

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

crores during the first twelve months. Further investments will be scrutinized before funds are released for the purpose.

On promulgation of the Ordinance the undertakings were temporarily vested in Andrew Yule & Company Limited, Calcutta. A new company in the name of Tyre Corporation of India Limited has since been incorporated and the undertakings have been transferred to this company on 5th March, 1984. The new company is being geared up to restart production in the undertakings and to implement the revival and rehabilitation scheme.

As regards the hon. Members' suggestions, I made a note and I shall certainly deal with them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put the disapproval motion moved by Dr. Bhai Mahavir to vote.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Inchek Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 4 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 14th February, 1984."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by the Minister to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Inchek Tyres Limited and the National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of tyres,

tubes and other rubber goods which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 33, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I now appeal:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री उपसभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही 2.15 बजे तक के लिये स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at ten minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at twenty minutes past two of the clock, the Vice-Chairman (Shri Syed Rahmat Ali) in the Chair.

I. THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1984

II. THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1984

III. THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1984

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from

and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1984-85, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House had a general discussion on the Budget 1984-85. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill seeks two months' supply to enable the Government to carry on, pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for Grants for the full year and the connected Appropriation Bill. The total amount provided in the Bill is Rs. 31,070.19 crores, of which Rs. 24,529.87 crores is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and the balance of Rs. 6,540.32 crores has been voted by the Lok Sabha. Necessary details of the Vote on Account are given in the pamphlet already circulated to the hon. Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): You move the other two also.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out of the supplementary appropriations charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 14th March, 1984. These involve a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 2747.47 crores. Besides a national provision of Rs. 25,942.76 crores is required to cover adjustments in accounts connected with the discharge of treasury bills. The additional requirement of Rs. 2,747.47 crores comprises Rs. 1,217.74 crores for transfers

to State Governments, Rs. 213.74 crores for loans to foreign governments, Rs. 219.12 crores for releases to public sector enterprises, Rs. 78.77 crores for Union Territory Governments and Administrations, Rs. 429.01 crores for Defence Services, Rs. 70 crores for P & T, Rs. 150 crores for interest payment, Rs. 49.59 crores for Railway Development Fund, and Rs. 317.50 crores for other items. The details of the supplementary demands are available in the document laid on the Table of the House on the 9th March, 1984.

The impact of these supplementary demands stands reflected in the Revised Estimates for the year presented along with the Budget for 1984-85.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1982, in excess of the amounts granted for those services, and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out of the demands for excess grants relating to the year 1981-82. These excess demands were presented in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) in their 166th Report. The Committee have recommended regularisation of the excess expenditure under article 115(1)(b) of the Constitution, and the Lok Sabha has already voted the excess demands on the 14th March, 1984. The details of the excess demands are available in the document already circulated to the hon. Members.

Sir, I move.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the budget proposals have ignored the challenges confronting the Indian economy to-day. The challenges are ever-rising prices, growing unemployment and poverty, failure to reach the Plan targets, inability to tackle black money, decline in productivity and growing corruption. Sir, if the budget is the true reflection of the economic policies pursued by the Government, then it is not in the direction of ushering in an egalitarian society. Whatever may be the pretensions of the ruling party, it has quietly slipped into the capitalist path of planning and budgeting resulting in economic stagnation for industrial growth and inflationary situation and creating inequalities in income. The honourable Finance Minister while replying to the Budget debate in Rajya Sabha the other day took pride that at least the Bengal Famine type famine has not been there in the country. If this is the yardstick of judging success or failure of the economic policy pursued by the Government, then God alone can help the people of this country. In his Budget Speech the Finance Minister said, "When our Government took office in January 1980 an important task before us was to revitalise the planning process and to give a new thrust to the programmes of development." Some economists believed in the past that the answer to mass poverty and extreme inequalities is rapid growth and development. The development benefits were believed to trickle down to the lower sections of the population. But the experience has falsified this trickling down theory. What is necessary is we have to integrate the distributional considerations along with growth strategy and also tackling of poverty in our planning and budgeting. In this respect the Budget has fallen far short of expectations. Unless radical measures are taken to tackle the problems of rising prices, unemployment, extreme inequalities in income and mass poverty the policy pursued by the

Government at present will fail miserably to solve the basic economic problems of the country. In his Budget Speech the Finance Minister took credit for an average growth of national income of 5.4 per cent in the first four years of the Sixth Plan. He also said that a major breakthrough has been achieved in foodgrain production. He pointed out with pride that the Plan investment during 1980-85 would be over Rs. 1,10,000 crores, higher than the initial target of Rs. 97,500 crores. Although the Government claims that the overall economic growth target is likely to be reached, agriculture is likely to fall short of the targets and the industry will register even a greater shortfall. The increase in power generation capacity will be missed by 3.3 per cent, coal production by 20 per cent and steel production by more than both these. The growth of railway traffic has been only half of what was anticipated. The overall rate of industrial growth is likely to be 5.5 per cent. The honourable Minister mentioned about the agricultural breakthrough. If we analyse the situation we will find in agricultural production this year there has been a bumper crop and we are expected to get 142 million tonnes of foodgrains. Between the two peak years, namely, 1978-79 and 1983-84, the food output rose only by 10 million tonnes, that is, from 132 million to 142 million tonnes. So the annual average of foodgrains production is only 1.5 per cent whereas the population growth rate is 2.2 per cent. Thus, far from any break-through in agriculture, there is a drop in the per capita availability of foodgrains over the last five years.

The revised budget figures of 1983-84 show a deficit of Rs. 1,695 crores. This deficit has been reduced only because of three factors, namely, an unexpected bonus from the oil surplus, Rs. 500 crores of small savings receipts and a last minute cut in expenditure. Without this, deficit would have been

nearly Rs. 500 crores. Oil had reduced our deficit by Rs. 1,600 crores. Oil has saved foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores. Oil has made it possible to increase our plan outlay by about 25 per cent. It has also made it possible for us to refrain from withdrawing money to the tune of 1.1 billion dollars from the IMF. Then again, oil sector alone has contributed towards the profit of public sector undertakings. If we take away oil sector, then we will find that public undertakings have incurred losses. It is, therefore, high time that proper steps are taken to manage public sector efficiently. We cannot be complacent by taking advantage of the profit of the oil sector. On that basis if you think that public sector is being run properly, it will be wrong. We should take proper steps to run the public sector undertakings efficiently. For this purpose a service cadre with persons of professional skill can be created. Unless we do that, public undertakings cannot be managed well.

The burning problem before us is inflation. People are facing immense hardship due to spiralling rise in prices of commodities. During the last four years the increase was by about 60 per cent and the present rate of inflation in terms of consumer price is 12 per cent. There is nothing in the budget to combat this malady.

Another malady in our economy is the growing parallel economy. Black money circulation in India is the highest in the world. It is growing day by day and this reduces our planning to a mockery. Yet, there is nothing in the budget to unearth this black money or to curb its growth. The national deposit scheme which has been propounded is no answer to this gigantic problem of black money. Effective steps must be taken to curb the black money in order to salvage our planning and economy.

It is also necessary to keep politics clean in the country.

One feature of the budget is that the pattern of tax has benefited the Centre at the cost of the States and as a result of this the Centre would get Rs. 273 crores more and the States will get Rs. 80 crores less. It is most regrettable to notice this trend in the budget which will deprive the States of their legitimate due.

Reference has been made to the period during the Janata regime and this regime has been ridiculed as non-Plan period. But the performance of the so-called non-Plan period of the Janata Party was better than the present so-called Plan period. Sir, I would like to quote from the Economic Survey in support of my contention. Sir I quote:

"Even though the weather conditions during 1978-79 in terms of extent and spread of rainfall were not more favourable than those in 1975-76, foodgrain production in 1978-79 was 10 million tonnes higher than the level in 1975-76. Moreover, both in 1977-78 and in 1978-79, the actual production turned out to be more substantial than was anticipated initially."

On the price situation during the Janata regime, I again quote from the Economic Survey. Sir, I quote:

"The average level of the wholesale price index in 1978-79 showed no change from the previous year. This stability in the overall index was the result of divergent movement in the prices of agricultural and agriculture-based commodities on the one hand and industrial commodities on the other."

I further quote:

"The stability in the overall index reflects the fact that the decline in agriculture and agriculture-based Commodities off-set the moderate price increases occurring in the rest of the economy."

[Shri Biswa Goswami]

Sir, this was the situation. There was stability in prices and production increased and even then the present regime put the blame, put all the blame, on the Janata regime although the performance of this Government has been much worse than the performance of the Janata regime. This Government again and again says that during the Janata regime the situation was very bad. But, actually, Sir, the position is just the reverse. The situation started deteriorating since the present Government took over and the situation today is very much deplorable.

Sir, a little reflection on the Budget reveals that it is a Budget for the haves and that too for the urban haves. The reduction of tax rates on certain items which are used by the affluent sections of the people is one example and the poorer sections of the people, all those who are below the poverty line, are not the beneficiaries and they are not benefited by these Budget proposals. Rather, Sir, they are ignored and are neglected. It has been said that they are going to solve the problem of the educated unemployed. Further, a sum of Rs. 25 crores has been allocated to solve the problem of the educated unemployed. It is absurd to believe that this gigantic problem of the educated unemployed can be solved with a mere allocation of Rs. 25 crores. It is high time we realised that the emphasis of our planning and budgeting should shift from the ten per cent at the top to the 51 per cent at the bottom. Up till now, we have been laying the stress on the problems of those who belong to this 10 (ten) per cent at the top. We neglected the 51 per cent at the bottom and that is why over the years we have failed to do away with poverty and we have failed to solve the problem of the educated unemployed.

Sir, during the Janata regime, a programme called the Food-For-Work Programme was launched with a view

to giving employment to the rural unemployed youths. That programme was changed by the present regime and they have given it a new name. But, Sir, during the Janata regime, this Food-For-Work Programme provided more opportunities to the rural unemployed youth. But, at present, proper attention is not being paid to giving employment to the people in the rural areas, to the youths in the rural areas. There is poverty and there is unemployment and there are growing disparities and the big monopolists are today getting strengthened. Their assets are increasing and, at the same time, the poor people are facing immense economic difficulties. Unless we do away with these differences, mere talking about Socialism will not help. Socialism is not a slogan. Sir, it is a way of life. We have to do something concrete. Whatever we have done up till now has benefited the monopolists, the capitalists and the upper class people. We have neglected the poorer sections of the people. We talk of Socialism at the time of election to capture votes, but we do not care to look to the economic problems of the common people. Sir, therefore, today we are facing these great differences between the incomes; the gap is widening. Unless, we take steps to change the situation, unless we take some radical measures and bring about a socio-economic transformation of society, Sir, with mere adjustments here and there in the Budget proposals nothing can be achieved. Sir, in view of the coming elections some window-dressing has been made in the Budget, so that the people think that the Government is looking after the problems of the people. But, actually if we do not go into the root cause of the present malady, if we do not touch the major problems faced by the people, nothing can help; our economy will not grow and the poorer sections of our people cannot get the benefit and we will not be able to come out of the economic depression and we will not be able to increase production and become self-

sufficient and we will not be able to achieve our cherished goal of a socialist society. Therefore, Sir, it is high time that we give urgent thought to this aspect to change the basic pattern of our planning, to change the basic pattern of planning and budgeting. (Time Bell) I would suggest in this respect that all the leading economists of our country should be called to a conference and suggestions should be sought from them. Sir, there is an increased difference between the official economists and the non-official economists. Sir, time has come when we should call a conference of leading economists of the country and take urgent steps to formulate our economic policy in such a manner so that we can overcome the present economic difficulties, so that we can overcome the economic stresses and proceed towards self-sufficiency, proceed towards equality. (Time Bell) and proceed towards a just and proper socialist society in this country.

With these words, Sir, I oppose the Vote on Account and the Appropriation Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Mr. B. Krishna Mohan.

SHRI B. KRISHNA MOHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Appropriation Bill. Since I have had no opportunity to speak on the Budget, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a highly meaningful and well balanced Budget which enjoys the appreciations of all sections of the society. Since his assumption of office as the Finance Minister of this country, he has been doing his best to bring the economy on the right track which was in a very bad shape in 1980, and he has succeeded in his attempt to bring the economy on the right track. The very fact of the Government's decision not to draw the last instalment

of the IMF loan is a clear indication of country's good economic health. Sir, the Budget presented by the hon. Minister is both production-oriented and development-oriented. The Prime Minister has given a clear directive to all the Ministries to see that the public sector units under their respective Ministries should not incur losses and they should try to earn profits. In spite of that, most of the public sector units are running on huge losses. It may be due to overhead expenses or under-utilisation of the installed capacity. Whatever may be the reasons, effective measures should be taken to see that all the public sector units earn profits so that the economy of the country may improve considerably and strengthen itself. I will give an example of overhead expenses. I visited one of the banks in Vijayawada, Punjab National Bank, in 1982 where a friend of mine was working. At that time, the bank was paying a rent of Rs. 600 for office and residential quarter of the Bank Manager. Very recently, when I visited the same bank, I found that it has shifted to an adjoining building and that they are now paying Rs. 13,000 per month. Previously, they used to pay only Rs. 600 per month. Likewise, I am afraid that the overhead charges are going up. It may be one of the factors for the losses incurred by the public sector undertakings.

In the Budget, a sizeable amount has been allotted for defence. It is a good thing. It will help the country to prepare itself to meet any eventuality when the security of the country is threatened.

I am of the opinion that the amount allotted to education is very meagre. We are spending little amount on education at all expense of future generations of our country. In India, only 5 per cent go in for higher education as compared to 30 per cent in most other developed and developing countries. In science and technology

[Shri B. Krishna Mohan]

we have only 3 out of 1000 as compared to about 50 in the U.S.A., 90 in U.S.S.R. and 180 in Japan. Most of the brilliant students are not in a position to prosecute their studies for lack of facilities. The U.G.C. should permit different universities in the country to start Post Graduate Courses in affiliated colleges. We should have an open university of the type of British Open University. I had an opportunity to visit that University in August, 1983. There are about 90,000 students on the rolls. People with the minimum basic qualifications can be admitted to the University. So far, it has produced about 60,000 graduates. I am told that lessons are taught on the television and radio. In order to benefit people of our country, a National Institute like the British Open University should be started.

As far as the implementation of the 20-Point Programme is concerned, the other day the Planning Commission has come out with statistics showing that much progress has been made as far as the implementation of the 20-Point Programme is concerned. Being a man coming from Andhra Pradesh, I would say that there is no proper implementation of the 20-Point Programme for the last one year. The Andhra Pradesh State Government machinery has come to a standstill because of the abolition of the Village Officers. Because of uncertain administrative conditions, most of the IAS officers, about 40 to 50, want to come to the Centre. Two Chief Secretaries of State went on leave. Most of the senior IAS officers are going on leave. The administration is at a standstill. The implementation of the 20-Point Programme is not there. The assistance given by the Central Government to the tune of nearly 96 crores of rupees for flood aid and 28 crores of rupees for drought relief has not been utilised by the State Government. The Chief Minister openly says that step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the State by the Centre, which

is not a fact. Even the amount given by the Centre is not fully utilised by the State. As far as the Prime Minister's national rural employment scheme is concerned, I submit, Sir, that the State Government has constituted district committees. The intension of the scheme is to see that the unemployed rural youth get some assistance from the banks, irrespective of party ideology, irrespective of party affiliation. But, unfortunately, Sir, the Chief Minister has constituted these committees ignoring all the political parties. He has constituted these committees in every district with two Telugu Desam MLAs and the Collector and the Manager of the District Industries Board. These two Telugu Desam MLAs in connivance with the District Collector and the Manager of the District Industries Board are neglecting the genuine claims of many people who have post-graduate qualifications to get the benefit from the rural employment scheme. To cite a case of how they are encouraging their own party people, I may say, Sir, there is one Mr. R. V. Rao of Rajahmundry. I suggest to the hon. Deputy Finance Minister to kindly check up this. There is one Mr. R. V. Rao of Rajahmundry who is a tailor. He is a very popular and famous tailor and his monthly income I am told, is about 10,000 per month. And he has applied for a loan under the NREP and his loan was sanctioned because he is a supporter of Telugu Desam there. So, I suggest to the hon. Minister to see that at least some MPs are involved or at least some of the Members of the Opposition parties are involved in these selection committees so that this one-way patronage may be checked. And it has become a big farce there. I hope the hon. Deputy Minister who is in charge of Banking will kindly initiate appropriate action and see that the entire applications are scrutinised again and right type of people get assistance under the rural employment programme.

Sir, as far as power generation in my State is concerned, it is in a bad shape. The State Government has imposed a 25 per cent cut on the high transmission consumption. During the Question Hour, the hon. Minister Shri Sathe was answering a question about the IDPL. There was a cut imposed on the IDPL also and the IDPL is not in a position to manufacture drugs to reach the common man. Sir, the economy of the State is in a very bad shape as the things stand there. I request the Government to see whether we can supply power from the national grid to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Due to load fluctuations, it may not be an exaggeration if I may say that nearly 1,52,000 motor sets were burnt down in Karimnagar and Chittoor and other districts, and the poor farmers have been put to a lot of hardship.

Sir, it is beyond human imagination and remembrance to quote the number of decoities that have taken place in the State recently. There was an uproar in the House the other day when the BJP Member on the floor of the Council alleged that one of the Ministers of the State Cabinet was indulging in the foray of joining hands with the Naxalites and many of the BJP workers were falsely chargesheeted and most of them were put in prisons in Karimnagar district also. Sir, the law and order situation is in a very bad shape. To help the State to come out of this impasse, we should infuse confidence among the IAS officers working there, and we should see that the economy of the State is put on a right footing.

With these few observations, I fully support the Appropriation Bills moved by the hon. Minister. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, only a few days back we have concluded our general discussion on the Budget and I made a long speech at that time. I will not cover....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): But today

you are not going to make a long speech.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: No, Sir, I will not. In fact, when the Finance Minister was replying to the debate, I had said that the next debate will be at the time of the Finance Bill. But now we are considering the Appropriations first.

There are now, Sir, certain surprising elements. For instance, now in 1984 we are asked today to give our comments on three Appropriation Bills, one for 1981-82, another for 1983-84 and the third one for 1984-85. There is no Appropriation for 1982-83. There is something surprising about it and I do not know how many more skeletons are there in the cupboard. The facts about 1981-82 I will just now place before you and show you that the budget figures that are given to us are so very undependable. We know that the procedure is that there will be a budget estimate, there will be a revised estimate and then next year there will be accounts. In the case of 1981-82 it is post-accounts, i.e., when you debated we had no other figure. The 1981-82 accounts and 1982-83 accounts are also there. Then the Revised estimates for 1983-84 and the budget estimates for 1984-85 are there. And, there, you have said how much money you have pumped, how much deficit is there in the budget, on the basis of those figures. Now, I quote figures for 1981-82. The accounts figures gave a deficit of Rs. 203 crores. This is a very small amount. This is given in the 1983-84 budget of the Central Government, not this year's, but last year's. But what you are asking for today, i.e., in terms of accounts, is an additional amount, more than that amount, i.e., another Rs. 374 crores, which we have to sanction today. For that, the account has been published, closed and as you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, are fully aware of it, we had to go through this motion in the Public Accounts Committee itself. Had the Public Accounts Committee not cleared it, we would not have faced it, but the Public Accounts Committee was very

(Shri Nirmal Chatterjee)

kind to sanction it, this additional amount of Rs. 374 crores, over and above Rs. 293 crores. Now, just imagine anybody trying to understand figures, trying to understand what is the extent of deficit financing within the economy and he will come to which kind of conclusion on the basis of this kind of figures. Similarly, Sir, for 1982-83 figures you can see how they rise. The budget figure shows a deficit of Rs. 632 crores. In fact, the accounts have shown, that is what we know up to now, Rs. 1254 crores, and I am sure, I do not know who will come after the elections, there will be a necessity to come again before Parliament for...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): The Congress Party.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Are you sure about it? Should I say 'Amen'? Again they will come with further figures, so that the budget deficit becomes not Rs. 1250 crores, but something more. Look at 1983-84 figures. The budget estimate was Rs. 1700 crores. I do not know, there are two figures. The Budget estimates are there then there were supplementary grants. Initially it was Rs. 1793 crores and then it was Rs. 1824 crores and finally in terms of this deficit, i.e., excess of disbursements over receipts, that figure has become Rs. 2375 crores.

What I am trying to draw 3 P.M. your attention to is that we are completely unaware of what exactly is the pumping in the money terms and treasury bills; we are unaware of it even after 3 or 4 years have passed. May be, this is one of the much sought for explanation is the rise in prices and this is being disclosed only after so many years have passed. I am aware already that the Finance Minister is

to some extent perplexed. Before the placement of the Budget he was continuously harping on one thing that we should not allow the wholesale price index to reach the two digits. That was his break-even point almost and in the Budget speech, however he has, should I say, raised his sights or lowered his sights; I do not know about the formulations in the Budget speech when he said that all efforts are being made to see that we do not reach the record of the Janata period, which means, to reduce it and keep it below two digits is given up; the figure quoted about the Janata period as 21 per cent. Because of this game of hide and seek with the figures, the Finance Minister may be aware that what he was attempting—he was trying to hide the figure—is no longer feasible, and therefore he was changing his sights. This is my comment about the figures, the quality of it and the way we are all fed with statistics and, therefore, we are misled in our conclusions.

The second thing to which I want to draw your attention to is the head on which the excess expenditure takes place; that is very interesting. One large amount, or a very significant amount is in terms of what is known as the foreign technical credit. This is with the rupee trade area, and since we are talking of export surplus, we have to do that in terms of that rupee trade area; that is understandable. But the second most important item is your additional expenditure on defence. This is a very serious matter. Defence is a sensitive issue; that is agreed to by all sections of the House. At the same time, is it not necessary that we have a deeper probe into defence expenditure? Being in the Public Accounts Committee, I know of plenty of irresponsible use of defence funds for defence expenditure. There is no adequate planning. There are tall claims and since this is not closely scrutinised, this expenditure on defence is incurred in any way they like, and both in 1982-83 and 1983-84 in

the revised estimates and in the accounts, a large element of distortion is due to this additional defence expenditure. I seriously warn the Defence Minister—he is not here—and I want my request to be communicated to the Defence Minister, through the Finance Ministry, to let us know whether, because of all talks of external danger, external threat, which may be serious, is it permissible that we allow any and every expenditure on defence. Is it not called for that there should be a close scrutiny of the defence expenditure, if necessary, by appointment of a separate parliamentary Committee which will go into the same and scrutinise and find out how much is going down the drain even in terms of foreign exchange in the field of defence. This is the desire of the entire House. At least, in the Public Accounts Committee, I have seen that all the political parties have desired this. Through the hon. Minister of Finance, I would like to pass on this request—I believe, an unanimous request of the House—that there should be a separate Parliamentary Committee to have a close scrutiny on defence accounts.

Sir, it is also surprising that the revised additional expenditure is of the order of Rs. 2,700 crores in 1983-84. Yet the Budget deficit has not increased to that extent in 1983-84. Something else has happened. Expenditure somewhere has not been made and revenue collections have shown a different figure than estimated. I am not going into that. But revenue assessment also gives you the same kind of story.

Now, for 1984-85, you are asking us to pass a Vote-on-Account. In the case 1984-85 Budget also, the same kind of manipulation has taken place. In 1983-84, the revised estimates have been enhanced by about Rs. 200 crores due to payment of dearness allowance. This is so even when some four or five instalments of dearness allowance which have fallen due in 1983-84 have been held over and have not yet been paid. In the Budget for 1984-85, you are providing only Rs. 300 crores for payment

of dearness allowance. Already, five instalments are due. Some newspapers have reported that the number of instalments due is six. I am not sure about that figure. But even these five instalments, at the rate of Rs. 70 crores per instalment, according to you, would come to Rs. 350 crores. What are you estimating for 1984-85? No price rise? Or, you will have abdicated before the instalments become due? There is a Press report that on 9th May, Lok Sabha Members have been asked to appear before the camera. This has generated speculation that, perhaps, immediately after 9th May, Lok Sabha Members would no longer be there. That is, there will be no more Session of the Lok Sabha this year. Is it this kind of mentality, this kind of utter mindlessness which has permitted you to provide only Rs. 300 crores in the Budget for the payment of dearness allowance? Already, as I said, the due comes to Rs. 350 crores. You have to answer this.

Sir, I will not take more of your time. But I will just touch on the question of the Centre-State relations in the Budget, and the position of West Bengal in the galaxy of States. Now, as you know, as the House is already aware, despite all the protestations to the contrary by the General Secretary of the all India Congress(I) Committee, the Reserve Bank of India has confirmed that between 1971-76 and the period 1977-78 to 1982-83, West Bengal has stepped up its Plan expenditure by three times. A record not achieved by any other State. This is RBI publication. Secondly, this is happening in the context of the fact that West Bengal has been forced to improve another Rs. 5 crores this year which you consider to be an election year. They were forced for a very simple reason. When the total growth rate in industry all over the country in other States during the period 1965 to 1975 was 40 per cent, do you know what was happening to West Bengal? There the industrial growth declined by 40

(Shri Nirmal Chatterjee):

per cent. During 1965-75 which include the onset of the emergency period, industrial growth declined by 40 per cent while in the rest of the country it grew by 40 per cent. It is in order to correct this that West Bengal is making its plea on so many fronts. Again it is saying that it is determined to change the course of events in West Bengal but at the same time it says that it needs help, at least a halt to indifference, at least a few more positive steps towards all States and with the help of that West Bengal guarantees to stand up. West Bengal also, like the Finance Minister here, can take credit for this year's harvest. If the Finance Minister takes credit that the agriculture production has gone up by 2 per cent, I have seen West Bengal Finance Minister in his budget claiming that agriculture production this year has grown by more than 10 per cent. So, the West Bengal Finance Ministry can definitely match the Finance Ministry at the Centre in terms of management, in terms of some digits of management, in the economy, but, Sir, the point is, and I have also mentioned it in the General Budget discussion, that the State should be allowed to generate more and more resources. We are demanding, let the resources be increased. At the Centre the Constitution has been amended let the enabling clause, be enacted so that all the States can mobilise resources.

Now I will come to the general question of Centre-State relationship. For West Bengal I could have said one simple thing which West Bengal is able to do within its own budget. The debt burden of West Bengal Government, which they have to meet every year, is about 30 per cent of its budget while for all the States as a whole the average is only 19 per cent. Please do not infer that all this is due to the overdraft during the period of the Left Front regime. It is not at all so. All this repayment of debt or interest charges are due to the past creditable performance of the Congress(I) regime which reigned till

1975-76 almost uninterruptedly. Now, coming to the question of Centre-State relationship, what is really at stake, what is really being debated? I want to draw the attention of this House through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman to this very important question. There are two aspects involved in this question. One is the question of priorities. The States spend money on certain heads, that is, irrigation, electricity, education, health etc. When the States want that they be granted more, what basically they demand is change the priorities of the Plan. Dr. Siddhu is here. On another occasion he pointed out that for so many years by spending only Rs. 6 crores a year by providing iodized salt you could have cured or eliminated the threat of goitre for 120 million people in the Sub-Himalayan area. This is a matter of priority. Now, the question is, will the people or the economy of the country be benefited by the priorities that have been fixed today? The priorities have been fixed in such a way that the States are unable to spend enough money, whereby irrigation is neglected, education is neglected, health of the people is neglected and more expenditure on defence is perpetrated, more and more expenditure on foreign tours and travels is perpetrated, more and more expenditure on false areas of industrial development is perpetrated. It is a question basically of realigning of priorities. Therefore the States are demanding that priorities be changed and in order that there are correct priorities, let the Planning Commission be reconstituted into a body where both the States and the Centre have equal access, both of them have supervisory powers over the Planning Commission. It is no longer to be there, established only by a resolution of the Government. Either make it a constitutional body or make it a body where all the States and the Centre have an equal say in the Planning Commission.

And the second issue of the Centre-State relations—with which I am concluding—is, do you want the States

to be beggars, or do you want them to stand on their own feet? Do you want that the head of the Union Finance Minister would be at a level which is so high that he cannot see the people down below, or do you want that the prestige, the authority of the State Governments and other lower governments also would be at a high pedestal.

These are basically the two issues which are behind the Centre-State controversy. If you say you believe in the 20-Point Programme—whatever they may be—if you say that you are committed to the people of the country, then will the Finance Minister, for goodness sake, for the sake of the poverty-stricken people who are fundamentally attended to by expenditure at the level of administration in the States and the districts, not permit more resources to them and avoid the path of changing the income-tax and excise duties against the States, emasculating them in this manner? Thank you.

डा० सकटा प्रसाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की आजादी के इतिहास और आजादी के बाद के इतिहास को यदि हम कांग्रेस से न जोड़ें तो वह अधूरा रह जायेगा। 1977 में देश की सियासी जिन्दगी में एक पोलिटिकल एकलिप्स हुआ था और हमारे देश में जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी। उस थोड़े से अरसे में जब देश में जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी हमारे देश का सारा आर्थिक ढांचा चरमरा गया था, देश में इनडिस्प्लिन फैल गयी थी और अराजक तत्वों का बोलबाला हो गया था जिस को सुधारने में हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार को काफी समय लगाना पड़ा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस सरकार की अनेक उपलब्धियाँ हैं और उन उपलब्धियों को हम देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने देश के आर्थिक ढांचे

को मजबूत किया है और तेजी से देश तरक्की की तरफ बढ़ा है। 1950 में जब हम ने योजनाएं शुरू की, हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन का अनुमान केवल 55 मिलियन टन लगाया गया था, लेकिन अब हम 142 मिलियन टन के टारगेट को पूरा कर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार सीमेंट का उत्पादन उस समय 2.7 था, अब उस में हम 24 मिलियन टन पर पहुंच रहे हैं। कूड आयल में उस समय प्रोडक्शन 0.26 था, अब हम 22 मिलियन टन को पहुंच रहे हैं साथ ही हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय इनकम में भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है जो लगभग 6 से 7 प्रतिशत तक पहुंची है।

हमें अपने देश के साइंटिस्ट और टेक्नोक्रेट्स पर गर्व है। इंसट बी और एंटाकटिका के लिये जो हमारे सफल अभियान रहे हैं उस के लिये हमें अपने साइंटिस्टों और वहां जाने वालों को बधाई देना है। हमारे देश में पिछले साल ही एण्डियन गेम्स और नान एलायड कांफेंस और चोगम की मीटिंग हुई और जो उनके फंक्शनल हुए उन से सारा दुनिया में हमारे देश और हमारी सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है और हम को उस के कारण डज्जत मिली है। पेट्रोलियम के बारे में दो, तीन दिन पहले एक स्टेटमेंट हुआ था और उस क्षेत्र में जो एक्सप्लोरेशन हुआ है उस पर हमें बहुत गर्व है। 1981 में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे, कोई ऐसा टर्न नहीं लेंगे जो हमारी नीतियों के खिलाफ हो और हमारे देश के हितों के खिलाफ हो। आई० एम० एफ० से लोन न वू का फैसला ले कर हम ने साबित कर दिया है कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक ढांचा कितना मजबूत हुआ है। यदि हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों को देखें जो कि हमारे साथ ही आजाद हुए थे या हम

[डाक्टर संकटा प्रसाद]

से कुछ आगे पीछे आजाद हुए थे और उन का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करें तो मालूम होगा कि वह अभी भी पूरी तरह से दूसरों पर डिपेंड करते हैं और वहां तानाशाही सरकारें हैं। हमारे देश में दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा डेमोक्रेसी है और प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से हम अपना काम-धाम चला रहे हैं। आज भारत ऐसी स्थिति में है कि यदि बाहर का कोई भी देश हमारी मदद न करे तो भी हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं और हम आत्मनिर्भरता की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। समाप्त-परा पर हम कठिनाइयों में जाते हैं लेकिन कठिन से कठिन परिस्थिति में भी हमने अपने फैसले अपना नोटियों के तहत हो किये हैं और कहीं बाहरी देशों के अंतर से अपने फैसले नहीं लिये हैं।

हमारा देश गांवों में बसता है। जब तक उन को तरक्की नहीं होती, हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। गांवों के विकास के लिये हमारी सरकार ने एक अच्छी रकम बजट में रखी है। इस के लिये हम वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहते हैं। बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे देश के सर्वांगीण विकास का एक प्रोग्राम है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में अनेक तरह से धन को व्यवस्था की गयी है ताकि हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा मजबूत हो सके और लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके और देश आगे रक्की कर सके।

बजट में शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स और पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये एक अच्छी खासी रकम की व्यवस्था की गयी है लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो गांवों में बैंक हैं उन से हरिजनों और गरीबों को जो लोन मिलता है उस में यह बैंक बहुत बाधा डालते हैं। इन बैंकों की मानिटोरिंग करने की बड़ी आ-

वश्यकता है। अगर हम देहातों के बैंकों को देखें तो पता चलता है कि गरीबों को लोन देने समय वहां कमीशन लिया जाता है और गरीबों को वहां कर्ज मिलने में बड़ी परेशानी होती है। वैसे बैंकों का जाल कांग्रेस सरकार ने सारे देश में बहुत तेजी से फैलाया है। बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन जिस समय हुआ था उस समय देश में बैंकों की तादाद 8262 थी, कुल ब्रांचेज की सारे देश में, और अब नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद कुल 42738 ब्रांचेज हैं जिन में रूरल एरियाज में 23216 हैं जब कि नेशनलाइजेशन के पहले रूरल एरिया में 1832 ब्रांचेज थी। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी चाहे जितनी तरक्की हम करें, हम चाहे जितना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ावें, अगर हम पापुलेशन को कम नहीं करते, पापुलेशन को चेक नहीं करते तो बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन हमारे देश के लिये बहुत बड़ा खतरा है और हमारे सारे प्रोडक्शन को, हमारी सारी पैदावार को यह बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन खा जायेगी। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोकें। अगर हम नहीं रोकेंगे तो देश को इकानामी ठीक से नहीं चल पाएगी। आज हमारे देश की पैदावार से ज्यादा गति से आबादी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोकें और अपना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ावें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत से भाइयों ने डिफेंस के बारे में कहा और समय-समय पर हमारे रक्षा मंत्री ने डिफेंस के बारे में सदन को आश्वासन भी दिये हैं कि हम हर खतरे का सामना करने के लिए तैयार हैं। किन्तु अमरीका डियेगो गार्शिया में अस्त्र-शस्त्रों का भंडार बढ़ा रहा है, और पाकिस्तान को आधुनिकतम हथियारों से सुसज्जित कर रहा है, और हिन्दुस्तान के चारों तरफ नकेबन्दी

कर रहा है और देश के अन्दर जो सेसेशनिस्ट शक्तियाँ हैं, शान्तिवादी ताकतें हैं, कम्युनल ताकतें हैं उनको भी अपरोका बड़ावा दे रहा है, इससे हमें सावधान रहना चाहिए और अगर और अधिक धन की आवश्यकता हो तो हमें उसमें भी बढ़ोतरी करना चाहिए क्योंकि देश को रक्षा हम नहीं कर पाए तो हमारी यह सारी तरक्की बेकार हो जाएगी। इसलिए हमें रक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री, दुनिया की महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, देश को आगे ले जाना चाहती हैं लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दल वालों के पास एक सूत्री कार्यक्रम है और यह है इंदिरा गांधी हटाओ। कभी तो ये नसबन्दी का सहारा लेकर आगे बढ़े और आज बीच में चरवी का सवाल इन्होंने उठाया लेकिन चरवी में इनके पैर फिसल गए। उसको लोगों ने समझ लिया कि विरोधी दल के लोग जनता के जज्बात को उभार कर फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। उनके पास कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है। चरवी जैसे सवाल को उठाकर विरोधी दलों ने यह माबित कर दिया है कि उनके पास कोई प्रोग्राम देश को आगे ले जाने का नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने खोखलेपन का सबूत रखा है और इसे चुनसवी मुद्रा बनाकर वह लोगों को भड़काना चाहते हैं। लेकिन देश की समझदार जनता ने इनकी बातों को समझ लिया है और वह इनके बहकावे में आने वाली नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया था उसमें मैं बोल नहीं पाया था और आज जो ऐप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पेश किया है, इसका मैं पुरस्कार और तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसमें जो व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं, उनसे देश का आर्थिक ढाँचा मजबूत होगा और देश में समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थापना हो सकेगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश)
उपउपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विनियोग विशेषक पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे अनुमति दी है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले दो सामान्य बजट पर जो चर्चा हुई उसमें हमने अपने विचार रखे थे और सामान्य बजट के माध्यम से किस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान को ग्राम जनता का शाषण करने का प्रयास किया गया है, इसके बारे में भी हमने संकेत किया था।

[उपउपाध्यक्ष] (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन्)
पीठासीन हुए।

श्रीमन्, हमने जो कहा था उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन केवल इतना संकेत जरूर कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जो घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था को चलाने का वर्तमान सरकार के द्वारा प्रयास चल रहा है, निश्चित रूप से बहुत ही घातक होगा।

श्रीमन्, महंगाई क्रमशः से बढ़ रही है। जबकि सत्तारूढ़ दल ने इस बात की बार बार घोषणा की कि महंगाई को नियंत्रित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, मुद्रा स्फीति को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं किन्तु आश्चर्य है कि स्वयं वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण के दौरान इस बात की चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी कि महंगाई को जिस सीमा तक रोकना चाहिये था हम रोकने में असफल सिद्ध हुए। लेकिन इसके

[श्री कल राज मिश्र] :

बावजूद भी बाट की तारीफ करने में किंचित भी संकोच नहीं किया, तारीफ करते गये।

आज केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पांच किश्तें महंगाई भत्ते की देनी हैं, देय हैं, दो नहीं गई हैं। यह इस बात को प्रकट करता है कि महंगाई विना डंग से तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रहा है। आने वाले काल में भी पांच-छः किश्तें या इससे भी ज्यादा किश्तें देने की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी। यह भी इस बात को प्रकट करता है कि महंगाई का जो सूचकांक है वह लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। जैसा हमारे निर्मल चैटर्जी साहब ने कहा कि केवल 300 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान, इन किश्तों को पूरा करने के लिये रखा गया है जब कि इन्हीं पांच किश्तों के अंदर 390 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आती है। आगे जो 5-6 किश्तें पूरी करनी होंगी लगभग 500 करोड़ की, वह कहां से आयेगा। इसके बारे में कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से जिस पर चर्चा हो रही है, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की महंगाई भत्ते की जो किश्तें बकाया है उसको अविलम्ब देने का कष्ट करें ताकि वे बेचारे राहत अनुभव कर सकें क्योंकि वे सामान्य स्तर के कर्मचारी हैं।

अब अन्तर्म्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसके बारे में बहुत चर्चा की जा रही है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लाल किले पर जो भाषण दिया था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि ढाई लाख लोगों को प्रतिवर्ष हम एम्प्लायमेंट देनी, नेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम के माध्यम से। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो

फरवरी के मध्य तक आंका है, इस स्कीम के अंदर जितने लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दी गई है, वह दो हजार 780 है। इतने नवयुवकों को काम देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह भी आंका बहुत सच है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन जो सरकारी आंका है फरवरी के मध्य तक वह 2 हजार 780 के हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा ढाई लाख को प्रतिवर्ष दिये जाने वाली बात तो दूर रही दो हजार 780 लोगों को भी पूरी तरह से अभी तक नहीं दे पाये। वह कैसे पूरा होगा हम नहीं कह सकते।

एन आर ई पी की बात कही जाती है कि स्किल्ड, अन्स्किल्ड लोगों को एम्प्लाय करने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं 'बोजन' जो सरकारी पत्रिका है उसमें इस बारे में दिया है, मैं उसी को पढ़ देना चाहता हूं :

"The target of NREP is to lift 3,000 of the poorest families in every development block above the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Plan period. It is expected that the Programme will generate 850 to 900 million mandays of additional employment in one year. But a review of NREP gives a dismal picture as its progress has been slow. In 1982-83, the NREP is reported to have generated only 110 million mandays for employment till the end of December, 1982."

श्रीमन, यह इस बात को प्रकट करता है कि जो बात कही जाती है वह पूरी नहीं होती। जो बात कही जाती है जब

उसको प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य करने की दृष्टि में सरकारी मशीनरी आगे बढ़ती है तो उसका क्या परिणाम होता है यह साफ तौर से एक-दो वर्षों के अंदर हमने रखने की कोशिश की है। केवल इतना ही नहीं हिन्दुस्तान के गांव में जो—बसते हैं, जमीन को विभिन्न साधनों से उपजाऊ बना कर जो उत्पादन करते हैं उस उत्पादन के जरिये से जो करोड़ों लोगों को खाना मिलता है इस संबंध में जो अभी तक की सिचाई परियोजनाएं बन रही हैं, पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं, उन योजनाओं का क्या रूप रहा है इसका मैं थोड़ा सा बताना चाहूंगा। प्रथम और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की गई उसकी जो सिचाई परियोजना है वह अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई। इतना ही नहीं प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना जब प्रारम्भ हुई उस समय लगभग सवा दो करोड़ हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिचाई की क्षमता थी, तब से लेकर अब तक जितनी योजनाएं की गई उसमें 205 बड़ी, 917 मध्यम और 9 सिचाई परियोजनाएं प्रारम्भ की गई। और इस योजना के अनुसार छः करोड़ हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त भूमि पर सिचाई की क्षमता उत्पन्न करने का लक्ष्य था। लेकिन वे पूर्ण नहीं हुई। सरकारी आंकड़े बताते हैं कि सन् 1951 से लेकर 1982 तक की अवधि में इन परियोजनाओं पर 16 हजार 47 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं जिसमें से 10 हजार 96 करोड़ रुपये बड़ी और मध्यम योजनाओं पर और 5951 करोड़ रुपये छोटी परियोजनाओं पर खर्च हुए हैं। इस अवधि में 29 बड़ी योजनाएं और 479 छोटी योजनाएं पूरी हो सकी हैं। इस प्रकार से केवल चार करोड़ हेक्टेयर से भी कम जमीन पर सिचाई की क्षमता का निर्माण किया जा सका है। आठ बड़ी योजनाएं सन् 1951 से लेकर 10-15

वर्ष की अवधि में पूरी होनी थीं। ये योजनाएं हैं कोसी योजना बिहार में, नागार्जुन सागर योजना आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, मालप्रभा कर्नाटक में, गंडक बिहार में, तवा मध्य प्रदेश में, कल्लाड केरल में, कंसावती पश्चिमी बंगाल में और राजस्थान में राजस्थान नहर। ये आठ बड़ी योजनाएं थीं जो अभी तक भी पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। उस समय इन योजनाओं का जो अनुमान लगाया गया था वह 386 करोड़ रुपये का स्वीकार किया गया था। लेकिन सन् 1982-83 तक इन योजनाओं पर 17 सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं। अनुमान तो सिर्फ 386 करोड़ रुपये का लगाया गया था, लेकिन इन योजनाओं पर अब तक 17 सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं। तब भी ये योजनाएं पूरी नहीं हुई। इन योजनाओं पर जो फिर व्यय होगा उसका अनुमान लगाया है कि वह लगभग 2 हजार 145 करोड़ रुपया होगा। आप यह देखिये कि पहले तो लगभग तीन सौ करोड़ का अनुमान लगाया था, लेकिन अब इतने रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी इन योजनाओं पर 2145 करोड़ रुपये और खर्च होंगे। अगर लक्ष्य के अनुसार इन योजनाओं को पूरा कर लिया गया होता तो यह जो अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च हो रही है, यह न होती। यह सब इस सरकार की लापरवाही और इनएफिसिएन्सी का परिणाम है। अभी तक ये परियोजनाएं पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि इनका खर्चा बढ़ता-चला जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी राशि, लगभग 21 सौ 45 करोड़ रुपये सरकार कहां से निलालेगी? इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि धाटे का बजट आया और लोगों पर टैक्स लगाये जाएंगे, लोगों का खून

[श्री कलराज मिश्र]

चूसा जाएगा। सन् 1955 से लेकर 1969 के बीच में 155 परियोजनाओं के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे जिन पर 3975 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होना था, लेकिन उन पर व्यय का अनुमान 11 हजार 550 करोड़ आया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह 7,550 करोड़ रुपये कहां से आएंगे। मैंने ये कुछ मिसालें दी हैं। यह सरकार योजनाओं की घोषणा तो करती है, यह सरकार यह कहती है कि हम यह योजना बनाकर आगे आएंगे और उन योजनाओं पर इतना खर्च होगा। लेकिन इन योजनाओं पर जितना खर्च अनुमानित होता है, उनका समय पर पालन न होने के कारण खर्च बढ़ जाता है और फिर जो दुर्दशा होती है वह हमारे सामने है। इसके कारण लगातार घाटे के बजट पेश किये जाते हैं, मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है और फिर लोगों पर विभिन्न प्रकार के टेक्स लगाये जाते हैं। उन टेक्सों से जनता को चूसने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने एक एन० आर० ई० पी० स्कीम बनाई। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को दो वर्ष पहले एक पत्र लिखा था और उसमें अनइम्प्लायमेंट के संबंध में कुछ सुझाव दिये थे। मैंने उस पत्र में यह आग्रह किया था कि अगर उन सुझावों को मानकर चला जाय तो शायद इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिलेगी। उन्होंने मेरा पत्र योजना मंत्री जी के पास भेज दिया। योजना मंत्री जी ने उसका जवाब मेरे पास भेजा है। योजना मंत्री जी ने मुझे लिखा कि हमने अनइम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए

एन० आर० ई० पी० योजना बनाई है। हम देश के गांवों में लोगों को रोजगार दिलाना चाहते हैं। अभी श्री विश्व गोस्वामी जी ने बताया कि जनता पार्टी के रोज़िम में एक फूड फार वर्क की योजना बनाई गई थी। अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी अन्तरमुख होकर इस योजना को देखें तो उनको भी इस बात को मानने में कोई संकोच नहीं होगा कि यह एक अच्छी योजना थी। वे इस में खराबी निकाल सकते हैं। इसी फूड फार वर्क योजना के अन्तर्गत गांवों में लिक सड़कें बनीं। गांव गांव के अन्दर लोग जुटे, नई नई सड़कें बनाई, अस्तपाल वगैरहा की दिशा में जो भी खोज की जा सकती थी, उसके निर्माण में उन्होंने अपना सहयोग प्रदान किया और एक अच्छा माहोल पैदा हुआ, गांव के आम लोगों में एक सहयोग की भावना पैदा हुई तथा लोगों ने उसको सराहा। लेकिन उसको खत्म कर दिया गया। आपने एन० आर० ई० पी० की योजना लागू की। उससे क्या हो रहा है? मुझे तो नहीं लगता है कि कुछ हो रहा है। गांवों में ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कार्यालय के माध्यम से एन० आर० ई० पी० के द्वारा मुझे तो नहीं लगता कि कोई बड़ी लिक रोड वर्क हो गांवों को मेन रोड से जोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया हो। यह स्थिति नहीं दिखाई पड़ती है। 20-पोइन्ट प्रोग्राम के लिये 11858 करोड़ रुपये आपने लगाये स्टेट और सैन्ट्र दोनों के मिलाकर। लेकिन 20-पोइन्ट प्रोग्राम में मैंने पिछली बार बताया है कि जिस प्रकार की बाधलियां हो रही हैं। इस 11858 करोड़ रुपये के अलावा और सैल्फ इम्प्लाइमेंट स्कीम के लिये आपने 325 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित राशि बताई है। उसमें कितने लोग फायदा उठा सकेंगे यह कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी चीज़ें

सामने रखी गई हैं वह नौजवानों के साथ विश्वासघात है, और उनका शोषण करने का प्रयास किया गया है। साथ ही साथ आपने जनता को घाटे का बजट दिया है और उनके ऊपर 502 करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाये हैं। 229 करोड़ रुपये रिलीफ का जो खूब ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है। लेकिन जो 502 करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाये हैं इसका जिक्र नहीं है। इस प्रकार जो आपने 273 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास वसूल करना है तो यह आम लोगों को चूसने वाला है, उनका शोषण करने वाला ही है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बजट के बारे में सारी बातें बताई जाती हैं और यह कहा जाता है कि बड़े ही सुन्दर रूप से बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है लोगों को राहत प्रदान करने की कोशिश की गई है यह सही नहीं है। बल्कि सही मायनों में यह बजट आम जनता का शोषण करने वाला और मंहगाई को आसमान तक ले जाने वाला बजट है। गांवों में जो उपभोक्ता परेशान हो रहे हैं, उनकी स्थिति देखें। अगर आप उनकी स्थिति को देखेंगे तो आप अनुभव करेंगे कि किस गति से मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, इस पर नियंत्रण सरकार नहीं कर सकती है। उत्पादन शुल्क घटोतरी की गई है। 190 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा केन्द्रीय सरकार का है और 40 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा राज्य सरकारों का है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले फाइनेंस सेक्रेटरी ने कहा है कि उनको बताना चाहता हूँ। इस से उपभोक्ताओं को राहत मिले, इस के लिये हमने स्वयं जो उद्योगपति हैं, उन वस्तुओं से संबंधित जो विभाग हैं उनसे कहा है कि जरा आप देखें कि वे उस में क्या कुछ कर सकते हैं। उद्योगपति किस तरीके से उपभोक्ताओं को राहत दे सकेंगे, मैं नहीं कह सकता। इस में यह बात भी उठ सकती है कि आम लोगों

को, आम उपभोक्ताओं को राहत नहीं दे सकते हैं। यहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की बात कही गई है और कहा गया है कि उन का विकास करने के लिये सरकार सुविधायें प्रदान करेगी। मैं एक छोटी सी जानकारी आपको देना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में ओखला इंडस्ट्रीयल कम्प्लेक्स है। ओखला के लगभग 300 के आसपास फैक्टरियां हैं वहां के लोग मेरे पास आये। आधे से अधिक फैक्टरियां बन्द हैं। डी० डी० ए० के प्लैट में और वे हैं, वे तीन मंजिला हैं। यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि वहां पर न तो बिजली का प्रबन्ध है, न नालियां हैं, न शौचालय है और न ही नलकें हैं, उनसे किराया लेते हैं। वे बेचारे बहुत परेशान हो रहे हैं। डाइरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्री के पास वे रोज दाखिल हैं ना वे के आफिसर उनको बहुत परेशान कर रहे हैं वे फैक्टरियां इस दुर्दशा में हैं आप छोटी छोटी फैक्टरियों की बात करते हैं, वह भी छोटी छोटी ही हैं। यह मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया। वे बेचारे अब अपने उद्योगों को बंद करने पर मजबूर होते जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, विषमता किस हद तक निर्मित है वह की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। वहां पर गाजीपुर जिला है। उसके बारे में पटेल आयोग की रिपोर्ट बहुत पहले आ गई थी। यह सरकार कहती है कि जनता रिजिम को उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया था। मैं कहता हूँ कि 1969 में पटेल आयोग की रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बावजूद भी क्या वहां किया गया? कुछ नहीं किया गया। एक यात फैक्टरी खोलने का बात जनता रिजिम के दौरान हुई थी उसको स्वीकृति प्रदान क गई थी लेकिन वह फैक्टरी आज वहां आरम्भ हुई है। श्रीमन्, किस तरह से शोषण हो रहा है वह बात जरा मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ

[श्री कलराज मिश्र]

कि जो क्षेत्रीय विषमताएँ हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये विभिन्न काल में कमीशन बने हैं। उन कमीशनों की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिये आपने क्या किया? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस दिशा में विचार करेगी? मेरा आग्रह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और विशेषकर वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दी जाए और ऐसे स्थानों पर अपने विशेषाधिकार का उपयोग करके, इस दिशा में चिन्तन करें कि किस ढंग से ऐसे क्षेत्रों को विकसित करने का प्रयास किया जा सकता है। अगर वे ऐसा करें तो वह उपयोगी होगा। इतनी बात कह कर आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am now **etting an opportunity to speak on the Appropriation Bill for which I am very much thankful to you.**

Sir, just two or three days back, you had made a very long speech on the General Budget and I thought that the Finance Minister would take a note of some of the points you had mentioned and try to solve our problems in Tamil Nadu. After passing the General Budget, the Finance Minister has now moved these Appropriation Bills to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India and to authorise payment and appropriation of money to render certain services to our country. Before he renders those services, I would like him to render some services to my State because I personally feel that this Government have miserably failed to solve our problems.

Actually speaking some two months back there was a great drought and scarcity in Madras for even drinking water. And people were told: Do not

go to Madras, there is no water there. Now, unexpectedly, within two months of that scarcity, we had very heavy rain-fall in Madras and our loss is more than Rs. 250 crores on that account. Now I want the Finance Minister to render some services for that part of the country where I come from. We are passing this Appropriation Bill involving huge amounts of money for rendering services to the whole of India. Now I want the Finance Minister to render some services to Tamil Nadu.

If I remember correct two days back, our Finance Minister has written to the Government of India asking them to send 80,000 tonnes of rice to Tamil Nadu every month for the main reason that we have lost heavily both during the drought and during these unexpected rains. A drought was followed by a heavy rain fall. We used to say in economics that a period of depression will be followed by a period of prosperity. But in Tamil Nadu the period of depression was followed by the period of depression. One drought was followed by flood. When our Finance Minister had asked for 80,000 tonnes of rice for Tamil Nadu, they sent 35,000 tonnes last month and before that also they sent 35,000 tonnes. This month to our surprise they have reduced this quantity of 35,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes. But I do not know how much they are actually going to send in the coming months. We never expected this from this Government. At this rate we do not know how they will try to solve the problems of Tamil Nadu. That is why I would request the Finance Minister to use his good offices to try to help us. Our Health Minister is also here sitting. He belongs to my neighbouring State. He is also interested in us. I would request both of them to convey my message to those who are responsible for sending foodgrains to different States. I would request Mr. Poojari to do something. He is a very good friend of mine and I know him for the last seven years, both in the Lok Sabha and here. I

would request him to convey my feeling to the concerned Minister.

Why I say this is because this is the time when the Appropriation Bills are passed. In keeping with our democratic practices, first the Budget comes, it is discussed and passed. Then, after two or three days, the Appropriation Bill comes and it is discussed and passed. We have been doing this regularly. That is why I used this opportunity just now to highlight our food problem.

With regard to the problem of industries everything is done by manipulation. We are responsible for dividing States and for dividing districts and taluks. I do not know why they have gone district-wise to say whether a district is backward or forward. I find on the map of India big States and small States. In my State I find only one such district as backward. But, in the whole of the country, I like UP, I like Bihar, I like Orissa, I like Madhya Pradesh and I like every part of our country. Further, we have only one citizenship and we do not have dual or double citizenship and we are all brothers. But, Sir, when they sort out such things, they sort out those things in such a way that all the benefits go only to a particular part of the country and not all the parts of the country and they sort out things in such a way that the benefit are not equally distributed among all the parts of the country. I will give out one example. Out of all the districts that have been included in the list of backward districts, which contains the names of all the backward districts, there is only one district from Tamil Nadu which has been included in it. That is why I lay stress on this point, as I have stressed earlier, that this should not be done district-wise, but should be done taluk-wise. Then only they can get a definite picture and know which area is backward and which area is forward. If they consider it taluk-wise they will find that not only there are more areas which are

to be considered as backward areas and where more money is to be spent, but also not a single area will be left out and no area will go without getting this particular benefit. That is why I lay stress on this point, as I have already done, that this should be not on the basis of districts, but on the basis of taluks that is, it should be only taluk-wise and not district-wise. Also, Sir, there is another important thing which I would like to mention here.

Though the Finance Minister was submitting his Budget with all his proposals, he has completely failed to say anything about the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. There is no change at all the scheme of Compulsory Deposit here though I find certain other things. According to this scheme, a person having an income of Rs. 16,000, a year is liable to pay a sum of Rs. 281 as Income-Tax and an assessee, who is getting an income of Rs. 16000 a year is liable to pay a sum of Rs. 281 as Income-Tax and also he is expected to pay a sum of Rs. 720 as Compulsory Deposit, and this is because of the slab system that is there. I would like to request the honourable Finance Minister to raise the minimum level for the payment of **Compulsory Deposit to Rs. 20,000.** Then only, Sir, ordinary persons, persons belonging to the middle class, will be saved of this botheration and burden. **So, I would request the honourable Finance Minister to raise the minimum level to Rs. 20,000.** Then, Sir, there are certain other things which I have to mention especially at this stage.

Now, when they mention just fifty crores, etc., it is just a small amount considering the size of the country. For a nation it is a small amount. But this amount of fifty or sixty or a hundred crores is a very big amount for a State in our country. Recently, Sir, they have banned the export of sandalwood from our country to foreign countries. **Sandalwood is available only in Karnataka and Tamil**

(Shri R. Mohanarangam)

Nadu. But, because of this recent ban, Tamil Nadu is going to be affected by this. I do not know about Karnataka, but Tamil Nadu is not going to be benefited by this ban, but is going to be affected very much. Tamil Nadu is going to lose about Rs. 27 crores or so which it was getting earlier out of the forty or fifty crores which the country was getting by way of foreign exchange on account of the export of sandalwood. I have already asked for the ban to be lifted and I do not know where the matter stands at present, at what stage it is. I want the Finance Minister to consider this matter also. Because this is an Appropriation Bill, I would like to request the honourable Finance Minister to do one or two things: to distribute money liberally to our State and to send 80,000 tonnes of rice every month. This amount of rice should be sent to Tamil Nadu every month and then only we would be able to tackle the problem there easily. Then, preparation of the list of backward areas should be done taluk-wise and not district-wise because there are many areas which are not really forward areas in our State. I would request the honourable Finance Minister to give his thoughts to all these matters.

With these words, Sir, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Now, Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have before us the Appropriation Bill for the outgoing year, demanding a sum of Rs. 28,690 crores. I just drop out the lakhs in the amount. But it is a stupendous amount perhaps indicating the very excellent state of our economy which has been claimed by the Finance Minister in his reply to the general debate on the Budget this year, that is, the current year's Budget.

Sir, with a very wide uncovered gap, he has tried to take credit for giving exemptions in so many fields including the field of Income-Tax. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Budget nowadays has lost much of its importance because of the manner in which all sorts of hikes are made through the mechanism of increasing the administered prices throughout the year, and this year also that prospect looms large, with an uncovered gap of more than Rs. 1700 crores which is clearly stated in the Budget. In the last year's Budget also, the gap was as wide as that. But we know that apart from the additional sum that is being asked for through the Appropriation Bill, 1984, increase in the administered prices fetched large sums of money to the Government of India, and that way they tried to cover up the deficit. We do not know what is in store for us in the coming year.

The Finance Minister claims that our industry is in good shape. So far as our agriculture is concerned, while the Agriculture Minister speaks he prays to God. Now we do not know that from the side of the Government certain specific steps resulted into better agricultural produce, besides the prayer to God that was made by the Agricultural Minister. We know that irrigation facilities in the country are utterly inadequate. Steps to prevent the ill-effects of drought or flood through scientific steps are still largely absent in our country, even though it is claimed that our country has to its credit the most advanced technology which it is in a position to use. Notwithstanding these claims, no credible system could be developed to offset the effects of either drought or flood or for proper utilisation of our vast water resources. These lacunae continued. While, at the same time the Government which should have initiated these processes claims some increase in the agricultural produce; no credit is due to the Government as it remains dependent. Agriculture remains still, in our country, dependent on the vagaries of the weather god.

Regarding industry, we know the incidence of lockouts, closures, etc. throughout the country. We know that the increase in the field of industry is not even marginal. The figures which are presented are not very dependable. There are different sets of figures. Very recently, a controversy over the question of those who have been taken above the poverty line came up. It shows the cynical manner in which these figures are utilised. According to the Prime Minister, those below the poverty line, who have been brought above it, are 21 million people. According to the Planning Minister it is about 16 million people. Without entering into the question of veracity of this or that figure, whether the Prime Minister's figure is correct or that of the Planning Minister, the fact remains that the people of the country at large look upon these figures with total uncon-

cern. They know where the shoe pinches. They know

4 P.M. what is the position of poverty through the experience of their daily life.

These figures which are quoted on the floor of the Parliament or elsewhere make no difference in the living conditions of the people. And we are not ashamed of the shape of things in our country, the shape which we have given to this country during all these years of Independence, whether on this side or on that side of the House. Those who have been responsible for managing the affairs of the country are not ashamed that two-thirds of the population of the country with some marginal difference this way or that way live below the poverty line. The definition of the poverty line was given in this House as a family of 4 persons having an income of less than Rs. 100/- per month. The people below the poverty line are those who are having an incomes of less than Rs. 100/- Those having an income of Rs. 100/- or more are not below the poverty line. This definition notwithstanding, the people in the countryside or in the urban areas are groaning under poverty and live in miser-

able conditions. The cliché is that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. No word would be able to describe the pitiable condition in which this country has been plunged. One or two show pieces, some sophisticated instruments NAM, Commonwealth Heads Conference or ASIAD cannot eradicate the lasting shame of the condition of this country where two-thirds of the population are without literacy, where two-thirds of the country's population are below the poverty line and where very few people can make both ends meet. This is a condition for which the responsibility must be apportioned. It is not use trying to sidetrack this basic issue of the wide disparity that is prevailing in the country by any amount of jugglery of words. Nowadays, the Budget has been the instrument of hiding the real financial condition of the country and also hiding from the people the methods the Government would follow in order to deal with the economic problems before the country. This year's Budget does not foresee the repayment of IMF loan, a huge burden which is placed on the country. It does not take into account the huge foreign debts. At the same time, it does not take into account the incidence of various indirect tax proposals on the people of the country. (Time bell rings). If our Finance Minister or the Government of India tries to glow under this cattle of self-disillusion, the people's wrath will try to catch up with them. They should be beware of the situation and they should be warned that any amount of jugglery won't help them in the process. Thank you.

श्री हुसैनदेव नारायण राव (बिहार) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सदन में जिस विनियोग वधियक पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं इसके संबंध में बहुत लम्बी चर्चा की जा सकती है। और माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर अपनी अपनी राय जाहिर की है, लेकिन जहां सरकार के द्वारा इस से आर्थिक दिशा का निर्धारण किया जाता है वह दिशा ही वृष्टिहीन और दिशाहीन हो रही है तो उस के संबंध में क्या बातें कही जा सकती हैं। हम तो सरकार की जो आर्थिक दिशा है उसको ही पूर्ण रूप से परिवर्तित करना चाहते हैं। हम यह नहीं करना चाहेंगे कि इस बजट में इस खर्चे से उस खर्चे में डालें, उस खर्चे से इस खर्चे में डालें। जहां आपका बजट का दर्शन उद्योगमूलक है, जब भारत के अन्दर प्रति व्यक्ति आय कम हो, भारत की आधे से अधिक आबादी गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहती हो जहां 85 फीसदी जनता गांवों के अन्दर रहने वाली हो, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्ति पर हो और आज भी जहां 85 हजार गांवों में बसने वाले लोगों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो, जहां आधे से अधिक गांवों में कच्ची सड़कें न हों, जहां आधे से अधिक गांवों में बिजली न हो, जहां देश की लगभग 70 फीसदी जनता खेती पर निर्भर हो, उनके लिए जब तक बजट की दिशा नहीं बनती है, जब तक भारत की आर्थिक दिशा और भारत का बजट दिल्ली, बंबई, लखनऊ, कलकत्ता, इलाहाबाद जैसे बड़े शहरों को रानी की तरह सजाने का काम करेगा और भारत की सरकार गांवों को मेहतारानी की तरह लात मारने का काम करेगी तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि भारत सरकार शहरों को रानी जैसी बनाने का काम

बन्द करे और गांवों को मेहतारानी जैसी लात मारने का काम बन्द करे। जब तक गांव सुखी नहीं होंगे, तब तक देश सुखी नहीं हो सकता।

श्रीमन्, महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का देश है और भारत की आत्मा गांवों में बसती है। जब गांव मजबूत होगा तो देश मजबूत होगा और जब देश मजबूत होगा जब खेती मजबूत होगी। खेती में मजबूती तब आयेगी जब खेती के लिए सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध तब होगा और खेती में सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध होगा जब भारत में भोगमूलक खर्च रोका जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, आप आयकर लगाते हो, आयकर लगाने का आपका आधार क्या है? आपकी तो नीति ऐसी है जैसे कि—

“याचत जीवेत सुखम् जीवेत
ऋणं कृत्वा घृतम् पिबेत्”

घी खाओ, घी पीओ, मीज उड़ाओ, निर्माण के काम बन्द करो, बचत का काम बन्द करो। एक तरफ आप नारा लगाते हो कि बचत करो, दूसरी तरफ आप आयकर लगाते हो। तो आपके कर लगाने का आधार क्या है? अगर कोई अपना पैसा बचाता है, राष्ट्र के लिए बचाता है, बैंक में जमा करता है, देश के लिए कंजूसी करता है, उस पर आय कर लगाते हो और कहते हो कि तुम अमीर हो, इतना पैसा कहाँ से लाये। लेकिन जो पंचसितारा होटल में जाता है, बेश्यावृत्ति करता है, शराब पीता है, अपने पैसे को

पानी की तरह बहाता है, उस पर कर नहीं लगाते हो। इसलिए कर लगाने का आधार आपका आय नहीं बल्कि खर्च होना चाहिए। कौन कितना खर्च करता है उसके हिसाब से कर लगाना चाहिए। जो अपने पैसे को बचाता है वह अपराधी नहीं है। जो शराब में पैसा फूँकता है, पाँच सितारा होटल में 2650 रुपये एक रात का किराया दे देता है, उनके लिए कोई प्रबन्ध आप नहीं करते, उन पर रोक नहीं लगाते। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि आर्थिक दिशा में परिवर्तन यदि आप चाहते हैं तो खर्च पर पाबन्दी लगाओ। अगर इस देश में खर्च पर पाबन्दी लगा देते हैं और इस देश में न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय की सीमा बांध देते हैं तो देश में इससे आर्थिक परिवर्तन आयेगा। श्रीमन् जब से संसद में आया हूँ, 1977 से लेकर पहले लोक सभा में और फिर राज्य सभा में, मैं एक प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहता रहा हूँ, लेकिन आज तक भी योजना विभाग या वित्त मंत्री से मुझे उसका उत्तर नहीं मिला है। मेरा सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय इस देश में क्या है, न्यूनतम क्या है और अधिकतम आय क्या है? जब तक न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय का पता नहीं लगता तब तक आप औसत आय का कैसे पता लगाते हो। अमरीका जैसे देश में न्यूनतम और अधिकतम आय में अधिक अन्तर नहीं है। अमरीका जैसे देश में न्यूनतम और अधिकतम

आय का अन्तर ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में न्यूनतम आय का पता नहीं है, अधिकतम आय का पता नहीं है, तो फिर औसत आय आप किस आधार पर निकालते हो? जब तक नीचे की आय और ऊपर की आय का पता नहीं होगा तब तक एवरेज इन्कम निकालना गलत है। भारत के जितने अर्थशास्त्री हैं, सरकार के जितने सफेद-पोष अर्थशास्त्री हैं, सरकारी पैसे पर जिन्दा रहने वाले अर्थशास्त्री हैं, उनको मैं नकली अर्थशास्त्री कहता हूँ जो भोग को जन्म देता है और देश की आर्थिक दिशा को बरबाद करने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार को अपनी आर्थिक दशा बदलनी पड़ेगी और इसकी गहराई में जाना पड़ेगा।

श्रीमन्, चौधरी चरण सिंह ने भारत के गाँवों के सवाल और किसानों के सवालों पर "इकानामिक नाइटमैयर आफ इंडिया" इट्स वाज एंड क्योर" नामक पुस्तिका लिखी है। चौधरी चरण सिंह किसानों के नेता हैं, देश के नेता हैं। उनकी किताब को आप अपने अफसरों को पढ़ाओ देश को खुशहाली की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हो तो उसे पढ़ाओ। आज गाँवों में हाथ मर रहा है, मशीन चल रही है, गाँवों में कुटीर उद्योग मर रहे हैं। मैं मधुबनी से आता हूँ; मधुबनी का वह इलाका जो एक जमाने में खादी बनाने में मशहूर था।

सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों नहीं, लाखों करघा चलते थे जिनमे हजारों बुनकर, मुमिन भाई जो

[श्री हुस्मरेव नारायण देव]:

थे उनके घर का गुजारा चलता था। मशीन आप लाये हैं। मशीन कपड़ा बनाती है। इससे करवे को आपने तोड़ा है और हजारों लाखों परिवार उस करवे के टूटने से दाने-दाने के लिये तरस रहे हैं, मर रहे हैं। बनारस में जो हाथ के कालीन बुने जाते थे, साड़ियां बनती थी, आज उनकी क्या हालत हो रही है? उन बुनकरों की क्या हालत है? अगर देश को बनाना है, गांव को उठाना है तो कुटीर उद्योग की तरक्की करनी होगी। बजट की दिशा को बदलना होगा। बिरला, टाटा डालमिया को छोड़ें। अकेले दिल्ली शहर में 229 व्यापारी ऐसे हैं जिनके ऊपर सेल्स टेक्स का सवा 12 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। दिल्ली शहर में 229 व्यापारियों पर सवा 12 करोड़ रुपया सेल्स टेक्स का बकाया हो, जहां प्रधान मंत्री हो, वित्त मंत्री हो, इतने बड़े-बड़े अफसर हों सी०बी०आई०जैसी इतनी बड़ी गुप्तचर संस्था हों वहां पर इन व्यापारियों के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही करने में अफसर अक्षम हो, असमर्थ हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। गांव का एक छोटा किसान पम्पिंग सैट के लिये बैंक से कर्ज लेता है और हजार, दो हजार रुपया बकाया रह जाता है तो उसकी कुर्की की जाती है, उसके मवेशी हथिया लिये जाते हैं। आप बिरला, टाटा, डालमिया को बढ़ावा देने वाले हो। आप पूंजीपतियों को बढ़ावा देने वाले हो। पूंजीपतियों की यह सरकार दासी है, पूंजीपतियों की चेरी है। बिरला, टाटा के जब तक आप दास बने रहेंगे तब तक इस सरकार से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं एक-दो बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में मैंने एक बार नहीं, अनेकों बार भ्रष्टाचार का मामला उठाया है। बैंक के जरिये जो कर्ज दिया जाता है बोरिंग लगाने के लिये, इस बारे में मैंने इस सदन में दो बार बात उठाई लेकिन बिहार सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के जरिये उस सारी स्थिति पर पर्दा डालने का काम जारी है। लेकिन क्या इसको चलायेंगे? बैंक के अधिकारी और व्यापारी मिल कर किसानों को लूटते हैं बिहार के अंदर जिसका एक उदाहरण मैं सदन में खड़ा हूं। जब बोरिंग के लिये सरकार के जरिये किसानों को खया दिया जाता था, अनुदान दिया जाता था, तो मेरे बड़े भाई के नाम से बोरिंग के लिये अनुदान मंजूर हुआ। क्योंकि व्यापारी ज्यादा पैसा लेता था इसलिये बैंक के जरिये रेट तय किये गये। वह भी अधिक पैसे लेता था। सवा तेरह सौ रुपये व्यापारी ने ज्यादा पैसे लिये। बोरिंग करवाई। इसकी जांच होती रही। पता लगा कि सवा तेरह सौ रुपये मुझ से ज्यादा लिये गये, व्यापारी ने लिये। मैं ने इस सदन में जिम्मेदारी के साथ आरोप लगाया था कि मुझ से सवा तेरह सौ रुपये लिये गये। आज तक न तो उस व्यापारी के खिलाफ, न उस बैंक के खिलाफ और न कर्मचारी के खिलाफ, सरकारी अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई। रिजर्व बैंक के जरिये जांच की गई। रिजर्व बैंक ने जवाब दिया, मैं उसके बारे में क्या बताऊं। रिजर्व बैंक के चेयरमैन को, रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारी को यह नहीं पता है कि लोहे की होल सेल प्राइस क्या है, स्टील की होलसेल प्राइस क्या है चार इंच के पाइप की प्राइस क्या है किलोस्कर, उष्ण पम्पिंग सैट, सीमेन्ट, मोटरसैट का प्राइस क्या है। जब बैंक को इतना नहीं पता है तो उस बैंक को चलाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

जब बैंक के अधिकारी को इतना नहीं पता तो उसको ऊंची कुर्सी पर बैठने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मेरा आरोप है कि ऊपर से नीचे तक, गंगोत्री में गंदगी है, ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक जाती है। नीचे जो भ्रष्टाचार है उसका कहीं न कहीं स्रोत ऊपर से जुड़ा हुआ है जब तक ऊपर से स्रोत जुड़ा नहीं होगा भ्रष्टाचारी अफसर जिंदा नहीं रह सकता। इसलिए मेरा आरोप है कि वहां ऊपर से नीचे तक सब का हिस्सा होता है। जैसे सूरज की गर्मी से पानी भाप बन जाता है, फिर बादल बन कर बरसता है, उसी तरह से दिल्ली की गरमी से भ्रष्टाचार के भाप बनते हैं, दिल्ली आते हैं और बादल बन कर उन अधिकारियों के घर तक जाते हैं। यह भ्रष्टाचार का सिलसिला जारी है। मेरा यह आरोप है, आप इसकी जांच कराइये। टीम बनाकर भेजिये। वहां चल कर वह जांच करे। मैं जांच में पकड़वा दूंगा। तब पता चल जायेगा कि मामला कितना सत्य है और कितना असत्य है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। कृषि के औजार बनाये जाते हैं। मिल्भुबशी पावर टिल्लर कम्पनी बंगलौर में है। जापान की कम्पनी के सहयोग से बनाये जाते हैं। मैंने आरोप लगाया था, जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव जी ने भी जब वह लोक सभा में थे मैं भी उस समय वहां था, उन्होंने भी आरोप लगाया था, हमने भी आरोप लगाया था। जांच कराई गई। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के इलाके में वह पावर टिल्लर अक्षम साबित हुए हैं। वह पावर टिल्लर उस भूमि के लायक नहीं है, वह पावर टिल्लर वहां की जलवायु के लायक नहीं है। वे लोग पावर टिल्लर को लेकर मर रहे हैं। आज उनकी जमीन बंधक पड़ती जा रही है। जब कभी पूछा जाता है तो वित्त विभाग के

जरिये यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि यह तो माननीय सदस्य और कम्पनी के बीच व्यापार का मामला है। क्या भारत सरकार इसके लिये जिम्मेवार नहीं है? अगर पावर टिल्लर कमजोर था, उस इलाके के लिए असक्षम था तो बैंक ने उसको क्यों स्वीकार किया, बैंकों से उसके लिए लोन क्यों दिया गया? इस मामले में किसानों का गला घोटा गया है। बैंकों से मिलकर भ्रष्टाचार किया गया है। इसमें लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का घोटाला हुआ है। आज स्थिति यह है कि ये टिल्लर किसानों के दरावाजों पर पड़े हुए हैं। उनका लोहा भी उठाने वाला कोई नहीं है। उनका लोहा भी किसी काम का नहीं है। मैंने श्री श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव ने इस बारे में सरकार को पत्र लिखे हैं। लेकिन कहीं से भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जब हमारे लिखने से कुछ नहीं होता है तो किसान बेचारा जो लिखना नहीं जानता है, उसकी बात कौन सुनेगा? उनकी बात सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं एक उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। पंजाब की एक पंजाब ट्रेक्टर लिमिटेड कम्पनी पी० टी० एल० ने सरताज ट्रेक्टर बनाया है। यह सरताज ट्रेक्टर 19 हॉर्स पावर का है। यह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लिए बिल्कुल असक्षम साबित हुआ है। इससे वहां के खेतों की जोताई नहीं हो सकती है। धान की रोपाई भी नहीं हो सकती है। मैंने इस संबंध में कृषि मंत्री से सवाल किया, उद्योग मंत्री जी से सवाल किया, बिहार के मंत्रियों से सवाल किया, वित्त मंत्री से सवाल किया, तो बताया गया कि बुदनी में भारत सरकार का जो प्रशिक्षण संस्थान है उसमें इस ट्रेक्टर को सफल पाया गया है, वहां पर इसका टेस्ट हो चुका है। मैं आज भारत सरकार के तमाम टेक्नीकल अधिकारियों को चुनौती देता हूं और इस सदन के मार्फत चुनौती देता हूं कि इसकी जांच करने के लिए भारत सरकार एक

[श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव]

कमेटी बैठायें और जो बुदनी के इंजीनियर हैं वे जाकर देखें कि क्या बिहार में ये ट्रैक्टर ठीक हैं? आप बलिया में जाकर देखिये, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर देखिये, छप्परा में जाकर देखिये, पूर्णिया में, मधुबनी में जाकर देखिए। वहां की जमीन पर यह ट्रैक्टर नहीं चल सकता है। यह सरताज ट्रैक्टर, अगर वहां पर चल जाये तो मैं इस सदन में क्षमा मांग लूंगा और यह कहूंगा कि मेरा आरोप गलत था। मैं एक किसान हूँ। स्वयं खेत जोतता हूँ। इस सरताज ट्रैक्टर ने किसानों का गला घोट दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले की जांच कराई जाय। जब हम लोगों ने यह सवाल उठाया तो अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि इसके माडल को चेन्ज किया जा रहा है और अब एक्सपोर्ट माडल तैयार किया गया है। पुराना सरताज माडल बन्द कर दिया गया है। लेकिन जिन किसानों ने 50 हजार रुपये में इसको खरीदा है, उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी? उनके पैसे कौन लौटाएगा? मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जिन किसानों ने इन ट्रैक्टरों को खरीदा है उनके रुपये उनको वापस दिलाये जायें। इसी प्रकार से जो पावर टिलर असक्षम साबित हुए हैं उनकी जांच की जाय और जिन बैंकों ने इसके लिए लोन दिया है, जो बैंकों में इसके कारण भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, उसकी जांच की जाय। इन बातों के अलावा बिहार में बोरिंग में लूट हुई है, बैंकों से धूस ली गई है, जिन लोगों ने इसको एप्रूव किया है, उन सब बातों की पूरी जांच कराई जाय। सरताज ट्रैक्टर और दूसरे पावर टिलर को खरीदने से किसानों को जो नुकसान हुआ है उसका मुआवजा सरकार दे और सरकार इस पैसे को इन कंपनियों से वसूल करे। तब मैं समझूंगा कि यह

सरकार कुछ कर रहा है। दिशा बदलो, बिचार बदलो, गांवों की ओर चलो, कुठार उद्योगों की ओर चलो, दृष्टि बदलो। बिस्ला, टाटा, डालमिया से यह देश नहीं बन सकता है। एक जमाना था जब कांग्रेस के लोग रघुपति राघव राजा राम, पतित पावन सीता राम, ईश्वर अल्ला तेरो नाम, भव को सम्मति दे भगवान, गाना गाया करते थे। आज अमता इंदिरा गांधी का जमाना है। अब इन लोगों के भजन भी बदल गये हैं, अब, ये गाते हैं—रघुपति राघव राजा राम, पार ने पावे सीता राम बिस्ला टाटा तेरो नाम सब को पामिट दे भगवान

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are called upon to perform an intermediate ceremony in the ritual of passing the Budget, namely, to pass the Vote-on-Account for enabling the Government to draw the money; Parliament is asked to accord its sanction so that they can spend according to their wishes.

Sir, Parliament's control over the public finances is exercised not only by our debates here, but also through the Parliamentary Committees like the Public Accounts Committee, the Public Undertakings Committee and so on. But what is happening is, gradually, the powers of Parliament are sought to be eroded. Parliament's control over public finances is becoming more a farce. This is a very dangerous trend. I can cite several instances wherein the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee etc. are just treated as a scrap of paper on which they are printed.

The IAS officers, no doubt, perform an important function, they occupy an important role in the administration. I do not want to decry them. But they are not all-powerful. The Estimates Committee has said

that they should not be inducted into the ports and docks. Today, a strike is on in the ports and docks. A nation-wide strike, unprecedented in our history. Not a vessel has moved. Not an ounce of cargo is handled, except those permitted by the trade unions, out of consideration for our national interest. That is a different matter. But the point I am making is, everywhere, IAS officers are sought to be inducted. Parliament's control over public finances is helped by the CAG. He should be independent. He is accountable to Parliament for whatever he does. Even the expenditure in this regard is treated as charged, only to preserve his independence. Now, this institution is also sought to be brought under the influence of the executive by bringing in, by inducting IAS officers. The CAG has a separate function. The talent etc. required in this regard are different from that of the IAS officers. Now, are we to believe, are we to take it that the Government is trying to do away with the independence of the CAG? There was a time when there was a raging controversy between the judiciary and the executive. At least, the judiciary, by being veetiferous, was able to assert its independence; not through our help, but on their own. But where can the CAG go? Where can he go if his independence is sought to be eroded? The Leader of the House is not here at the moment. No doubt, he will be making note of the remark which I have made—the hon. Deputy Minister—and I look to him to reply to this point, as this has happened very recently. This is an indication of the dangerous trend which is taking place in our country to erode the powers of Parliament and its functioning.

Now, Sir, so much is talked about the public sector. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was the initiator of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, had allotted a pre-dominant position for the public sector. Even today, the arguments he had advanced and the perspective held good for the country.

Perhaps, it is more relevant today when multinationals have control over us, hold a sway over us, in this country. Even today, in this very House, during Question Hour, we have seen how the multi-nationals are penetrating into every sphere of industry. Even fishing is not spared. Even in the case of textiles we have to face the intrusion of multi-nationals. The role of public sector has become very important to strengthen our self-reliance and independence of our economy. It is no use going and crying in the international forums about the needs for a new international economic order. That is also necessary, but let us first show to the world how we can run this public sector with efficiency, and achieve self-reliance.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fate of our fertiliser units. They have made a claim that in the agricultural field they have reached a record production. Of course, I do not dispute this, but fertiliser is a very important industry and what is the fate of fertiliser units under the public sector? None of them, starting from the Fertiliser Corporation of India to the Fertilisers and Chemicals of Travancore, is able to produce to its installed capacity. In some cases it is less than 10 to 12 per cent. Why is it? Having invested several thousands of enores of rupees to produce fertiliser ourselves to prevent import, what do you find after nearly 15 years? You find that the installed capacity is high but the production is very very low, and the result is that we have to go in for import and we have allotted more than Rs. 1700 crores for the coming year for subsidising the sale of fertilisers. So should you not pay some attention to improve its production and see that the fertiliser plants worked to their full capacity, at least to the capacity of 60 per cent or 50 per cent? Many of them are below 50 per cent. I will appeal to the Government to institute an enquiry into the whole thing to find out the reasons for the miser-

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able performance of our fertiliser units so that we can achieve self-reliance with whatever technology we have in the matter of fertilisers.

I have many points to say but time may not permit. Let me come to this budget. Whatever the policies or the programmes, they will have to be implemented through the administration, through nearly 3 million employees of the Central Government. They are already feeling frustrated about the delay in the payment of four instalments which have become already due. The fifth instalment of dearness allowance is becoming due. By the time the budget is passed, five instalments of dearness allowance will have become due. When they are going to make payment is the first question on the lips of the Central Government employees. So, I will ask the Finance Minister to state here and now about the possible date when the payment is likely to be made. Otherwise, it may lead to agitation.

About industrial production, the claim made by the Economic Survey is not borne out by facts. Three or four days back, answers to my questions about textile industry have been given on the floor of the House. It is said, about 53 mills involving 1,10,000 workers are idle or are closed as on 1st January, 1984. The fall in production of yarn and cloth is more than 15 to 20 per cent. Why is such a situation prevailing in textile industry? In Tamil Nadu, one of the biggest mills in India is on strike for the past two months. The Mettur Mills is also a very big mill which is not functioning. In Pondicherry there is the Anglo-Saxon Mills about which a dharna is going on here in front of our House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): It is the Anglo-French Textile Mills.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Yes, Anglo-French Textile Mills emp-

loying about 7,000 workers is not functioning for the past 7 months. Like this I can quote several instances in textile industry alone. This will have its chain repercussions on other industries also. So I would ask the Government to examine why such a thing is happening. I wonder, whatever may be the concessions that the Finance Minister may be prepared to extend to these mill-owners, if they are going to utilise them to run the mills. They are not interested in running the mills. They are transferring hands. They have acquired sufficient physical wealth through these mills. He will be a fool to run the mill because he can sell the plant and site and mint crores of rupees. That is why these are changing hands frequently. Let them examine why these mills are changing hands so quickly. As the mill-owners are not interested in running their mills, it is better the Government takes over all the mills. Don't take over only those mills that are sick. Take over the entire textile industry. That will be good for the country, that will be good for the textile workers and will relieve those unwilling mill-owners from running these mills.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Thank you. Shri Gopalsamy. Absent. Shri Ajit Kumar Sharma. Absent. Shri Satya Pal Malik. Absent. Last speaker. Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman. I rise to support the return of the three Bills which are before us and in supporting this I shall raise some five questions which are common in dealing with each of these Bills—the 1981-82 Excess Demands the Supplementary Demands for 1983-84 and the Vote on Account for 1984-85. I shall take up some four or five common issues which I see arising from these three Bills.

The first question that I wish to raise—and I take it that the Minister would not be in a position to answer some of the question that are rather technical questions because if I am the last speaker, he will have not time to really prepare himself for that—in two of the Bills—the Supplementary Demands for 1983-84 and the Vote on Account for 1984-85 is that we are asked to approve the provision of Rs. 25,942 crores i.e. Rs. 26 crores roughly, to cover discharge of Treasury Bills in 1983-84, and when we turn to the Vote on Account for the next year, we are again asked to provide for Rs. 20,850 crores for the discharge of Treasury Bills. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to advise the Government to come out in every budget statement, in every Appropriation Bill, with some explanation as to what these Treasury Bills are, because the Members of Parliament who are not technicians, who are not economists should know that big item is about. You are asking us to approve Rs. 26000 crores which is nearly one-third of the Budget for 1983-84, and in the next year Rs. 20,000 crores. Now, in page 48 of the Supplementary Demands for 1983-84, there is some explanation, but only a technician—a cost accountant or an economist—can understand that explanation. And I must say, Mr. Minister, that probably you had to print it in a great hurry, there are several very ridiculous printing errors in that important paragraph.

Now let me try to explain the issue of these treasury bills. First of all, the issue of a treasury bill has two functions. One is, through the issue of treasury bills, the Central Government and other arms of the Government are able to obtain certain resources. It is exactly like market borrowings. Only, the market borrowing is for two, three, four years by the Central Government whereas this is for 91 days. But you again replenish it—91 days plus 91 days; it is returned and you take another 91 days and then

another 91 days. So, the first function is, you call it short-term investment; and I call it provisions of resources for the Government—Central Government and State Government. This is one function. The second function is to meet the cash flow problem of the Government. The Central Government which has tremendous responsibilities in receiving income at various points of time and having to make expenditures regularly—not in addition to receipts—has a cash flow problem and this is a cash flow problem which is not really adding to the resources. It is simply a question of balancing the timing of receipt of resources and expenditures which is met by the issue of these treasury bills. What I would like to know—and what Parliament would like to know—is, how much of this sum of twenty-six thousand crores for 1983-84 and the Rs. 80,000 crores for the year that are being invested in treasury bills is really adding to the resources of the Government, how much of this is really the cash flow. This I am not able to get. I have some estimates that I have made, but they are not official; they are private estimates that I have made. Therefore, I would like to know it. The Minister cannot give the answer now. Could he in future, provide us with some answers to this so that we will know what we are voting?

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: For the Union it is of negligible cost whereas overdrafts of the States from the Reserve Bank of India are a very costly affair—six to sixteen per cent.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: I completely agree with you.

Secondly, you add in the 1983-84 Supplementary Demands for treasury bills, 26,000 crores that this is due to a spurt in temporary investment by commercial banks. Mr. Minister if you have time to reply, what is this spurt in temporary investment by commercial banks which explains these 26 thousand crores? What par-

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ticularly disturbs me is this. For the 1983-84 Supplementary demands we already voted Rs. 80,000 crores for treasury bills and now you are asking us to vote Rs. 26,000 crores more. This is rather large—a 25 per cent increase in treasury bills—and you explain this only in one phrase, “Spurt in temporary investment.” Why is this, what is this? I would like to say that the treasury bill operation has a rather serious effect on the inflationary spiral that we are passing through and I would like to ask the Government through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, whether one important anti-inflationary measure would not be a deliberate cut-back on the issue of such treasury bills, as one means of reducing the money supply and keeping a check on the prices. Now the price inflation that we are going to end this year with is going to be over 13 per cent in consumer prices and it is going to be over 10 per cent in wholesale prices, which is rather serious. What the spill-over next year is, we do not know yet; we can only guess.

There is one thing that I noticed in the 1984-85 Budget which we reviewed. You had provided for 4 DA instalments, Mr. Minister. Now I take it that one-sixth of those DA provisions are contained in the Vote on Account that you are asking for. I wanted to say to you that, as I understand it, if you are going to budget for DA, you are budgeting for inflation. I think what you have done with regard to 1983-84 Supplementary Demands is all right. But after that you say that you want to provide for 4 DA instalments. Then you are raising all the inflationary expectations leading to speculative, inflationary actions. May I say to you that I lived for 20 years in France working for the United Nations through periods of very high inflation and never found that the French Government provided in anticipation for DA? This could be paid when it is due and then charge on the basis of Supplementary Demands.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: He is talking in terms of what is already due.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: I know, but I take it that Mr. Pranab Mukherjee wrote that Budget when it was not due. When he wrote that, he was anticipating the D.As. Now it has become due. O.K. I am raising a question of principle. I am saying to the Minister and advising him never to put into the Budget anything in anticipation on account of DA, because if you do that you are going to rouse the speculators and the black-marketeers for this kind of rise in prices.

Now the next point is with regard to foreign trade. This again is important for us as a country. In 1981-82 Demands you ask us to approve the provision for Rs. 168 crores on foreign trade because they were un-anticipated because of drawal of technical credits by the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia under the rupee trade agreements. Similarly, in 1983-84, you ask us for approval of technical credits drawn under rupee trade agreements with foreign countries of Rs. 198 crores. Now I am very glad that we have this reference to the rupee trade agreement and the technical credits which you are not able to anticipate. I am sorry that you were not able to anticipate what you have to pay in 1981-82 and again this year. Here I want to say three things. First of all, on the foreign trade deficit, I thought I heard the Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, say something which was a mistake. I looked into the records and found the mistake. I think it was a slip. In 1981-82, our trade deficit was Rs. 5,800 crores. In 1982-83, it was Rs. 5,500 crores. And this year, 1983-84, it is expected to be Rs. 5,000 crores. I heard Mr. Pranab Mukherjee say that it went down from Rs. 5,800 crores to Rs. 5,000 crores. I think he slipped there, because from Rs. 5,800 crores, it came down to Rs. 5,500 crores, and then is expected to be Rs. 5,000 crores. We should cor-

rect the records so that we are clear on it. Now we are going to be in the Seventh Plan with a trade deficit of around Rs. 4,000 crores a year. I see no escape from this. I think this is very serious and there is no reason for complacency. Therefore, I would ask the House to think very seriously about it. Commenting on the rupee trade agreement, one great advantage of it is that it leads to no deficit. Crores and crores of deficit that we face, do not occur under the rupee trade agreement. It is a foreign trade balance worked out through negotiations, balancing our exports and imports with each other country. The most sophisticated technology we want, for instance for our defence industry, the major technologies, the latest technologies, we are getting from the Soviet Union. So also for the steel industry which we are getting from the Soviet Union. We can get all these sophisticated technologies without going in for the kind of unbalanced trade deficits that we have from the non-rupee trade agreements. So, I commend it. I would like that sometimes we should have from the Government a kind of evaluation of the Rupee Trade Agreement. After so many years of the rupee-trade agreements with the Soviet Union and with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, the country should have some idea of the Governmental, official view of this because there is an un-official organisation called the Forum of Free Trade Enterprise which has brought out a pamphlet on the rupee-trade agreements and tells us that we are selling the country down the drain by this form of agreement. I am not in favour of this ideology or that ideology. But as an economist I must say, faced with this kind of impossible trade deficits, I see the rupee-trade agreement as one very important method of dealing with the problem of our exports which are necessary because the rupee-trade agreement carries out what I believe to be in the country's interest. The only purpose of the exports is to pay for our imports. We have devised a foreign-trade system

under which our exports are generating imports instead of the exports covering imports, needed imports. And that is what the rupee trade is ensuring. (*Time bell rings.*) May I say briefly two more things.

With regard to the rupee trade agreement, there is a problem of switch trade. I agree that there is this problem, and it needs to be examined. I do not have the data. We have private calculations of economists, that there is a loss to the country because of the switch trade. There may be this one disadvantage of the rupee trade.

With regard to defence, I find, all the three Budgets before us ask our approval: For 1981-82 we are asked to vote Rs. 150 crores largely due to poor budgeting because of POL, because of stores and accelerated works and so on. For 1983-84 Supplementary Budget we are asked to vote Rs. 501 crores additionally very largely due to dearness allowances. For 1984-85 we are asked to vote Rs. 1,312 crores. Sir, I have two questions here. One is, it is very clear that the defence Budget, especially the Supplementary Demand is a function of galloping inflation. That is why the Government has come to cover the dearness allowance for all the armed forces, of over Rs. 500 crores.

My second question on defence is that even the defence demand publications which are read, do not give us enough information. To be sure, we should have a committee like the PAC or the Estimates Committee which can examine this demand to see and satisfy ourselves that every item is carefully budgeted. Is this being done?

Now the last question I have is with regard to the transfer to the States. For 1983-84 we are proposing to transfer Rs. 1,316 crores additionally, and in 1984-85 we are transferring Rs. 2,900 odd crores. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have two questions here. First—I think all of us have heard about it—is this transfer for 1984-85 based on the

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Interim Report of the Eighth Finance Commission because we have now received, many of us have now seen, I think, a newspaper account—I have not had an opportunity of checking this against the actual budgets of the States—that the calculations of the Eighth Finance Commission are erroneous because they have miscalculated the additional revenues which will not be accruing to certain States?

And, therefore, the recommendations that they have made for 1984-85 need to be recalculated, readjusted. May I ask this question of the hon. Minister, if he is able to answer it: is there any truth in this statement, or can you just dismiss it out of hand and say that the Eighth Finance Commission's calculations on what each State's revenue and expenditure are, are correct on that basis, the Central Government will make the various transfers and the Vote-on-Account is based on that? I ask this question because this is rather worrisome for the States.

Secondly, may I say that one of the few areas where I disagree with my friend, the hon. Minister of Finance is that he claimed in his reply that the States have not been done badly in this budget. I think it is very wrong. There is no doubt that not only is the States' share going down in the budget, but the States' Plan is increasing at the rate of nearly one-third of the Central Plan's increase. The Central Plan is increasing by 25 per cent while the States' Plan is increasing only by 9.5 per cent. You cannot get away from this. There is no decrease in the States' Plan; there is increase; but it is one-third of the increase in the Central Plan.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, in view of lack of time, I stop here. So these are some technical questions that arise from my study of the three Bills. And subject to what the Finance Minister may say, I join my colleagues in giving my support to the return of the Bills. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The hon. Minister.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): What about Mr. Prashant?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): From your group, Prof. Bhattacharjee has already spoken.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: Only one has spoken.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): From all groups, only one each has spoken. All right Mr. Prashant. Please be brief.

श्री धर्म चन्द्र प्रसाद (जम्मू और कश्मीर): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के सामने जो विनियोग विधेयक है उसके अन्तर्गत बहुत मुद्दे हैं जिनका कितना ही विश्लेषण किया जा सकता है। परन्तु मैं एक ऐसे विभाग का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ जिसका जिक्र बहुत कम आता है। वह है भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग यानी आर्कियोलॉजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया। महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा विभाग है और बड़े महत्व का है। लद्दाख से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और दिल्ली से लेकर अरुणाचल, मेघालय तक यह विभाग स्थापित है। इसके कार्यालय लगभग हर राज्य में हैं। इमारतें जो प्राचीन हैं उनका यह सर्वेक्षण करती हैं। परन्तु दुख की बात यह है कि इतना बड़ा विभाग हो कर इस पर जो खर्च किया जा रहा है वह केवल 9 करोड़ है। जब कि इसके 6 हजार कर्मचारी हैं और चार हजार असंचारी ऐसे हैं जिनको दैनिक भत्ते पर रखा गया है। जिस विभाग के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 10 हजार हो उस पर 8 करोड़ रुपये खर्च बहुत ही कम है। फिर हैरतगर्ज की बात यह है कि कुछ ऊपर अधिकारी ऐसे आ जाते हैं जो 40-50

हजार रुपया अपने कमरे की डेकोरेशन पर लगा देते हैं। यह बड़ा भारी अन्धाय है। एक तो जब इतना कम खर्च दिया जा रहा हो और फिर डेकोरेशन पर इतना व्यय किया जा रहा हो यह अन्धाय है। इसे रोका जाना चाहिये। महोदय, यह जो पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग है यह बहुत महत्व का विभाग है। लार्ड कर्जन ने इसकी स्थापना की थी। तब से लेकर आज तक इसने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है और खासकर इसने हड़प्पा और मोहनजोदरो की सभ्यता को धरती से बाहर निकाल कर रख दिया है। इसने बताया कि भारत की सभ्यता आज से माँके चार हजार पीछे तक से चली हुई है। इसका जो समय है वह 1500 बी.सी. से 2500 बी.सी. तक रखा है पश्चिमी विद्वानों ने। धरती के अंदर और पता नहीं क्या-क्या इतिहास छिपा हुआ है जिसको खोद कर निकालना इस विभाग का काम है। परन्तु इसके पास फंड्स न होने के कारण यह काम आगे चल नहीं सकता। योजना हाथ में ली जाती है और वह छोड़ दी जाती है बीच में क्योंकि फंड्स की कमी है। यदि इस पर काम हो तो जैसे प्राचीन समय में अंग्रेज विदेशी विद्वान विभिन्न स्मिथ फेलोशिप और बूलश इत्यादि ने बहुत ही महत्व के काम किये थे।

हमारे देश में जगह-जगह पर शिलालेख हैं, लोह स्तम्भ हैं उन पर लिपियों में अभिलेख हैं जो पढ़े जाते थे, कुछ तो ब्राह्मी लिपी में थे और कुछ खोष्टी लिपि में हैं। खोष्टी लिपि तो पाकिस्तान में है। लेकिन भारत वर्ष में जगह जगह पर सम्राट अशोक और गुप्त सम्राटों के शिलालेख हैं, अभिलेख हैं। इन अभिलेखों से हिस्ट्री के अन्दर जो गैप था वह पूरा हुआ। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विभाग को ऊँचा उठाया जाये और ताकि इतिहास जो लिखने वाले हैं उनको सहायता

मिले। प्राचीन शिलालेखों में बहुत बड़ा इतिहास मिला है। पहले यह पता ही नहीं था कि सम्राट अशोक कौन था? लेकिन अभिलेखों से पता चला है कि सम्राट अशोक कौन हैं। शिलालेखों में लिखा है—देवायन प्रिय पदशी। यह लेख अशोक ने लिखा है। इस प्रकार की बातें लिखी हुई हैं। इसी प्रकार से चन्द्रगुप्त प्रथम, समुद्रगुप्त और स्कन्दगुप्त आदि सम्राटों के बारे में पता चला।

दूसरी चीज जिस विभाग पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है वह हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय है और वह भी उसका संस्कृति विभाग। कल्चरल एफैयर्स विभाग पर जो खर्च किया जा रहा है। वह बहुत कम है। हालाँकि इस विभाग के युनिट्स सारे भारत वर्ष में हैं। इस विभाग के लिये फंड्स की कमी होने के कारण वह अपना कार्यक्रम सारे देश में नहीं दिखा पाता है। उनको परफार्मेंस इतनी थोड़ी होती है कि वह दर्शकों को प्रसन्न नहीं कर पाते हैं इस विभाग को और अधिक फण्ड्स दिये जाने चाहिये ताकि भारतवर्ष में रंगमंच हैं, जो पिछले 40—50 वर्षों से नीचे जा रहा है और उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जा सके। सिनेमा की प्रगति होने के कारण रंगमंच को धक्का लगा है। अगर हम कल्चरल विभाग को अधिक अप्पा दिया जायेगा, तो रंगमंच को भी फिर से प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है। हमारे पास बहुत से प्राचीन नाटक हैं जिनमें अभिज्ञान शकुंतलम्, पृथ्वी वतिक और मुद्राराक्षस, बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं जिनमें इन नाटकों में विदेशी विद्वान भी बहुत प्रभावित हैं। गेटे जैसे विद्वानों ने इनकी बहुत प्रशंसा की है। इस से हमारे रंगमंच को पुनर्जिवित किया जा सकता है ताकि बाहर से मुल्क की हमारी संस्कृति के बारे में जान सकें कि वह कितनी ऊँची है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am very grateful to the honourable Members for their very constructive suggestions and their valuable observations. The honourable Minister of Finance had, while replying to the debate on the General Budget, covered all the points regarding black money, price rise, trade deficit, IMF, etc. I, therefore, do not think it is now pertinent to deal with those issues once again, and I do not intend to waste the time of this august House on those points. Sir, as many as eleven honourable Members spoke on various aspects. Even though I would not venture to reply to all the issues raised by them, I shall try to satisfy the honourable Members as far as possible.

The first speaker spoke about the non-performance of the public sector undertakings.

5 P.M.

I share the concern of the Hon'ble Members about the performance of public sector undertakings. The Government is also not satisfied fully and that is why it has been included as the last item in the 20-Point Programme. The last point deals with the improvement of the efficiency of the public sector enterprises.

For the benefit of the Hon'ble Members I can say that in 1982-83 the public sector undertakings made a profit of Rs. 618 crores as against Rs. 446 crores in 1982-83. I admit that there is lot of scope for improvement. The Hon'ble Finance Minister, while replying to the debate on the General Budget gave the details and expressed his dissatisfaction. He said that there should be improvement by toning up the administration. That will be done both in the case of public sector undertakings and the banking sector.

Regarding the performance of the crude sector, particularly the petroleum sector, the investment in the Sixth Plan period is about Rs. 9,650 crores. The achievement of this sector is about 26 million tonnes of crude. I am looking after the banking sector, financial institutions, general insurance and the LIC. So far as the profit of banking sector is concerned, for 1982

the profit earned was Rs. 77.56 crores. LIC earned a profit of Rs. 780 crores for two years ending 31-3-1983. There was a record performance by General Insurance Corporation in 1982 and they earned a profit of Rs. 190 crores. I am told that this year it is going to cross Rs. 200 crores.

Hon'ble Members also expressed their concern about deficiency in administration. Hon'ble Members raise various issues here in all seriousness. Members on that side and on this side expressed concern. But some of them are not present now. Mr. Yadav pointed out the deficiencies in the banking sector. He also spoke about corruption. If I remember correctly, last year in his speech he said about corruption in IRDP. He stated that while purchasing the pump set, the price quoted by the bank people was higher than the price quoted in the market. Am I correct?

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Yes.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This was stated then. He has also stated that it is not reaching the weaker sections, and he has also stated that there is an element of corruption. With all seriousness he has stated that there is an element of corruption, that there is deficiency in the administration, and, the Government should take action. That is the intention. It is a very good intention. Now, if somebody takes steps seriously, if those issues are taken into consideration very seriously, what would be the fate of that person? I am bringing to your notice this thing. The other day it has also happened in this very House. What would happen? If you want to remove corruption, what would be the reaction? How would the people react? How would the people be attacked, whether it is from this side or from that side? Now, it is stated there is an element of corruption, that there is corruption. What is the Minister to do? And, when we people say, including ourselves, that it is not reaching the weaker sections, people are not identified correctly, what is the reaction? The

honourable Member stated this and I fully agree with him. This year the living conditions of the poorer sections living in the rural areas should be improved. If you are serious about it, how can that be done? And, if we do something, with all seriousness, some say that it is political and it is thus politicised and some motive is attributed to that. How can it be done? I do not want to repeat it in this House now. I have already said that in this House and in that House also I have stated about what action we have taken after we, particularly myself and the Finance Minister took charge. We paid surprise visits; we checked. The Minister himself went and checked when those people are coming and how much efficiency is there, whether there is an element of corruption, etc. and the Minister went from place to place, moving not from Delhi to Bombay and to some other place, but moving from village to village. And we have seen that there was truth in the criticism of the honourable Members, not only from this side, but also from that side, that there was an element of corruption.

Now, there is an element of corruption and I do not want to generalise it. All the people, I do not say, are corrupt. Some people are corrupt and some black sheep are there. Is it not the duty of the Government to identify such people? The honourable Member, Mr. Yadav, was very correct. These poor people who are living in the rural areas are illiterate and they are not in a position to know the benefits also which the Government is going to give them. These are the facts. Now what are we to do? I will just tell you now. For this purpose, I personally moved, and I did not start from January 1984, but from January 1982 onwards, and from January 1982 I started moving from place to place. About this mass loaning programme you people are coming and telling now. But I am placing the beneficiaries before you. I told the people, I told the bank people, "There is a charge, and your image has gone down. Place the beneficiaries before the public, even before the Press. If there is any deficiency, if there is some defect, the people, the Opposi-

tion Members also, should know and immediately comments should be there". This is what I told the bank people and that is why we placing the beneficiaries before the public with good intentions. We started this immediately after taking charge in 1982 and when we reached Delhi it was, after about two years. Now, this is the position. Now, we are placing the facts. If there is an element of corruption, what is to be done? The honourable Member, Mr. Yadav, stated this and I remember that. On the mass loaning programmes, we are giving instructions to the bank people. Also, the Minister himself is going round and trying to find out and asking the beneficiaries: Did you verify the market price of this pumpset? Did you verify the market price of this sewing machine? Did you verify the market price of this tractor. He has also said, "You find this out and if you find tomorrow any difference, you report to us and we will take immediate action". Monitoring, close monitoring, is there, whether it is required or not, and it is for you people to see. If there is some corruption, we are to be told. So, it is not that the loan or security business we started, before also it was there.

Up to Rs. 5000—no security; for those who are below the poverty line. This is the programme. And these people, poor sections, do not know. The words used are, "should not be asked for"—not that "should not be insisted upon". This was there. And still the bank people are asking for the security and surety. What has the Minister to do? Come on. And we talk here. Whether you have to take it lightly or seriously, that is the point before the honourable house, when you want to implement it. I perfectly agree with the hon. Members: today we require action, we require implementation. We say something. The hon. Members from that side have stated: yes, it is on paper. Hon. Member Shri Kalraj Mishra stated that there is no target achievement. Yes, I also share the concern. When we took up the charge, we compared. We went back in performance. Under IDDP, Rs. 600 crores

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has to be given—Rs. 600 crores per year. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, for five years, it comes to Rs. 3000 crores plus subsidy. Hon. Members say that it has not reached the weaker sections, particularly the subsidy. In so many cases, when you go to the villages, even they do not know what is the subsidy. What are the instalments? They do not know. "What is the rate of interest?" "We do not know, Sir". "Have your furnished surety?" "Yes, we have furnished it". Now I am being criticised. You ask: what have you done? A capitalist is moving from place to place; I do not want to name him. There are economists who are advocating the cause of the private sector. One economist is moving from place to place today, condemning the Budget. Ask some of the economists like him whether they know the difficulties of the weaker sections in the rural areas. They are flying. They have got aircrafts. They do not know the plight of the weaker sections, of the poorest amongst the poor. They do not enter the slum areas of those people. Today in the country, whether it is this Government or any Government, whether it is the Communist Party Government or any other Government, we have to face this. These economists want to go on advocating the business class. They want all the benefits for the business class. Only then they will say that the Budget is very good. Even the banking people, Officers Association, have given an advertisement against me saying that he is doing out, frittering away. . . I am not speaking against them. What about sick units? Today 27033 units are sick. The latest figure I do not know. It may have increased. But according to the Reserve Bank study that was conducted in 1979, 52 per cent is due to mismanagement. Some may be because of diversion of funds. And what is the amount that has been locked up? Rs. 2577 crores and 62 lakhs. The particular person who is going round the country does not

state that this amount is locked up. Obviously it is the duty of the Government to take action in that case also. And we are taking action.

The other day we have seen that if a poor man does not pay Rs. 300/- even if he is crippled due to paralysis even then the bank people file a suit against him. All these things are being done. He is taken to the court even if Rs. 300/- are not paid. I do not say that they should not pay. But if a man is crippled and he has been paying so far, the position is different. I don't say that action should not be taken. It is the people's money. They say that this mass loaning scheme is politically motivated because elections are coming. This is being done since 1975. Even the Janata Government in Karnataka distributed loans through banks on the occasion of their anniversary. Nobody raised any objection then. We are telling the people that these are the benefits that are available. We want to remove the middleman. The hon. Member, Mr. Yadav, is correct. The Minister goes to the villages throughout the country and ask the beneficiaries about the amount of subsidy, they do not know. I ask them whether have got the book, how much did they get and whether they have been paying regularly, they say that they have been paying regularly, but they do not know anything more. They are so poor, so weak. And you say that it is politicalising. If this is the attitude. I do not know what we can do for them. For the information of the hon. Members, 40,770 people were given loans in four months time. There were 47 applications in each bank. There are about 800 and odd branches in Delhi. The average is one application in three days for one branch. Is it not sufficient for valuation? M. Kalraj Mishra is correct in saying that if this is the speed, we cannot do anything. whether it is our Government or your Government tomorrow.

I will give you the figures of the Prime Minister's Employment Sche-

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me. Two and a half lakh people are to be identified for giving employment. And how many people have been given employment? Only 12,998 people. The amount earmarked for this purpose was 325 crores of rupees till the end of March 1984. This is the performance. Poojary should not talk anything about it. Poojary should not talk anything about the bank officers. Suppose Mr. Kalraj Mishra comes and tells that there is some injustice. As a Minister I have to see what is happening. You don't want that. You don't think of such action in this country. You want the reply to come within 3 years. I mean the first reply. And then the second reply after two year. Just imagine. Two and a half lakh people are to be given employment and only 12,998 people have been given. Even if the task force recommends Rs. 18000 or Rs. 15000, some 2 or 3 or 4 thousand are given and you say that we must be satisfied.

And we should not talk. Even when it is given to big industrialists, and even if the amount is locked up, nobody is questioning; no economist is moving in the country and saying that it is frittering away. The Government is very serious about that also. This is the commitment given to the nation that we will take action in all these matters. Particularly we are seeing that it reaches the weaker sections. And because some political people were there, when it was distributed here in Delhi through one MP, all this trouble started. Otherwise it would not have started. Even in Karnataka, even in Andhra Pradesh, and even in other places, the distribution had taken place through the weakest among the weak, BJP MLAs also distributed. From the dais, I also distributed. Nobody complained before that. Even the weakest among the weak were called and even press people were called to the dais, and it was distributed through them. And distribution is not a crime. Verification and scrutiny will be done by the bank people. Any person from this side or that side can forward the application. It has been stated here that a Delhi MP has given the applications. Anybody can give the application. But

scrutiny and verification and everything will be done by them. There is no harm in that. This is what is happening. Now, I am submitting this because Mr. Kalraj Mishra has raised it, Mr. Yadav also raised it. I can understand your concern. And the last paragraph of your speech about Mrs. Indira Gandhi and other things is not called for. There I do not agree. That is a political thing. I can also equally rebut your argument. It is a national issue. Some people will say that we give support for implementation, and we do not support this. There is lip sympathy.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मैं जो कहा था उसका क्लेरिफिकेशन दें। मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम लिया था।

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Not your, but our friend there. They mentioned about the Prime Minister. I have got the verbatim record of her speech when she spoke on the President's Address. Some support came. In fact, I am preserving it. At least some solace is there somebody is talking in support of it. I have seen the concern of the Prime Minister of this country particularly to the weaker sections. Today I have seen the concern of Mr. Yadav I do not distinguish. If there is concern for the weaker section, we have to take it up and we are taking it up at any cost. Even if there is opposition from all the sides, we are not going back. This is the commitment given to the nation from the floor of the House by Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government. We will see that that commitment is honoured.

Sir, our hon. friend, Mr. Yadav stated about the IRDP. We did not reach the target in 1981-82. After our coming to power, within one year, this mass loaning and all that started. Before that also, in a small way, the mass loaning functions were there. We started in a big way. And in one year, in 1982-83 we have been able to give Rs. 744 crores. In regard to DRI, for your information, 35,83,000 people have been given benefit. That is the latest figure. And the amount is Rs. 353.2 crores. And out of that, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 18,12,000, and the amount is Rs. 133.4 crores. And that amounts to

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49.1 per cent under the DRI scheme.

Now I will give you the percentage and also the total. Out of Rs. 353.2 crores that has been given, the amount given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is Rs.137.4 crores; i.e., the share of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 49.1 per cent. This is the amount that has been given. Sir, we convened a meeting of the Chief Executives in this connection. Before that I also gave instructions and I am monitoring and seeing their performance. Now the figure that has been given on the 8th March for the loans sanctioned to the people under the educated unemployment scheme is 55,760 people and Rs. 85.12 crores have been sanctioned to them. But still we are far away from the target. That is why we are monitoring and we are toning up the administration.

Now, Sir, coming to the points raised by hon. Member, Dr. Adiseshiah he is not to be found here. Sir, I think I will write to him in detail about the questions asked by him. He has made some very valuable suggestions.

Sir, I once again thank the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions given by them.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): We want to hear you on those questions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You can write to Dr. Adiseshiah on those questions. Thank you.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now I will take up the three Appropriation Bills one by one. First we will take up the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1984. The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration

of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now, we will take up the Appropriation Bill, 1984. I will put the motion. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We shall now take up the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1984. I will put the motion. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of monies out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1982, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPO-

SAL OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Before I adjourn the House, I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today, the 19th March, 1984, allotted time for Government Legislative and other business as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
1. Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee.	
2. Consideration and return of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha :	
(a) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1984.	One day i.e. on 20-3-1984.
(b) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1984.	
(c) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1984.	
3. General Discussion on the Pondicherry Budget for 1984-85.	
4. Consideration and return of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha :	
(a) The Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1984.	1 day i.e. on 21-3-1984.
(b) The Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1984.	
5. General Discussion on the Punjab Budget for 1984-85.	
6. Consideration and return of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha :	
(a) The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1984.	1 day
(b) The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1984.	
7. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval for further continuance of Proclamation issued by the President in respect of State of Punjab.	
8. Consideration and passing of—	
(a) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1983.	1 day
(b) The Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, as reported by the Joint Committee.	1 day
(c) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1984.	2 hours

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past five of the clock, till eleven of the clock on, Tuesday, the 20th March, 1984.