

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That win do.

SHRI SHRIKANT VERMA: And then there are five non-theatrical releases. I would like to give reasons for which the Indian News Reviews numberwise were withdrawn and banned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you say what has to be done.

SHRI SHRIKANT VERMA: You should see the causes. . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say now what has to be done.

SHRI SHRIKANT VERMA: This is a very important document. INR 1459— Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi is seen surveying flood damages in Bihar. INR-1461—Newsreel shows Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi in Mauritius. INR-1462—Mrs. Indira Gandhi visits Tanzania. INR 1463—Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi in Zambia. INR 1464— 44th Amendment, and Inauguration of Feroze Gandhi Polytechnic in Rai Bareilly. INR-1465—Sanjay Gandhi at a Youth Camp in Ajnala Punjab, and Prime Minister inaugurating the 6th Congress of International Diabetis Federation. INR 1466—Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi inaugurates 1500th birth ^ Anniversary of Arbhatta, etc. etc. So, Sir, at the end I would like to request the present Government to restore the status *quo-ante* and to see that these films are shown throughout the country because these films were already appreciated in 1975.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): The hon. Member has raised an important question. Let the Minister make a positive statement. This Government has also banned certain films. Let us see what the Govoernment has to say about those films also the hon. Member is making the statement like a Minister.

श्री रावडवर सिंह : (उत्तर प्रदेश) इसमें 'किस्सा कुर्सी का' नहीं जोड़ा गया है। इसे भी जरा जोड़ दें।

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

^E MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in sub-clause (li) of clause (i) read with clause (ii), of paragraph 3 of the Government of India, Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E-III dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the -House to be a member of the All India Council for Technical Education in the vacancy caused due to the resignation of Shri Bipinpal Das, M.P. from the membership of the said Council."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 1981-82— GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jaswant Singh, you may please conclude your speech. You will have seventeen minutes more. You have already taken sometime.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajas-then): I can use the time that is there for our party.

(The Vice-Chairman, (Shri Bihsam-bhar Nath Pande) in the Chair).

Sir, I rise to continue with yesterday's incomplete speech on the General Budget 1981-82. It is unfortunate that the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, had to leave just at this moment. Not that what I have to say is terribly meritorious, but possibly I could have benefited from his comments on what I am saying.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

The first thing that I would wish to submit is that unlike quite a lot of other learned Members who spoke on the subject, I personally, candidly admit that I rise with a certain sense of unreality while participating on the budgetary debate. The un-4 P.M. readily debate. The im-budget as an instrument of fiscal policy to my mind, is increasingly becoming an irrelevancy. Possibly—in another fashion Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah had aid it yesterday—as against an instrument which provides the thrust or shows the direction, the budget is being rendered into merely an accountancy procedure. Having exhausted—not Mr. Venkataraman alone; we are all party to this ill—the potential of direct taxes—having exhausted, the potential of indirect taxes, we are now adopting the regressive measure of controlling administered prices. And as my hon. colleague has already mentioned it—it bears repetition—when administered prices are outside the pale of Parliament and you play with administered prices outside the Parliament, then this whole exercise of debating the budget really becomes an exercise in nullity. Let me elaborate the same point by borrowing a thought and quoting something. "The Central Budget is becoming less and less the key determinant of the economic fate of the country. It has lost ceased to be, if it ever was, a conscious instrument of basic structural changes in the economy. Its parameters are set elsewhere and by others not by Parliament. The bulk of the expenditure side is fixed. The non-development spending is determined by the dynamics of what has gone before. The inflation rate and the bargaining power of the spending Ministries..."—I cannot subscribe to the next point; it talks about putting up the *tamasha* of Asian Games. "The development outlay is determined by the Planning Commission, and even more so by the compulsions of spill-

over and ongoing projects. Transfers to the States are determined partly by the Finance Commission and partly by the Planning Commission as also by the awards on devolution of funds like the Gadgil formula and the rest. All this reduces the budget—as I said—"to an accountancy exercise with certain figures being put on the receipt side since the residual deficit is an elastic element. Even this is not as exacting a task as it once was" Now, having spoken...

SHRI BIPINPAI, DAS (Assam): Quoted from where? And who said this?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: May I give it to you in private? I do not normally like to disclose. I can quite easily share it with you outside, in the lobby, because whoever has said it is not here to stand up and answer for himself. It is only for this purpose that I am saying it. Certainly I will show it to you.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The value of a quotation depends on who has said it and on what occasion.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, indeed. My getting up and saying something will not carry as much weight as your getting up and saying it. I can only submit what I subscribe to and I make this quotation because I subscribe to what the quotation is talking about. Now, I do not wish to go into the various esoteric sides of what the budget is all about. In assessing the relevance of the budget, I would pick up what the hon. Finance Minister says are the aims of the budget and then examine the budget against the declared aims. The declared aims as per the honourable Finance Minister's Speech itself are, firstly, containment of inflation;—he

does not exactly say the second thing but it amounts to that—secondly, to attempt to provide relief from the rigours of inflation, and finally,—his own words—"from crisis management to growth," therefore, growth. If you were to take these three aspects then I think the whole debate on the Budget acquires some relevance; one begins to see what to talk about, where to attempt to understand the centre of gravity in this entire Budget. The relevance is that, after all, the Budgetary exercise does have an inflationary consequence. That is the primary question. The honourable Finance Minister says I wish to contain inflation. The relevance of the Budget is that either it is going to contain inflation or it is not going to be able to do so. The inflationary relevance is there. Then the incidence of taxB providing relief from inflation. After all, the instrument really amounts to taxes or more production. But tax is something which he has got immediately in his hands. And it is recognised that indirect taxes have much more or far more rigorous effects as far as inflation is concerned than the direct taxes. Therefore, one has to examine the present Budget from the point of view of aspects of indirect taxation and finally growth or development outlay.

Now, a number of my colleagues have already spoken on this question of inflation. What we have already suffered is a reality. It is like maternity. You can question paternity but you cannot question maternity. So what we have already gone through and suffered as inflation is there. The honourable Finance Minister has possibly attempted a certain amount of window dressing by moving from one form of statistical fact gathering to another form which is a point to point method. This kind of window dressing is possibly debatable by economists like my honourable friend here. I would not wish to go into that. I would, however, wish to read out certain figures which speak for themselves. The general index of wholesale prices with base 1970-71

reached its peak at 266.3 in the week ended October 1980. Possibly that peak will have been crossed already. This shows an increase of 20.1 per cent over the level a year ago. The all-India consumer price index for industrial workers with base 1960 has been continuously on the increase from 371 in January 1980 to 406 in October 1980 and has gone upwards showing an increase of 35 points or 9.4 per cent has compared with the 33 points or 9.9 per cent increase from January 1979 to October 1979. I think it is a meaningless exercise if one attempts to score a debating point by saying in a schoolboy fashion that we did this, you did that, we did better in 1979, no, we are doing better in 1980 and so on. The reality (the proof of the pudding is there in front of us. I wish the honourable Finance Minister all luck. I wish that he succeed in controlling inflation and I hope really that the present Government succeeds in its financial policy. I am benefited both ways. If it succeeds, my rigours, my pain, my difficulties, will be less. If it fails, I will benefit even then. In both aspects I am benefited. Therefore, to indulge in puerile discussion of figures saying 'in 1978-79 we did that and in 1979-80 you did not do that is meaningless. There is however, an attempt of this kind in the Finance Minister's budget speech, and it is regrettable. When he compares four months of 1979-80 of the previous Government, he has forgotten that for the last part of that year there was a Government in which the present Government was a partner. If there is really a comparison to be made against the achievements in the past year, then the year to be compared is 1978-79 and not 1979-80.

There is the question of how much the inflation is going to be in the coming year as a consequence of this budget. Many hon. Members have spoken that it is related directly to the amount of deficit financing, and we are going to have Rs. 1,539 crores of deficit financing. And even that is

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

base on the assumption—a doubtful assumption—that the realisation from the bearer bonds would be Rs. 200 crores. This deficit financing is in addition to Rs. 2,200 crores by way of collection from the administered prices. I cannot help saying that there is every likelihood that his first aim of containing inflation will not be achieved. He will not be able to achieve that. It is my fear that inflation in the coming year is going to be anything between 15 to 20 per cent.

On the question of the consequences of inflation, some kind of relief to the citizens from the rigours of inflation has been given. I must admit that the Budget has some good features. I do not want to be mean-handed in paying my compliments to the hon. Finance Minister, where they are due. I think there are certain things which the budget definitely has. I won't go into the details. The budget has given some direct tax relief and this is welcome and it is long overdue. It is no good being left-handed in complimenting him for this. This only shows that he has taken into account the inflation that is already present. That is why he has given relief. Inflation has been with us for certain past many years. None of the earlier Finance Ministers have done this and only Mr. Venkataraman has done this. I compliment him and congratulate him for this.

The budget has another merit in it, namely, the absence of indirect tax like, excise levies, etc. I would like to compliment the hon. Finance Minister without any reservation, but I cannot do it because I think the Finance Minister has himself realised that in the indirect tax excise has reached a saturation point. There is nowhere else to go on that.

Then there are certain incentives given. I could disagree and say that they are not enough. Something more has to be done than what has been

done. But it is a beginning and the direction has been given. Whether the direction of savings is right or wrong is a question of perception. Once again I compliment the hon. Finance Minister for encouraging savings, in whatever fashion.

There is a certain amount of encouragement given for investment because savings after all should lead to investments and we hope that investments will take place.

Now, I would take up what the budget does not have, I think the primary absence in the budget to my mind is in the third criterion which the Finance Minister has applied to himself, namely, from crisis management to growth. And Sir, if one were to start by saying as to where in this Budget the direction for growth is, one will find that the first failure is in the rural sector. I started by saying that having exhausted all the possibilities, we are now entering an era of budgetary exercises in the country where they are becoming more and more irrelevant because of administered prices, price ceilings which are extra-parliamentary, which are not in our hands, and which are becoming the instrument of financial control. I think it is a dangerous step that we are taking. When we are giving up the idea of Budget as the primary instrument of fiscal policy and are attempting to give direction to the economy by playing with the idea of administered prices it is something which, I think, without party colourings, without political opinions the whole House indeed the whole Parliament, should pick up and think about and take note of. I say this because it is not just a question of erosion of Parliament's functions, but it is a question of introducing a new ethos and a new philosophy in the fiscal policies of the country. It is because the administered prices carry the major weight and, therefore, this Budget suffers from the biggest lacuna, that it does not contain a thrust towards an elimination of poverty, elimination of black-market-ing, elimination of inflation and

mination of unemployment. The Budget talks about a growth of 5 per cent and that figure is based on last year's achievement which, in turn, is based on the achievements of the worst year. Therefore, to achieve a certain growth, as compared to the year 1979-80, you try to have a growth rate of 5.2 per cent. This 5.2 per cent growth rate is, I feel, an ambitious idea. I wish the honourable Finance Minister success in his efforts. But I fear that he will not be able to succeed.

As far as the question of a direct attack on poverty is concerned, regretably, Sir, the Budget fails the most here. (*Time Bell rings*). How much time do I have. Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): Seventeen minutes you have completed. It will be better if you can complete in two or three minutes.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will be very grateful, I will quickly finish, because one can go on endlessly on this subject.

There is another lacuna in this Budget and that is in the field of foreign exchange. We suffer from a shortage of foreign exchange. Our exports in the world context are only 0.5 per cent; they are decimal five per cent of the total world exports. Only 0.5 per cent of the world exports are India's and what does the honourable Finance Minister do in this sphere? He gives some tax concessions to Kandla and Santa Cruz, which contribute only 1 per cent of this 0.5 per cent, and, therefore, it is a meaningless concession.

Then, Sir, the Budget, the entire Budget, is totally silent on how to develop our tourism. It is regrettable that India's share of the world tourism is 0.2 per cent; if it is decimal two per cent of the world tourist trade and that is India's share! Tourist traffic directly brings foreign exchange and the Budget is silent about it. I would like to submit to the honourable Minister of State for Finance—I think this is a trying subject yet I would like to submit—that our currency is

pegged unduly high and I think we are in for an inevitable devaluation, and I think our rupee is too expensive and our exports are too expensive and there has to be a realisation of what our rupee can buy—I do not want to debate about the whole basic system here—but I would request the honourable Minister to think about it.

Then, there is the absence of thrust for rural growth. It is regrettable that the Rural Employment Programme has been cut down and we come across a strange thing in the Finance Minister's speech and it is that from Rs. 340 crores, he is cutting it down to Rs. 130 crores, in the hope that the balance would be met by the States. You cut down on Income-Tax, but 85 per cent of it goes to the States. You have cut down rural employment programme. You have cut down States' share, and you are increasing customs duty, which will be the Centre's share, please look into this aspect, because there may be anomalies here; there may be a point. In a State like Rajasthan, where you cut down by Rs. 30 crores, there is already a deficit of Rs. 95 crores. How will the Government of Rajasthan meet this, and when one is going to talk about eliminating poverty, please bear this in mind.

I would like to make, Mr. Vice-Chairman, one or two suggestions. I had many points. But I do not wish to encroach on the Chair's courtesy to me. I will make one or two suggestions about my home State, which seem to be parochial but in the end it is not entirely parochial. In Rajasthan there is a budget deficit of Rs. 95 crores. Last year's plan expenditure was cut down by Rs. 31 crores. There is no additional tax. This is not the Rajasthan State Assembly, I admit. It is not my intention to discuss the Rajasthan budget here. But I want to make a submission that you please look to the Rajasthan Canal completion and please make allocations for drinking water to Rajasthan. Drinking water allocation that you have made of Rs. 110 crores, if my

Discussion

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

figures are correct, for providing water to 36,000 villages is unrealistic, this is in the all-India context. This is a very badly needed item for Rajas-than.

I do not wish to encroach any more On your time. Thank you very much.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA (Maharashtra): Sir, at the outset, I must congratulate the Finance Minister on presenting, I think, one of the best Budgets that we have had since Independence. It has created, as the "Times of India" has said, "something akin to euphoria among many entrepreneurs." It has been variously described as production-oriented and investment-oriented, and a Budget which has come both as a relief to the poor and the lower middle class and as an incentive to those who want to help in the process of growth in this country. Many speakers from the opposite side have, however, criticized the Budget on the ground that it has presented a wrong statistical picture. And the criticism has been made on the basis that the Economic Survey, for the first time, has abandoned what is called the basis of averages, and adapted the basis of point-to-point. Now, Sir, as the Finance Minister himself has pointed out, averages are understandable when one is dealing with figures ranging over a longer period, from one decade to another, or from a few years to the other few years. But, in this connection, what the Finance Minister has tried to point out is the difference in the ratio that is obtained from what the position six months before was and the position that has come to prevail now. I believe, Sir, there are economists who have themselves said that it is a more scientific approach. As to why this was not adopted in previous years it is not for me to go into. Certainly, if there is something which is proper and has not been done in the past, that does not mean....

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Karnataka): On a point of order, Sir. There are not even 10 people in the

House. There is no quorum. Even on the Treasury Benches, there are four or five Members.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Even the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is absconding.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: There are only five people on the Treasury Benches. It appears that the Treasury Benches are not interested in the Budget,

श्री शिव चन्द्र शा (बिहार) : यह आ गये हैं ।

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार) : खर्चा लेना है सरकार से तो खर्चा लेने के लिये तो आप कम से कम उपस्थित रहिये ।

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, यह पहले से निर्णय किया हुआ है और कुलकर्णी साहब भी जानते हैं कि यह कोरम का प्रश्न इस हाउस में नहीं उठेगा । मगर अभी यह कैसे उठा यह मैं नहीं जान पाता ।

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I did not raise it. Somebody else raised it.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अगर कोरम का सवाल नहीं है तो केसरी जी को यहाँ रहने की जरूरत नहीं है । यह सब लोग जाये और*** सदन में बैठने की जरूरत क्या है ?

उपभाष्यक (श्री विश्वम्भर नाथ पांडे) : परंपरा यह है कि "Once a quorum, always a quorum".

***Expungend as ordered by the Chair.

यह परंपरा यहाँ की है और जब मिसेज मार्गरेट अल्वा को यह महसूस हुआ कि डा० जकारिया जैसा इफाटेंट आदमी यहाँ बोल रहा है इस लिये ज्यादा लोगों को यहाँ रहना चाहिए। इसलिये उन्होंने ऐसा कहा।

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: ■ You have correctly said, Sir. We want 'more Members to listen to the learn-ied Member.

* SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): We are all behind him, either here or in the lobby or in the Central Hall.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : एक निवेदन है। माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ ऐसे शब्द माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति कहे हैं कि *** यह सब इसमें से निकाल दिये जाने चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री जे० के० जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह रामेश्वर सिंह जी ने जो सेंटेंस कहा है उस को निकाल देना चाहिए।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : अगर बाहर नहीं * * * तो सेंट्रल हाल में जा कर बैठें, लेकिन क्या जरूरत है यहाँ बैठे रहने की? (व्यवधान) मेरा मतलब यह है कि दल में कोरम की आवश्यकता नहीं है, तदा सदस्यों को बैठने की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो मैंने यह कहा है कि वहाँ बैठें * * *

श्री पी० एन० सुकुल : अगर * * * तो फ़ियेट गाड़ी कहां से आयेगी? How will we go in a Fiat car as you go? हमारे यहाँ आधे लोग पैदल जाते हैं

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : एंयाशी के लिये चाहिए ऐशो इशरन के लिये गाड़ी चाहिए।

श्री नगेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह तो सदन की मर्यादा की बात है। अगर कोई असोभनीय शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है तो उस को जरूर निकाल दें। लेकिन देख लें कि कोई असोभनीय शब्द है या नहीं। The word in the rules is "unparliamentary" or "indecent". असोभनीय

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं है... (व्यवधान)

SHRI JNAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Indecent means 'asobhaniya'. But you have to weigh it. For deciding whether a word is indecent or not, you have to weigh it. That is my submission.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH (Haryana): Sir, these are derogatory words, and they should be expunged.

उपसभापक्ष (श्री विश्वम्भर नाथ पांडे) : मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत लाइट मूड में यह कहा था। इसलिए उनको निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए... (व्यवधान)

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: Sir, as I was saying, one of the criticisms that has been levelled against this Budget was that it has distorted the figures as far as the increases are concerned, and that in the past, the 'Economic Survey' gave the increases in average while in this, the Finance Minister has resorted to what is called 'point to point increases'. Sir, as far as I know, the father of this theory of criticism is Mr. N. A. Palkhivala, and I quote from what he has to say in this regard. Sir he writes'

"The Budget speech mentions that, inflation rose by 20 per cent from the end of April, 1979 to the end of January, 1980 while it was 13.9 per cent for the same period upto the end of January, 1981. This favourable picture is presented W

[Dr. Rafiq Zakaria]

taking the figures on a point to point basis. On the basis of the average index, for the ten months' period ending January, 1980, the inflation was 15.6 per cent while for the period ending January, 1981, it was higher at 18.4 per cent."

Sir, in reply to my question, the Finance Minister explained as to why this year he has taken the 'point to point' basis. And I have gone further into the matter, and I feel that what was done in the past was not correct, and that this is a more scientific approach. And, therefore, I would like to welcome this change which has taken place because it gives a truer picture of the state of affairs as it prevails.

Then, Sir, Mr. Mody, in his speech, talked of the decline that has taken place in the position that India occupies in terms of the gross national product, and explained as to how from the position of 89 it has come down to 109 or so, and that the figures go on varying. And it has also been pointed out as to how today, in terms of the gross national product, we are not better off than some of the poorest countries in the world like Brazil or some of the other Asian countries. Now, Sir, we have to take into consideration the achievements which are indisputable. And what are those achievements? In the industrial field our achievement has been so tremendous that India is considered as one of the ten most-industrialised countries in the world, a fact which, from ex-President Carter to the present President of the Federal Republic of Germany has been admitted, and that is why I said that it is not disputed. Then, Sir, in the agricultural field, it is also accepted throughout the world that in the last decade or so we have achieved self-sufficiency in food which none of the Communist countries with all the totalitarian methods at their disposal have been able to achieve. In fact, Sir, if you remember, in the

past comparisons used to be made—always between India and China and we were told how China is progressing, is advancing and how India is lagging behind. Sir, you will be surprised to know that at the Fifth National People's Congress, which was held last year, China's budgetary deficit in 1979 was estimated at over \$ 11 billion. The drastic cut in expenditure envisaged for 1980 was expected to reduce the deficit to a not inconsiderable sum of \$5 billion. But even when growth rates are registered they do not always reflect the real position. For instance, China's projected 8 per cent industrial growth last year—was said to force idleness of \$ 32 billion, worth of equipment and 20 million urban workers. The heavy grain purchases contracted from the United States, Australia and Canada underscore the continuing problem of China's agriculture as disclosed by Mr. Elin. The total grain output last year at 316 million tonnes was 16 million tonnes less than in 1979. In the People's Daily editorial some of the reasons for these are given out and they are relatively big gap between social purchasing power and the available quantity of commodities—weak link in coal, oil, electric power and transport, and failure to fulfil the export targets to earn the necessary foreign exchange.

I have quoted at length from these facts and figures given officially by the Chinese leadership in order to show how comparatively India with its mixed economy, India with its policy of impetus to both agriculture and industrial growth and development, has been able to achieve what China with all the totalitarian methods at its disposal has failed to do. In fact, if you remember, the Prime Minister pointed out that at least those countries which have been trying to show us as to what we should do, should understand that with whatever our policy be, we have been one of the few countries which have been able to achieve self-sufficiency. Now, Sir,

with all this, when the question arises how igit that we have fallen in the rank, the answer is very simple. The answer is that one of the greatest wrongs that took place in the wake of the Janata victory, an^ the subsequent Janata rule, was the tremendous setback that our ifami'y planning programme received. And, ti^at is why, sir, while on the one side, we , have been able to do so much both in the industrial and agricultural lields, all these achievementtg are getting wiped out as a result of the popu'ation

. explosion that has taken place. I would therefore urge upon the Finance Minister that whatever setback that we have suffered and the psy- chology of that setback ha^ been such that even the present Government has not been able to get out Of it, We should make a vigorous effort to control our population. The psychology of that setback has been such that. Sir, I remember, when I was the Health Minister, there were various programmes and measures that had been taken by Ug not to com-pulsorily gterilise in that sense, but from the point of view of giving greater and greater incentives, so that people could take to family planning and help in reducing our population. But nothing is being done in that direction. I am happy that the

""Prime Minister has again written to the Chief Ministers pointing out that We have to be again vigilant and alert in this regard. Sir, every other country is going ahead in the family planning programme. India, which was the leader in this regard, espe- cially in the Afro-Asian world has lagged now so far behind that unless we make a herculean effort to revive this movement, we may go down still further. And this was admitted again by Mr. Palkhivala that it is this population explosion by which, whUe on the one side we are making progress, on the other side, the increase in popuation is wiping it out. And,s^ therefore, if we really want that we snould go ahead, then what ig impor-tai;it is not to only talk in terms of these false statistics whi(^ give an idea as if we are going down, but

to talk of our achievements. Sir, if you take into account what oup population was on the eve o'f the independence, you would find that -we have more than doubled and when we take those figures into account, then-1 a^i sure we must pay tribute to our people for what they have achieved, instea^ of being passimis- tic about'Our future, I think these achievementtg should make us more than hopeful as far as the future is concerned.

Then, Sir, I had also pointed out during the Question Hour this week that despite all l;he anti-inflationary measures that the Finance Minister has taken, the impact of these mea- sures is not being felt by the common people because rise in prices, espe-cial'y as far as the essential commodities are concerned, is continuing. This is really the most disturbing factor. And the Finance Minister admitted that it is the flow of black money which is, to a large extent, responsible in giving rise to the prices. He has come forward with the Special Bearer Bondg Scheme to mop up the black money and to make it available not only for financing our projects but also to control it. Unfortunately, the response to the Special Bearer Bonds ScheTne has not been encourag- ing. But the Finance Minister is hopeful that he wil^ be able to mop up more than Rs. 1000 crores as a result Of this Scheme. Whether it is as a result of the dilatory tactics adopted by the Supreme Court in disposing of the writ petitions that have been presented before it in thig matter or whether these Special Bearer Bonds themselves have not created th^ kind of response they should have, I do not know but certainly you will agree with me that this is a matter wherein the Supreme Court should have shown a much greater alertness and urgency in disposing of thig m^t-ter because it goeg at the very roo4 o'f tackling the problems which affect the common people. I hope that before long, whatever may be the reasons, this matter would be disposed of. I have discusser it with some of

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the senior lawyers of the Supreme Court who themselves are rather surprised at the attitude that the Supreme Court has adopted as they feel that it should dispose of this matter as quickly as possible so that in case the Special Bearer Bonds, for any reason, are declared *ultra vires* the Constitution by the Supreme Court, the Finance Minister, as he has promised, may come forward with some other schemes; but we cannot allow this kind of situation to prevail any longer. Some measure or the other will have to be adopted to mop up these unaccountable resources which today are playing the greatest havoc as far as essential commodities are concerned. When the question was asked of the Finance Minister as to whether he is going in for demonetisation of hundred rupee notes or not, his reply was 'not at present'. Now, Sir, this, to my mind, was rather an unfortunate statement. When you say Government is not thinking at present of demonetisation, what does it mean? It means, if not now, some time later. This equivocal statement creates a kind of uncertainty which can only make people put their black money in some other safe places like jewellery, like gold and other things with the result that whatever could be available, would also be hidden. In this matter, I feel, the Government should make up its mind and not say that it is thinking or not thinking. Even a statement of this kind, to my mind, is not helpful.

Then, Sir, there has been criticism of the fact that for the first time more than a million taxpayers have been taken out of the Income-tax net. Mr. Mody said 'How is it going to help? By the time the year is out, whatever little relief you have given to the lower middle classes would be eaten away'. This is strange logic. I remember, Sir, there has been a constant demand that the exemption limit should be appropriately and reasonably raised. It was during

the time, I remember, of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari that Prof. Kaldor was specially asked to go into this question and he had recommended, among other things, that the exemption limit should be raised. No body had the courage to do so then. It was during the Emergency that for the first time, an experiment was made, an experiment was made rather with a certain hesitancy because even the Government was not sure what the response will be, whether it will be a right step or not. It was only after the experiment was made, after Prof. Kaldor had indicated that the revenues will double if we take such steps, it was only when the figures came out that the Government took more courage. But Mr. Mody said 'well, what has been done is just to equal the rise in the inflation rate'. If that is so, I would like to know, why Mr. H. M. Patel did not raise the exemption limit in accordance with the approach of Mr. Mody? What was Mr. H. M. Patel's approach when he presented the Budget? Hence Sir, it goes to the credit of our present Finance Minister that he has shown the courage and the boldness to exempt such a large number of taxpayers and to give certain relief which, I am sure, have come as a boon to thousands of people who were otherwise subjected to all kinds of harassment. From that point of view, Sir, these measures are more than welcome.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): Please try to conclude.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: I will take another five to seven minutes. Another thing on which I would like to speak is the levy on newsprint. To my mind, this is one dark feature of this otherwise bright Budget. I do not know what prompted the Finance Minister to go in for this kind of levy. I, Sir, we are all committed to the freedom of the Press. But more than that.

"We want that this industry should continue to flourish. I am saying this because, the newspaper industry throughout the world is going through a severe crisis. Look at what is happening in the U.K. Time-honoured institutions like the 'London Times', 'Sunday Times' 'Observer' are facing a most extinction. They are not able to meet the growing demands both of the journalists and the workers in the print union as well as the rise in newsprint price and the various other essential elements that go into the making of a newspaper.

Now at this time, is it appropriate to come forward with such a levy which, I am afraid, is not only going to cripple but, in many cases, may even crush a number of newspapers? I do not know, Sir, what is going to happen to the small and medium newspapers. We are committed to helping them, encouraging their growth. We have taken various measures and at the same time you are putting this unbearable burden on them. It is said that perhaps they may exempt the small and medium newspapers. Well, some of the lawyers have told me that this will be discriminatory and that will be struck down by the Supreme Court. (Interruptions).

Whatever it is. I do not think that a distinction need be made in this regard because we do not want to make this industry sick. If our newspaper industry becomes sick, then that will be a sad day. With the Palekar Award which has also put some more

burden on them and which I am happy to find has been accepted by practically every newspaper, with the rise in the newsprint cost—I have been chairman of the sub-committee of the Press Council which has gone into this whole question of the management of newsprint by STC and I am sorry to say that the STC's performance in this regard has not

been very happy—and with all these obstacles and difficulties that the newspapers are facing, I think it is not advisable in our national interest that such a levy should be put on the newspapers. I would beg of the

Finance Minister to reconsider this matter.

Lastly, Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very grave matter which I think has added more to the generation of black money and damage to our economy than any other single factor which the Janata Government did, and that is the sale of gold stock. Now, Sir, what was the position? The Puri Committee Report has given details of how this sale was brought about, and it shows a shocking state of affairs. I do not know why the Government is still keeping the report as secret. It has come out in several newspapers. I do not know why the Government should not place it on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. We are all very much interested to know as to what happened and what has come out is really more shocking. The decision to sell gold from the stock held by Government in its non-monetary reserves, as you know, was announced by the then Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, in his Budget speech on 20th February, 1978. What was the reason that he gave in the Budget speech? I will quote: "Apart from preventing any resurgence of gold smuggling, it is also justifiable to utilise a part of our accounted gold to reduce the expansionary effect of budgetary transaction." But the facts, as it has come out within a fortnight of the formation of the Janata Government by Mr. Morarji Desai, this decision was taken by the then Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and at an informal meeting of the Cabinet this was discussed, but it is said, the Cabinet did not approve of it. It must be said to the credit of the Janata Government that they did not approve of it. Then what happens, both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister conspire to smuggle this part of their nefarious policy into the Budget speech of Mr. H. M. Patel. And there too, the reference, as I said was

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a very vague kind of reference" that this is being done as an anti-smuggling measure though, as it was later on found out, the price at which this gold was sold, was much lower than that at which smuggled gold was sold at that time. What happened is—and this is important, Sir—that the announcement about the modalities of the auction and the sale of the gold stock, was made by Dr. I. G. Patel, Governor of the Reserve Bank, at a Press conference on the 1st March, 1978. Neither was the Cabinet informed about it nor were the modalities of the scheme presented to it. This has all come out from the files. Then, Sir., what happened. The Reserve Bank of India under Dr. I. G. Patel, went ahead with the auction, without even a letter of authority from the Government of India. After three auctions were held, it was found out that the whole thing was illegal, and then a letter from the Government of India was sent. And there also, Sir, instead of spelling out the modalities of the auction and the sale, what was done was that a committee, called the Gold policy Review Committee, was appointed against under the chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel. It was given full authority to dispose of this gold. Sir, what is the effect of it? The effect of it is that the reason given for this scheme that it was an anti-smuggling measure, proved to be an eye-wash. If the Government were to counter smuggling of gold, then, the quantum of gold sold should have matched the quantum of gold smuggled. But that was not done. This was confirmed to the Government then by the Director of Revenue Intelligence. But the Reserve Bank of India was so impatient to sell it that it did not wait even for a proper probe into the matter. Sir, what happened is that gold was sold. Do you know how much gold was sold? Even the gold which the people of India donated in the wake of the Chinese aggression was sold on other occasions so that at a

rock-bottom price. The total gold sold was 13 tonnes for Rs. 86.5 crores. But out of that 4.83 tonnes were sold at Rs. 33.2 crores as the minimum accepted price. Though we are told that there were 1,101 bidders, really speaking, they were namesakes. There was a regular syndicate which cornered all that gold, and it had a link with Mr. Kanti Desai.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I am on a point of order. मैं यह प्वाइंट उठा रहा हूँ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि खबरिया साहब जिन सारे तथ्यों को सदन में पेश कर रहे हैं, हो सकता है कि उनको पुरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखने का मौका मिला हो लेकिन पुरी कमेटी, जांच आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट है वह न तो सदन के पटल पर रखी गयी है और न सदस्यों को मालूम है और इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान इस पर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उस रिपोर्ट से कुछ बातें उन्हें मालूम हो गयी हों तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन जब तक वह रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं रखी जाती है तब तक वे कहाँ से कोट कर रहे हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): For the information of the House I will like to inform that the Puri Committee report has been placed in the Library of Parliament.

5.00 P.M.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: I would like to know from the Minister . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK (Orissa): He should place it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: When was it placed? ^

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: 'Tori a V.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: . This means that because I had mentioned to the Minister of State for Finance that I was going to reveal all these things as they had come in the newspapers . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: It must be laid on the Table of the House. It s'ould not be kept in the Library or on the road-side. The Minister must lay it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: Sir, I have here with me the *Blitz*. I know, as a matter of fact some portions of the report have already been quoted. The report is placed in the Library today while in the *Blitz* it has already come, and portions of the report have been quoted. I had brought this to the notice of the Chairman and I had asked for permission to raise the issue. Unfortunately I was not given permission. My only point of submission is that if the Member quotes from a report—may be he has got . . .

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: I have not quoted from any official record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): He did not quote from the report.

SHRI B. D. KHOBRAGADE (Maharashtra): "Where did you get the figures from? He is quoting figures. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): Many things have come out . . . (Interruptions) .

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: May I request the hon. Minister here not to place the report merely in the Library but place it on the Table of the House so that we shall have an opportunity of going through it and asking for a discussion?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): I think that would be better. The House would expect that the report be placed on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA: Sir, the Government will consider the suggestion.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): It may be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: The Government will consider the suggestion and appropriate action will be taken.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री विश्वम्भर नाथ पांडे) : पहले एक व्यवस्था तो कहने दीजिये।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री विश्वम्भर नाथ पांडे) : क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आप, मान्यवर, सरकार को आदेश दें कि जो कान्ति देसाई और सोने सम्बन्धी पुरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है अष्टाचार पर सरकार वह सदन में रखे। आप निर्देश दे सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री विश्वम्भर नाथ पांडे) : मैंने तो मंत्री जी से कहा है कि वह पुरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट न केवल लाइब्रेरी में रखें बल्कि दोनों सदनों के पटल पर रखें।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : मंत्री महोदय, आप कृपया करके वजन दें सदन में।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): Now, Dr. Zakaria, please conclude. You have taken enough time.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: I will conclude in two or three minutes.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Let the Minister clarify ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): Order, please.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Your ruling is not clear.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): My ruling is very clear.

- DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: Sir, I share the sentiments of the House—you have also endorsed it—that the report of the Puri Committee may be placed on the Table of the House. And not only that, the Puri Committee report, as it has come out in the various newspapers, has cast a strong suspicion as far as the dealing of the Reserve Bank Governor, Dr. I. G. Patel, is concerned. Before any further action is taken, I demand of the Government that the Governor should be removed forthwith because it is a question of financial probity and integrity of the country and. When such a suspicion has been cast on a person holding such a high position, when factual data and details have been given, he can no longer remain in that position.

Sir, I will conclude now by saying that though there are some weaknesses as far as the 'budget' is concerned, there is, as he said, a brighter side which I am sure will help us in 'going ahead.' T T J

Therefore, I would like to conclude with an Urdu couplet.

“माना कि इस जहाँ को न मुल्क अस्तिकार सके,
कुछ खान कम तो कर गये गुजरे जिधर से हम।”

For the sake of my South Indian friends, let me translate it. It means: May be we have not been able to turn this land of ours into a paradise. But from wherever we have passed, we have removed the thorns in the way.

श्री सी. आराम केशरी : फि: बम्बई का
जराब बम्बई से आ रहा है।

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KUL- * KARNI: Sir, I am not here to reply to anybody's comments, whoever has spoken from the Treasury Benches, because it is none of my duty, it is for the Cabinet Minister to reply. I have got a very limited brief. My party has given me a very limited time. So I do not want to transgress, that which I have received.

I am only approaching this Budget from one count and nothing else. It is the indirect duty, particularly the excise on various small scale industries. The Finance Minister has given many concessions to the small scale sector for which I am personally very happy because this is the first time that the Finance Minister has taken cognizance of a viable small scale sector. Apart from that, there is one lacuna which for the last two years I have been putting before the Government and I would request my dear friend, Mr. Sisodia, to please listen to and convey my submission to the Finance Minister. This is in connection with the excise duty on the cloth processed by the power processors. You are aware, Sir, as you come from UP, in rural areas in powerlooms—it is called an intermediate technology—a revolution has taken place and new avenues have been created for employment, for 5 entrepreneurs with education sufficient to run a powerloom or to under-stand electrical motors. Particularly in my state, Maharashtra, in Gujarat, in Karnataka and UP, a viable powerloom sector has come up. In the new textile policy yesterday, also for the first time, the Government has

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accepted a role for the powerloom sector. Apart from the handlooms which are in the 20-point economic programme, powerloom sector has been recognised for the first time by this Government as a sector which is capable of discharging its duty towards supplying cloth to the population at a very reasonably cheap rate. I pleaded with the Finance Minister last time about the processing duty on the powerloom cloth and unfortunately I was not able to convince him. But I do think that in the new textile policy emphasis is laid on cooperativisation of the handloom and powerloom sector. I desire the attention of the Minister of State for Finance that cooperativisation will encourage all the social elements to come together and gave this old industry, whether handloom or powerloom, from the clutches of the master weaver. What has happened is the non-processing units have been let off with nil duty. I have no quarrel about that. But I demand here there must be some type of monitoring of non-processing units and various other matters. The Government replied that they had no record. Even if there was a nil duty, we must know how many units are working, what is the employment generation, what is the cloth, how many metres have been processed, what type of processing takes place, etc. so that at a later stage it will be a bench-mark to proceed for any other type of statistics which might be required in future.

The power processing units are taxed at 12 per cent *ad valorem* and the composite mills are taxed at 15% *ad valorem*. The Asoka Mehta Committee and various other Committees have studied this powerloom problem, the handicaps of powerloom vis-a-vis composite mills. It was worked out at 21 per cent. This was some 15 years ago. Now because of every type of constraint on economy and production processes, it must be 60 per cent? I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that concession is given to the power processing units commensurate with the index of inflation which has taken

place in the country after taking into consideration their handicaps.

Secondly, when the hand-processing units process powerloom cloth that cloth comes under nil duty and that became the competitor of the handloom cloth. The Government is ignoring this aspect. So, hand-processing units must be treated on par with powerloom cloth units. Otherwise some type of duty should be applied on them. If that is not done, this type of processing is anti-handloom and that will defeat the Government's purpose of supporting handloom industry.

My last point is that what is known has decentralised sector in common parlance should come under cooperativisation. The entire marketing should be done through cooperativisation. Otherwise, powerloom processing units with 12 per cent duty will defeat the purpose of cooperativisation. I would request the Finance Minister to encourage cooperatives and at least cooperative power processing units—there is only one such unit, in Uttar Pradesh, one in Karnataka and two in Maharashtra—should be treated on par with hand processing units. I do not want to say anything more and would request Mr. Sisodia to convey my desire to the Finance Minister.

SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to congratulate the Minister of Finance for presenting the budget which could bring him laurels from various sections of the society, particularly those people who are traditionally called the middle classes and who were in desperate need of some relief. I am very glad that here is a Finance Minister of a popular Government about whom something is being said all over the country.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Finance Minister in the course of his speech has said many things and assured the people that a substantial section of the society will cross the poverty line in the near future. I have doubt

[Shrimati Saroj K'naparde]

-whether this objective would be ,
achieved before long.

Sir, I do not know what to say about the budgets presented during the Janata regime. It seems that all the tall talks which were made during those days have not come true and the cost of living did not become cheaper as expected. Sir, the economic situation in many countries is constantly being given as an instance to show that there is more inflation elsewhere and, as compared to the countries like the USA, inflation in India is only one-third. I am glad that India is being compared with the USA with regard to inflation. But I shall be happier if we could also compare this country with countries like the USA as regards prosperity and progress. The net result of the Budgets so far has been that the value of the rupee has gone down and the poorest man has suffered the most. It has not in any way satisfied the hopes and aspirations of the teeming millions in this country who had been reeling under the burden of poverty, hunger and gqualoj for centuries

Sir, the Finance Minister has said that a large number of people will cross the poverty line as a result of this financial year and there will be will be achieved by the completion of this financial year and there will be no room for any instance to prove the proverb that history repeats itself. Sir^ I would have been much happier if substantial relief could have been given to the last man. If we could make his food cheaper even by a single naya paisa, we would have really helped him. I do not see any such assurance in this Budget and I hope, when the Finance Minister replies, he will take care of this even though he has not talked about this in so many words in his Budget speech.

Sir, I am very glad that the Finance Minister has earmarked a substantial amnnnt of money for the welfare of

the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, i am also glad that a number of schemes are in progress and are achieving good results. But I am also aware of the fact that for lack of co-ordination and proper leadership at the State and district levels, the schemes are not being properly implemented and the benefits which the concerned people should have received have not reached them at all. There is an imperative need for the Government to pay more attention to this aspect. It is not sufficient only to plan schemes and provide money for the same, but it is also necessary to see that the schemes are properly implemented and the targets as fixed are religiously achieved.

Sir, I would like to attract your attention to the unfortunate incidents which have taken place or which are continuing to take place in the State of Gujarat. The clash between the reservationists and the non-reservationists is unfortunate. Anybody who wants to see can see that there is deeper politics behind the agitation which is taking place in Gujarat. Many precious lives have been lost and valuable property has been damaged. The miscreants have not only done damage to the property of the people and the country, but they have also damaged the prestige of the country and the spirit of her Constitution. Even responsible persons, whom I would not like to name, have intentionally or unintentionally contributed towards these unfortunate events. I wish saner counsel prevails and the people of India as a whole do not do any such thing which can become the first step towards disunity in and disintegration of the country. Sir, before concluding my speech, I would like to express my happiness that the Finance Minister has done an excellent job, considering the strains and stresses through which the country is passing nowadays. The relief given to the middle level of the society in income-tax is really welcome. The housewife has also been spared by not raising the cost of any of the appliances used in her kitchen.

T. have no doubt that the Finance Minister will be able to control the price-line effectively through the fiscal policies adopted by him in the Budget.

SHRI B. D. KHOBRAGADE: It is not possible.

SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir with these words, I welcome this Budget. Thank you very much.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका इस बात के लिए बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे, श्री वैकटरामन् जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है उस पर अपनी राय जाहिर करने का मौका दिया है। मैं समझता था कि इस सरकार से पहले पिछली जो सरकारें थीं, उन्होंने जो बजट पेश किया था उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए और पिछली बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और पिछली गलतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कोई ऐसा बजट यह सरकार लाएगी जिस बजट से आम जनता को जो लोग इस देश में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं उनके जीवन निर्वाह के लिए कोई रास्ता इस बजट में निकलेगा। मैं उन विवादों में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने आंकड़ों सहित तथ्यों को सामने रखा है। मैं दो तीन दिनों से सदन में नहीं था, इसलिए माननीय सदस्यों ने यहाँ पर जो भाषण दिये उनको मैंने नहीं सुना। लेकिन मैंने जो भाषण पढ़ा है उनसे यही नतीजा निकलता है कि यह बजट गरीब लोगों के लिए नहीं बनाया गया है। श्रीमन् हमने इस बजट को पढ़ा है और खूब स्टडी किया है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह बजट ऐसे तबकों के लिए बनाया गया है, ऐसे लोगों के लिए बनाया गया है जो लोग इस देश का शोषण करते आ रहे हैं। मैं पुनः इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट केवल

चन्द मुट्ठी भर ऐसे लोगों के लिए है जिनका इस देश के आर्थिक मामलों पर आधिपत्य है। थोड़े से बीच वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके लिए यह बजट बनाया गया है। अधिकतर जो बीच वाले लोग हैं विचौलिये हैं, उनके लिए भी यह बजट नहीं बनाया गया है। हमारे देश में जो चन्द ऊंची सीढ़ी वाले लोग हैं, जिनके पास प्रोपर्टी है, उनके लिए यह बजट बनाया गया है। हमारे देश में जो गरीब जनता है उसके लिए यह बजट नहीं बनाया गया है। जो ऊंची श्रेणी के लोग हैं उनके लिए यह बजट बनाया गया है।

मैं आपके सामने एक-एक करके अपनी बात रखना चाहूँगा। इस बजट ने हमको 30-32 साल पहले लाकर पहुँचा दिया है। 30-32 वर्ष पहले जब देश आजाद हुआ मुल्क जब आजाद हुआ ...

श्रीमती सरोज खापर्डे : 30-32 वर्ष पहले ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : उस वक्त बहुत कम उम्र की थीं आप।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 32 वर्ष पहले आपको ले जाना चाहता हूँ और वहाँ से मैं शुरू करना चाहता हूँ अपनी बात को। बजट किस लिये होता है? बजट होता है घर को बनाने के लिये। जितनी पूँजी होती है, घर के आदमी उसके अनुसार अपना बजट बनाते हैं, अपनी प्लानिंग करते हैं। मुल्क का जो बजट है, देश का जो बजट है वह देश को बनाने के लिये बनता है कि देश कैसे बनेगा, किस बजट से बनेगा किस तरह से प्लानिंग हो कैसा बजट लाया जाय ताकि हम मुल्क का बहुमुखी विकास कर सकें, चौतरफा मुल्क का विकास कर सकें। श्रीमन्

[श्री रामेश्वर सिंह]

आज मुल्क टूट रहा है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें हमदर्दी है इंदिरा जी से, हमें हमदर्दी है उनके परिवार से, मैं उनकी इज्जत करता हूँ
(व्यवधान) . . . इसलिये कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने एकांकता रखा था देश को बदलने के लिये और आजादी की लड़ाई में गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में उन्हें ने आनी जवानी लगाई थी। लेकिन जब वे सत्ता में आ गए तो हमारा उनसे डेफरेन्स हो गया। हमारी उनके साथ कोई व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी नहीं थी। ये हमारी बहनें समझती हैं कि जब मैं इंदिरा जी का नाम लेता हूँ तो जैसे हमारे सौतेले परिवार की किसी ऐसी महिला के साथ छेड़खानी कर रहा हूँ जिनका इनसे कोई बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं इसलिये छेड़खानी करता हूँ कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने मुल्क को बनने नहीं दिया कम से कम तुम बेटा हो तुम मुल्क बनाओ तुम देश के सामने एक ऐसा नक्शा रखा जिससे मुल्क बने। श्रीमन् ज्यादा विवाद में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने श्री कल्पनाथ राय जी का भाषण पढ़ा। मैंने और लोगों का भी भाषण पढ़ा। ये कहते हैं कि जनता रिजिम में मुल्क टूटा। जनता रिजिम में, बैकटरमण साहब ने जो कहा मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। ये कहते हैं यह उनकी स्पीच है श्रीमन्। जनता रिजिम से हमको जो मिला, वह ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था हमको मिली

श्रीमती सरोज खापड़ : शाह कमिशन की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं रामेश्वर सिंह जी . . . ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था हमको मिली, जनता पार्टी ने ऐसी स्थिति में मुल्क को लावार खड़ा कर दिया था, कि मुल्क तबही के रास्ते पर था और उसको ठीक करने की जिम्मेदारी हमको मिली है और इसीलिये देश में अराजकता, महंगाई और गरीबी बढ़ रही है। यह भी कहा जाता है श्रीमन्, अक्सर ही मैं रोज सुनता हूँ कि जनता रिजिम में, इंदिरा जी कहती हैं कि जनता गवर्नमेंट का केवल एक काम था और वह यह कि मुश्क को और मेरे परिवार को तंग करना। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं कोई दुश्मन नहीं हूँ देश का, आप भी देश के दुश्मन नहीं हैं . . .

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरिया)
पीठासीन हुए]

आप ऐसा मत समझिये कि मैं कोई दुश्मनी कोई ईर्ष्या के भाव से आपका विरोध कर रहा हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग समझते हैं कि हमको कोई ईर्ष्या इनसे है। नहीं यह बात नहीं है। जैसे यह लोग सत्ता में हैं बहुत से हमारे साथी कंधे से कंधा मिला कर हमारे साथ आजादी की लड़ाई में लड़े थे। बहुत से हमारे साथी कांग्रेस पार्टी में चले गए हैं लेकिन हम लोगों ने किसी को रोका नहीं। लेकिन हमारे जैसे आदमी जो विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं तीन वर्ष भी हम अपनी सरकार को नहीं चला सके। यह हमारा निकम्मापन हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बेशक।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : यह हमारा निकम्मापन हो सकता है, आप कह सकते हैं लेकिन आप को शर्म आनी चाहिए। यह हमारा निकम्मापन नहीं था, यह हमारी आनेस्टी थी जो हमने अपनी सरकार को तोड़ दिया।

श्रीमती सरोज खापड़ : जी हां, आप लोग बेजम थे, तभी तो आप उस सरकार को (व्यवधान)

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : मैं जानता हूं । आप इस सदन में हो कर छेड़खानी करती रहेंगी । अगर छेड़खानी नहीं करोगी तो हमारे अन्दर में थोड़ी गुदगुदाहट कैसे होगी ? थोड़ी छेड़खानी करोगी तो हमारे मन में थोड़ी गुदगुदाहट आएगी । तो उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कोई नफरत नहीं थी लेकिन मैं इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज चारों तरफ क्या हो रहा है । एक एक करके मैं सब आप के सामने रखूंगा । मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाऊंगा मैं उन मुद्दों पर जाऊंगा जहां से कि मुल्क बिगड़ रहा है । आपने भी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिक्र किया है । अब आप आकर अध्यक्ष की कुर्सी पर आसीन हो गए हैं लेकिन आपने भी कहा कि अख्त्यारी कागजों पर टेक्स लगाया गया है, आपने भी उनको कोसा है । तो हमारा भी हक है । हमने आप को नहीं टोका लेकिन सरोज जी बैठी हुई हैं । सरोज जी को हम ही नजर आते हैं, हमीं को छेड़खानी करती हैं । कुलकर्णी साहब या लाडली मोहन निगम जी से छेड़खानी नहीं करतीं । श्रीमन्, मैं एक एक करके गिनाना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क कहां पर बिगड़ा है । मुल्क की दौलत कहां लगी है । जिस बिड़ला साहब की कुल दौलत 1947 में जितनी थी वह अब बढ़ कर 11.00 करोड़ हो गई है । मुफ्त लाल की कुल दौलत तीन करोड़ की थी जो अब करीब 600 करोड़ हो गई है । टाटा का भी यही हाल है क्योंकि समय कम है इसलिए मैं एक एक का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोग हैं जिनकी पूंजी 100-1000 गा बढ़ गई है । गरीबी की खाई नीचे

धंसती चली गई । हमारा मुल्क सि बुड़ता चला गया । मुल्क की हिराजत नहीं हो सकी । जिन गरीबों के लिए आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी जिस मुल्क के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी वह मुल्क भी बरबाद हो रहा है । मैंने पढ़ा है, शायद आप लोगों ने भी पढ़ा होगा । हमारे केसरी जी भी पढ़ने में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं उन्होंने भी पढ़ा होगा । अमरीका के एक ज्योतिषी हैं, उसने भविष्यवाणी की है और कहा है . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकर या) : केसरी जी भविष्यवाणी में विश्वास करते हैं क्या . . .

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : तो उसमें क्या लिखा है उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, केनेडी के लिए उसने भविष्यवाणी की और केनेडी मारा गया । यह सब उसने जिक्र किया है । इससे हमारा कोई मतलब नहीं है । इन कड़ियों से हमारा मतलब नहीं है । और भी बहुत सी कड़ियां जोड़ी गई है और कहा है कि यह सब सत्य हुआ । लेकिन उसने यह भी कहा है कि बीस वर्ष में हिन्दुस्तान टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में विभाजित हो जाएगा (व्यवधान)

श्री पी० एन० सुकुल : यह कौन से ज्योतिषी हैं, नाम क्या है ?

श्रीमती सरोज खापड़ : उनका नाम है पंडित रामेश्वर प्रसाद । (व्यवधान) उनका नाम है पंडित रामे वर सिंह बनारस वाले ।

DR. HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK:
Her name is Smt. Saroj Prasad.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : अगर रामेश्वर सिंह के ज्योतिषी को, हमारे ज्योतिषी को मानेंगे, मानकर चलेंगे तो आप का कल्याण ही हो जाएगा । इसको आप

[श्री रामेश्वर सिंह]

मानती कहां हैं ? तो उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुल बात पर यह हमको जाने नहीं देना चाहते हैं और लगता है कि ये लोग प्लानिंग करके बैठे हैं कि हमारा समय इसी में निकाल दें । तो मुझे अपनी बात को कह लेने दीजिए । मैं समय निकलने नहीं दूंगा ।

मेरा कहना है कि मुल्क में आप ने कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे शहरों को बनाया । गांधी जी का क्या सपना था, उस फकीर का क्या सपना था ? कि देश की कुल जो दौलत, पूंजी होगी जो 85 प्रतिशत लोग या 80 प्रतिशत लोग जहां रहते हैं, मुल्क की दौलत का 85 प्रतिशत उन पर खर्च होगा और 15 प्रतिशत लोग जहां रहते हैं वहां 15 प्रतिशत खर्च होगा । यह गांधी जी का सपना था, यह जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का सपना था । जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने भी उस मैनीफेस्टो पर और उस गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चल कर के यह दिखाया था, उस सपने को जगाया था, उन्होंने भी कहा था कि हम इसको पूरा करेंगे । आज मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं संसद में कि आज जो उर्दू भाषा को जगह-जगह मान्यता दी जा रही है, अगर उसी वक्त उर्दू को भारत की भाषाओं में शामिल कर लिया होता तो आज हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान नहीं बना होता, देश का बंटवारा नहीं हुआ होता, नहीं होता । मांग थी हमारे नेताओं की, उनका कहना था कि हमारी भी जुबान में तुम अपनी जुबान को शामिल कर लो, हमारी अकलियत को अपनी असलियत के साथ शामिल कर लो, लेकिन नहीं । एक गलती वही हो गयी और दूसरी गलती श्रीमन्, आर्थिक व्यवस्था में हो गई ।

श्रीमन्, पहले मैं अर्थ की व्यवस्था पर लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि बजट का मुद्दा है । क्या हुआ 30 वर्ष में ? 30-32 वर्षों में गांव को उजाड़ कर शहर को बसाया गया । गांव को उजाड़ा गया, 85 प्रतिशत जनता जहां रहती है, मुल्क की दौलत का 85 प्रतिशत यानी 85 रुपया गांव से आता है और 15 रुपया शहर से आता है तब जाकर सौ रुपया बनता है । श्रीमन्, 85 रुपया गांव से और 15 रुपया आया शहर से और ये दोनों मिलकर सौ हुए, लेकिन हुआ उलटा । 15 रुपया चला गया गांव में और 85 रुपया आ गया शहर में । यह बुनियादी फर्क हुआ । यही कारण है कि 30 वर्ष के बाद भी 11 करोड़ लोग, 11 करोड़ जनता जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है, इस 11 करोड़ जनता के पास जितनी दौलत है केवल बिड़ला साहब, एक बिड़ला साहब के पास उतनी दौलत है । अर्थात् 11 करोड़ जनता बनाम एक । एक बनाम 11 करोड़ । मुल्क को इस हैसियत में लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है श्रीमन् । गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि जब देश आजाद होगा तो कोई ऐसा गांव नहीं रहेगा जिस गांव में स्कूल नहीं होगा, कोई ऐसा गांव नहीं होगा जहां अस्पताल नहीं होगा, कोई ऐसा गांव नहीं होगा जहां पर लोगों के रहने के लिए मकान नहीं होंगे, कोई ऐसा गांव नहीं होगा जहां पर कि बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, कोई ऐसा गांव नहीं होगा जहां पर कि पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी ।

श्रीमन्, आज ही सुबह मैं जयपुर से आया हूं, एक घटना आप को बताता हूं... (समय की घंटी) 20...मिनिट का समय है श्रीमन्...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) : 20 मिनट हो गये हैं आपको, लेकिन आप कहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : श्रीमन्, आप मेरे साथ कुछ थोड़ा . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) : आप भी कुछ थोड़े से में कह लें ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं अभी जयपुर से आया हूँ । राजस्थान के कम से कम एक चौथाई हिस्से में आज पानी नहीं है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . श्रीमन्, वहां कुछ जगह ऐसी भी है जहां का पानी आदमी पीता है, पीते ही मर जाता है । मवेशी पानी पीता है और मर जाता है । यहाँ राजस्थान के कुछ लोग होंगे, जो इस बात को कबूल करेंगे । श्रीमन् राजस्थान से होकर मैं आया हूँ । सीताराम केसरी जी, मुन लीजिए, अरे आप उस दिन हल्ला मचाते थे . . .

श्री सीताराम केसरी : हमारी आदत नहीं हल्ला मचाने की ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : राजस्थान के कल-परसों के अखबारों में जो खबर छपी है आपको बताता हूँ । 1200 सरकारी बसें आप लायें किसान रैली में । 1200 सरकारी बसों का 45 लाख रु० का बिल भेजा गया है कांग्रेस पार्टी के दफ्तर को, जिन्होंने पेमेन्ट करने से इन्कार कर दिया है । बयान आता है फिर दूसरे दिन—पूरा कालम आया है कितनी बसें गई हैं, फिर सरकारी पक्ष से बयान आता है कि जो 1200 बसें गई हैं उससे सरकार की आमदनी हुई है । मगर बिल अभी नहीं भेजा गया है । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उदाहरण के तौर पर मैंने कहा । यह कोई मुद्दा नहीं है इसमें जोड़ने का, केसरी जी । लेकिन आप सोच लीजिए, कहाँ जा रहे

हो ? श्रीमन्, मेरा कहना है आज संकट कहां नहीं है ? धर्म पर संकट है, ईमान पर संकट है, चरित्र पर संकट है, देश पर संकट है । कहीं कुछ रह नहीं गया है । क्या जरूरत है आज इन 15-15 और 20-20 मंजिल के मकानों को बताने की, क्या जरूरत है बड़ी-बड़ी एयर कंडीशन बिल्डिंगें बताने की जहां सारी जगहों की बिजली खींच कर शहरों में खर्च की जाती है । तब कर दो कि 15-20 साल तक बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगें नहीं बनेंगी । क्या हजारों-हजारों वर्षों से हमारे पूर्वज इसी तरह से महलों में रहते थे जिस तरह आज हम रह रहे हैं ? क्या सीताराम केसरी जी, आज के दिन आप भी ऐसे रहते हैं बिहार में ? आप भी लेबर लीडर हैं सुकुल जी, आप भी ऐसे ही रहते हैं क्या ?

श्री पी० एन० सुकुल : मेरे पास फिएट कार नहीं है, लाइक्यू ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : यही मैं कह रहा हूँ । श्रीमन्, मैं कह रहा हूँ . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हमारी बात सुनिए कि जो भारत की सरकार को चलाने वाली नेत्री, जवाहरलाल जी की लड़की, आप मेरी बहिन के बराबर हो, आज मैं नेक राय देता हूँ—केवल तुम 30 साल सत्ता में नहीं रही हो, कोस रही हो तुम जनता पार्टी को, क्या 30 साल में आपने मुल्क को नहीं बिगाड़ा जो कहती हो कि 3 वर्ष में जनता पार्टी ने मुल्क को इतना बिगाड़ कि मुल्क ठीक नहीं हो सकता है . . .

(व्यवधान) . . . श्रीमन्, इनके 30 वर्ष के कोड़ को, 30 वर्ष के निक्कमेपन को, 30 वर्ष की नाकामयाबी को जनता ने ठीक करने की कोशिश की थी . . .

श्री सीताराम केसरी : महल एक म त गिर जाता है तो महल बनाने में 3 साल लग जाते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : श्रीमन्, ढाई वर्ष में हमने कोशिश की थी कुछ करने की लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी इधर की तरफ बैठते थे, मेरे जैसा आदमी वहां बैठकर कहता था कि 30 वर्ष में उनका नाश हुआ है, 30 महीने में तुम्हारा नाश होगा, अगर तुम उसी रास्ते पर जाओगे। यह बात सही है कि नहीं, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) : सही है।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह सही है या नहीं ? यही सौताराम केसरी आए थे अभी आप को भ्रमित करने कि कहीं सही बात आपके मुख से न निकल जाए उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) : देखिए, आप ज्यादातर कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : वह हमारे मित्र हैं, हमारी बगल के हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) : वह कह रहे थे कि आपने इतना वक्त लिया, इसलिए आप इसको आगे बढ़ाइये, 6, 6.30, 7 बजे तक कर दीजिए।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह था कि इस बजट में . . . सिमोदिया साहब तो हमारे मित्र हैं, मैं उनकी इज्जत करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) : शरीफ आदमी हैं।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : लेकिन वह ऐसे चपरासी रख दिए गए कि सिवाय फाइल डोने के उनके पास कोई काम नहीं है, हिम्मत नहीं है बोलने की। मेरा

कहना है कि आप इन सारी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं को कौंसिल करो। आप बाहर शहर में चले जाइये, पूरे शहर को देख लीजिए। किसी भी शहर को, पता नहीं कहां से दीलत आ रही है तमाम बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बन रही हैं। 150 रुपए फुट के हिसाब से लकड़ी लगाई जा रही है, कहीं से पैसा आ रहा है, पैसा किसके पास है ? बिड़ला के पास है, ठेकेदार के पास है, ठेकेदार के ऊपर काम करने वाले सरकारी अफसरों के पास है। आज जो बांड निकाला है उसके सम्बन्ध में आप बैंक में जा कर देख लें, 80 प्रतिशत रुपया सरकारी अफसरों का बांड में लगा है, उन लोगों ने खरीदे हैं। कोई बिजनेस मैन, कोई पूजापति कोई दो नम्बर का रुपया बांड में नहीं लगायेगा। वह उस रुपये को अपनी बिजनेस में लगाएगा जो खाते में नहीं दिखाएगा। कह रहे थे फिएट गाड़ी। वह फिएट गाड़ी में नहीं बल्कि एयर कन्डीशन्ड गाड़ी में चलता है। श्रीमन्, मेरा कहना है कि बजट में इन योजनाओं को खत्म करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

मैंने अभी 7-8 रोज पहले सेंटी को कहा कि तुम रोज अखबार में बयान देते हो कि हम एक लाख कनेक्शन देंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी तरफ मुखातिब हो जाइए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) : मैं दूसरे स्पीकर की तरफ देख रहा हूं।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : गैस वाला मंत्री कहता है कि एक लाख कनेक्शन देंगे, लेकिन जिनको कनेक्शन दिया है उन्हीं को गैस नहीं मिल रही है, फिर देने की बात कैसे करते हो ? बिजली की लाइन

जिसको दो है उसी को बिजली नहीं मिल पाती गांव में, फिर बड़े-बड़े महलों को कैसे देते हो ? हम कहते हैं गांव के बारे में, क्योंकि हम गांव में पैदा हुये हैं, गांव की बात जानते हैं । गांव में बगैर रोशनी के हम लोग बैठ कर खाते हैं, बगैर रोशनी के हम लोग सोते हैं ।

श्री गुरुदेव गुप्त (मध्य प्रदेश) : गैस आपको मिल गयी या नहीं ?

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : श्रीमन्, मेरा कहना है कि आप बड़े-बड़े स्कूलों को तोड़ो, गांधी जी के सपने को पूरा करो । बजट में पुन बनाओ, सड़क बनाओ, ट्यूबवैल बनाओ, स्कूल बनाओ, अस्पताल बनाओ, तालाब बनाओ, मगर जितनी बड़ी योजनाएँ शहरों में चल रही हैं 15 साल के लिए उनको कैसिल कर दो । सीमेंट कहाँ खर्च होगा ? खेत में नाली बनाने के लिए काम में आयेगा, पुल बनाने के काम में आयेगा, सरहद पर सड़क बनाने के काम में आयेगा । श्रीमन्, आप की फौज 45 हजार फी घंटे की रफ्तार से भागी थी । हमने कहा था कि चीन जैसे राक्षस के हाथ में तिब्बत को मत छोड़ो । जवा-हरलाल जी अब नहीं हैं, मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता, भगवान उनकी आत्मा को शान्ति दे, लेकिन हम लोगों ने कहा था कि वहाँ से अपनी फौज मत हटाओ, वह चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच की रखवाली करने वाला देश है, आप हटाओगे तो देश बर्बाद हो जाएगा । श्रीमन्, हमारी बात आपने नहीं मानी ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरिया) :
अब आप खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : हम को दो-तीन मिनट दे दीजिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरिया) :
मैंने आपको 7 मिनट और दिए ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : तीन मिनट में मैं अपने बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ । मेरा कहना है कि आपने हमारी बात नहीं मानी और उसका नतीजा भोग लिया । हमने कहा कि काश्मीर के मसले को इस तरह से मत छोड़ो । आपने छोड़ दिया और उसका नतीजा आप भोग रहे हैं । अब हम लोग कह रहे हैं कि देश से अंग्रेजी हटाओ । हम तीस साल से चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कह रहे हैं कि इस अंग्रेजी को हटाओ ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरिया) :
इसका बजट से क्या मतलब है ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : बजट से इसका मतलब है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई हो रही है और उसकी वजह से ठंड के दिनों में गरम और गर्मी के दिनों में ठंडा स्कूलों को रखा जाता है और इसी में देश का बहुत सा पैसा लग रहा है । तो इतने सीमित समय में हमसे सब कुछ कैसे कहलवा लेंगे । लेकिन यह पैसा कहाँ जा रहा है । बड़े घर के लड़कों को पढ़ाने के लिए जो स्कूल हैं उन पर यह सारा पैसा खर्च हो रहा है । तो उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपकी मार्फत मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ और उसके बाद अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरिया) :
जरा सहयोग कीजिए मेरे साथ ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : मैं आपको बिहार का एक उदाहरण दूँ । जरा देखिए . . .

कि बिहार में 35 सौ 58 करोड़ रुपया जनता बैंकों में जमा करती है, यह मैं केवल एक सूत्र का उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। तो 3,558 करोड़ रुपया बिहार की जनता वहाँ के बैंकों में जमा करती है और उनसे जनता को जो सहूलियतें प्राप्त होती हैं वहाँ कुल 2,016 करोड़ रुपया उनको खर्च के रूप में दिया जाता है। तो बाकी का यह सारा पैसा जाता है विरला के पास और दूसरे पूँजीपतियों के पास . . .

उपभाष्य (डा० रफीक जकरिया) : दस मिनट में आपको दे चुका हूँ। अब तो आप मेहरबानी करके खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : अब मैं आखिरी बात कह रहा हूँ। आपके माध्यम से केसरी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ; क्योंकि वे मंत्री हैं कि आप कह दीजिए, हिम्मत न हो तो लिख कर भेज दीजिए और लिख कर दस्तखत करने की हिम्मत न हो तो हमसे दस्तखत करवा लीजिए और प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिख दीजिए कि वे यह रास्ता छोड़ें, यह रास्ता बर्बादी का है। आप अमरीका की नकल मत करें, आप ब्रिटेन की नकल मत करें। वह चार, पांच सौ साल से विकसित देश हैं। वहाँ की टेक्नालाजी विकसित है। आप को यहाँ किसानों को, मजदूरों को, आम जनता को और उनके लिए छोटे उद्योगों को प्रश्रय देना होगा। बुनकरों को प्रश्रय देना होगा, कालीन बुनकर को देना होगा और गरीबों के जीवन को आपको उठाना पड़ेगा। और आखिर में, किसी व्यक्ति को एक हजार से कम और 15 सौ से ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस पर आप जब तक सीमा नहीं बाँधेंगे देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का घोर विरोध करता हूँ। यह बजट पूँजीपतियों का है, प्रतिक्रियावादियों का है। यह बजट

उन लोगों के लिए नहीं है जो देश गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। उनके लिए यह बजट नहीं है।

SHRI SUJAN SINGH: Sir, I rise to support this Budget as I feel this is one of the best budgets introduced in recent years, in which no increase has been affected in excise duties for general revenue. Moreover, the middle class, which is the backbone of the country, has been helped the most in this budget. Wherever we go, in the streets and in the bazars, we find there is praise for this Government, for this budget and praise for the hon. Finance Minister who has raised the exemption limit from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 15,000. This Government deserves congratulations for various measures and steps which it has taken to mop up resources. The Government has taken a few good steps. As I have already said, the personal income limit has been raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 15,000. Allowance in respect of standard deduction has been increased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 5,000 for salaried tax payers. Measures have been taken by the hon. Minister to check the various devices used for avoiding taxes. The Wealth-tax limit has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1.50 lakhs and various other concessions have been given for developing tea and other plantations. The performance of the Agriculture Ministry is really the best, for which our Government deserves praise. The total production in 1979-80 was 109 million tonnes, and in 1980-81, 132 million tonnes. Thereby the food production increased by 23 million tonnes. After all, this production increase has not come due to a magic wand of the Government, but it is due to the following reasons:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed excellent technology. The technology which has been developed there has almost surpassed the whole world, and the foreign governments are trying to get that technology from the ICAR. We are proud of that.

This Government has succeeded in bringing in more area under irrigation. The area brought under irrigation in 1980-81 is 2.5 million hectares. This is one of the causes of the increase in the food production.

In 1979-80, 35 million tonnes of seed were given to the farmers, and in 1980-81, 48 million tonnes, an increase of about 13 million tonnes of good seeds. This is another good performance of the Congress Government. Above all, this is due to the hard work, experience and broad vision of our Agriculture Minister, Rao Suren-dra Singh. He deserves to be congratulated for his nice work, increasing the output of food in the country and bringing good name to our Government.

Now I just want to make a few suggestions to our hon. Minister for his consideration: The foreign exchange reserves which are now about 5,500 crores of rupees, are not much for this big country, and we cannot be really much proud of it. This must be increased somehow or other because many development schemes are to be implemented in the next Plan which would be needing foreign exchange. So, these foreign exchange reserves need to be increased. For that I would suggest that the nonresident account holders, who are our Indian brothers abroad and are earning for our country, should be given more facilities so that they can deposit more amount.

The prevailing bank interest rate in the U.S.A. is about 12 per cent or more. The maximum rate of interest given here is 10 per cent. The 10 per cent interest rate cannot attract more foreign money. Only raising this interest rate from 8.5 per cent to 10 per cent in the case of funds to be deposited in the banks for more than three years instead of those for five years, will not be helpful to Government at all. The result of this will be that the money which was to come internally or externally, will be deposited for three years and not for more than five years. What is the advantage that the Government will

derive out of increasing the rate of interest for three years? I think a larger amount can be derived if the rate of interest is increased to beyond 10 per cent. The people who are to deposit money, will now deposit it only for three years instead of five years. Instead of a gain to the Government it will be in the real sense a loss to the Government because that money cannot be utilised for long term development schemes. Therefore, he should consider my 6 P.M. request. The interest rate for Rural Development Bonds is only 7½ per cent, with the result—the hon. Finance Minister would agree with me—that there has not been much progress in the collection of funds under this scheme. The rate of interest is very low. It should also be increased. Then estate duty—this is a very important item—for agricultural lands for 1981-82... (Time bell rings). I have ten minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): You have been given ten minutes by the Chief Whip.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH: Twenty minutes were given to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Because there is a Qawali programme, we have to adjourn.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH: Twenty minutes were allowed to me and according to that, I will speak.

The estate duty for 1981-82 for agricultural land is estimated to be Rs. 50 lakhs. This Rs. 50 lakhs is the total estate duty which is to be realised from the whole of the country from the farmers and this has to be given again to the States. And their share varies from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 3 lakhs in the whole year. So, what is the fun of keeping this estate duty for the farmers? It only leads to harassment of farmers and there is no

[Shri Sujan Singht]

substantial income out of it to States or centre. It is almost an ornamental tax. \ I would request the hon. Minister to think over it and like the farm wealth-tax this also should be abolished, and the goodwill of the farmers may be earned by doing so.

Similarly the wealth-tax limit should also be increased from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 2,50,000. Now, I will give a few suggestions regarding agriculture and farmers, whom both our Government and the Opposition members are keen to help. For all the requirements needed by farmers for the production of food like tractors, fertilizers, etc., the tax should be abolished. Now I come to a very important item—hand pumps. There is an excise duty of 8 per cent levied on hand pumps for handling water. Hand pump is, in fact, a tubewell for a small, petty farmer. It is waterworks for a small village. It is an item which needs encouragement to be installed by farmers specially in areas where the people have got very small holdings and are very poor, like the sunderbans area of West Bengal where people can get some water by installing a hand-Rump. But this tax can stand in their way to purchase. I would request the hon. Minister to think over it. As sewing machines and even power-driven pumps for handling water have been exempted from the tax, this hand pump for handling water should also be exempted.

If farmers who have got relatives in foreign countries want to import tractors as gift from their relatives, they should be allowed to have them and there should be no import duty on them, . . .

THE VICECHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Please conclude.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH: I have still got time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): I was told to give you ten minutes and I have given you 13 minutes.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH: I have got 20 minutes.

श्री सुजली भोहन निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) : कल बोलियेगा ।

श्री महेशमदेव नारायण यादव : इनको मून लीजिए ।

SHRI SUJAN SINGH: I have not completed my time. Only five minutes more; I will finish.

After all, when the tractors come from foreign countries from the earnings of our Indian people living abroad, they add to the wealth of the country. It should be encouraged and no duty should be levied on them. I do not find any provision in the budget for helping the farmers as far as the requirement of tractors is concerned. There should have been a provision in the Budget for manufacturing of small tractors below 15HP costing not more than Rs. 25,000. The Government should have provided some amount for establishing its own factory to manufacture small tractors for the farmers. Therefore, I would request that a few factories for small tractors should be established in different parts of the country.

Another important suggestion is that there should be a corporation for exporting solely agricultural produce. Government is very keen to export finished goods to foreign countries, and foreign countries are putting obstacles in allowing import of our finished goods. In this situation there is a great scope for export of agricultural products, specially, grains, rice, poultry, onions and potatoes. There can be a potato corporation of India or some such corporation for other agricultural produce. NAFED, CGI, FCI, etc., are not doing work on large scale and much cannot be ex-

pected of them. So the problem of the farmer will be solved by establishing such corporations whereby agricultural produce could sent to foreign countries and the farmers; will also be benefited by the rise in prices automatically without any obligation from any one and the Government.

Now, I come to irrigation. It is very good that our Government is increasing the area under irrigation every year. From 1970-71 to 1974-75 one million hectares per annum were added under irrigated area. Between 1975 to 1978 two million hectares per annum were added and between 1978 and 1980 2.5 million hectares annually were added. And yet, I submit that .^ today only 30 per cent of the cultivable land is under irrigation while 70 per cent is under non-irrigation. If we increase area under irrigation with this speed and the population also goes on increasing at the present speed, then we will just continue to be self-sufficient in future years and we will never be able to export our agricultural produce. Therefore, my submission is that top priority should be given to bring larger and larger area under irrigation. We should formulate a plan for say, ten years, or five years. In five years we should attempt to bring 60 per cent of the area under irrigation.

course, it is a question again of resources. We have got the manpower. We have got the technicians. Money we can raise by raising special funds or borrowing from the people who will give huge

amounts. If we can bring into operation such a plan, that will also remove unemployment and will provide ample trade opportunities to the people. This way economic problems of the country can be solved, I know our Prime Minister and our Government have got the courage to do it. Let us, therefore, float a huge loan both from internal and external resources and let us complete this project in five years instead of in instalments so that there is huge and sudden produce and the country could overcome imemployment and poverty at once.

With these words I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): The next speaker is Mr. Ramakrishnan. You just start your speech and then we will adjourn.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu); Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Budget. On this occasion. ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Mr. Ramakrishnan, you continue your speech tomorrow?.

Now the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 12th March, 1981.