

very belated measure. Even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been clearly stated that in fulfilment of the assurance given to the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General ten years ago in that famous case which was launched by our progressive writer, Mr. K. A. Abbas, a Bill was brought in 1974 and passed by both the Houses in 1974. The President gave his assent to the Bill, but it has not come into force only because a notification was not issued. I hope, Sir, that the same fate will not befall this Bill and the Minister will see to it that this Government or any future Government will not have to come before the House with similar Bill. Therefore, I want him to take steps to see that the notification is also issued as soon as the President's assent is received. That is all.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): The Minister to reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I do not want to take much time. Unfortunately, Mr. Ram Laxhan Prasad Gupta was not present in the House yesterday when I moved the Bill. If he had heard me, he would have found that I had covered most of the points yesterday. So I won't take the time of the House. Other hon. Members have made some good suggestions, particularly the suggestion about the filming of the contribution made by the great men, the great sons of our country. We have already issued instructions and we are making those films. Some have already been made and some more will be made, particularly about the great freedom fighters and greatmen like Netaji. These will be made by the Films Division as documentaries. If someone comes forward to make a feature film...

SHRI AMARPROSAD CHAKRABORTY: We have a good script but we have no money.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: FFC will finance even the script. If you know of someone who is willing to come forward to prepare the script, if you

know that he has written it or he is capable of doing it, we will do that. But on persons like Surya Sen we do want scripts. We want to make good documentary films and other films. As you know, some of our producers have already made feature films like "Snaheed" on Bhagat Singh's life and others. So such things are being done. But on behalf of the Government, the Films Division as well as the NFDC also will take up this work. It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: What about my point?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I can assure you that as far as our intention goes, as soon as the Bill receives the assent of the President we will notify it because we ourselves are keen on it. This 1974 Bill did not come into force for two reasons mainly. First, there was opposition from the industry itself to that Bill and secondly, we had appointed this working group on film policy which gave its report in 1980. That is why we thought that there was no purpose in bringing into effect a Bill which may have to be amended again. That is why we have brought this amendment. I hope this Bill will now be approved by the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): The question is:—

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1981.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): Now we take up the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 1981. Shri Maganbhai Barot to move the motion for consideration.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

[Shri Maganbhai Barot] sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

The Bill provides for withdrawal out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the amounts required to meet the expenditure for the year 1981-82 charged on the Fund as well as the grants voted by the Lok Sabha. While gross disbursements of Rs. 73,785 crores are provided in the Bill, after setting off recoveries and transactions in the nature of accounting adjustments, the net provisions aggregate to Rs. 24,871 crores. Sixty per cent of this is accounted for development expenditure, including Rs. 9,771 crores for Central Plan and for assistance cover to the Plans of States and Union Territories. The provision for the defence expenditure of Rs. 4,200 crores constitutes about 17 per cent. Interest payments account for 13 per cent, statutory and other transfers to States and Union Territory Governments 3 per cent, and the balance 7 per cent of the provision is for normal administrative and other expenditure. The amount provided in the Bill is inclusive of the sum already authorised in the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1981. The House has already had a general debate on the Budget. I would not, therefore, enumerate details of the Budget provisions but shall try to deal with the points that may be made by the hon. Members in the course of discussion.

Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI SHANKAR GHOSE (West Bengal): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, during the budget discussion, taxation proposals mainly dominated the discussion. Sir, when the Appropriation Bill is presented, one would expect that the Government would give an outline as to how the Government wishes to utilise the money properly. And that brings in the question of monitoring the expenditure and to get

the maximum value out of 5 P.M. the rupee spent. Now, in the past we found that general statements were made that the monies would be properly utilised, wastage would be prevented, utilised, wastage would be prevented, and so on. At one time there was some commission to prevent wastage in Government expenditure. At the appropriate stake we would expect that the Government will consider how to stop the wastage in Government expenditure, how to decrease the non-developmental expenditure. The non-developmental expenditure appears to be about forty per cent. What mechanism do we have to decrease this non-developmental expenditure? So far as the developmental expenditure of sixty per cent is concerned, how do you ensure that those expenditures are made to fulfil our targets? We generally have projects and they get delayed. There is cost escalation and the nation does not get the benefit of the money spent on them. Therefore, the Governmental machinery on this monitoring and proper utilisation is rather weak. Now some commission has been set up under Shri L. K. Jha who is a very competent economist. At one time it was thought that it was a kind of super Cabinet. At the present moment, of course, we do not hear so much about it. Now, there should be a proper machinery for the Government with regard to these matters including in particular the question of reducing the subsidies which the Government has to pay. The planning Commission has stated in many of its pronouncements that the subsidies should be reduced. And the last statement of the Finance Minister was that it is not very easy to reduce these subsidies. The Government should speak with one voice on the question as to whether they want to reduce the subsidies or not, if so, in what manner. At present even with regard to maintenance expenditure we do not get back from the monies that have been sunk in irrigation projects, in transport, in electricity. Does the Government have a scheme whereby at

least maintenance expenditure should be recovered?

The next question that arises on Appropriation is regarding taxes and the mode of collection. Unless we rationalise and simplify the tax structure, we will not get proper collection. The Income-Tax Act is a very lengthy Act. By a proper amendment to the Act we can at least reduce to half the expenditure on collection and it will reduce the burden on the Income-Tax Officers and it will reduce the burden on the assesseees. Some promise was held out by the Government that something would be done about the Income-Tax Act. But at the present moment there is nothing forthcoming. So far as tax collection is concerned, the Government withdrew the wealth tax on agricultural income on the premise that the collection is difficult. And in the present Budget the tax base has been reduced. But unless a machinery is devised for better collection of taxes, we shall only generate black money. And what will happen? Periodically successive Finance Ministers will come forward with voluntary disclosure schemes or black money bonds. And the latest joke is on 30-4-1981 when the present one is closing, the people start asking, "When do you begin your next year's sales?" So, every year at some periodic intervals these black money bonds are given. Then there will be no incentive for the honest tax-payer, and the dishonest tax-payer will know that he can avoid taxation for a long time for a big amount and then he will get a reprieve through these black money bonds. From these bearer bonds the Finance Minister had expected to get Rs. 800 crores. I hope Mr. Barot will inform the House how much he has got out of that Rs. 800 crores...

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We have crossed Rs. 200 crores.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: It is 25 per cent success and 75 per cent failure if it is out of Rs. 800 crores.

If it is out of Rs. 1,000 crores, then it is 20 per cent success and 80 per cent failure. That means, Rs. 800 crores will be added to the deficit of Rs. 1,540 crores. There is already a tax burden of Rs. 2,200 crores because of petroleum price increase, steel price increase, coal price increase and the fare and freight increases in the Railway Budget. Apart from the deficit of Rs. 1,540 crores there will be another gap of Rs. 800 crores because of the failure of the black bond scheme. All these will put pressure on prices and inflation will increase. The Budget is already weak so far as control of inflation is concerned. That weakness is aggravated by the failure of the black bond scheme. Unless the Government take very concrete measures the double-digit inflation will go up. Even with the bumper crop 15 per cent inflation was there. That will eat into our Plan.

On the appropriation, the other question is utilisation of capacity in the different public sector undertakings. You say that infra-structural problems are there. Power, coal and steel constitute the main base of the infrastructure. These are all in the Governmental hands. It is for the Government to solve the infrastructural problem. The Private sector cannot be blamed so far as these problem concerned. It was pointed out that more than Rs. 2,000 crores will be generated by way of surpluses from public sector undertakings to finance the Plan and to cover the budgetary deficit. But according to the figures available, out of Rs. 16,330 crores invested in 1979-80 the net loss had been Rs. 74 crores. Not only there is no return, the net loss is about Rs. 74 crores out of more than Rs. 16,000 crores invested. You have to take some drastic measures so that surplus is generated and the deficit in the budget is reduced and more employment is generated.

[Shri Sankar Ghose]

According to the Economic Survey figures of last year even in the power sector there has been very little thermal capacity generation and utilisation. In 1976-77 the thermal capacity utilisation was 55 per cent. In 1979-80 it has come down to 45 per cent. It is very unfortunate. In freight loading in the Railways 212 million tonnes were carried in 1976-77. That has come down to 193 million tonnes in 1979-80. Unless the Government looks into these matters and improves the functioning of these various public sector undertakings and infrastructural units, the country is in for deep trouble. The production will decrease and unemployment will increase. As regards the figures of unemployment, we find that in the end of August 1979 in the live register there were 13.98 million unemployed. After one year by the end of August 1980, it has increased to 15.64 millions. This works out to an increase of 11.9 per cent which is roughly 12 per cent. This growing unemployment has to be met by the economic policies, by the fiscal policies and by the monetary policies that the Government formulates.

So far as employment generation is concerned, on a rough estimate, by investment of Rs. 1 crore you can generate employment for 100 people in heavy industry. By investing the same amount, you can generate employment for 1,000 people in light industries. By investing the same amount, you can generate employment for 5,000 people in agricultural and allied sector. Therefore, if you are to deal with the basic problems of the economy, of poverty and of unemployment, then, Sir, adequate resources must be provided for the agricultural and the allied sectors. But we find that in the Central Budget for the current year what has been provided for the agricultural sector is only Rs. 871 crores, which is less by Rs. 100 crores than what was provided for in the revised estimates of last year, of Rs. 972

crores. These distortions must be corrected. Otherwise, unemployment will increase.

Even in the case of the Rural Development Programme, it was Rs. 342 crores last year and now it has been reduced to half, that is, Rs. 187 crores and the explanation given is that the State Governments will provide the rest. But what the Centre should have done is to provide Rs. 342 crores and ask the State Governments also to provide a matching amount of Rs. 340 crores. You cannot remove poverty unless you generate employment and unless you provide purchasing power in the hands of the people who are living below the poverty line and unless proper emphasis is laid on agricultural and the allied sectors. In this connection, Sir, I would like to mention particularly that the loans that are given to the farmers should be increased. But, in the Budget, I find that the agricultural financial institutions provide loans to the tune of Rs. 111 crores only which is much less than what was provided in the revised Budget of last year of Rs. 231 crores. The loans provided by the financial institutions for agriculture have been reduced by about fifty per cent. These distortions must be corrected. Again, in the case of fertilizers, which are essential for agricultural development, we find that the allocation has been decreased from Rs. 231 crores to Rs. 217 crores for the current year. So far as the village and small-scale industries, which are also linked up with the question of generating employment, are concerned, there is no adequate provision. So far as the Command Area Development Programme is concerned, which is also an employment-generating programme, there is a meagre increase from Rs. 37 crores to Rs. 39 crores this year. But there was another programme for which an amount of Rs. 44 crores was provided in 1979-80. But that programme has been discontinued. Therefore, the allocations for the Command Area Development Programme, for agricultural loans, for

fertilizers, for the village and small industries, have decreased. Unless these distortions are corrected and unless there are proper priorities in our Plan, unless man is made the centre of our planning process, unless we consider that these human resources that we have are not any liability, but are our assets, and that they must be utilised properly, we will not be able to solve the basic problems of our economy. When a machine is unutilised, we say that it is unutilised to the extent of fifty per cent and we show some concern. But, when a man is unutilised and remains unemployed, he is unutilised to the extent of 100 per cent and even then we do not show that much of concern or awareness in our planning. If we do that, we will be able to deal with the central problems of our economy.

Now, linked with this question of unemployment and of providing purchasing power in the hands of the poor, is another question. We have to see that we have a proper anti-inflationary policy and anti-inflationary strategy for development because if inflation erodes the income of the poor masses, then whatever we provide for them in the Plan will be of no use at all. Inflation is a kind of taxation which transfers wealth from the people. It is a kind of regressive thing which transfers wealth from the poor people. Inflation is something in which the prosperous, affluent sections can endure, can survive and can even be enriched. But during inflation the poor suffer the most. So your budgetary policy or monetary policy or fiscal policy must provide that this inflation must be controlled. I find a statement of the Finance Minister where he said at one stage that we shall try to stabilise inflation at the rate of 1 per cent per month. But that will be about 12 per cent inflation. There was another statement of the Finance Minister that a moderate dose of inflation will stimulate the economy. It might stimulate industrialists. But a moderate dose of inflation will erode the purchasing power of the masses. The figures that are published in the Eco-

nomic Survey show that the index of per capita net national product, based on 1970-71 prices, showed that whereas in 1977-78 this per capita net national product was Rs. 150, in 1979-80 because of inflation it was reduced to Rs. 145. In the two years, instead of the per capita national income of the people rising, it has declined. This is because of inflation. In the last two years the rate of inflation is at least to the extent of 30 per cent. The plan increased this year to the extent of 20 per cent. Therefore, this question of inflation has to be tackled in right earnest.

It is said that inflation is due to imported inflation. It is said it is because of oil. Mr. Sethi, the Petroleum Minister, says that oil constitutes only 1.35 per cent; the contribution of oil, imported oil, is 1.35 per cent, to inflation. Mr. Venkataraman, Finance Minister, has said that its contribution is about 26 per cent. Different Ministers speak with different voices. If on the basic diagnosis of the problem there are differences, then how can you formulate a policy to deal with this great evil, great menace, that we face of this inflation which erodes the purchasing power of the people. Now, so far as the present position of inflation is concerned, we found that when in recent years, for the first time, we had surplus grains and surplus foreign exchange reserves, then the two main deterrents to growth that we had in the past—shortage of foreign exchange and shortage of foodgrains—which led us to depend on PL-480, because of shortage of foodgrains and shortage of foreign exchange, we had to depend on external assistance, when those two restraints went out, then at one time it was thought that any extent of deficit financing will not harm, will not raise prices, will not lead to inflation. The first two years of the Janata rule showed that they did not lead to inflation. But in the third year there was a great inflation and that showed that there is a limit to deficit financing you can indulge in. The Planning Commission have set up a limit, so far as the Sixth Five Year Plan is con-

[Shri Shankar Ghose]

cerned. They have said that Rs. 5000 crores is the deficit financing that we can indulge in a period of five years. Mr. Rajakrishna said that there should be 'nil' rate of deficit financing. So far as Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao is concerned, he said that deficit financing should not be more than Rs. 500 crores, per year. But I am going by the Planning Commission estimate that this should be at the rate of Rs. 1000 crores per year. But take the inflation of last year of Rs. 1450 crores originally and later about Rs. 1900 crores of deficit, and take the deficit for the current year of Rs. 1500 crores and add to that the shortage of Rs. 800 crores in Black Bearer Bonds. Then already about Rs. 3500 or Rs. 4000 crores of deficit financing has taken place in two years, whereas the limit provided is Rs. 5000 crores. This is a tremendous pressure on prices, a pressure on poor people who do not have the purchasing power. It is a pressure on the landless people, on the small farmers, on peasants, on the rural and urban poor. And unless we have a proper mechanism to deal with this question, all our policies and all our projections will go wrong. So far, because of the bumper crop in agriculture there has been improvement and that has, to a certain extent, shown some increase in the growth rate of G.N.P. But we have to have a radical policy by which the rate of growth must be increased. We are providing for a rate of growth of roughly 5.2 or 5.5 per cent in our planning document. But the real rate of growth has not been more than 3.5 per cent in the last 30 years. The rate of population growth has been about 2 per cent. Therefore, the rate of growth per year has been 1.5 per cent. With a real growth rate of 1.5 per cent, we cannot solve our basic problems of poverty and unemployment. It is possible to attain a higher rate of growth whether it is the capitalistic system or the socialistic system, whether it is Chechoslovakia where it is 6 per cent or it is Thailand where

it is also 6 per cent. Whichever economic system you may adopt, if it is proper and efficient, we should at least attain a rate of growth of 6 per cent. What has happened in the Budget is this. There has been too much concentration on the political aspect of the matter, too much concentration on the short-term programmes and too much concentration on the craftsmanship of presentation. Also, there is little concern with the real problem facing the economy. There is complete neglect of the unemployment question. (*Time bell rings*). In the Election Manifesto of the ruling party, it was provided that employment will be provided to at least one person in each family. That was a salutary promise. Since the ruling party has been returned, one can take it that people have voted them to power on the basis of that promise. If you can come forward with a programme that at least one person in each family will be provided with employment, then you can get a national consensus on that. The Government, the ruling party, the opposition and the entire country will be behind it. It is possible. We still have foreign exchange reserves and the foodgrains reserves, large natural resources and scientific knowledge. That was a salutary promise. Since dynamic programmes by which we can generate employment. If we reduce the allocation for the National Rural Employment Programme, if we do not have Employment Guarantee Scheme of the Maharashtra model, if we do not have the 'Antodaya' Programme and if we do not have proper schemes for the Minimum Needs Programme, then we will not be able to solve the basic problems. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that even at this late hour, there is an opportunity for the Government to come forward with a programme by which our huge manpower which is being wasted and which appears as a liability can be converted into an asset and the real basic problems of poverty and unemployment can be solved. Thank you.

डॉ० हर प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि जो आपने मुझे विनियोग (संख्या 4) विधेयक, 1981 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है। मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। प्रसन्नता की बात है कि विश्व की सबसे अधिक लोकप्रिय तथा सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में भारत प्रगति, उन्नति, विकास और आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में निरन्तर आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है। काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और कच्छ से लेकर कामरूप तक भारत की महान जनता के कल्याण के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि राष्ट्र की समस्त ग्राम पंचायतों को मुख्य सड़कों के साथ जोड़ा जाये। इसके लिए अब तक कितने प्रयास हुए हैं वे सब सराहनीय हैं।

मगर अभी इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ करना शेष है। मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि इसी विधेयक में सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये और अधिक धन का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए था। श्रीमन्, जिस प्रकार से प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को किसी न किसी मुख्य सड़क से जोड़ा जाना आवश्यक है, उसी प्रकार से प्रत्येक खेत को पानी आवश्यक है और प्रत्येक खेत के पानी मिल सके, इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि देश में जो नहरों की व्यवस्था है उसका और अधिक विस्तार किया जाये और इसी के साथ-साथ अधिक से अधिक राजकीय नलकूप, सामूहिक नलकूप लगाये जायें और जो निजी नलकूप लगाये जाते हैं उनको कनेक्शन पाने में अधिक जो सुविधा हो सकती है उसको और बढ़ाया जाये। साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाये कि पानी और बिजली उचित समय पर और उचित

दर पर मिल सके। श्रीमन्, बहुतों हुई जनसंख्या के साथ उत्पादन में वृद्धि आवश्यक है। उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में और उचित समय पर, उचित दर पर उन्नतशील बीज, खाद और कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ कृषकों को उपलब्ध कराई जाए। इसके लिए यह उचित प्रतीत होता है कि प्रत्येक जनपद, प्रत्येक विकास खंड और प्रत्येक पंचायत में इस प्रकार के बीज और खाद के वितरण के गोदाम खोले जायें जिससे कि कृषकों को अनावश्यक रूप से समय और धन का नुकसान न हो। श्रीमन्, कृषकों को अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिलना आवश्यक है। माननीय सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि उद्योगों के द्वारा जिन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होता है उनकी कीमतों में निरन्तर असाधारण रूप से वृद्धि होती जा रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप कृषकों के व्यक्तिगत जीवन में उपयोग में आने वाली वस्तुओं और कृषि उद्योग में आने वाली वस्तुओं की कीमतों में असाधारण रूप से वृद्धि होनी जा रही है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि की लागत में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि कृषक जिस प्रकार से धूप और वर्षा की चिन्ता न करते हुए दिन रात जितना परिश्रम करता है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए और जिस प्रकार से लागत में वृद्धि हुई है उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए उसको समय-समय पर उचित सपॉर्ट मूल्य दिये जायें। साथ ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक विकास खंड, प्रत्येक न्याय पंचायत में त्रय केन्द्र खोले जायें। बहुत से केन्द्र खोले गये हैं परन्तु इसमें इस बात का भी ध्यान दिया जाय कि उन त्रय केन्द्रों के अधिकारी वर्ग का सहयोग कृषकों को प्राप्त होना चाहिए। उनकी वस्तुओं को त्रय करने में उदारता

[डा० बद्र प्रताप सिंह]

का दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए, सहयोग का दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए ताकि हमारी महान सरकार ने जिस तरह की व्यवस्था की है उसका लाभ किसानों को मिल सके। इस तरह की व्यवस्था वहाँ हो जिससे कि कृषक जो अपने उत्पादित माल को वहाँ जाता है उसको निराश होकर वापस न जाना पड़े। श्रीमन्, कृषक अपनी उत्पादित वस्तुओं का सरलता पूर्वक विक्रय कर सके, इसके लिये यह भी आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक जनपद, प्रत्येक विकास खंड में कृषि मंडियां खोली जाये जिससे कृषक अपनी मंडी में जाकर अपनी वस्तुओं का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त कर सके। श्रीमन्, आप जानते हैं कि उन मंडियों में भी बहुत से दलाल होते हैं जो बिचौलिये होते हैं और जो कृषकों को उनकी वस्तुओं के उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलने देते। मैं सरकार से इस बात की कर-बद्ध प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस तरह से हमारी लोक प्रिय सरकार ने जमींदारी प्रथा समाप्त की है, उसी प्रकार से इस बात का भी ध्यान दिया जाय कि अभी भी जो कृषक और जनता के बीच बिचौलिये हैं उनको समाप्त करने की दिशा में कठोर से कठोर कदम उठाये जायें। श्रीमन्, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सरकार व राष्ट्र में लघु कृषकों और सीमांत कृषकों को ऋण को सुविधा दे रखी है परन्तु कृषकों को ऋण प्राप्त करने में अभी भी बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। तो यह आवश्यक है कि इस व्यवस्था को ऐसा सरल बनाया जाए जिससे कि कृषकों को ऋण प्राप्त करने में सुगमता हो सके और अधिक से अधिक कृषक उसका लाभ उठा सकें क्योंकि मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि सरकार जितना लाभ पहुंचाना चाहती है अभी भी जिन अधिकारियों पर यह उत्तरदायित्व

सांपा गया है उनका दृष्टिकोण सहयोगी न होने के कारण वह लाभ उन्हें नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लघु कृषकों और सीमांत कृषकों को जिस दर पर ऋण दिया जाता है उसमें भी कुछ कटौती की जानी चाहिए। श्रीमन्, राष्ट्र की प्रगति के लिए भूमि सुधार आवश्यक है। भूमि सुधार को जब मैं बात करता हूँ तो मैं इस विचार का होता हूँ कि 10 एकड़ सिंचित भूमि को लैंड सोलिंग होना चाहिए और यह सोलिंग मान्यवर, केवल देश को अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों को भूस्वामो बनाने का उद्देश्य नहीं है इसाँ के पीछे यह भी उद्देश्य रहा है कि हम भूमि पर 10 एकड़ की भूमि पर सालिग लगा कर कृषि के क्षेत्र में अधिक उन्नति कर सकेंगे। क्योंकि यदि हॉल्लिग छोटी होगी तो उस पर कृषक सघन खेती करेगा। हम जानते हैं कि बड़े किसान क्षेत्र में उतना अन्न पैदा नहीं करते हैं जितना कि हमारे लघु कृषक और सीमांत कृषक उत्पादित करते हैं तो इसलिये देश में उत्पादन बढ़ सके, यह आवश्यक है कि दोबारा 10 एकड़ का लैंड सालिग किया जाए। इससे देश में सघन खेती होगी। यह ट्रेक्टरों का जो अभाव है, ट्रेक्टरों के पीछे जा भागदांड है, यह कम होगा ? ट्रेक्टरों के दाम जा बढ़ रहे हैं वे इसलिये हैं कि मांग अधिक है और पूर्ति कम है। यह भी कम होगा और इसके साथ-साथ यह 10 एकड़ की खेती सरलतापूर्वक एक जोड़ी बैलों से हा सकेगा। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी होगा कि ट्रेक्टरों में जो डीजल व्यय हो रहा है वह भी कम होगा। साथ ही साथ यह जो बैलों से खेती की जाएगी तो उसमें गोबर मिलेगा खाद के रूप में। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी होगा कि जब हमारी हॉल्लिग छोटी हो जाएगी कृषकों को, मैंने हमारी इसलिये कहा है कि मैं

भी एक कृषक परिवार का हूँ, जब हमारी होल्डिंग छोटी हो जाएगी तो उसमें हमें सिंचाई के लिए डोजल और बिजली से पम्प सेट की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। हम 10 एकड़ के पार्स को रहट के द्वारा सिंचाई कर सकेंगे। हमें इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी कि हमारे पास डोजल का पम्प सेट हो या हमारे पास बिजली हो तभी हम खेत को सिंचाई कर सकेंगे। हम अपने रहट के द्वारा 10 एकड़ की खेती को सिंचाई कर सकेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ यह जो डोजल और बिजली खर्च हो रही है पम्प सेटों के लिए जो बिजली और डोजल खर्च हो रहा है उसको बचा सधेंगे और दूसरे उद्देश्यों में काम में ला सकेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी होगा कि अधिक लोगों को काम मिलेगा, जो धर यंत्र स्थान ले रहे हैं मानव का, यह भी खतरनाक है देश के लिए तो यह आवश्यक है कि लोग जो खेती में लगे हैं वे लगे रहें, ऐसा न हो जायें कि खेती में जो लगे हैं उनका स्थान यंत्र ले ले और मानव बेकार हो जायें। भी एक बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा ऐसा न से और श्रीमन्, इससे यह भी होगा कि जिसके हाथ में हल होगा, खेती उसी की होगी और इस प्रकार से महात्मा गांधी का सपना साकार होगा। श्रीमन्, एक कृषक के रूप में मैं, अपने दिल की लोकप्रिय नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को इस बात के लिए हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार राष्ट्र के स्वर्गवासी प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जो का ध्यान कृषकों की ओर रहा है, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो का ध्यान भी कृषकों

की ओर है और मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस वर्ष हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो ने कृषकों की ओर जितना ध्यान दिया है, जब से राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हुआ अभी तक इतना ध्यान कभी नहीं दिया गया है। 16 फरवरी, सन् 1981 को रैली, विशाल शैली, एक ऐतिहासिक रैली इस बात का ज्वलंत उदाहरण है कि भारत की कोटि-कोटि जनता, भारत का कोटि-कोटि कृषक पुनः इस बात का सिद्ध करता है कि कृषकों की एक मात्र नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हैं तथा भारत की कोटि-कोटि जनता के विश्वास की देवी हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं सम्मानित सदन का अधिक समय नहीं नष्ट करना चाहता, अंत में आपकी आज्ञा से एक बधाई पढ़कर अपनी बात का समाप्त करता हूँ :

“कर्मवीर के आगे पथ का हर पत्थर साधक बनता है,

दीवारें दिशा बताती हैं, मानव जब आगे बढ़ता है।”

ऐसी महान प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को सरकार, हमारे मुशायर वित्त मंत्रालय, उनके मंत्रालय का मैं बधाई देता हूँ और सम्मानित सदन में जो विनियोग संख्या 4 विधेयक 1981 प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1981.