, it would go a long way in developing the Wakf properties. This sort of a corporation can easily be set up and an economy can be generated by which ten to fifteen crores of rupees would be available to the community and the community will not have to rush from this bank to that bank and so on for financing their educational programmes, for programmes meant for the upliftment of the downtrodden and the upliftment of women and so on. I think this sort of a corporation can easily be set up.

There is another point which I would like to mention just now. As I said earlier, being a bit parochial, I would now like to refer to Karnataka. Sir, I am much pained to see that in the non-Plan Budget allocation, a provision of only about two crores for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant has been made. The name itself has become so popular all over the country that I

need not refer to what it means. It was about eight years ago that the Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone for this project. But, last year, a provision of only one crore was made and the actual spending was about Rs. 1.20 crores. This year only a provision of two crores has been made. As you know, Sir, this region of Hospet, where this Vijayanagar Steel Plant is going to be set up, is the richest in the world in iron ore and it contains about 62 per cent of iron which is considered to be the best ore. This ore can easily be utilised for our plant. Reports are there that a viable plant, one of the best plants in India, could be set up there. I do not know why the Government is not paying its attention to this project. It is a plant on which all the Kannadigas are pinning their hopes. I would request the Finance Minister to see at least that this shortcoming is made good by providing more funds to this plant.

Sir, taking one example from the Budget proposal itself, you have said that khandsari will be exempted from excise duty. Sir, a new industry is coming up in the country. It is the mini-cement plant. About this mini-cement plant, first of all, I would refer to the latest Notification issued by the Industry Department on the 23rd February 1984, saying that surplus districts will not be allowed to set up a mini-plant of VSK 100 tonnes or more tonnes per day. Sir, Gulbarga district in my State, Karnataka is so much rich in limestone deposits that if you want to set up a cement factory, you need not bother about the rest of India. You may set up, say, 100 tonnes per day cement factories, if you like, there. Millions and millions of tonnes of proven material is available. Now people there want to set up 20 tonnes per day or 50 tonnes per day or 100 tonnes per day cement factories. If you say that Gulbarga is a surplus cement district, you are not going to allow them to set up their industry. Where will they go? What will be the future of this industry? So I would request the

Government not only to relax that order in respect of Gulbarga but also to see that cement is exempted from the excise duty, because dual price system you are having, as you are having it in the case of sugar industry. So, treat it on par with sugar. It is an essential commodity and very much needed. As you know, Sir, among the developing countries our ratio of consumption is very much low (Interruptions)

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: Why do you call it a new industry—mini-cement factories?

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN. If you take up the whole industry of cement, that is not new. But if you take up the process, the process is new, I do not mean that it is new.

Sir, another thing. Again, my friends in this august House would pardon me if I make a reference to Karnataka Government again. It is rather unfortunate that time is being wasted by the present Government in frittering away their energy on matters which are not so much material to that State. They are thinking of some alliances or how the Congress-I Government can be wiped out of power; sometimes they think of some kind of conclave or whatever it is. But the thing on which the present Government must focus its attention is, as I mentioned, electricity and other such things, which are of first importance for the people, and they must be able to solve the difficulties of the people.

Sir, with these observations, I thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Dr. Siddhu.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you have already discussed the broad principles of the Budget which, according to you, Sir, has puzzled you. You could not see much wood through the jungle of these statistics. Prof. Mal-olm Adiseshiah has also drawn attention to some of the aspects which

are disturbing—the inflationary tendencies and deficit financing which will have their effect not this year but on the Seventh Five Year Plan, Sir, I need not go into any of these. But I am more concerned with the effect of the Central plan outlay in the social sector. The social sector is one from which the people will derive the quality of the life they have to live, and I regret to say, as has been pointed out in the 'Business Standard' that the Central plan outlay in some of the important sectors are either decreasing or stagnant. It may be argued that the central share outlay should be taken along with the State sector as a whole. But there is no denying the fact that the share of the central plan outlay for some key social sectors reflects the lack of seriousness on the part of the Government in developing these sectors. I may bring to your notice that education in the central sector in 1983, 1984 and 1985 had a share outlay of 09, 08 and .9 of the sectorial outlay of the central plan. Health excluding the family welfare Plan, has been 1, 1, and 0.9. As far as other things are concerned it is just the same. In such sectors, there is stagnation or the central outlay share is less, though in absolute terms the amounts may be higher and are higher this year. Sir, I may point out two things. One is the health of the children. You may recollect that a Committee called the School Health Committee was chaired by Mrs. Renuka Ray, a Member of the Lok Sabha in the year 1960. Since then, it has gathered dust. This year, a small provision of some 55 lakhs has been made. But what is the state of affairs of the children in the pre-school and school age. According to the surveys done by the National Institute of Nutrition Hyderabad 15 to 20 percent of the children show clinical signs of eye disease 3 to lack of Vitamin A and 5 per cent of the school going children in the primary school age suffer from infection. This is a very high percentage. The nutrition programme are of 4 types. Le. ANP

[Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu] under population control, mid-day meal and others. Surveys have showed that ANP have the sub-optimum effect and the mid-day meal have somewhat promotional effect on them. If you see the availability of food per capita, the availability is rather going down. It was 474.5 grams in the year 1978-79. It is 480.3 grams in 1979. It is going down since 1979 in spite of the production of agriculture sector. It is not the question of availability. It is the purchasing power, as you said in your speech, that is going down. If the purchasing power is low, even if the food is available, it does not reach the person. When we are talking of food, Sir, food adulteration Act has not been able to make any dent on the adulteration of food articles in our country. It is rather unfortunate that only six laboratories out of 67 State laboratories, managed by State local bodies, are equipped with G.L.C. which is able to detect the traces of adulterants and contaminants like pesticide residues, arguman oil and toxic substances. These six laboratories are in addition to four Central Food Laboratories. In all, 10 laboratories out of 67 are equipped with modern instruments to do it. Sir, the House may be surprised to know the adulteration found in vanaspati during the last six months of 1983. Sir, it was 15 per cent in Haryana, 14.5 per cent in Punjab, 33 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 10 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, and 38 per cent in Delhi.

AN HON. MEMBER: Adulteration?

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Adulteration in the sense, Sir, moisture content and free fatty acids. I am not taking into consideration the tallow. There are a few cases which I do not want to refer. That had been talked about. But the free fatty acids in vanaspati is an adulterant. Greater moisture content also reduce its shelf life. Vitamin A content may be reduced.

Then, Sir, we come to another sec-

tor in which, I will say the health of the nation much more depends. Just it took many years to co-relate smoking with cancer of the lung. Similarly, Sir, residues of pesticides in food, in air, in water are a great concern to the scientists. Such insecticides or pesticides are known to be the contributive factor in causing fungus infection hay fever, asthma, sinusitis, gastrointestinal disorders, dehydration alkaloses, malnutrition, pneumonitis, cancer, poliomyelitis arteriosclerosis, heart disease and insanity. Sir, in cases which have come to the notice, the BHC, that is Gamaxin has caused about 250 disorder of Epilepsy in nun according to the report of Dr. Nag published in a reputed journal, the Tropical and Geographical Medicine, in the year 1976. Similarly, another one has been published in the 'Lancet' which gives, Sir, that persons working in the spraying of the insecticides in the malaria control programme are heavily exposed. One of the studies shows that 23 per cent were affected by macular degeneration, by which the eye sight is lower. And the mean duration is 1—8 years. In other words, if the exposure is for long time then the affects are such that no treatment is possible. There have been visual impairments in 29 per cent. This shows the extent to which the damage can be caused by pesticides. According to some of the reports which have been published in the country, the DDT residue in the food like fish, the DDT residue in milk, the DDT residue in some other food is very high in our country. I have got no time to give the figures. There are studies made in Calcutta, there are studies made by

the CFTRI, specially by Dr. Mazumdar and also the effect it has on the atmosphere. 5 P.M. Some of them get volatile.

They go into the air and after the rains they get into the rain water. Leaching has occurred from the fields where the pesticide residue is leached

with the water to the ponds. The persons have suffered very deleterious effects on their health. This is a matter of great concern to the country. Especially we do not want that the agricultural production should go down. Pesticides are a necessity but a proper use and monitoring is called for. Unless and until we have got proper monitoring, it will not be possible and so the number of laboratories which are only ten in the country, is too short, is too small, for the purpose.

Sir, I now come to another aspect which is about education. We had gone for 10+2 because vocationalisation was considered, to be the remedy against growing unemployment and producing persons who have great employment potential. According to the Hindustan Times Report published by the working group of the Union Ministry for the Seventh Plan it has taken a grim view of the snail's pace at which Vocationalisation of the plus two is going on, although eight years have passed since all the States and Union territories accepted it in principle. Now, Sir, all the time we are talking of generation of employment facilities. Now, here was a scheme which is not at all implemented. Here is a scheme which has not been dovetailed with the industry where the people after having learnt the vocation will be employed.

Sir, there is another factor which is very disturbing today. The country is in a mood for a good family welfare programme and a good family planning programme. Recently, Sir, the Madhya Pradesh Government has sent out orders to doctors and officials to fulfil certain quotas by the end of the financial year. This has been quoted in the papers and an editorial has appeared in the Indian Express of today. If the same compulsion type approach is going to be adopted, it will have the same effect that it has had in 1975. We should not force the doctors. A dentist doctor has been suspended by the Madhya Pradesh Government for not fulfilling the targets.

We should learn from the experience of the past. I do not want the family planning and family welfare programmes to suffer. If such steps are taken and the doctors and dentists and other officials are to be penalised it will have worst effect than it could have otherwise.

Sir, the backbone of the health programmes is the primary health centre. Today what is the position of the primary health centres? How many doctors are there? According to a report which was available on 1.4.1983, for which data was given us in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the number of posts of medical officers sanctioned was 134, and in position there were 9,670 doctors. In other words, 5,464 doctors were not in position. Out of them the number of allopaths was 6,147—posts sanctioned, and in position 5,083 leaving a net balance—a negative one of 1064. It is not only with the allopathic system; it is also with the Indian system of medicine, called Unani, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. There is a shortage. Though the sanctioned strength is 2967 in position are 1077. In other words, homoeopathic doctors and allopathic doctors numbering 1290 are not there. So, this was the position. In the Third Five-Year Plan, it was said: "Difficulties have been experienced in securing sufficient number of doctors." In order to create necessary climate and conditions for securing personnel for rural areas, following measures were suggested: There should be one cadre; secondly, residential accommodation and other facilities be provided for the medical personnel serving the rural area, due account be taken for additional expenditure on account of children; scholarship should be given.

Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair: Services of medical practitioners, both in urban and rural areas should be utilised on war-time basis in hospitals and dispensaries. But this has not been implemented at all. The Services of qualified and properly trained graduates in the indigenous systems

[Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu]

of medicine have also not been utilised to the full.

Again, as far as the construction of buildings is concerned, the Fourth Five-Year Plan also states that 50 per cent of the primary health centres have buildings and 25 per cent have residential quarters. Now the position today is that only 37 per cent of the sub-centres, have their own buildings and in the case of primary health centres, one out of six is either in a rented building or does not have a building of its own. This is the position in the Seventh Plan. And here too, the Sixth Five-Year Plan mid-term appraisal states; There has been organisational constraint in the construction of buildings in rural areas for the primary health centres and sub-centres under the Minimum Needs Programme, since in many States, the State P.W.D.'s have not been able to handle the job effectively and funds provided, have lapsed. If this is the concern shown by the States for the Minimum Needs Programme, I need not say anything more except that this Minimum Needs Programme will be an eye-wash if it is not properly implemented. We have been fond of talking about it. May I remind that the role of a health worker or the community health guide was conceived in the National Health Sub Committee of the National Planning Committee formed in 1937 or 1938 of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman. As they had said: "Intelligent young women and men should be selected from villages themselves at the rate of one per 900 population. Those selected should preferably be literate who will be able to at least read and write their mother tongue; they will be sent for special training centres described below and be given a course of training months." It was in that this Plan document was issued. It was the year 1958 in Shanghai, China took the lay persons, whom they called 'Bare-foot doctors' for primary health care and had the results. It was only in Janata regime

that this was taken up. In other words, it took 30 years for the good suggestions which were there already with us, to be implemented. This Sub-Committee's Report has also asked for a complete survey to be done by the health worker with the aid of engineering personnel and others, Sir, as far as the village survey was concerned, it was complete—utilisation of land, water resources, drainage economic position, occupation, number of land-owners, number of persons in trade and so on. If this survey had been done, I think, today, the economists would have a complete data and we need not have to go to the village community to tell us as to who is the poorest of the poor. This document also had thought about decentralisation of the health services and has recommended that a health committee consisting of the people at the panchayat level, or, whatever is the village-level organisation should be there to evaluate the effects of the health plan. We have ignored some of our old thinking.

Now, Sir, I come to another aspect and this is about the loans from the Government being given to the weaker sections. Mr. Morarka had referred to it. I am all for loans being given to these people. But the manner in which they are being given may defeat the very purpose for which you give them. In the Pioneer of 10th March, it has been stated, I quote;

"Loans are a serious business which should be transacted in a proper business-like manner taking normal precautions. To turn the whole affair into a kind of a mah mela where prodigies of some of the higher-ups are favoured with the loan bonanza is bound to raise many brows not only from the alarmed depositors but of the laity public in general."

If this is the impression which is created in regard to the loans which are being given, then, the effectiveness of that measure may be lost. I do not want this measure to come into disrepute.

As far as the integrated rural development and other programmes are concerned, I would only say that they should keep in view what the mid-term appraisal had to say on the integrated rural development programme—I quote:—

"As regards the quality of the programme, sample studies have been carried out by a few States. A significant point which emerges is, although IRDP requires that the beneficiaries should be selected from the poorest groups below the poverty line, it has happened that in quite a few States, a sizeable number (emphasis is mine) of beneficiaries selected belonged to the category of small and marginal farmers. The percentage of such beneficiaries varies from State to State, and in some cases, as high as 30 per cent."

This is the warning which the mid-term appraisal gives us—Sir, in these rural development programmes and unemployment programmes, the first thing is that, right persons should get the benefit. Otherwise we will not be able to make any impact on the removal of poverty in the rural areas.

Secondly, Sir, as has been pointed out in the mid-term appraisal the works should be of a permanent nature. If you build kutchha canals, kutchha roads and so on, you should see that they are not washed off. You should see that they are made permanent assets of the community, Sir, I would make only one more observation before I conclude. I think, the impact of this Plan should have been on the prices. We have seen it. Dr. Adishesiah has mentioned that the parallel economy has had a bad effect on the prices. When the wholesale market index goes down, it does not have any effect on the retail price. We have seen his phenomenon during the last three or four years or even more. This phenomenon until and unless it is changed, there will be no way in which the middle class or the poor man will ever be able to reap anything out of any concession and incentive which are given. The potentials

which are created in irrigation, the potentials which are created in public sector must be utilised to the full. Otherwise, it is no use saying that public sector is only meant for social objectives, not for profits. Our charge is that the public sector potential is not utilised to the full. Otherwise, resources will be forthcoming from them and those resources could be used for the betterment of the poor sections of the society. I thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. M. JACOB (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I support this Budget presented by the dynamic Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukerjee. Sir, I am happy to support the budget because it is an exercise in the right direction so far as the fiscal policies are concerned. Several of our Members from the opposition were criticising the budget, they have a right to do so, but looking at the overall performance of the Indian economy during the last few years not only the economists in this country but the economists all over the world and especially the financial institutions like the World Bank, IMF and several other responsible financial institutions have assessed the performance of Indian economy and appreciated the growth of Indian economy. When all over the world many of the industrialised nations were facing inflationary pressure, our country was singled out as one among the outstanding countries which was able to contain inflation to a reasonable level. Of course, we had our bad days of inflation in the year 1979-80 when there was a different government here. The figure, as it is mentioned in this document, is 21.4 per cent inflation in 1979-80. As soon as we formed the Government, we find a change. When there is a will to change, the change comes in. In 1980-81 the inflation was 16.7 per cent in 1981-82 it was only 2.4 per cent and in 1982-83 it was 6.2 per cent. But when all the countries faced enormous difficulties during the last year due to rise in prices the world over, the Indian eco-

[Shri M. M. Jacob]

nomy also showed some difficulties and even then we were able to contain the inflation within 10 per cent or below 10 per cent. This is a very good sign and I congratulate the Finance Minister for this performance.

I am very happy with the growth rate of agriculture, of 142 million tonnes of foodgrains production, 9 per cent growth rate in agriculture. National income increased by 7 per cent and industrial growth by 4.2 per cent. These are all the achievements that can be proudly commended upon.

•Sir, some of my friends were telling that good rains were there and that is why you are having good foodgrain production. Rains were here before independence¹ so. They are not a new phenomenon to India, but then we were a poor country, we did not have even 50 million tonnes of foodgrains production. Now we are able to reach 142 million tonnes. It means, the infrastructure, the inputs and the methodology adopted by the Government are there and all these things are contributing to the growth in foodgrain production, not the rains alone.

Now, Sir, coming to the question of balance of payment, of course, I am not at all happy, when I read the figure, that we are still having the adverse trade balance of Rs. 5300 crores. But still I am happy because from Rs. 5,800 crores we were able to bring it down to Rs. 5,500 or so by 300 crores. We were able to bring it down. That is a good sign. I remember this that when this Government left office in 1977, we left a surplus in balance of trade. But the tables were turned soon thereafter and we had to face a difficult situation with an adverse balance of trade. Now we are still keeping on our march towards reduction in the balance of trade and I hope the Budget presented by our Finance Minister will be able to keep up the tempo of 9 per cent increase in the export trade, as it has shown recently.

In regard to the IMF loan, I do not want to take much of your time as many of our friends have mentioned this. Our Prime Minister had assured us at the time of taking the loan that we borrowed this loan for correcting the temporary inequilibrium in the economic field; we borrowed this loan only for the national interests of our country. She said: "We will not accept it if it goes against the interests of our country and against our declared objectives". Have we sacrificed our declared objectives? No. Have we reduced our subsidies or cut our subsidies? No. Have we cut our wages? No. We have not done anything that the critics of this loan anticipated about receiving the IMF loan. How many seminars and symposia were held by the Opposition at that time to tell that the loan was going to take away India's integrity and freedom and everything. Nothing has happened. We have even abandoned the last instalment of the loan and we are now going on the way to repaying the loan. I congratulate the Finance Minister and those persons who are responsible for this fiscal policy.

Even about the increase in money supply, it is only 6.8 per cent. This is despite the fact that the IMF¹ had agreed for an 11 and odd per cent increase in money supply. Even though this is a positive factor, I never heard any one from the Opposition benches commenting on this aspect that we were able to reduce it so much irrespective of the calculation of the IMF that the money supply may go up to more than 11 per cent.

I am not commenting on many of the schemes about which my predecessors have already spoken. But I may be permitted to say one word about the role of the private sector. Private sector and public sector in this country are more or less the same, according to me. The private sector also derives money from the financial institutions—the banks, L.T.C. and other sources. Naturally the private sector's

money is also accountable. The money comes from the people, and not from the private property; it comes from the nation. So when people who have invested money in the private sector companies and firms feel that they should have a say in the management of the affairs of the company, there need not be any panic about it. It is only natural reasoning that they must have a role, they must have a say in the affairs of the company in that they are involved in it. Only one thing I want to say here. When the financial institutions send their directors on the governing boards of the private sector undertakings, they should be well trained and well qualified people and not just somebody. We must have a pool of trained personnel to handle this. Then only the financial institutions in our country will be able to play their role effectively.

Another question is about modernisation of industry. I was one of the happiest persons when I read this Budget document and saw the provision for the modernisation of industry made in this and also mentioning that any industry having less than 4 crores capital can avail of this and also a loan at 11.5 per cent interest. If the industry is weak, it is of course 10 per cent interest. This is really good. Modernisation took place in some of the European countries after the Second World War. Whole of Berlin was destroyed, Frankfurt was destroyed, in fact whole of Germany was destroyed by bombing and the companies were destroyed and the factories were destroyed. Only after the war when the restructuring of the economy started after the Marshall Plan aid were they able to construct new factories, get new equipment and new machinery. Because of that Germany was able to compete in Europe and even with Britain where the factories were not burnt in that War. We did not have a war like that. Now the Finance Minister has clearly started a war on the outmoded machinery

and obsolete instruments used in some of the factories by announcing that modernisation is necessary to compete with the market challenges in the Sir, now one word about the Plan outlay. I am very happy that the Finance Minister is able to increase per cent the Central Plan outlay and also 3.2 per cent increase in the State Plan outlay.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH:
9-5 per cent.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Es. 392 crores of State assistance to States. I need not explain all these things. The additional incentive the Finance Minister has promised to those States which show fiscal discipline as a welcome provision. Fiscal discipline is one of the great things because that is going to be a corrective of our economy. The Finance Minister deserves special congratulations for this. Then subsidies, and so on. All these things I am not mentioning. But one word about the development programmes for the people living below the poverty line. Many of our friends mentioned here that the provision of Rs. 1148 crores for IRDP, NREP and for the rural landless employment guarantee scheme and Self-Employment Scheme, is really a remarkable thing. The only thing is, about the implementation of these programmes, the States as well as the districts and other implementation agencies, will have to take it in the right spirit because the Prime Minister has assured the nation that her government is going to make a big stride to remove the poverty of the masses. So the co-operation of all sections of people, including the Opposition, is required for alleviating the poverty of the masses. We can fight our political battle after removing the poverty of the masses. I think this provision of Rs. 1148 crores is a step in the right direction; and I congratulate the Finance Minister for it.

Now the drinking water. Identifying 50,000 problem villages and pro-

[Shri M. M. Jacob]

viding drinking water to those villages is not a small thing in this country. For years there was no water. Now the Finance Minister is going to provide drinking water in 50,000 villages. I am one of those people who in recent months saw that people appreciating it more than even factories. People are more anxious to get drinking water supply. I congratulate the Government for this. This is a great thing which this Government has been able to do for the poor people who do not have even drinking water.

Sir, regarding the public sector, I am very happy to see that we have now 224 public sector enterprises in India run by the Central Government. From five public sector units with an investment of Rs. 29 crores, we have now come to have 224 public sector units with an investment of almost Rs. 26,000 crores. Some of my friends from the Opposition were mentioning that our investment is not proper. Is it improper to have 224 units in place of 5 and investment increasing from Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 26,000 crores? Sir, the public sector at one time was only the postal department set up by the East India Company. But now look at the growth. Now not the postal department only but several other departments and firms and facilities that we have. Then about the sales growth I must comment. Not only is there growth in investment but also growth in sales. In ten years we are able to show a remarkable sales growth of six times in this country. This is also a result of the good economic policy.

Sir, I would not take much of time but I would like to say one thing about the restlessness shown in many parts of this country, because our country is a developing nation. As a developing nation, our economy has developed in many spheres. People have been demanding more in many sectors. More people wanting to travel by trains more people wanting

to travel by air. When there is more demand for everything, you find that the infrastructure is not coping with the development of the economy. I think the Finance Minister and the fiscal planners of this country will have to throw a little more light on this aspect. Infrastructural plan is also very important. When you think of providing more wagons, there should be sufficient railway stations, the platforms must be long enough. Otherwise, people get discomfort and our achievements on various points will be immediately sidetracked. By mere waiting at the railway station for hours. I think the passengers will feel that nothing is achieved in our country and that everything is of disadvantage to them.

He forgets immediately the achievements made in this country. So, the small thing which the people are coming across every day in their day-to-day life, is the infrastructural weakness. So, that infrastructural weakness will have to be corrected in the months to come.

Sir, about what recovery our economy has made, I do not want to compare it with that happened in the then Government's time. We have not sold the gold which is reserved in the country. In 1978-79 and 1979-80 did they not sell the gold? Did they not stop collections for cheap popularity? Did they not distort the economy at that time by wrong fiscal policies? Sir, many things are there. But I do not want to take your time because we are now discussing on a very important document in the House.

Sir, the productivity has to be increased. For productivity increase, the theme of the Budget itself is increasing the production. Thermal power generation is an important factor. Sir, I come from a State where electricity used to be a surplus commodity every year. But last year, because of the drought we find

suddenly that there is power shortage. Sir, in the State of Kerala there is no thermal power station. There was a proposal for the Silent Valley Project, but that was turned down on ecological reasons. O.K. We accept it fully because ecology, protecting nature, is very important. And we welcome the decision of the Prime Minister and the Government of India. But at the same time to compensate that and to remove the shortage of power, I request the Finance Minister to explore the possibility of sanctioning a thermal power station to that State.

Sir, before concluding, I would like to dwell upon one or two small points. Sir, I come from an area which is a border State, border not with China or Pakistan. It has a border with the Indian Ocean. On almost three sides we are covered with Ocean, if you take Kanyakumari also into account. This is vulnerable. The developments in the Indian Ocean, as everybody knows, are very unhealthy competition of super powers. They are creating problems of insecurity for that State and the border areas. So, I am glad that the Government of India has thought about locating the Naval Academy in that State at Cannanore. But, Sir, air force station and the army stations will have to be thought of in this part of the country, because this is surrounded on three sides by the Ocean. Sir, security is more important. Similarly, Sir, political extremism at various points is emerging in various shapes and forms. It is necessary to have a strong police force. So, the security arrangement is very necessary.

Sir, I am concluding with one word. Cochin is the commercial and industrial capital of the State. Cochin was known as the queen of the Arabian Sea. Today Cochin is almost an orphan. The Ship Yard is there. Sir, this is a very important thing to my mind because there is a ship repairing dock for small ships. But Cochin is

near the international shipping route. Between Cochin and Lackadives you find an international shipping route. Most of the ships go that way, international, ships ply that way. They have to go for watering to Colombo. They go for repair to Singapur. If there is repairing facility for ships in Cochin, bigger ships that ply through the international shipping route will touch India. The repair docks will employ a large number of people, and also watering and all that will attract several job-generating programmes. Also, Sir, the free-trade zone which has been already mentioned by the Government of India may be immediately expedited for that area.

Before closing, Sir, one small point about the drought affected States. I am not repeating for that State alone. Tea, coffee, cardamom and rubber plants require four, years, five years even six years gestation period after you plant them. The percentage fall in the crop because of the drought was for cardamom 60 per-cent; tea, 52.5 per cent; coffee, 64 per cent and rubber also some percentage. Rubber has recovered. Coconut also has depleted. All these crops need replanting. Replanting means long-term strategy by the concerned commodity boards mostly controlled by the Commerce Ministry and the Government of India. And this portion has to be thought of because replantation is vital for import substitution. These are exportable commodities—tea, coffee, cardamom and so on. We lost the market in cardamom and we could not export cardamom sufficiently because there is no cardamom. It has gone with drought. So an intelligent plan has been formulated for the replantation of these cash crops. With these few words, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting this budget*, which is one of the finest budget, which everybody call a most popular budget, a people's budget but which the Opposition calls an election budget because they do not know the distinction between election and masses. Thank you very much

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, H has been just now said that this is a very good budget and it is an impressive performance by the Finance Minister. Sir, if you consider this aspect in the larger perspective, what is the test of a budget? Have the large masses been given any relief? Is it proper management of the economy by the Government? And lastly, what attempts are made to provide sufficient fund for the programmes which the Government wants to undertake? Sir, in the first paragraph of the statement of the Minister, it is said that there has been a "strong recovery in national income and agriculture and an equally "impressive improvement in our balance of payments." It is also stated that the foodgrains production which was 132 million tonnes in 1978-79 and which came down in 1982-83 to 128 million tonnes, is going to be of the order of 142 million tonnes. So it is said that there is a remarkable recovery in foodgrains production in 1983-84. And similar things are stated about industrial production. If that is so, why should the prices go up. My learned friend has given as one of the reasons the factor of unaccounted money; he has said that 50 per cent of the national income is in the black money sector. If that is so, then there is no attempt by the Government to check black money or to take steps to see that black money does not come in the way of inflation. Regarding the inflation rate, it is admitted in the Economic Survey at page 32;

"The annual rate of inflation in terms of consumer price index rose from 9.8 per cent in March 1983 to 12.5 per cent in December, 1983."

The only reason given for the prices going up, which is that there was no sufficient distribution system of essential commodities. Sir, on the one hand, the Government says that our foodgrains production has gone up and that an effective public distribution system exists there. But here is an admission

that foodgrains were not available for public distribution, and that is one of the reasons given for the rise in prices. Now, what was the rise in the consumer price index? It is too much for the Government or anybody to say that we have made a remarkable recovery. Sir, what is the rise in the consumer price index from 1980-81, when this Government took over, to 1983-84? The all-India consumer price index which was 375 in April 1980 rose to 427 in April, 1981. It rose to 459 in 1982-83, in April 1983-84 it became 508 and in December 1983 it was 559. It has become 559, and still the Government claims that their production has gone up. At the same time the consumer price index is going up. It is the ordinary rule of economics that if production goes up, the prices are bound to come down. And if the Government claims that production has gone up, then it is the duty of the Government to see that the prices are controlled. And the greatest sufferer of this is the middle class, the middle class employees for whom we have set a fixed income. It is callous on the part of the Government to withhold the five instalments of dearness allowance. This itself is a sad commentary on the management of the economy of our country. The prices have gone up and are going up and still the Government says we are managing the affairs very well.

Another thing which is not mentioned here is the fiscal relations between the Centre and the States to which a passing reference was made by Dr. Adisesiah, that the State allotment of funds has been reduced while the Central sector has been increased. The Centre-State relations are such today that there are different Governments working in different States....

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: May I say a word here? What I said was that there was a reduction in the State Plans. I called attention to the fact that the Central Plan has increased by 25 per cent compared to the State

Plans which have increased only by 94 per cent. They have increased but increased at a lower rate.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: The problem which our country is facing today is that different political parties are in power in different States with the result Centre-State relations in fiscal matters, especially are assuming very great importance, and there is no attempt at decentralising the industry or there are no guidelines given in the Finance Minister's statement how the Centre-State relations will be improved. The increase given to the States, which have got large commitments, of about 9 per cent is really deplorable.

Aid the third question for which the Government cannot escape responsibility is the new policy of the Government, is it the allocation of industries in no-industry States. The Government of India had appointed Sivaraman Committee which submitted its report in 1980 saying that there were 246 backward districts in the whole of India and dispersal of industries should be such that medium and large-scale industries are located in the backward districts of India. Two hundred and fortysix districts have been identified by the Sivaraman Committee as being backward and when the matter came before the Cabinet the Cabinet appointed a sub-committee of their own which in turn evolved a formula, and the Government issued a directive on 27-2-82 and notified that there are 87 districts identified as no-industry districts. And it is there politics comes in. In this identification process, all the south States like Maharashtra, Kerala, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, except the district of Bihar—the entire southern States including Maharashtra—are excluded from the list of the 87 districts, are forty districts from the four States of U.P., Bihar, West-Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Some are in the Union Territories and in inaccessible areas in the North Eastern region or in other parts. Between 1980 and 1984 about 155 licenses

were issued in these areas. So, the policy on dispersal of industries enunciated by the Sivaraman Committee has been given a go-bye. In reply to a question in this House the Commerce Minister, Shri V. P. Singh, said that this will apply to cooperative spinning mills and sugarcane mills and they will be located only in no-industry districts. I come from an area where there is not even a spinning mill on co-operative basis. There is great resentment on account of this. These are set up not in any of the southern States, but only in the Hindi region where the ruling party thinks that they will get more votes. Is this the national policy of the Government? Still there is no indication of the reversal of this policy. I thought Government would reverse it and treat all the 246 districts on an equal basis. This Government has no policy to give any relief to the middle class people. Those who are evading tax like Birlas and Tatas are given all concessions. You should know that 60 per cent of the income tax comes from middle class people. Why should these people be taxed income-tax at all, when the Government is unable to control the prices? I suggest that it is time to abolish income-tax in the case of fixed income group so that they will have some relief. Now they have no relief and the dearness allowance instalments are withheld from them.

In paragraph 47 of the Budget it has been stated that there are going to have a massive rural landless employment guarantee programme. The figure given here is misleading. If you actually calculate, only five days' work will be provided if one person in each family is given a job. If you really want to introduce the employment guarantee scheme, you can start from the Maharashtra Government's scheme. People pay professional tax and every able-bodied person is entitled to employment under the scheme. If a person is not given employment, he can get unemployment benefit for 15 days. If he gets the employ-

[Shri Shridhar Wasudeo Dhabe]

ment of his choice, he accepts it. There is no attempt to introduce such a scheme. When you talk of employment guarantee scheme, I want to ask whether there is any national wage and employment policy. Already work is not guaranteed under our Constitution. The Government has to amend the Constitution and guarantee work to every person. Unless we have a national wage and employment policy, we shall not be able to make any progress in this country. Idle and unemployment people are in astronomical figures, increasing every year. The Government is doing only some patch work. What about women employment? I am reading from a book of statistics. The employment of women has become less now. It has come down to a very large extent. In the factories, the number of women employed in 1979 was 4,89,000 whereas it has come down to 4,62,000 in 1980. In the mines, Sir, the number of women employed in 1979-80 was 72,000 while it got reduced in 73,000 in 1980. The same is the position in plantation. It was 4,35,000 in 1978 while in 1979 it was 4,17,660, and while it was 4,12,000 in 1980 it was 4,00,000 in 1980-81. The figures for the year 1981-82 are not mentioned here. But still the employment of women is at a much reduced level. The Government has no policy over women's employment. Fifty per cent of our population consists of women and, therefore, I would like to suggest that at least 50 per cent of the jobs in the country should be reserved for women in every sector. Alternatively, the Government should specify the sectors or industries like teaching profession, nursing profession, plantation, etc., where women could be provided larger employment.

Then, Sir, the employment figures in the public sector and in the Government sector are not also very encouraging and are not very much impressive. The employment in industries was 72,39,000 in 1979 and it was only 73,95,000 in 1981. Employment in the public sector has hardly increased by five per cent. The same is the case

in the Central Government employment also. The annual earnings of a textile worker was Rs. 6,015, whereas it has gone up to only Rs. 6,017 now. The weekly earnings of a coalmine worker has gone up from just Rs. 152 to Rs. 155. The mining worker's weekly earnings rose from Rs. 53 to Rs. 77 in 1981, but only Rs. 53 is paid to the manganese mine workers. This disparity is so high that the Government should do something about it. The disparities are so high that unless we have a national wage policy and we have certain norms, it would not be useful and we would not be able to give any incentive to the workers.

There is one more thing which I would like to mention and it is the standard of living of the workers and their wages. If the standard of living of the workers does not go up, if their wages do not increase in keeping with the rise in the cost of living, if the workers are not paid their wages properly if the wages paid to the workers are not adequate, how can we then say that we have made any progress at all? Sir, I come from the State of Maharashtra and I would like to quote certain figures from the Labour Statistics 1983 with regard to the wages prevailing in different States in the country. I am reading out from page 113: The Central Government minimum wage for the workers is there. I will give the average earning and also the highest for some of the States. The Central Government minimum wage in 1982 was Rs. 5.25 and the highest was Rs. 10.50 P. In Bihar, it was Rs. 3.90 and the highest was Rs. 8.10; in Gujarat it was 3.60 and the highest was Rs. 10 in Haryana, it was Rs. 2 and the highest was Rs. 9.25 in Kerala and was Rs. 1.50 and the highest was Rs. 13; in Madhya Pradesh, it was Rs. 1.25, and the highest was Rs. 7.80; in Punjab, it was Rs. 3.15 and the highest was Rs. 14.00 in Maharashtra it was Rs. 1.37 and the highest was Rs. 8.80; and in U.P., it was Rs. 3.00 only. If you take the average of all these wages, you will see that it comes to Rs. 2.50 only. The average earning of

a worker, the lowest paid worker in this country, is just Rs. 2.50. And if you take into account the present value of the rupees which is just about 12 or 13 paise, you will realise that the wages which are paid to our workers in the country are very very meagre and the poorest of the poor in this country is not even getting 25 P per day in this land of ours! This is the position now. And still we talk that we have... (Time bell rings) It is a Budget which does not give relief to the poor people and I don't think it is welcome one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Shri-mati Usha Malhotra.

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister for the year 1984-85. I congratulate him for the most imaginative and well-balanced Budget he has presented. As we look back, the year 1980 was a year of challenge as well as opportunity. The last four years have not been very easy for us. We inherited a severely damaged economy which was shattered beyond recognition and was badly mauled by the past regime. This in turn, resulted in high inflation slow growth and severe problems of balance of payments. And the foreign exchange reserves our Government inherited from them were depleted. Our difficulties did not end there. They were compounded. With two/ years of successive drought which resulted in shortages and inflation. The bold and dynamic stewardship of our hon. Prime Minister and her policies which were beneficial to the masses of the country and also the infrastructure we improved provided us with some hope and we were able to move from what was banded over to us as almost 'nil' to a stable economy. Gold was disowned of as if it was nobody's business. Foreign exchange reserves were depleted as if it belonged to none. We had to preserve and we had to work hard over the years to build up our bag which was just thrown

to the wind in a whimsical way in the past regime of Janata. For the commendable management of the economy of our country, I think, the kudos go to the hon. Finance Minister. Our alert and diligent Finance Minister saw the country's economy back on the rails. He has performed exceedingly well.

I think while formulating the Budget he had got three objectives in his mind. The first was probably to see that we had to contain inflation, which was upper-most in his mind. He has tried to give relief to, I would say, the most taxed class, the fixed income group. He has given due weightage to the developmental activities, the social welfare schemes and the defence requirements of our country. It is really unfortunate that we have to invest more than what we should have if we had no dangers hovering over the horizon on one of our boundaries. All this could have gone towards something worthwhile something constructive which could have contributed to the reconstruction of our country. And this is where I would like to defend our policies or even the holding of the Non-aligned summit, which our friends across the floor have time and again tried to attack and criticize. It is not that we wanted it. But since we were to have it we tried to focus the attention of the world powers that spending on defence was extraneous, if we worked for peaceful co-existence and built up confidence and trust amongst the countries

of the world. Nearly two-6 P.M. third of the world population

needed more money for development programmes than for programmes aimed at destroying each other. That is how we were able to draw their attention to it when the Summit was organised here. I would congratulate our hon. Prime Minister for having focused the attention of the entire world to the problems of the developing countries. Our is one of them. At home we have not lost sight of developmental activities, programmes and schemes. They are

[Shrimati Usha Malhotra]

very much there. Talking on Budget, our Finance Minister has given relief from direct and indirect taxation to various cross-sections of our society. I think he has concentrated on mopping up resources to augment the central plan outlay by 25 per cent thereby increasing the aggregate plan to more than 30,000 crores including the Centre, the States and the Union Territories. His second objective was to tackle inflation by reducing the excise duty on a number of commodities in order to ensure that the constraints in the industrial sector are reduced.

Relief in income-tax has been provided by lowering the rate of personal income-tax by at least 5 per cent for all slabs of fixed income groups. This is a welcome relief which the fixed income group or the salaried class was looking forward to, right from the uppermost rung of the ladder to the lowest. The achievement of these objectives clearly points towards the recovery of the strength gained by the national economy in the last 4 years despite the stresses and strains and we have moved forward. The international environment did not spare us and created exceptional pressure on our economy. Even with an uncovered deficit of 1760 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 1695 crores during the last year, the Budget reflects the confidence of the economy to contain the inflationary pressures while meeting the demands of investment of our growing economy. It has met our urge to seek economic stability while providing growth-oriented incentives to industry. Therefore, our Budget is both pragmatic and positive. The Government has kept its promises and commitments to the people of our country. I think it has endeavoured to do so right from the very moment it took over and we have gradually moved from chaos and crisis towards a sound infrastructure which will provide this country with higher growth rate. The Budget reflects the socio-economic priorities in policies adopted by our Government. The Finance Minister has, very rightly, given the most-favoured treatment to

developmental work and social welfare schemes under the 20-Point Programme for which the outlay has been raised from 40 per cent to 47 per cent in the annual plan outlay for 1984-85. What is more heartening is the specific stresses on the programmes meant for the rural areas and the 20-Point Programme announced by our beloved Prime Minister. The two schemes announced by her on the Independence Day last year are the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme and the Rural Self-Employment Guarantee Scheme. They form the core of the socio-economic and the fiscal policies of the Government. This will create 500 million mandays of work and will help in lifting a major chunk of the population who are below the poverty line. To strengthen the country's infrastructure, higher allocation is being made for power, coal, railways, ports. Power projects will get Rs. 1,764 crores, representing a 44 per cent increase over 1983-84. The Department of Coal will get Rs. 1,310 crores against Rs. 1,076 crores for the year 1983-84. And the target for coal production would be 152 million tonnes in 1984-85. The Railways will get Rs. 1,650 crores almost a 23 per cent increase over the current year. An allocation of Rs. 201 crores is being made for the development of ports, and rightly so, my hon. friend who just spoke from my side did stress on the importance of ports. And I think it is just time we thought of having an infrastructure to meet the growing need; that we will be facing in the coming future. The relief thus provided and the revenue loss has been made up by the indirect taxation, increase of customs duties. And we can move forward with a steady growth rate. The foodgrain production has touched an all time high of 105 million tonnes. (Interruption) Anti I think, we have been able to create higher irrigation potential. And we have added 8 million hectares of land by providing extra irrigation potential to our farmers and also by providing subsidies in fertilizers and insecticides and improved facilities for production.

agriculture sector. Credit for increased food production also goes to the hard-working farmers in our country. They have been very receptive to the different programmes which have been handed over to them by the Government. With the incentives that have been provided to them, they have really gone along with us. And I would request the hon. Member on the other side that if they try to see reason and if they try to see what has happened, the achievements we have made and the achievements made by the farmers and the peasants in the agriculture sector, they will probably not speak the way they have spoken. They have forgotten the hard work that the farmers have put in for the last so many years to keep their promises. And the Government also has not lagged behind and not let them down. Sir, the 'Forbes', a US bi-weekly magazine published an interview with the hon. Prime Minister. This is not a bi-weekly that is run by us. We do not have any control over it. We cannot influence it in any way. In one of its latest issues, the magazine notes, and I quote;

"But in India, foreign policy is not a burning issue as elsewhere. Economy is what concerns most of the people in India. That means two things; Continued opportunity for a fast-growing middle-class and more food for the hundreds and millions of farmers. India has performed miracles."

This is what this magazine says, Again it says: I quote

"...When it had 350 million people, it had to import food. Now it has 725 million people. It is self-sufficient in food."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the name of that magazine?

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA: This is 'Forbes', a US bi-weekly business magazine.

The strong expansion in agriculture and the improvement in industry will be reflected in the much higher growth of gross

national product, i.e., GNP, of about 6 to 7 per cent in the year 1983-84. The Budget is both imaginative and constructive. It will provide relief to all the sections of the society which had felt the impact of inflation. Although it stands contained at present, the reliefs given in respect of income-tax and selective reduction in excise duty will revive the demand in the economy and bring about better utilisation of the capacity. The Budget seeks to give incentives for savings and is anti-inflationary. Stress on resource mobilisation for investments and growth has been laid. We are concerned with the fact that the prices have risen. Yes, it is a very much talked about point. We are quite concerned about it and measures have been taken over the years to contain these prices. But it should be borne in mind that we have established them as compared to other countries and considering the global inflation which spared none of the countries which were developing and which were putting in all their efforts to come up. They were somehow hit by the sudden triggering off of the oil prices which hit them badly. The increase in the oil prices, as I have just mentioned, spared no country and we were one of them. But by the endeavours made by the Government to tap our own oil reserves, we were able to build over the years a capacity to manage our own requirements at home and a time is not far off when we will be able to export crude beyond the boundaries of our country. We are able to control inflation in 1974-75 in a manner which a few countries did. Price stability was maintained till 1977 but in 1979 and 1980 things went haywire. I plead that this is something which the opposition should remember that it was not all so wonderful with their Plan. They had planned a rolling Plan which rolled them into it and which rolled up the national economy also in what they probably thought was just what they could do. They could not go beyond that. I think that was all that they were capable of and the country and the masses found that it was no other Government which could perform as well as the Government that was back

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in power within two and a half years under the stewardship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our hon. Prime Minister.

Prices went up by more than 22 per cent at that time. This is what was handed over to us. (*Time bell rings*), sir, what is this? I have just come half-way and I hope you won't be uncharitable. As it is, I had given my name much earlier but I have been put at the end, last. As an matter of fact, what should I say, all right, I will speak till I finish. The prices went up by more than 22 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: AU right, speak for three more minutes.

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA: This is what was handed over to us. We have all realised to success of the fiscal policy that our Government has pursued. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his farsightedness, correct direction and the ability with which he has handled the fractured economy since the last four years. Inflation in 1980-81 started coming down. It was then 15 per cent. In 1981-82 it was 2.5 per cent. We had a severe drought after this but still managed to keep it down to 6.5 per cent in 1982-83. The two successive droughts brought preserves on the economy but by the skillful management that was there it was prevented from growing further. What we saw was that the Government intensified programmes for the development of agricultural production and it compares well with the production of any other years reasons being that the subsidies for fertilisers and the greater incentives provided by the Budget for the Sixth Plan resulted in a very sound foodgrains reserve, although we had to build up some buffer stock by a small percentage by improving, there is no doubt about it, because they were all depleted earlier in the earlier regime. Agricultural production as a whole is likely to increase by 9 per cent over the previous year. This bears testimony to the soundness of the fiscal policy.

In revitalising our economy, power generation has played a vital role. Power

generation in our country has increased by 50 per cent because of better utilisation of the installed capacity. This has led to improvement in the industrial performance over the previous years. Industrial growth in the current year is likely to be 4.5 per cent. Overall percentage of the last 4 years would be 5.2 per cent.

Modernisation of technology is being siiced upon. It is very heartening to note that we are doing so well. There was some criticism about the colour TV. I feel that our friends across the floor do not realise that investing in something which has to be discarded ultimately in the near future in order to keep pace with the rest of the world, will not be fruitful at all. So, to catch up with the rest of the world, we had to go in for colour TV so that we do not have to discard the black and white TV technology straightway. I think, the way we are developing and the way we have developed over the yeai-s, it was necessary to jump over that stage. I am for this modernisation of technology, or the new technology which is being taken into account in various fields of our development. This has led to improvement in industrial performance and I think it depends on a number of factors. One of them is advertising the manufactured goods. I would join one of my friends who spoke and mentioned that this 20 per cent disallowance for advertising should not be there. It is a deterrent measure for productivity. Our hon. Prime Minister has laid stress time and again on more productivity. They are new entrants in the field of industry and if they do not advertise their products. I think the monopoly in the industrial field would continue to remain with a few, with the result that new entrepreneurs or new industries will be left behind. And in the process, Government may also lose, because the prices rise, when there are no competitors left in the field and that results in inflation. I would say that 20 per cent disallowance on advertising is hurting the economy, and the manufacturers of consumer products will raise the prices. You must have read a news item in the newspapers today relavaht to what I am pointing out that if you dis-

allow 20 per cent on advertisements, they are going to collect it from the consumers. It is the consumer who will bear the brunt of it and hence I feel the Finance Minister will look into it. If there is no competition, there is a chance of prices going up erratically.

Petroleum products have shown improvement; production has increased to 26 million tonnes. Production of coal, cement, and fertilisers has also registered significant increase.

Performance of public sector forms the backbone of country's economy and it has considerably improved. Its productivity and profitability has shown improvement. I will not repeat this point as it has already been mentioned by an hon. Member. Nation's economic growth is back on the rails and for its further improvement, we all have to put our shoulders together, and sort out the problems being forced by them rather than criticising it from time to time. I would also like to say here that our foreign exchange reserves would have been eroded, had it not been for our oil production, which we have been able to achieve, the percentage of increase is a great achievement and highly commendable which we have been able to achieve.

In the revised twenty-point programme announced by our beloved Prime Minister, the integrated rural development programme has helped 10 million families and generated employment equivalent to 1,240 million mandays. The Budget presented by the Finance Minister provides adequate funds to accelerate this programme. There are two other new schemes which have been mentioned by me earlier and these are very welcome. This point has been gathered from all the representatives of the people who come over here that the educated unemployed youth have seen a new hope for whom we all stood committed to provide them with employment opportunities. It is commendable that we have innumerable programmes for the unemployed provided in the Budget. Wheat will be made available at Rs. 1.50 per kg. to those working under the IRDP of

under the rural employment guarantee programme. These programmes would look after the nutritional requirements of these people. It has been stated here that the Government is not taking care of their nutritional requirements. I hope my colleagues in the Opposition would heed to what I say, a sincere effort has been made by the Government.

Foreign exchange facility extended by the IMF has been prudently utilised, as we had the goal of self-reliance which was never lost sight of. As a result of the careful management of foreign exchange reserves, during the last four years, Government have voluntarily decided not to avail of the balance of 1.1 billion U.S. dollars available under the credit arrangement with the IMF.

Belying the prophecies of doom by many a self-styled Cassandra, the economy has emerged stronger as a result of the adjustment efforts mounted by the Government. Non of the dire consequences...
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go to the last point.

SHRIMATI USHA MALHOTRA: I am coming to the last point. Please be patient. We have not done away with subsidy. We have not cut down wages. We have not compromised on planning. We have not faltered in our commitment to the anti-poverty programme or the other welfare programmes for the masses. Government went in for the loan arrangement with eyes open and has come out with the head high. We did not have to deplete the reserves of gold which we had. We have not rolled up our planning, we have to concentrate now on fiscal discipline which has been spelt out by our Prime Minister. To drastically cut down unproductive expenditure, lay stress on savings and productive investment, increase our exports, give incentives for more and more production, all these will be the guiding factors. I hope, everybody will cooperate to build what the masses of this great country expect out of us. I also hope, all

[Shrimati Usha Malhotra]
our friends from across the floor will also join hands with us in the implementation of these programmes. Here, I would also like to point out that the decision-making machinery and the implementation machinery are the two sides of the same coin. We must, as builders of this nation, play our role and play it well so that * the coming generations do not point fingers at us that we have let them down in one way or the other. With these words I would say thank you very much for bearing with me and I also congratulate the Finance Minister and support the Budget, wholeheartedly. Thank you Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A very good speech you have made. Shri Ram Bhaeat Paswan.

श्री राम भगत पासवान (बिहार) :
उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आप के प्रति बहुत धार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं अपने संप्रदाय मंत्री जो कि भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मेरा नाम दिया। साथ ही वित्त मंत्री जी को भी मैं बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने 1984-85 के बजट को समाजवादी ढांचे पर ला कर आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने का और उसे विकसित करने का प्रयास किया है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र इसलिए भी हैं कि देश के विकास के हर क्षेत्र में उन्होंने अधिक से अधिक राशि दे कर देश में उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने उत्पादन के साथ साथ इन्वेस्टमेंट को भी बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है। बीस सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण स्तर पर जो लोग शरीबों को रेबा के नीचे रह रहे हैं उन को माली हालत को सुधार करने का हर संभव प्रयास उन्होंने किया है। इस बजट में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साधनों को बढ़ावा देने का काफी प्रयास किया गया है। इस के अतिरिक्त सिवई, बिजली, आवागमन के साधनों का भी विस्तार करने का प्रयास किया

गया है। प्रायोगिक पर लोगों को रोजगार मिले इस के लिये बैंकों का विस्तार किया गया है और इंफ्लेशन को भी जहां तक हो सके कम करने का प्रयास उन्होंने किया है। उपसभापति महोदय, यह बजट खास कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों का उज्ज्वल भविष्य बनाने में सहायक होगा। लेकिन विरोधी भाई बोल रहे थे उन के भाषणों को सुन कर मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ। इस बजट को उन्होंने चुनाव का बजट कहा। इस बजट के बहाने उन्होंने ला ऐंड आर्डर मिच्युएशन का जिक्र किया और सरकार को निन्दा की है। ऐसा लगता है कि निन्दा करना और अड़ंगा लगाना और गठबंधन करना और केवल चुनाव को अपना केन्द्र बिन्दु मानना ही उन का लक्ष्य रह गया है। हर कार्य में उन को चुनाव ही चुनाव नजर आ रहा है। चुनाव के लिये ही यह गठबंधन करते हैं। चुनाव के लिये ही उन्होंने समाज को जात-पात में बांट रखा है। उन को कम से कम देश के लिये जो अच्छे कार्य होते हैं, जो अच्छी योजनाएँ बनती हैं उन में तो कम से कम सहयोग देना चाहिए। जहां तक कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है आज विरोधी भाई आतंकवादियों के साथ, उग्रवादियों के साथ, संप्रदायवादियों के साथ सांठगांठ कर के देश में हिंसा का वातावरण फैला रहे हैं और उस को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं और उल्टे वे ही सरकार पर लांछन लगाते हैं। लेकिन आज जनता उन की नीति को समझ रही है। विकास के कार्यक्रम में, देश में हिंसा का वातावरण फैलाने में और विकास के कार्यक्रमों में बाधा उपस्थित करते रहे हैं और वह कंप्रेशन की नीति अपनाते हैं। इस लिये अच्छा हो कि वे लोग देश के विकास में अपना सहयोग दें।

श्रीमन्, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में भारत के करोड़ों लोग जो

सूक थी, उन को आवाज खुली है। वह उस कोटि कोटि जनता को वहां ले जाना चाहती है कि जहां उन लोगों को रोजगार मिले। हरिजनों के लिये, आदिवासियों के लिये और पिछड़ी जातियों के उत्थान के लिये हर प्रयास उन्होंने किया है। उन को उठाने का प्रयास उन्होंने किया है। जहां तक इस बजट में केन्द्रीय परियोजना है उस में 17351 करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान किया गया है जब कि 1983-84 की अपेक्षा यह 25 प्रतिशत अधिक राशि है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिये 932 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है जब कि 1983-84 में यह राशि 480 करोड़ रुपया था। जिस हिस्से से उन्होंने इस बजट में राशि दी है उस से ग्रामीण लोगों का जीवन स्तर उठेगा और उन को अधिक से अधिक रोजगार मिल सकेगा। उन का लक्ष्य है कि 3 मिलियन लोगों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जायगी। अभी भी देहातों में पेय जल का बहुत अभाव है। लेकिन इस बजट में उन्होंने 243 करोड़ रुपया रखा है और इस से 50 हजार गांवों में पीने के पानी की कौ समस्या का समाधान होगा।

इसलिए सरकार ने देश के हर कोने में विकास हो, हर क्षेत्र की जनता को पानी मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था की है।

उपसभापति महोदय, शैड्यूलकास्ट और शैड्यूलट्राइब्स के कल्याण के लिए 209 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है और 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के लिए 4038 करोड़ रुपया है जो कि पिछले साल की अपेक्षा 47 प्रतिशत अधिक रखा गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, बिजली देश के लिए विकास की दृष्टि से प्रमुख

साधन है। अभी भी गांवों में, कारखानों में, शहरों में, देहातों में बिजली की बहुत कमी है, इसको देखते हुए 1764 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी है जो कि पिछले साल की अपेक्षा 44 प्रतिशत अधिक है। कोयले के उत्पादन के लिए 1310 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है जब कि 1983-84 में 1076 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर 30 मिलियन टन किया गया है और उसके लिए 3127 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह बजट ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य बनाने का महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

सभापति महोदय, विकास के कार्यों के लिए जो आवंटन किए गए हैं उसमें सरकार का मुख्य लक्ष्य गरीब तबकों को ऊपर उठाना है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय कहती हैं कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जो लोग हैं, जो शैड्यूलकास्ट और शैड्यूलट्राइब्स हैं और समाज के कमजोर तबके हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक फायदा मिले। लेकिन जिला स्तर पर ऐसी प्रशासन की मशीनरी है कि जो भी प्रयास ऊपर से गरीबों के लिए किए जाते हैं उनका लाभ उनको नहीं मिल पाता। घर बनाने की योजना है, लेकिन फायदा ऊंचे लोग, चतुर लोग उठाते हैं।

श्रीमन्, बिजली के क्षेत्र में बहुत विकास हुआ है और इस बजट में अधिक रुपया रखा गया है। लेकिन यह उन्हीं लोगों के लिए सार्थक सिद्ध हो रहा है जिनके पास मकान हैं, जिनके पास खेत हैं, जिनके पास कारखाने हैं। गरीब की झोपड़ी में बिजली से कोई फायदा नहीं हो सका है। इसलिए बिजली में जो विकास हुआ है 80 परसेंट ग्रामीणों को हुआ है और 10 परसेंट ग्राम

[श्री र.म. भगत पासवन]

जनता को और गरीबों को जीरो मिला है।

उपसभापति महोदय, ट्रांसपोर्ट में भी देखा जाए तो सड़कें बनी हैं, लेकिन उन पर बसें चलती हैं अमीरों की। महात्मा गांधी सतु बन जाने से बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के टुक चलने शुरू हुए हैं और इन सड़कों को बनाने से गरीबों को क्या फायदा हुआ। इसी तरह से इरिगेशन में ऐसे प्रबन्ध हैं और बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बनी हैं, लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ी है, लेकिन गरीबों को उससे क्या लाभ हुआ क्योंकि उनके पास खेतों है ही नहीं तो उनको सिंचाई से लाभ? इसलिए जहां तक विकास का प्रश्न है, इससे जितना बड़े लोगों को फायदा हुआ है पिछड़ी जातियों, गरीब तबकों के लोगों को उतना नहीं हुआ है।

उपसभापति महोदय, गृह निर्माण योजना है। यह या तो दिल्ली में या राज्य स्तर में या जिला स्तर, कहने के लिए तो मरीच के लिए, बेघरों के लिए घर की योजना है, लेकिन जो योजनायें घरों की बनाई गई हैं उनमें भी गरीबों को कम लाभ हुआ है। यदि सब करा लिया जाए तो पता चलेगा कि जिनके पास घर हैं उन्हीं के घर बने हैं, जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा वित्त मंत्री जी से कि जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोग हैं उनको ऊंचा उठाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जाए।

प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में है, जैसे टाटा, डालमिया, बिरला, सिंघानिया आदि। इन लोगों को सरकार द्वारा बहुत फायदा पहुंचाया जाता है।

यह देश के हित में प्रोडक्शन नहीं करते। इनका अपना प्रोफिट मोटिव है। कभी हाई प्रोडक्शन करके कभी लो प्रोडक्शन कर के आर्थिक ढांचे को उथल-पुथल करते रहते हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार के द्वारा इनको जो सुविधा मिलती है वह नहीं मिलनी चाहिये क्योंकि अरबों, करोड़ों रुपये की इनके पास ब्लैक मनी है। यह देश के हित के लिये प्रोडक्शन नहीं करते फिर भी सरकार से इनको हर संभव सहायता मिलती रहती है। इस लिये प्राइवेट सैक्टर को जो फायदा मिल रहा है, बैंक से कर्ज मिल रहा है, मशीनरी के लिये रुपये मिल रहा है, ये सुविधायें नहीं मिलनी चाहिये।

मैं क्षेत्रीय विषमता की बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। क्षेत्रीय विषमता उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में, बिहार के संपूर्ण भाग में खासकर उत्तरी इलाके में और राजस्थान में बहुत ही है। यह बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं—कम्यूनिकेशन के दृष्टिकोण से सिंचाई के दृष्टिकोण से, आवागमन के दृष्टिकोण से, बिजली के दृष्टिकोण से। बिहार तो इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि इस को तो प्रकृति के प्रकोप का भी सामना करना पड़ता है। हर साल बाढ़ आती है, सुखा आता है। दोनों का चक्कर हर समय चलता रहता है। किसानों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन पर लगी हुई फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अलग से इस एरिया के लिये, इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके के लिये प्रावधान होना चाहिये। ताकि इसका विकास हो सके। उत्तरी बिहार सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहां इंडस्ट्री खोलनी चाहिये। वहां पर कम्यूनिकेशन के साधन होने चाहिये। वहां पर बिजली की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। बिहार हर दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा हुआ है इसलिये इसके लिये अलग से बजट में

व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। उसी विकसित इलाके का और विकास हो जाता है लेकिन जो पिछड़ा इलाका होता है, उसका विकास नहीं हो पाता है। जो पैसा इन पिछड़े इलाकों के लिये भेजा जाता है वहां वह पहुंच नहीं पाता। वहां इतनी गरीबी है अज्ञानता है कि सारे विकास का पैसा बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पेट में चला जाता है। आप भोजते हैं देहातों में घर बनाने के लिये लेकिन बन जाता है पाटलीपुत्र का घर। आप बिहार में पिछड़े-इलाकों में सड़क बनाने के लिये भोजते हैं लेकिन अफसर लोगों की कार्लोनियों में वह पैसा लग जाता है। जो बैलफेयर की स्कीम है उससे बड़े लोगों को फायदा पहुंचता है जो बाढ़ ग्रस्त एरिया है

श्री उपसभापति : छोड़िये इस बात को।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : हर साल उनके घर बह जाते हैं और ये लोग खाना बदोश हो जाते हैं। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि बजट में अलग से इनके लिये प्रावधान होना चाहिये। जो हाउसिंग बोर्ड है उसके अन्तर्गत इन इलाकों में गृह निर्माणों के लिये पैसा मिलना चाहिये ताकि बेघरों का घर बन जाये।

श्री उपसभापति : इन बातों को छोड़िये।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व में हरिजनों की काफी प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन यह देख कर बड़े बड़े लोगों को हैरत हुई है। जो इनके लिये विकास कार्य हुआ है, भूमि के लिये कर्जा मिलता है घरों के लिये कर्जा मिला, है, उनको शिक्षा मिली है, इस बढ़ती हुई

प्रगति को देखकर जो सबल वर्ग है इनको उनसे वैमनस्य हो गया है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि लीगल एड गरीब हरिजनों के लिये शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिये अलग से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि मुकदमों में जो परेशानी होती है उससे राहत मिल सके।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने सारी बातें कह दी। अब समाप्त करिये।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : काटेज इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ आपने ग्रामीण स्तर पर एन० आर० पी० की० स्कीम लागू की रखी है। इसमें आप बहुत खर्च कर रहे हैं। उद्योगों के संबंध में, खास तौर पर काटेज इंडस्ट्री के स्तर पर इस तरह की कोई स्कीम भी लागू की जानी चाहिए। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आप्रह करूंगा कि हर पंचायत क्षेत्र में एक काटेज इंडस्ट्री की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। यह इंडस्ट्री अलग से केन्द्र के मातहत होनी चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार ही इस योजना को लागू करे ताकि इसमें गरीब महिलाओं, गरीब लोगों और अशिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। हमारे देश में सिर्फ शिक्षित लोग ही बेकार नहीं हैं बल्कि अशिक्षित लोग भी काफी बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार हैं। जिन लोगों में भुखमरी है, जिनको खाना नहीं मिलता है, उनके लिए पंचायत स्तर पर एक काटेज इंडस्ट्री केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से स्थापित की जानी चाहिए। उपसभापति जी, आप भी गरीबों के हिमायती रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर पंचायत क्षेत्र में एक काटेज इंडस्ट्री की स्थापना हो और वहां पर सिलाई कढ़ाई सामान की दुलाई और कंजम्पशन की व्यवस्था हो। बिलज लेबल पर इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

मैं अधिक न बोल कर आखिर में वित्त मंत्री महोदय को यह समाजवादी बजट पेश करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपने मुझे जो बोलने का समय दिया है उसके लिए भी आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister, while delivering his Budget speech, stated, and I quote:

"In framing these proposals I have tried to take into account the realities of the economic situation to which I referred at the beginning of my speech. While doing so, I hope I have not been entirely unmindful of a certain forthcoming event which is of importance to all of us in this Parliament."

I was in the gallery, the Rajya Sabha gallery listening to the speech. Immediately after he finished his sentence, he said:

"The Seventh Plan."

All of us who were sitting in the gallery and all the other Members thought that he was referring to the next elections. But it was the Seventh Plan. If I was in his place, I would have said, "Yes, I have framed this Budget proposal with the ensuing elections in view. "If I was in his place, I would have also said, "I do not want to offend my electorate during the election year." To state that he has framed the Budget with the Seventh Plan in view is to my mind, unrealistic.

Why I say so is that when you embark upon the Seventh Plan, a new Plan, you have to see what you have achieved in the last Plan. In the last Plan, Sir, our target fixed for the food production was—now I stand corrected—153.6 million tonnes, whereas we are expecting to achieve the highest as 145 million tonnes. Sir, in regard to electricity we had a target fixed for the Sixth Plan, of 191 billion kw. hours, whereas we achieved only 170 billion kw. hours. With regard to the coal production, we had fixed a target of 165 million tonnes, and we achieved only 115 million tonnes. With regard to our ex-

ports we had estimated an average export growth rate of 7 per cent, whereas we have achieved only 4 per cent. With regard to the industrial growth, we had fixed a target of 8 to 9 per cent, but we achieved only 4.5 per cent. So, keeping this in view, I must say, Sir, that he did not have an eye on the Seventh Plan but on the election,

But I must add also that if any opposition party was also there when this is the last election year, it will also have done the same thing. There is no doubt about it. So, under the circumstances, I can only make certain suggestions so that they are taken into consideration by the hon. Minister. I do not want to analyse, though I have got a lot of analyses before me about our achievements. I only want to make certain suggestions and I would like the hon. Minister to take these into consideration.

The first thing that I want to mention is that for the last 10 or 12 years—I have been watching with interest everybody from that side or to his side has been talking of black money. Some put it, as Dr. Adishesiah has said, at 50 per cent; some say it is 60 per cent.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH:
Study group of IMF.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:
But nobody has come out with a solution of this problem. Everybody says that we have black money in circulation. To my mind—I gave a little deep thought into this—in this creation of black money, the villain of the piece is the income-tax. And look at the income-tax.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should remember "what Dr. Adishesiah said on the subject.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:
I can differ with him. I am telling you about the actual facts of the case, because I have my own opinion about it. When you talk of income-tax, you have to see what our revenues are. In these budget proposals that I have got before me, I

find that out of every rupee of revenue that comes to us, only one paisa comes out of income-tax. And for the year 1984-85, our income-tax revenue will be only Rs. 560 crores. Now, Sir, why do I say that income-tax is the main villain of the piece? Black money creates many evils. There is dodging of the customs duty, there is dodging of the excise duty, there is dodging of local taxes, there is dodging of everything, and it is all the creation of black money. And this black money is because of this income-tax. So my unorthodox suggestion would be.....

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH:
Abolish income-tax?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:
The other day an American delegation had come and Mr. Balram Jakhar was the host. We put certain questions to them and we were told—I was really amazed about it—that in America income-tax is being collected by the States as well as the Centre. So my point is, if this sum of Rs. 561 crores is the villain of the piece, why don't we take a very bold decision? We may give a tax holiday for two years to everybody and ask the States to collect the taxes at their aid for their share, because at the moment, we are collecting at the Centre.....

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: How is it a tax holiday then?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:
We will not collect any income tax for two years, I mean the Central Government I am talking of the Central Government..

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The States should collect it?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:
The States will collect it to the extent of their share.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: How is it a tax-holiday then? To whom is the holiday?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: j
I am sorry if I used the word "holiday". It is a wrong word. I will say, the Central Government will not collect any tax

for two years. When I say this, the same document comes to my support. Now, in the annexure, in statement II, it is mentioned that the income-tax collected by the Central Government is Rs. 1,801 crores, out of which Rs. 560 crores only is retained by the Centre and about Rs. 1,300 crores is being given to the States. So, my point is, after two years, we say that everybody must declare his assets because, as I said, wealth-tax gift tax, all these taxes are being evaded at the moment. If we take this unorthodox step and ask the States to collect the tax—the Centre will not collect any tax—and then after two years, we come out with a Bill and ask everybody to declare his assets, may be this will be a way of finding out a solution to the black money problem. The second point is with regard to public sector undertakings. The Reserve Bank of India Governor has recently said that all is not well with the public sector. He has also said that proper accountability is absent in the public undertakings. In this connection I would like to say that last year the Finance Minister came out with a Bill with regard to the State Electricity Boards and in the Bill that we passed it was mentioned that a minimum 4 per cent return—I stand to correction whether it is 3 per cent or 4 per cent—must be ensured by the State Electricity Boards. I want the Finance Minister to make a similar provision for public sector undertakings also. There are certain public sector undertakings which are beyond repair. But for those that are going on or are not in a very bad shape, we could fix a target that they must achieve a return of about 6 per cent on the investment; we have invested. According to Dr. Adishesiah, Rs. 23,363 crores is invested in the public sector alone. If this return of 6 per cent were there, our deficit of Rs. 1,775 crores could be wiped out. Kindly take this point into consideration,

My third point is; I agree with Dr. Adishesiah that we are not taking into consideration the vital factor of interest, as to how we are going to repay. In the same booklet that you have given us, out of the 60 paise for developmental plans,

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto] 13 paise are to be paid by us every year towards interest alone and there remain only 39 paise for Plan—39 paise only for Plans and 13 paise for interest. This is what is causing concern to me also. If we continue with the present rate of deficit financing, by the end of this Plan our deficit financing will be about Rs. 10,000 crores. How are we going to wipe off this deficit of Rs. 10,000 crores?

My fourth point is about the expenditure side. The Finance Minister has not come out with any proposal to freeze expenditure. I would request him that for the next two years at least no new appointments should be made. Something must be done to check Government expenditure, to check the non-Plan expenditure. This is my humble suggestion to the Finance Minister that he must freeze for at least two years all new appointments.

Then I come to additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax. I have studied this. The rate of growth of sales tax in the States has been of the order of 19 per cent and the rate of growth of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax is only 10 per cent. I would suggest, instead of the States clamouring everytime, why we should not do away with this additional excise duty and leave it to the States to collect, because their sources of revenue have already reached the saturation point. This may be reverted back to the States, including all those items like textiles, sugar, etc. on which we are levying additional duties. These can be reverted back to the States. My next point is that the Hon'ble Finance Minister is charging surcharges and such additional duties in which the States are not getting any share. I would request him that these should also be clubbed with the entire customs duty or excise duty so that the States could get their share out of it.

In this connection I want to say that under the Additional Duties of Excise Act of 1978, Jammu and Kashmir gets something in lieu of their consumption of certain articles. In view of the cold climate there, we have to use lot of textiles. The other items of which Jammu and Kashmir is the highest consumer are sugar and

tobacco. In the case of sugar our share is 0.83 per cent. In the case of tobacco our share is 0.744 per cent. In the case of textiles also our share is 0.744 per cent. This is very low. If these are sent back to them, along with the additional duty in lieu of sales tax, they will have a larger amount of money for their development plans.

Another point about Jammu and Kashmir that I want to make to the Hon'ble Finance Minister is regarding grants-in-aid referred to in clause (1), of article 275 of the Constitution. Under this some States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, etc. have been classified as special status States. There are nine such States and under the Eighth Finance Commission Assam also has been added. Though Jammu and Kashmir has been classified as a special status State, we are not getting any benefit due to such States, namely, 90 per cent grants' and 10 per cent loan. We are not getting that benefit. I will request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider this point.

Another point which I would like the Hon'ble Finance Minister and the official Gallery to take note of is about the recent excise duty reduction on cloth, particularly, cotton-polyester blended fabrics or cheap man-made fibre blended varieties. This is very welcome and I will congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for this. When I was recently in Bombay I made some survey about it. In Bombay I was surprised to see the glee or happiness in certain quarters because of this announcement by the Finance Minister. The processing units over there were very happy. Excise officials will admit that lot of tax evasion was taking place in the processing houses. The reason for the happiness was that 98 per cent of the cheaper cloth for which the Finance Minister wants to give relief is mostly made up of polyester viscose into texturised filament yarn. Polyester viscose warp and polyester viscose weft goods are also made. 98 per cent of this is made in these combinations Polyester-cotton warp and polyester-cotton weft fabrics are only 2 per cent of the production. No relief

is given for polyester-viscose blends or polyester-viscose warp and filament yarn weft goods which form 98 per cent of production in this cheap cloth. 7 P.M. in the processing units the duty remains unchanged for the 98 per cent production of the cheap cloth. It is 7-1/2 per cent before and it is 7-1/2 per cent again. Now, in the case of polyester cotton, this has been reduced to 2 per cent. As I said, only 2 per cent is made in this category and 98 per cent in the other. This anomaly needs to be corrected and polyester viscose should also be included to get the duty reduced to 2 per cent from 7.5 per cent. But here again, Sir, I have another suggestion to make for which I made a little probing in the entire market over there. Still some evasion will take place in the processing units.. So, I would suggest that instead of getting whatever income we can as a result of the processing charges on the cheap cloth for which this concession is sought to be made, we should pass this on to the yarn stage itself where there is no possibility of evasion. For instance, the excise duty on polyester cotton yarn has been reduced to four rupees. It may be raised to six rupees. Similarly the duty on non-cellulosic spun yarns can be adjusted upwards. But the processing units for this type of cloth for which the honourable Finance Minister wants to give relief should be completely exempted from duty and this should be passed on to the yarn stage so that evasion does not take place and the people really get the benefit of this because, as I said earlier, 98 per cent is made of the polyester viscose blends and polyester viscose warp and filament yarn weft and this should be taken into consideration. I would request the Finance Minister to send a team, some experts, to Bombay and study the market. If I am correct, then rectify this mistake and come out with amendments, when the Finance Bill comes up for discussion, so that this anomaly is done away with. Right now, I was told, there is evasion to the tune of about five crores per month on this type of cloth only in the processing units in Bombay, alone and with this new levy, nothing will be avaded. So, Sir, I would request the honourable Finance Minister to

take this into consideration.

The last point that I would like to make is this: Sir, kindly note this; you are the custodian of this House also at the moment and you should listen to this. Sir, the Appropriation Bill comes to this House on the last day of the session when it has already been passed by the Lok Sabha. So, it is only a formality that we are observing. The idea of the framers of the Constitution was that when the Finance Bill or the Appropriation Bill is taken up for discussion, the elders also would consider certain things and would offer their comments and suggestions. But, because this is a Money Bill, this has to be passed by the Lok Sabha and this House gets no opportunity and the Government cannot take and does not take into consideration the views of this House. Of course, ultimately, it is to be passed by the Lok Sabha. Therefore, I would like to suggest that both the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill should be placed in this House first or simultaneously in both the Houses so that certain suggestions, certain modifications, by this House could be taken into consideration by the Government. Of course, the final arbiter and final authority in this is the Lok Sabha. But it would be better if the views of some experts in this House are taken into account by the Government. That is why I am making this suggestion. I would like the Finance Minister to consider this suggestion of mine.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: How is it possible?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How is it possible?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Then, Sir, I have one more point. As a member of the Opposition, I have classified this Budget as an election budget and I would request the Finance Minister to consider the proposal that instead of

some latent methods for collecting funds for the elections by the political parties, there should be fair play and the companies may be permitted to contribute so that their hand dealings are not resorted to either by the ruling party or by the Opposition and the people can contribute to any party

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

they like, If it is allowed now, it will to morally all right, if it is not allowed, still they will pay, but those will be through under-hand methods.

So, Sir. this is my suggestion and I would request the honourable Finance Minister to consider this suggestion and also the other suggestions that I have made.

Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री उपसमापति : सदन की कार्यवाही कल सुबह 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती हैं।

The House then adjourned at five minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 14th March, 1984.