

Orissa. Further examination of the meteorological data have brought out the following unfavourable factors for locating the steel plant at Paradip:

(a) design parameters would have to withstand a wind velocity of 250 KPH as against 170 KPH envisaged earlier.

(b) sand filling will have to be 7 metres against 3 metres considered necessary earlier; and

(c) consequential infrastructural investment of substantial dimensions to ensure proper alignment for the road and rail network leading to Paradip.

In view of the above, Government have decided to change the site to a place in Daitari region about 120 kms inland in Orissa State itself. Considerations of logistics and safety, substantial savings in infrastructural costs, economies in cost of site preparation and recurring cost over the life of the plant would justify this change. This decision will not result in any delay in the time schedule for the construction of the steel plant.

#### THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 1982-83— GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

श्री बुद्ध प्रिय मोय : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, विज्ञान के विकास ने दुनिया को बहुत छोटा बना दिया है, इस तथ्य को सामने रखते हुए यदि भारतवर्ष का कोई नेता या दल यह आशा करता है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तनावों और खिचावों से भारत को प्रतिष्ठा बच सकती है तो मेरे विश्वास से वह भूल करता है। यही नहीं, श्रीमन, जहाँ दुनिया में युद्ध का तनाव है, दुनिया बहुत छोटी हो गई है, तेल जिन राष्ट्रों के पास है कूड़ आयाल जिन राष्ट्रों के पास है वह तराजू लेकर बैठते हैं और जब चाहें तब अपने ढंग से उसकी कीमत

बढ़ाते हैं। यही नहीं, स्वयं देश में जब आधी आधादी गरीबी को रेखा के नीचे है, जिस पर कोई भी बजट किसी भी तरह का दबाव या टैक्स ला नहीं सकता, ऐसी परिस्थितियों में जब कि भारतवर्ष में विदेशों से तिजारात में 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का इंबैलेंस या घाटा हो, जब कि समझदार विरोधी दलों के नेता हड़ताल का नारा लगायें और प्रोडक्टिविटी को घटायें, उत्पादन को घटायें, इन तमाम परिस्थितियों में यह जो बजट माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे अच्छा, इससे संतुलित, इससे ज्यादा बैलेंसड बजट कोई ही नहीं सकता।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष डा. (श्रीमती) नाजमा हेपतुल्ला) तीसरा ही है।]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, इनप्लेशन का इस सरकार के मुकाबले में जनता पार्टी को ज्यादा नजुर्बा है। वे 23.3 फीसदी तक पहुँच चुके थे इनप्लेशन के क्षेत्र में। 1981 में घटाकर इसको 15.9 फीसदी और जनवरी 1982 में इसको घटाकर 4.9 फीसदी कर दिया गया है। महोदया, मेरा निवेदन और मेरा विश्वास भी है कि यह बजट इनप्लेशन को बढ़ावा नहीं देगा क्योंकि जब मुद्रा-स्फीति होती है तो शोषित समाज के ऊपर इसकी सबसे ज्यादा गहरी चोट पड़ती है और चोट पड़ती है उन लोगों पर जिनको बंधो हुई तनख्वाह हैं, चाहे वह प्रोफेसर्स हों, डाक्टर्स हों, इंजीनियर्स हों, टेक्नोक्रेट हों, या व्यूरोक्रेट हों, मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि इस बजट में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि किसी भी प्रकार से इनप्लेशन को बढ़ावा न दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ यह भी माननीय सदस्यों ने जिनका विरोधी दलों से सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकारा है कि ब्लैक

[श्री बुद्ध प्रिय मौर्य]

मनी देश में शैतान की तरह हावी है। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि यह बजट ब्लैक मनी को भी, अगर खत्म नहीं कर पायेगा, अगर कम नहीं कर पायेगा तो कम से कम इस बजट के द्वारा काले धन को बढ़ावा निश्चित तौर पर नहीं मिलेगा। यह मेरी मान्यता है, यह मेरा विश्वास है क्योंकि ब्लैक मनी के बारे में 1953-54 में अनुमान जो लगाया गया है उसके अनुसार 600 करोड़ रुपये का माना जाता है। 1961-62 में यह बढ़कर 700 करोड़ हुए। 1965-66 में यह बढ़कर 1000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। 1968-69 में 1400 करोड़ रुपये था। 1965 से 1968 तक करीब 2300 करोड़ और 1968 में करीब 2833 करोड़ हो गया। 1970 में यह करीब 3000 करोड़ का था, और आज ऐसा अनुमान लगाया जाता है— मैं विज्ञेय तो नहीं हूँ इस क्षेत्र में, लेकिन जो कुछ भी पढ़ने को मिलता है, उससे ऐसा अनुमान लगाया जाता है— कि काला धन इस देश में करीब 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये के आसपास है। बावजूद इस के कि एक बांड पहले जारी किया गया था भारत सरकार के द्वारा और उस में कुछ सफलता भी मिली थी, लेकिन ब्लैक मनी पूरे तौर से समाप्त नहीं हुआ। मेरी यह मान्यता है, ऐसा मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि इस बजट के द्वारा ब्लैक मनी पर अंकुश लगेगा, यह बजट बचत को बढ़ावा देगा, इस के द्वारा सेविंग्स को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा। दो तरह की निजी बचतों की इस बजट में व्यवस्था की गयी है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा पत्र, जो 18 से 45 वर्ष तक की उम्र के लोगों के लिये होंगे और वह 5000 रुपये तक के हो सकते हैं। दस वर्ष के बाद इन की तिगुनी कीमत हो जायेगी, 5000 के 15000 हो जायेंगे। अच्छा

होता यदि माननीय वित्त मंत्री इस 5000 की राशि को बढ़ा कर 15000 कर देते तो इस के जरिये से बचत का दायरा बढ़ा जाता है और मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि करीब 800, 900 करोड़ रुपये तक इस में आ सकता था। दूसरा श्रीमान्, कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट बांड है। जहाँ यह व्यवस्था की है, अच्छा होता अगर बजट में इस के एकाउन्ट के बारे में लेखा जोखाना लिया जाता। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि अगर एकाउन्ट के बारे में इस का लेखा जोखाना लिया जाता जैसा कि पैरा 24 में है जिस में आखिरी शत लिखी है कि :

"Purchasers will have to duly account for these investments."

अगर यह शर्त न रखी जाती तो मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि काले धन को काफी हद तक इस के दायरे में लाया जा सकता था और वह काला धन जो हमारे तमाम अनुमानों को, वह काला धन जो हमारे तमाम अंकन को खराब कर देता है, जो राष्ट्र के संतुलन को बिगाड़ देता है उस काले धन पर बहुत बड़ा अंकुश हो जाता। मेरी एक और मान्यता है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में इस बजट के द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसा कहा कि यह देश कहाँ जा रहा है। देश बहुत सही दिशा में जा रहा है। जिस वक्त अंग्रेज इस हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर गये मुश्किल में 50 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा होता था, इस देश में आज 130 मिलियन टन से लेकर 135 मिलियन टन तक उत्पादन का अंकन किया जाता है। दोगुने से ज्यादा। यह उत्पादन बिना नहरों के तो नहीं हुआ और नहरें बिना डैम के तो नहीं बनी। अगर डैम बने तो वह बिना फौलाद और बिना सीमेंट के तो नहीं बने। यह तमाम चीजें एक दुसरे से जुड़ी हुई हैं। मैं निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि

हम ने जिस तरह खेती उत्पादन बढ़ाया अगर उसी तरह से आबादी की बढ़ोत्तरी पर रोक लगाते तो शायद आज कोई भी इस देश में भूखा और नंगा नहीं रहता। तरक्की तो की है लेकिन अनुशासन में कमी रही। मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है। एक और आज देश में लगभग 185.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन खेती लायक है, लेकिन उस में से कितनी पर खेती होती है। मुश्किल से 142 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन में खेती होती है। इस खेती में भी जिसकी पूरी तरह से आवश्यकता मिल जाती है वह सिर्फ 38 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है लेकिन उसको भी पूरा और अच्छा बीज नहीं मिल पाता। 104 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन के लिये पूरी ताकत और शक्ति लगानी चाहिये। जहां तक पानी की शक्ति का सवाल है और जितनी शक्ति पानी की भारतवर्ष के पास है उतनी दुनिया में बहुत कम देशों के पास है। हमारे पास मीठा पानी है लेकिन वह मीठा पानी चाहे वह बरसात का पानी हो, नदी का पानी हो, चाहे वह जमीन के ऊपर से या जमीन के नीचे से बहता हो उसका 4/5 हिस्सा बड़े जमीन के ऊपर बाढ़ के रूप में और जमीन के नीचे बहकर समुद्र के नमकीन पानी में मिल जाता है। अगर हम तेल के अभाव में इस पोटेन्शियल को इस्तेमाल करें तो मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है इस देश में 300 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हो सकता है और 300 मिलियन टन अनाज में से 150 मिलियन टन यहाँ के लिये और 150 मिलियन टन गिरे लोगों के बाजार के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। रोटों की शक्ति तेल की शक्ति से ज्यादा होती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हम यह हम कर नहीं पाये। हमारी शक्ति उस पर जुटा नहीं पाई। आज जो यह बजट है इस बजट ने पूरी शक्ति लगाने की कोशिश की है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आगे जो बजट हों उस में हमारी पूरी

शक्ति इस बात पर लगे। हम देखते हैं कि एक ही वक्त में सूखा, एक ही वक्त में बाढ़ और एक ही वक्त में तबाही हो जाती है। पानी जो एक बरदान बन सकता है अभिशाप बन जाता है। काश इस पर हम तेजी से चलें। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने इस बजट में इस बारे में जिक्र किया और बहुत बड़े तादात में खेती के लिये पैसा रखा। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में आवश्यकता एक मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाया गया है।

मैं इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के लिये निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इंडस्ट्रियल मिनिस्ट्री में मैं सयं राज्य मंत्री रहा हूँ। मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि इस बजट के द्वारा इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ होगी, प्रोडक्टिविटी को बढ़ा मिलेगा। हमारे जो मित्र इससे नागज हैं मैं उनको बताता चाहता हूँ कि 1979-80 की तरफ अगर जाएं तो इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ माइनस में था। 1.4 परसेंट था। 1980-81 में यह ग्रोथ प्लस 4 पर आया और 1981-82 में यह प्लस 8 पर आया। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि इस बजट के द्वारा इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ, यदि यह विरोधी दल आन्दोलन की बात न करें, तालाबन्दी की बात न करें, हड़ताल की बात न करें, भारतबन्द की बात न करें, तो मेरा विश्वास है 1982-83 में 10 फीसदी के आसपास ग्रोथ होगी। ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है। हालाँकि आँकड़ों में कहा जा रहा है कि भारत सरकार को और से कि 8 फीसदी से ज्यादा होगी लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर आपका सहयोग मिलेगा इस क्षेत्र में तो यह प्रोडक्शन 10 फीसदी तक आ सकती है।

श्री हुसनेव नारायण यादव (बिहार)  
20 परसेंट हो जायेगी।

श्री बुद्ध प्रिय सोयें : आपका सहयोग यहाँ ही नहीं है आप मैदान में तो क्या सहयोग देंगे। मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये इस लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ

[श्री बुद्ध प्रिय मोर्य]

कि इस बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है कि किस तरह से हमारी फोरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व, जो कि एक तरह से सूख गई है, बढ़ाया जाये। मैं इस के लिये जनता पार्टी को कोसना नहीं चाहता। हालांकि जिस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इन के हाथ में सत्ता सौंपी थी तो 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा भारत के खजाने में जमा थी और जिस समय सत्ता इन्होंने सौंपी तो उनके आंकड़े ये अपने आप बँदेंगे। सुखा दिया था विदेशी मुद्रा को इन्होंने। इस बजट के जरिये नाम रोजीडेट इंडियन जो विदेशों में रहते हैं उनको जो बढ़ावा मिला है, उनके लिये कार्यक्रम दिया है इस बजट में मेरा विश्वास है इस से विदेशी मुद्रा भालत में बढ़ी तादाद में आयेगी। लेकिन मैं यहां पर एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इस में एक एम्बोम्बीटी है।

Non-resident Indians of Indian origin but Indian citizens, and Non-resident Indians, permanent residents of the foreign countries and who are not citizens of India, but of Indian

origin. विदेशों में तरह के लोग हैं। एक तो वे हैं जो भारत के नागरिक हैं, लेकिन रोजी रोटी की तलाश में इंजिनियर बन कर डाक्टर बन कर नर्स बन कर मजदूर बन कर ड्राइवर बन कर और स्कूल ड और अनस्कूल ड लेबरर बन कर बाहर चले गये हैं लेकिन वे भारत के नागरिक हैं। दूसरे वे लोग हैं जो ओरिजिनली भारत के थे लेकिन आज वे भारत के नागरिक नहीं हैं विदेशों में जाकर बस गये हैं। इन दोनों को साफ-साफ इस बजट में बताया नहीं गया है। साफ तौर से इसके बारे में मेरा विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री जी सफाई कर देंगे कि इन दोनों को कहाँ-कहाँ और क्या-क्या

सुविधाएं मिलेंगी साथ-साथ यह भी ध्यान रखा जाय कि जब वे लोग विदेशी मुद्रा में पैसा भेजे तो उनको इस बात की आजादी रहनी चाहिए कि जबवे चाहे अपना रुपया ले जा सकते हैं। वे विदेशी मुद्रा भेजे और विदेशी मुद्रा के अनुपात में अगर वे भारत में रुपया लेना चाहे या यहां पर सम्पत्ति खरीदना चाहे तो विदेशी मुद्रा के अनुपात में भारतीय रुपया मिलना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस कमी को भी दूर कर देंगे और मेरा विश्वास है कि ऐसा करने से इस खाते से बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा। जब मैं मंत्री था तो एक बार स्वयं मैंने मंत्री के रूप में एक कार्यक्रम रखा था और उसने जरिये से करीब आठ करोड़ रुपया रोजाना के हिसाब से आता था। यह रुपया जाता तो रहता है चाहे टेबल के ऊपर से आए या टेबल के नीचे से आए। लेकिन अगर ज्यादा सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी तो इस धन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मेरा विश्वास है और मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि अगर सुविधाएं बढ़ा दी जाय तो करीब 20 करोड़ रुपये रोजाना विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में भारत के नागरिकों की ओर से और जो पहले भारत के नागरिक थे उनको और से विदेशों में आ सकते हैं।

श्रीमन् सेल्फ सफीशिएन्सी के ऊपर भी मैं दो शब्द कह कर आगे बढ़ना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक स्वालम्बी बनाने का सावाल है बजट ने इस ओर एक दिशा दी है। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि यह बजट लोगों को गुमराह करता है कोई दिशा नहीं देता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में 60 फीसदी से भी ज्यादा एनर्जी के ऊपर व्यवस्था रखी गई है। यह बजट देश को हर कीमत पर एनर्जी

के मामले में सरप्लस बना देना चाहता है। इस बजट में 90 फीसदी अधिक क्रूड आयल का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। हर कीमत पर इस देश को क्रूड आयल और पेट्रोलियम के मामले में हम स्वावलम्बी बना देना चाहते हैं। इस और इस बजट में एक दिशा दी है। यह हमारा पूरा डिटरमिनेशन और निश्चय है। बजट में बहुत मजबूत तरीके से इस बात को रखा गया है।

जहां तक 20 नुकाती प्रोग्राम का सवाल है मैं इसको पढ़कर आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं लेकिन इस 20 नुकाती प्रोग्राम से शोषित समाज को बहुत बड़ी आशाएं हैं जैसे किसी भी धर्म में विश्वास करने वाले व्यक्ति को अपने धर्म से अशाएं होती हैं मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि शोषित समाज को उतनी ही आशाएं इस 20 नुकाती प्रोग्राम से हैं। इस 20 नुकाती प्रोग्राम पर पूरी शक्ति के साथ इस बजट में जोर दिया गया है। इसके लिए एक तरह से हमारे वित्त मंत्री धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से गांवों को पीने का पानी मिलेगा, इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से पड़ती जमीन खेत मजदूरों को मिलेगी, इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से शोषित समाज को शोषण से बचाया जा सकेगा इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से बीमारों को इलाज मिलेगा इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हे बेपढ़े लिखे लोग साक्षर बनेंगे, इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम वह जमीन जो गांवों के बड़े बड़े जमींदार हड़प कर बैठे हुए हैं वह उन गरीबों को मिलेगी जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। आज भी 35 साल की आजादी के बाद कानूनी तौर पर शोषित समाज के हाथ में कोई विशेष जमीन नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार लैण्ड

रिफार्म की 9 वीं शेडयूल्ड में रख दे अगर लैंड रिफार्म के संविधान के 9वें शेडयूल्ड में डाल सकेंगे तो आप अदालतों से चक्कर से बच जायेंगे। मैं हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अपमान नहीं कर सकता। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का मैं, स्वयं वकील हूं। लेकिन इस देश के कोर्ट, इस देश की अदालतें इस देश के जज इस देश को देते कम हैं और रुकावट ज्यादा डालते हैं। इसलिये लैंड रिफार्म के मामले में कोई भी अदालत किसी तरह की दखल अन्दाजी न कर सके इसके लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको 9 वें शेडयूल्ड में डाल दिया जाय।

श्रीमन् अब मैं आगे डिफेंस पर आना चाहता हूं और फिर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त कर दूंगा मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

जहां तक डिफेंस की बात है पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा रक्षा के लिये रखा गया है। आज किस तरह का वातावरण है इसका मैंने पहले भी राष्ट्र प्रति जी के अभिभाषण में जिक्र किया था। आज अगर नर्व गैस का इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो पूरी दुनिया में कोई जिन्दा नहीं बचेगा, अगर प्वाइजनियस गैस का इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो पूरी दुनिया में कोई जिन्दा नहीं बचेगा। अटॉमिक इनर्जी आज इतनी ज्यादा हो गई है कि हड्डी की राख भी नजर न आये। इस तरह की परिस्थितियां आज हैं। आज अमेरिका हमारे पड़ोस में फौजी अड्डे बना रहा है। डियागो गार्शिया में यू० न० ओ० का रेजील्यूशन है कि इंडियन ओशन की ज़ोन आफ पीस रखा जाय। लेकिन आज वहां बढ़ती होती चली जा रही है और वहां सात बेसिस् थे वहां पर 13 बेसिस् की व्यवस्था है। हजारों

[बुद्ध प्रिय मौर्था]

से जयदा रोजना स्थल और अनस्थल इंजीनियर और वरकर्स वहां काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं परन्तु मैं उनको देखकर आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन बी-52 बहुत बड़ा जहाज होता है। श्रीमन्, ट्रान्सपोर्ट के लिये। आज इंडियन ओशन में वह लैंड कर सकता है ये प्लानेट प्लेन सी -5 वहां पर लैंड कर सकते हैं। और मार करने वाली नेवी जो पहले हुआ करती थी मुश्किल से तीन आज उनकी संख्या बढ़ाकर 13 कर दी गई है। विप्रेयो गांथिशा का बोना बढ़ाया जा रहा है और श्री लंका में मरी ऐसी जानकारी है कि वहां पर फौजी अड्डा बनाने की साजिश हो रही है अमेरिका की। अमेरिका की साजिश बंगलादेश में भी फौजी अड्डा बनाने की हो रही है और एक तरह से पाकिस्तान तो उनका फौजी अड्डा बना ही हुआ है। एफ-16 उनको मिलने वाला है अबतूबर, तब नही यह बहुत जल्दी मिल जायेगा। एफ-16 इस क्षेत्र में ऐसी मार करने वाला जहाज है जो इस क्षेत्र के पूरे बैलेन्स को समाप्त कर देगा। एक तरफ तो अमेरिका को यह रिपोर्ट है वह चारों तरफ से हमें युद्ध में झोंकना चाहता है और दूसरी तरफ वह हमारे से दोस्ती चाहता है। वास्तव में अमेरिका देखता यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जलतत्व उसके रास्ते में एक रुकावट है और वह राजा जो अपने यहां जलतत्व में विश्वास करता है विदेश में फौजी फोर्स को प्रेफरेंस देता है तबजोह देना है। तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में जबकि चारों तरफ युद्ध का वातावरण है देश के डिफेंस के लिये 500 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा वित्त मंत्री ने प्रावधान किया

इसके लिये मैं उनको बढ़ाई देता हूं उनका हृदय ने अमारी हूं और मैं महसूस करता हूं कि अगर और भी ज्यादा रुपये की जरूरत पड़े तो इस सदन को और उस सदन को तुरंत इसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए क्योंकि किसी भी कीमत पर हम सन 1962 को नहीं देवना चाहते किसी भी कीमत पर हम उन राष्ट्र पर विश्वास नहीं कर सकते जिन्होंने 1947 में हम पर हमला किया, 1965 में हम पर हमला किया, 1971 में हम पर हमला किया और कल कभी भी वह हमला करने वाला है। अगर ऐसा न होता तो काश्मीर का जिक्र फिर नहीं आता, अगर ऐसा इरादा नहीं होता तो जिना साहब एटम बम की बात नहीं करते। मैं जिना साहब को यहां पर कोट करता हूं उनके अपने ही शब्दों में। उन्होंने एटोमिक एनर्जी के बारे में कहा है कि कैसे वह इस शक्ति में विश्वास करते हैं। मैं उनको यहां कोट कर रहा हूं।

General Zia was quoted as saying in an interview with reporters of a semi-official news agency of Turkey.

"The future of the world lies in nuclear technology. Therefore, Pakistan will make every effort to provide and own this technology."

यह उसकी मान्यता है। जो कुछ खबरें आ रही हैं उससे लगता है कि उन्होंने करीब-करीब अपनी मंजिल पूरी कर ली है इस क्षेत्र में एक ओर वह उसका भीय्र ही तजुर्बा करने वाले हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में अगर 500 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा रखे हैं तो इस परिस्थिति में अगर विरोधी दल के लोग इसको समझ नहीं पाते और उसका विरोध करते हैं तो मुझे

उसकी बुद्धि पर तरस और दया आती है । श्रीमान्,

“अग्नि चेहरे पर किमे दाग नजर आते हैं, वक्ता हर शब्द को आईना दिखा देता है ।” यही ये, सत्ता में थे, । इनपुनेशन का क्या हाल था, यही थे सत्ता में । शोषितों की क्या हालत थी ? बेलछी और पिपरा में क्या हुआ ? यही उस वक्ता सत्ता में थे । क्या हालत थी उस समय देश की ? हम सीमेंट एक्सपोर्ट करते थे । खुद मैं इन्वार्ज था सीमेंट काहम निमिन्ट एक्सपोर्ट करते थे इन्होंने इम्पोर्ट करना शुरू किया । हम चीनी बाहर भेजते थे तो इन्होंने चीनी बाहर से मंगाना शुरू किया । हम फीजद बाहर भजते थे इन्होंने बाहर से मंगाना शुरू कर दिया । इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्श का क्या हाल था ? यह भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं । मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार किया गया सीमेंट के लॉडिंग अनलॉडिंग में । उस वक्ता लॉडिंग अनलॉडिंग में ही तीन करोड़ रुपये का गंवना हुआ था । यह मामला प्रिवोलेज कमेटी में भी गया और उस के बाद वह खिलक बिलख हो गया । मैं विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमान जिस समय सत्ता रहे थे । जितना समय इनको सत्ता में रहने के लिये मिला वह पूरा समय भी न बिता पाये । जनता ने इन में विश्वास करके पांच वर्ष के लिये सत्ता में भेजा लेकिन यह इतने नाजहल निकले, नासमझ निकले या नातजुबेकार निकले कि सत्ता को सम्मान नहीं पाये । पूरा समय भी नहीं कर पाये । कौन सी समस्याएँ हैं जो उन्होंने अग्नि सत्ता के जीवनकाल में हल कीं । ? चाहे ला एण्ड आर्डर हो उसकी क्या हालत थी । वह यह देश जानता है सारा सदन जानता है । इसी सदन में प्रस्ताव पास हुआ । यह कितनी मान्यताओं वाले थे, आज यह मान्यताओं की बात करते

हैं । हमारे मित्र कितनी मान्यता वाले थे । इसी सदन में प्रस्ताव पास किया उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री के बेटे और गृह मंत्री के रिश्तेदारों के खिलाफ कि भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच के लिये इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए । स्वयं मिर्चा साहब अध्यक्ष थे वहाँ पर विराजमान थे । उस समय प्रस्ताव पास हुआ । परन्तु पास होने के बाद इस कुर्सी पर बैठ कर इस सीट पर बैठ कर आडवाणी जी ने कहा था कि इस प्रस्ताव को हमारी सरकार स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती । किस तरह से जनतंत्र की परम्पराओं की बात यह आज करते हैं ? इन्होंने जनतंत्र की परम्पराओं को ताँडा कलम की एक नोक से । मैं हमेशा कहता रहा हूँ —

Ours is the Constitution quasi-Unitary and quasi Federal.

लेकिन इन्होंने इसको मान्यता नहीं दी । इन्होंने कलम की एक नोक से केन्द्र के चुनाव को आधार बना कर केन्द्र के चुनाव को कभी भी प्रान्तों का आधार नहीं बनाया जा सकता है प्रान्तों के चुनाव को कभी भी केन्द्र का आधार नहीं बनाया जा सकता । अगर कल गलत हुआ तो वह गलत हुआ और आज हुआ तो वह भी गलत है लेकिन यह परम्पराओं की बात करते हैं । जनता पार्टी सत्ता में थी तो इन्होंने कलम की नोक से प्रांतों की जनप्रिय सरकारों को बर्खास्त कर दिया था । आज यह केरल की बात करते हैं । तो मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि

“अग्नि चेहरे के दाग किमे नजर आते हैं वक्ता हर शब्द को आईना दिखा देता है ।”

यह सारा देश जानता है, यह सदन जानता है आज जो हमारी समस्याएँ हैं इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये जिम्मेदारी सत्ताधारी दल के ऊपर है जिस को भारत वर्ष का समर्थन प्राप्त है ।

[ श्री बुद्ध प्रिय मौर्य ]

उनको निभाने के लिये, समय अब थोड़ा रह गया इसलिये उनको निभाने के लिये आज हमें स्वयं पर ही सख्ती बरतनी पड़ेगी। यहां पर कुछ सुझाव हमारे सामने आये हैं साल्वे साहव ने कहा कि वेल्थ टैक्स इलोज्यूरि हैं। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। वेल्थ टैक्स इलोज्यूरि है। उस को समाप्त करिये, रखना चाहते हैं तो उसको प्रेक्टिकेबल बनाइये और एक सुझाव आया था बन्धी हुई तन्खाह वालों पर तो आपका अंकुश ज्यादा चलता है जितने भी बुद्धिजीवी हैं, जितने क्रांतिकारी हैं, जितने भी समाज सेवक पैदा होते हैं वह मिडिल क्लास से ही ज्यादा आते हैं तो वह अंकुश ज्यादा है, कम होश चाहिये। इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ साथ इन सुझावों के साथ यह जो पांच हजार की मियाद है सेविंग की इनको 15 हजार कर दिया जाये। जो बांड को आपने व्यवस्था की है उस बांड में आप अकाउन्ट न पुछें ताकि ब्लैक मनी का कारनर किया जा सके और इनफ्लेशन जो है हमेशा के लिये उस की गर्दन को मरोड़ा जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI MOHINDER KAUR (Himachal Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairman, I must confess that my reaction to this Budget is a mixed one. Partly I find it is good, partly it is disappointing. Maybe the young Finance Minister did not have much time at his disposal for its formulation. Let us hope that next year when he presents the Budget he will come with a more realistic Budget.

Madam, I am not going into details because my colleague has very ably spoken at length on the budget. I am only going to touch just a few as-

pects of our economic situation in general.

Madam, the Government propose to burden the people of this country through their budget and other proposals to the tune of Rs. 1,300 crores. They have also left an uncovered gap of Rs. 1,365 crores. Don't you think that this is going to push up the prices to a still higher level? Over the years, the people of this country have accepted increased taxation and soaring prices. But I would like to ask: What can the Government claim as the overall achievement?

The other day, Madam, I was looking at the World Bank Report of 1981 on the economic growth. This covered the period of two decades. I find that India ranked 105th among the 124 countries till the Third Plan period. Increase in industrial production till 1965 was something like 8.10 per cent a year. Since then it has fluctuated sharply and the average has gone down considerably. Investment in the public sector from our national income went by 23 per cent in 1950-51 and since then it was merely 9.2 per cent in 1965. All this investment is giving poor returns. The principal reason for the poor result is, I think, delay in completion of projects which push up the costs. The second reason for the poor result, I feel, is under-utilisation of capacity.

The other day I was looking at the newspaper and I found that Mr. Raju Gandhi gave some very telling figures about under-utilisation of capacity. The reasons for under-utilisation are obvious. The question is what steps the Government proposes to take.

This is the year of productivity. What targets have been fixed and who is made responsible for achieving these targets? What penalty will be imposed if the targets are not fulfilled? Unless that is done, production in the public sector undertakings is not going to improve. I find that none of these has been spelt out in the budget documents. Whatever



may be the increase in the national income, the said fact remains that vast millions of our people are in destitution. There are 12 crores of our people in this country whose income is only Rs. 15 a month. With this inflation and soaring prices in the country, how do you expect them to keep their body and soul together? We take family as a unit of five persons. Can you imagine a family of five members with a mere Rs. 75 a month to manage in this country?

On top of everything, the unemployment situation in the country is worsening. In the last ten years the number of unemployed people registered in the employment exchanges in the country has risen from four millions to 17 millions. Is there any wonder that young people become anti-social and pose threat to law and order? What do you see every day when you pick up your newspaper? You do not have to go very far. Under the very nose of the Central Government in the capital you see reports of banks and post-offices being looted. This threat to law and order is because there is no proper employment policy for the Government.

Another important point that I would like to touch upon is our imports. Imports have doubled up from Rs. 1,600 crores in 1978 to Rs. 3,200 crores in 1981 and our deficit in foreign trade has gone up three-fold just in three years. It is really odd that at a time when the problem of foreign trade demands top attention, the Ministry is headed by a mere Minister of State without any voice in the Cabinet and the State Trading Corporation is without a Chairman. Another important matter that I would like to touch upon is family planning which to my mind, is of crucial importance. Unless we can curb our rate of growth in population and make a substantial dent in the birth rate, our development efforts will become meaningless. The other day I was looking up the Census Report

which reveals an uneven rate of population growth in different States. For instance, in Tamil Nadu, in the last decade, it has come down from 2.3 per cent to 1.7 per cent, in Kerala it has come down from 2.6 per cent to 1.9 per cent, and, in Orissa, it has come down from 2.4 per cent to 2 per cent, whereas, in contrast, in U.P., the population growth rate has gone up from 2.2 to 2.5 per cent, which is a substantial jump, in Rajasthan it has increased from 2.7 per cent to 3.2 per cent, and in Bihar, it has gone up from 2.1 to 2.4 per cent. I personally feel, Madam Vice-Chairman, that the Government should inquire into the factors responsible for this and should make a proper study of how the family planning programmes have been implemented in those States which have been able to bring down the birth rate and should also study the factors leading to the increase in the birth rate and wherever the States have been able to meet with success, the experience of those States should be made applicable to those States where the birth rate has been steadily rising. I said in the beginning that it is of crucial importance to make a substantial dent; otherwise, all the benefits of our development programmes, the benefits of all our Plans, will be eroded.

We have done very well in the field of agricultural production and our food production has considerably gone up. But, when you look at the per capita consumption in the country, since 1965, you will see that the per capita consumption in the country of cereals and pulses has gone down. That is why I am saying that all the benefits of our development programmes will be eroded. Therefore, once again I would plead that the Government should give a serious thought to this; otherwise, we will all be in serious trouble. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA  
(Rajasthan): Madam Vice-Chairman,  
when the Budget is presented, it

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

happens every year, a lot of things are said by way of comment on, and criticism of the Budget and new phrases are coined and epithets are hurled against the Budget proposals in various forms. This has happened this year also and it has been variously described as totally unimaginative, conventional, timid, lacking in nerve and courage, non-event of the year and so on. But there is a certain lack of conviction even when these things are said by way of criticism. One headline says: "Budget a rebuff to IMF"; another headline says: "Taking to capitalist path". So, whatever is said, is said according to the political and ideological predilections of the people who are saying these things. Even the people who are on the same ideological wavelength are rather confused. Mr. Minoo Masani and Shri Nani Palkhiwala are the ideological high priests of Indian capitalism. Mr. Masani says that the deficit is too much and it will be inflationary. Mr. Palkhiwala says that the Budget is timid and much more deficit financing should have been resorted to, meaning thereby that more concessions should have been given to the corporate sector. So, in a way, criticisms from both the sides sort of cancel each other. But one thing is clear that there is not much criticism of the provisions of the Budget as such and its various aspects. The only criticism is that a favourite sector has not benefited to the extent they wish. One thing that is said is that the Budget has been presented in stages. There were some duties levied before and postal rates were enhanced, which should not be done and it should be done only at one point of time, which means the Budget. Frankly, I do not disagree with this approach because important decisions which affect the economy of the country cannot wait. The whole situation is constantly under review and if circumstances so warrant the Government is actually duty-bound to react in a particular way and raise duties or lower them as the

circumstances demand. The Budget need not be one shot exercise in which all things are pooled at one place and, therefore, what is being done has been done to meet a very complicated situation in our country, because to manage a vast, complex country like ours is really a very difficult proposition.

Now, I do not know why people expect this Budget to be really eventful and spectacular. Preparation of the Budget is a serious and, if I may say so, mundane exercise, and one should not adopt an adventurous attitude. As a matter of fact, the strength of the Budget lies in that it has been called a very matter-of-fact budget, because it has not resorted to any gimmickery or any cosmetics which probably would elicit applause from one side or another. It is a very balanced budget, and the more one studies it, more appreciation one has about the various aspects.

Now, Madam, I would like to refer broadly to some of the main features of the Budget. The Budget preparation this year must have been a very difficult exercise, because last year was a comparatively easy year. Last year the defence expenditure was less. The bearer bonds provided a lot of support to the Budgetary situation. The steel, coal and petroleum prices which were raised provided a very welcome windfall in sustaining the budgetary situation. All these things are not available this year. However, there are some good features this year which have been taken advantage of in giving a push to the economy. The rate of inflation is less. Money supply has been controlled, and the agricultural situation is also quite helpful. Now, another reason why the Budget has to be conservative in the situation of our country is that we cannot take undue risks. The weather still plays a big role in our agricultural situation, which affects the whole economy. A little drought here or a flood calamity there can upset all our calculations. The recent rain and hailstorm in some

parts of the country have really affected the agricultural production to some extent and, therefore, it was very necessary that there should be a cautious approach in this matter, and not something flamboyant or adventurous. We are happy that the Finance Minister has done likewise. All budgets are prepared within certain constraints and much more so this budget. There are floods of compulsions which should be taken note of when we appraise the various aspects of the budget. Now there is adverse security situation in our region and for that he had to increase the defence expenditure and rightly so. That is one big factor which has to be taken into account. We are in the midst or in the 3rd year of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the inflationary situation has reduced the real worth of the financial outlays for the Plan. So, it was imperative that there should be a massive increase in Plan allocation in the Central as well as the State sector. Fortunately, this has been done. Even now, this is a minimal exercise, a sort of holding action. Unless we increase the allocations in the Plan sector even more considerably, I do not think the original targets of production and growth in the Sixth Plan would materialise. In spite of these difficulties, the Finance Minister has raised substantial outlays in the Central sector to the tune of 27.6 per cent. Petroleum exploration and allied subjects have received an increase of 90 per cent over last year. Coal production has been increased by 52 per cent. Power sector gets an increase of 62 per cent. In addition to this, we have given to the agriculturists and to the middle and low income groups certain concessions. We have given some concessions to the private sector on selective basis and the process of taxation has been almost painless. This budget has tried to meet the demands of all the sectors and to give a boost to our economy. One thing good that the Finance Minister has done well is to resist the pressure from the corporate sector to give them unwanted

concessions. This is the year of productivity and we do not want the production to increase. All that is suggested by the industrialists and their bodies is that "Give us across the board concessions and everything will be all right." The constraints to increasing production in our situation are snags in infrastructural facilities, power supply, poor rail transport, need for increased production of coal, etc. If these are made available, the production is bound to increase and the Finance Minister has touched these sectors and given them substantial allocations and a priority which will really give a boost to production. Therefore, one good feature of this budget is that, as I said earlier, in this budget there are no across-the-board concession, but concessions in a very selective way. As an example, the increase in power generation in D.V.C. from 300 MW to 600 MW immediately resulted in more production of one million tonnes of steel. It is not the concessions that should be given to the private sector. We should help them to improve their capacity to produce more by providing these inputs.

Now the private sector goes by a theory which we call "the horse and sparrow theory". Under this theory, you feed oats to the horses; when they eat these oats, some grains of oats would fall when the horses defecate which the sparrows will eat. They say that you go on giving incentives to the corporate sector and prosperity would percolate down. It really does not happen. It is a very wonderful way of providing oat grains to the sparrows. What we should do is to directly help the people whom we want to help. It means that the people at the lower levels of income should be helped. It is being done through the various schemes of the Government under the Twenty Point Programme and other programmes. So, I would say that the Finance Minister has done well to ignore the pressures and pleadings of the corporate sector about whom I will speak more.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

We hear a lot about tight credit policy. Members from both sides of the House have said that there is a tight credit policy impeding production. Well, I frankly disagree with this. I want to refer to it because tight or the present credit policy is a part of the package that the Finance Minister has unfolded in his Budget Speech. He has mentioned about the statutory liquidity ratio that has been raised, about the cash reserve ratio that has been raised and about the bank rate that has been increased. These are very good measures and we should persist in this. My complaint actually is that banks are not sticking to these norms and even at the cost of paying penal interest to the Reserve Bank, they are not managing their money supply in a very proper way. These are very healthy norms. So, they must be stuck to. The so-called famine of finance, if at all there is one, industrialists' own making. It is actually their inefficient management of the working capital that has resulted in difficulties. I would like to give some figures to substantiate what I say. More liberal credit generally goes into building of inventories. This is our experience. And, therefore, if you liberalise credit, it will go into building of inventories which is another way of saying, hoarding of raw materials, spare parts and things of that nature. This is certainly a type of hoarding. Now, the current assets, as against capital investments of any enterprise, consist of inventories, loan, cash and things of that nature. Now, inventory constitutes 60 per cent of the current assets. The figures quoted by the Reserve Bank of India say that inventory constitutes the highest proportion of the current assets—60 per cent—whereas cash and bank balance constitutes only 6 per cent. So, if there is more efficiency in the management of current assets the working capital of a concern, it would help and in reliev-

ing the so-called tight financial situation rather than going on liberalising bank credit which would I am sure end up by their building more and more inventories and hoarding things in a very speculative atmosphere. Another disturbing aspect of the management in the industrial sector is that the current assets, as a percentage of total assets are increasing. The total assets would mean the fixed assets plus the current assets. And one would imagine that the fixed assets would be more and the current assets would be a sort of rotating capital, working capital requirements and would be less. But since the inventories and such things are built up with credit made available by the banks, the current assets as a percent of total assets is increasing which is also a very unhealthy trend. So, this credit squeeze business has to be very carefully watched and no more concession should be given unless they are needed for special sectors like exports or production in the core sector.

Well, this brings me to a very important and serious aspect of the situation, which means the efficiency of the private sector. We hear so much about the public sector and how its efficiency has to be increased. We are all for it. And I am sure a scrutiny of this nature in this House, in the Public Undertakings Committee and other places results in improvement in the efficiency of the public sector in which so much money of our country is invested. (*Interruptions*). I remember in this context, one remark Shri Pranab Mukherjee made some time back about the efficiency in the private sector. He said, the industries become sick but not the industrialists. And he was very badly criticised by the whole of the private sector for saying so. But it is a very valid proposition.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: Quite correct.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: And, I am thinking of having a plaque made, if you agree, and to have it on his table: Industries become sick and not the industrialists, why? The industrialists somehow go on prospering while the sickness of the industries increases. Why does it happen? This is a thing which must be probed into seriously and we should see that the sickness which is becoming a real serious situation now has to be tackled because more than Rs. 2000 crores of public financial institution money is locked up in them, because the employment of the people is at stake and this completely distorts projections for our industrial development. Well, I have some suggestions to make in this respect. We have a Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament which scrutinises these things. But there is no place, no forum, no committee where the functioning of the private sector could be scrutinised. In a way, they are answerable to nobody. They say that they are answerable to the shareholders. Now I do not have the time to dwell upon this at length but I would like to say that the shareholders never influence policies, even their criticism is not heard, the minority shareholders are a very pitiable lot and they have no voice in the running of the industries. There are national goals and policies like reservations for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, employment to minorities, disabled persons and ex-soldiers. The private sector does not care for these national goals. These are not applicable to them and they do not conform to any of the schemes that the Government puts forward for the benefit of the backward classes. Even today we had questions about the public sector. Why do the public sector employees use foreign airlines? Even such things this House and Parliament scrutinises, so far as public undertakings are concerned. But, no one asks anything of the private sector. How many staff cars they have? How many guest

houses they maintain? How they travel? How much money is spent on foreign travel? I am saying that not because I am against the private sector. I regard the private sector as much a part of our national economy as the public sector. I am the first to agree that the potential of the private sector for contributing to the economic growth of the country has not yet been fully utilised or exhausted. That is why we are treating them as a part of our national economic set up. I would like to go further and say that it should not be treated as a sector by sufferance, that they are here like third-rate citizens. They are not. We have put so much money in them and that too public money. Actually, it is not private sector from that point of view, that some private money is being handled. Eighty, ninety or ninety-five per cent of the money that has gone to create these enterprises comes from the public financial institutions and the general public. So, they should be subject to the same type of scrutiny as is made of the public sector, because we want the private sector to be more efficient and to be enabled to play its role in our mixed economy set-up. So, my suggestion is that Parliament should establish a Private Sector Undertakings Committee on the lines of the Public Sector Undertakings Committee and every enterprise which has assets of more than Rs. 5 crores should be subjected to a scrutiny in the same way as the public sector is being subjected to. Again I say this because so much money is at stake, which is public money and it is no longer private in the sense that they have created out of their own resources. The personal wealth of the people who run it is not even Rs. 1 crore but they handle enterprises in which they have invested Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 200 crores. So, the private sector should conform to certain national norms. As you have set down norms in the Bureau of Public Enterprises, such norms should be set to judge the perform-

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

ance of the private sector and I really want that it should be given all the assistance that they need to function properly. I will say a couple of things about some criticism that has been made about the Budget. Dr. Adiseshiah is not here; yesterday he spoke against the removal of wealth tax on plantations. He said by removing this, we have taken the whole agricultural sector out of the tax net. Well, in a way he was correct; on principle he was correct. But one simple principle against which any tax measure can be judged is its ease of realisation and whether it will cause any inconvenience to a large number of people. In principle, the expenditure tax is ideal, because if you spend more, you have to pay more tax. But in practice it can never be implemented properly, and, therefore, we have not accepted it. Then these are not plantations as a whole, because vast areas under plantation are under corporate sector which even now does not pay wealth tax and only the small planters, individual planters are paying this tax which brings hardly less than a crore of rupees. I think it is not more than that. Therefore, I think, it was a very welcome measure and I congratulate the Finance Minister for it.

Not only in this, he has given a number of concessions to the agricultural sector which will certainly strengthen it. In a way, it is a kisan's Budget because kisans' needs for increasing agricultural production have been taken care of. But in spite of this, I would like to say that not enough has been done in agriculture. We should do much more. The target of food production which the Finance Minister says in his speech will reach a new peak this year—a million tonne increase—is only 0.6 per cent more than what we reached in 1979. It is much less than the growth rate of population even. You can see how

vulnerable the whole agricultural situation is. So, much more needs to be done to strengthen agriculture in every possible way. I will just give one more example. The share of agriculture in the net national product is 44 per cent. Yet its share in commercial energy consumption is only 7 per cent; its share in total power consumption is 15 per cent. So, the energy policy to which Finance Minister has given so much attention is to be made much more effective and conducive to the promotion of agriculture and rural development.

There is another misconception going round that the agriculturists are not taxed. That was probably the basic assumption of what Dr. Adiseshiah said. But he himself gave figures which are interesting and he said that out of total tax realisation, corporate sector contributes only 10 per cent and 90 per cent is contributed by household sector meaning excise duties, indirect taxes, custom, and things of that nature, and out of this household sector, we know 75 to 80 per cent are from rural areas, which means that the bulk of 90 per cent taxation which is attributed to household sector, is borne by rural masses. It is not correct to say that rural areas are not properly taxed because they contribute substantially to the tax revenue of the country.

Another thing which I would like to mention and which Dr. Adiseshiah said is that there is something like a vicious circle, low savings, low investments, low growth; but we have reached a stage where there is high rate of saving, 22 to 24 per cent; high rate of investment; but still the growth rate is low. Now I would like to mention my own reaction to this. This rate of growth and per capita income are very unsatisfactory parameters to judge a country's development. Shrimati Mohinder Kaur just now mentioned that as per World Bank's statistics, India occupies the 124th position. Does it really reflect the true

situation about the economic strength of the country? So far as per capita income is concerned, the per capita income of the Soviet Union is just about the same as that of Ireland and Spain, which are regarded as poor countries in Europe. Do you mean to say that the economic development in the Soviet Union is as poor as that in Ireland and Spain? The per capita income of the Soviet Union is half of that of Japan. Does it mean it is only half as strong as Japan in many ways? It is one of the World powers. Therefore, there have to be definitely some other criteria which have to be adopted. There are two terms which come to my mind in this context. One is economic growth and another is economic development. Economic growth can be effected by indiscriminate production in all sectors, whether you produce consumer goods or cosmetic goods or steel or machinery; it all goes into the kitty which you say is economic growth. Economic development is a much wider concept. It is a concept through which the country gets some economic muscle even though it is not reflected in the statistics. Economic development gives an egalitarian trend to our economic development programmes which again are not reflected in this. Therefore, we should not bemoan the fact that our rate of growth is very low, that our per capita income is very low and so on. I wish, the hon. Finance Minister would find some ways by quantifying what economic development we have achieved. What we have done all these years in spite of the poor performance in terms of growth rate is that our economy has developed a lot of strength and a lot of muscle, which will help us in carrying the country forward in a much more self-reliant way than many other countries who have a much higher rate of growth, but who are economically basically weak.

Now, Mr. Ghosh—he is not here—has mentioned again the IMF thing. He said, the Government has succumbed to the IMF. Now, I would like

to give some instances which go against the basic grains of the philosophy of the World Bank and the IMF. It is well known that the IMF wants a deflationary Budget without any deficit financing. We have resorted to this. They want liberalisation of imports. But the Budget has imposed a new surcharge on imports. The Budget has also provided for increased allocation in regard to Plan outlay, which again the World Bank, possibly, would not want because they want the private sector to play a greater role in the development of the country. The IMF wants balanced Budgets and we have already exceeded the Rs. 5,000 crores limit which has been set in relation to deficit financing in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. They say that we should not pay any subsidy. But the subsidy this year is of the order of Rs. 1692 crores as against Rs. 1595 crores last year. And the abolition of excise duty on two types of fertilisers is an added subsidy to this sector. IMF wants free trade. But we have imposed a 5 per cent across the board levy on many items. Therefore, it is very wrong to say that the World Bank or any other outside agency could influence our economic policies in a way that would not serve our national interest. We are a strong nation, with a strong Government and a supreme leader who can confidently lay down policies without any trace of influence from outside.

I would conclude by congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for the excellent Budget, which will give us growth with social justice and give us a firm base to carry the country forward and forward and forward.

श्री भगत राम मनहर (मध्य प्रदेश) :

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का स्वागत एवं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदया, वित्त मंत्री जी ने लगभग 1500 करोड़ रुपये का घाटे का बजट पेश किया है। हमारी

(श्री भत राम मनहर)

जितनी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंगज हैं उन पर हमारी सरकार का करीब 19692 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुआ है लेकिन उनसे जो हमको आमदनी मिलनी चाहिए उसको स्थिति में यह बिलकुल नगण्य सा है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी अगर उनके लिये 10% मुनाफे का टारगेट फिक्स करें तो न केवल हमारा बजट घाटा पूरा हो सकेगा इससे बल्कि हम सरासरी बजट की स्थिति पर आ जायेंगे। मेरे हिसाब से इनको इस तरह की छूट बिलकुल न दी जानी चाहिए। सन 1982-83 को उत्पादन वर्ष घोषित किया गया है। तथा निवेश का लक्ष्य 21% बढ़ाये जाने का प्रावधान, है। पिछले साल हम लोगों ने रेलवे कोयला, पेट्रोलियम, इस्पात जैसे बुनियादी क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है। योजना के प्रथम दो वर्षों में विकास दर 6% रही है जबकि हमारी लक्ष्य 5.2% था। यह तभी संभव होगा जितनी हमारी विकास की दर है बढ़ता हुई आबादी की वजह से इसका इफेक्टिव प्रभाव सामने नहीं आ रहा है। हम हर साल एक आस्ट्रेलिया पैदा कर रहे हैं। अन्दाज यह हो रहा है कि हमारे जो विकास की प्रगति है जिस स्फूर्ति से हमको आगे बढ़ना चाहिए उतना विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। मेरा विश्वास है कि जिस तरीके से फैमिली प्लानिंग में काम चल ही रहे हैं उस में इनसेटिव भी दिया जा रहा है कुछ लोगों को मेरा मंत्री जी से सुझाव है कि जो आजन्म कुंवारे हैं, कुंवारियाँ हैं, जो अपने-आप को आजन्म कुंवारा घोषित करें उनको भी इन्सेटिव दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि इसमें कुछ आपका जो प्रोग्राम है उसमें एक कदम आप आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। कुछ नया तारा देना चाहिए (व्यवधान) सब को

मिल जायेगा, आपको भी मिल जायेगा (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब को कैसे मिलेगा ? (व्यवधान)

श्री भगतराम मनहर : जो अपने को घोषित करेंगे आजन्म कुंवारा रहने के लिये उनको मिलेगा। अधिक आबादी वाले प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में कृषि उत्पादन दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से काफी कम है। इन राज्यों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत दालें एवं तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया है। इ। बारे में काफी पै। का प्रावधान भी रखा गया है। छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना में दालों के उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु विशेष प्रयास करने का प्रावधान है। परन्तु परम्परागत जो आदिवासी और जो हिली एग्जिड हैं वहां पर इसकी काफी सम्भावना है। इ।ई फार्मिंग के लिए विशेष योजना बनाना चाहिये दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि विभाग को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि दालों का उत्पादन अधिक से अधिक हो सके।

मान्यवर, जहां तक खाद्यान्न तेलों का सवाल है हम अभी करीब 900 करोड़ रुपये का तेल बाहर से आयात कर रहे हैं। आगे आने वाले दो सालों के अन्दर हमारी स्थिति 1100 करोड़ रुपये के खाद्यान्न तेल के आयात करने की होगी हमारे यहां से जंगली पेड़ है तिलहन फसलों को छोड़ दीजिये जो पेड़ महुआ, साल, करंज, नीम, आम आदि के हैं हमारे पास 66 लाख टन इनका बीज उपलब्ध है अगर इन बीजों का पूरा



बोहन किया जाए इनका अगर संग्रहण किया जाए तो हम न केवल इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे बल्कि खाद्यान्न तेलों के निर्यात करने की स्थिति में भी हो सकते हैं। अभी तक इस इन चीजों का लगभग 7 प्रतिशत संग्रहण हो रहा है तो मेरा सुझाव है कि कृषि मंत्रालय इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे। आदिवासियों, हरिजनों के लिए सरकार ने विशेष ध्यान दे रखा है। आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत इन वर्गों को आर्थिक विकास का मौका मिलना चाहिये। परन्तु पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उन्हें कोई भी सहायता नहीं मिली। उदाहरणस्वरूप खीरी लखीमपुर आदिवासी परियोजना में एक भी आदिवासी परिवार को आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार के अनेक उदाहरण हैं जहां शासन की नीति के अनुसार कार्य होना चाहिए परन्तु कार्य नहीं हो रहा है।

एन० आर० डी० पी० प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत हरिजन एवं आदिवासी तथा अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जहां पर बेरोजगारी तथा अर्द्ध बेरोजगारी की जटिल समस्या है, अधिक व्यय का प्रावधान होना चाहिए एन० आर० डी० पी० के अंतर्गत हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों के लिए इंडिविजुअल बेनीफिशरिज स्कीम चलाने का प्रावधान है। परन्तु राज्य सरकारें तदर्थ रूप में बजट का आवंटन समान रूप से जिलों को कर रही हैं। उनके पास बेरोजगारों तथा अर्द्ध बेरोजगारों के लिए न तो कोई स्कीम है, न उनके पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं जिसकी वजह से—आप जो भी पैसा यहां से आवंटित कर रहे हैं—उसको जैसा मैंने कहा कि हर एक जिलों को एक समान रूप से वितरित कर रहे हैं। नतीजा क्या हो रहा है कि गरीबों को उसका फायदा हो रहा है कि नहीं हो

रहा है, यह नहीं मालूम हो रहा है और जिनको सही फायदा मिलना चाहिए उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। मान्यवर, आपने यहां से एक स्पेशल इंस्ट्रक्शन इस स्कीम के तहत भेजने के बावजूद भी उसका कहीं भी, किन्हीं भी राज्यों में ठीक से पालन नहीं हो रहा है और जिन चीजों को आपने मना किया है वही योजनाएं वहां राज्य सरकारें ले रही हैं। नतीजा हो रहा है कि बेनीफिशरिज स्कीम के अंतर्गत उनको अपनी गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए कि परमानेंट सोर्स आफ इनकम की व्यवस्था जो हम करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पा रही है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए कुटीर एवं लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। वनों पर आधारित उद्योग भी स्थापित करने हेतु कृषि मंत्रालय को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। राज्यों में कृषि उद्योग निगम के समान वन उद्योग निगम की स्थापना पर विशेष ध्यान देना जरूरी है। वन उद्योग लगभग एक करोड़ बेरोजगारों एवं अर्द्ध बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने की क्षमता रखता है। सेंटर वाटर कमीशन सिचाई मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कार्यरत है, परन्तु राज्यों के साथ उसका ठीक से समन्वय नहीं है। पांच साल के बाद उनको बताया जाता है कि कहां पर उन्होंने ड्रिलिंग की है और नतीजा यह होता है कि पांच साल के बाद जो भी ड्रिल करते हैं वह सब का सब बंद हो जाता है। नतीजा यह होता है उसके बाद अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सौंपा गया तो उसका लाभ किसी को नहीं मिल पाता है। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

काजू, काफी, ग्वड़ का उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर मध्य प्रदेश में भी तकनीकी तौर पर संभव है, पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसके लिए विशेष प्रावधान की जरूरत है। मैं

मंत्री जो से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे स्पेशल निर्देश दें कि इस ओर सरकार कुछ काम करे। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में शाखा खोलने में अभी भी काफी पीछे हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गरीबों को जो अपने कार्यक्रम हैं उतने लिए वित्तीय साधन नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इसलिए जो ग्रामीण अंचल हैं वहां बैंकों की अधिक शाखा खोलना आवश्यक है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन, हैण्डलूम, हैण्डिक्राफ्ट बोर्ड को ग्रामीण विभाग में प्रमुख भूमिका है। मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उन्हें विशेष ईकाइयां स्थापित करनी चाहिए।

5 P.M.

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने गरीबों के हित के लिए बजट में काफी प्रावधान किया हुआ है, लेकिन जितनी भी राज्य सरकारें हैं, वे उसका सही रूप में उपयोग नहीं कर रही हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि जितनी मिसएप्रॉप्रिएशन हो सकता है, उतना हो रहा है। तो आपको पैसे का जो सदुपयोग गरीबों को मिलना चाहिए, उसका दस प्रतिशत लाभ भी उसको नहीं मिल रहा है। उनके लिए आपको कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनानी चाहिए जोकि समय-समय पर यह जांच करती रहे कि उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक से हो रहा है, या समय-समय पर आप राज्य सरकारों में हिसाब किताब लेते रहें। उदाहरण स्वरूप बस्तर में अब तक चौबिस साल में प्रति व्यक्ति आपने एक लाख रुपया खर्च कर दिया है, आदिवासी के उत्थान के लिए, पर नतीजा क्या हो रहा है, कि उनकी अभी भी ज्यों की त्यों हालत है जो 1946 में थी। उतने भी बढतर है। ऐसी स्थिति में सारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बहुत आवश्यक है।

अंत में मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है।

SHRI GULAM MOHI-UD-DIN SHAWL (Jammu and Kashmir):

Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to speak on this budget on behalf of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it being surrounded on three sides by those powers which are in no way friendly to us. Therefore, the question arises when we have faced, since Independence, four wars—three with Pakistan and one with China, and we know what untold miseries and sufferings are inflicted on the civilian population of that State. Madam, that makes us to say with deference that we differ with regard to the perception regarding Afghanistan. The conflict between the Super Powers has brought war at our doors and that makes us all the more concerned with what is going on in Afghanistan.

A non-aligned, independent country has foreign troops in its land, and it is a fact—and we welcome it, we appreciate it—that our honourable Prime Minister has said that India cannot envisage the stationing of foreign troops in any land, in any country, much less in an independent and no-aligned country. But something more is required. We want that India plays a positive and affirmative role in this behalf so that the non-aligned and independent status of Afghanistan is restored. There should be withdrawal of foreign troops and a political settlement of the issues.

Madam, there is the question of Pakistan and the question of no-war pact or treaty of friendship. Whether you call it no war pact or treaty of friendship, it does not matter because what we want is lessening of tension between the two countries. Whether there is detente or rapprochement, we want good relations with all neighbours, with Pakistan we have no issue over Kashmir. We have repeated it in world forums and in all parts of the world we have made it known that

there is no Kashmir issue. What is required is withdrawal of foreign troops from our motherland, that is part of Jammu and Kashmir, which is illegally occupied by Pakistan.

That is the requirement of the time, but, at the same time, why should we feel jittery when there is mention of Kashmir? As I submitted earlier, let the true representatives of Kashmir be associated with all those delegations at world bodies or other forums where people from all parts of the world come and discuss any issue humanitarian problems and other things with us. But when we are there we can tell them what is what; we should not hide anything and we can tell them what is wrong with them, with their thinking. As far as we are concerned, we have discarded this two-nation theory long since: we do not believe in that. We have fought Pakistan. That is a matter of history and everybody knows it. Madam, there is the question of my State, we cannot help the fact that our State is backward, we cannot help it because it is mostly hilly with difficult terrain and it is also a sensitive area where China, Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan are bordering us; and for that what we require is not taken note of by those who are in power here, because all these Plan allocations have not been sufficient. In fact, as far as the big States are concerned, the rail-road and other communication facilities are far superior in the bigger States and the key positions like the Central Cabinet Ministers, Governors of States, Ambassadors, etc. are virtually manned by the people of the big States, the Central and other Forest Services are dominated by them. As far as these things are concerned, what should be the priorities for the sensitive areas bordering our motherland? Unless and until development, economic development and development in all fields, takes place on a bigger scale, we shall be very weak; and if any limb of this federal structure is weak and any part of our motherland is weak, that

shall be vulnerable. And we need not say what the system is which thrives on confusion and chaos. I need not mention it. But please take note of it. There was the Ladakh agitation or the Kishtwar agitation. Madam Prime Minister had rightly said that she and her party do not believe in taking politics to streets, but it was taken to streets in these places by the Opposition parties there for reasons best known to them. They could not muster any strength in the Legislature and they are taking politics to streets. What is required, as far as the communication system, housing employment and other things are concerned, is that the Central Government must allocate sufficient funds and give priorities to our State, it being a sensitive area. I have already submitted even last year and during this session what happens to National Highway 1-A which is managed by the Border Roads Development Board. That Board controls and manages this road which is the only life-line going to Kashmir; it is a Defence road. You can visualise, Madam, when there are F-16s and sophisticated weapons brought to Pakistan and there is so much talk of tension and other things, this sole life, line gets blocked. Please visualise the consequences when at times it is blocked for days together and even in the dry season even a crow can throw a pebble on the road and it is closed for days. That creates much suffering and hardship for tourists, industrialists, importers, exporters and ordinary passengers who get stranded for no fault of their's. You visualise that at that time the air-services from Jammu to Srinagar and vice versa take the stranded passengers and the number of these services is increased. But I would submit for that matter that that is no solution to the problem. If the road is blocked, let the Civil Aviation Department take these passengers on subsidised rates to Kashmir or back because otherwise they take benefit of that trouble which is created by their own Central Government, the Transport Ministry, which manages National Highway 1-A

[Shri Gulam Mohi-ud-Din Shawl]

Madam, there is a great potential for hydro-electric energy in Kashmir. When we have to import petrol and other fuels and spend foreign exchange worth millions and millions of rupees, it is time, I think, that surveys are taken up in hand in Kashmir where we have great potential for generating hydro-electric power that will give employment to the people of that State and along with that we shall have the development of industries and other sources of income and have more energy to our benefit.

Madam, there was a talk about the octroi and the sales-tax being abolished. We oppose it, because that is our constitutional right. It is a backward State with much dependance for finance on the Centre. When we have the constitutional right to levy the taxes, we will not be contented nor shall we tolerate the dolas and other things from the Central Government in living of these taxes.

Then there are questions with regard to the hilly, backward regions, mostly under-developed regions and the communication system. The development of the roads is the *sine qua non* for economic development and prosperity of any part, especially those areas which are sensitive. As I have submitted earlier, there are two roads under construction by the State Government. They are alternate roads to the National Highway 1-A. We know its deplorable condition as it is maintained very badly. What we required is the Central Government assistance. The Central Government must undertake the construction of these two roads, one from Rajouri to Kashmir and another from Poonch to Kashmir, so that when there are the two alternate roads, if the National Highway 1-A gets blocked, we would not be left in the lurch and the State would not suffer.

Madam, I venture to submit here one point which my friends here on both the sides will appreciate. They do not give expression to that, and that is with regard to the salary and

allowances of the MPs. Much is being done with regard to the Government employees and other workers, labourers and all that. But nobody ventures to speak about the salary of the MPs in this august House. As far as this aspect of the case is concerned, I venture to ask: Why should we feel shy of it? We make bold about it. There are Hon'ble Members here who can afford to ask the Minister of Railways, as we have heard the other day, to hand our railways to them so that they can manage it. But their number is very few and far between. And to them, I would with respect submit: if you are not interested in higher salaries, salaries which can enable us to devote more time and attention and devotion to this honourable job which the nation has entrusted to us, if you say that you do not require anything, then please give up the salary boldly. They say that they do not require any salary. I tell them—don't depend on these populist slogans just because elections are near about. If you are not interested in it, give it up. In order that we should contribute our mite the Government should think over it; our salaries and allowances must be commensurate with our performance, and our duties and obligations in this august House.

श्री बुद्ध प्रिय मोय : बहुत सही बात है ।

SHRI GULAM MOHI-UD-DIN SHAWL: There are so many anomalies in our rules. We can go on intermediate journey by air, but our spouses are not given a pass or free air ticket. I do not know why. We are to travel up to Delhi where Parliament sits, and beyond Delhi we can go but not with our spouses. These are petty things no doubt. But when we have to spend so much on other things, please consider that we should be enabled to give a good performance in this House and outside. Before elections we were practising lawyers, too, but we had to give up our practice, excepting friends like Mr. Bhandare who can afford to visit

the Supreme Court and other courts once a year. But as far as most of the Members are concerned, we had to give up our practice for good. There being no other sources of income for them, they face hardship. Do not force these hon. Members to suffer. You have to enhance their salaries and allowances and give them all amenities and facilities. The Members of this Parliament are the lowest paid in the world, though ours is the biggest democracy in the world.

With these words, with the suggestions, pleadings and even prayers, I welcome this Budget.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Budget because I feel it is progressive, it is pragmatic and it is realistic. It takes note of the deep malaises in the economy of the country and tries to cure them. If we analyse the Budget, we see that it shows the Government's determination to step up the tempo of planned development. An increase of 27 per cent in allocation over the last year, that is from Rs. 8,619 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 11,000 crores had probably never been seen in the past. So, Madam, I humbly submit to the critics that this is a positive direction shown in the Budget for the weaker sections of the society to provide better economic facilities for them.

Madam, we have seen in the Finance Minister's speech that the rate of inflation has come down to around 6 per cent. The global inflation is tapering off under the impact of deep recession and there is expectation of a fall in the oil prices. So in real terms, it will mean a 20 per cent increase at least in Plan expenditure. At the same time, we must take into account the lot of damage which was done some years back and which put the basic infrastructure in a very bad condition. It is fortunate that within these two years the economy, coming under proper guidance, is on the move again. In this House many honourable Members have spoken about the 20-point programme. We must have a better understanding of what the

20-point programme is. I would only quote the honourable Prime Minister who indicated what sectors will be given priority in the economic planning and development of this country. She said that "this agenda for the nation has been dovetailed with the overall planned development; it pin-points areas of special thrust which will show immediate tangible results in various schemes." It is very necessary that there should be an action-programme before any Government. This 20-point programme declared by the honourable Prime Minister is an action-programme and if we analyse this programme, most of its emphasis is on the weaker sections, how they will be benefited speedily and how economic development of the nation can be brought about. The Prime Minister has also said that "our economy is on the move. It is in our hands to maintain the improvement and lighten the burdens of our millions. I seek your wholehearted co-operation in making the programme a success." In any country the Opposition has also some constructive role to play for the economic development of the nation because the nation belongs to all the people, to all the parties, and as citizen of this country every body has a certain role to play. The aim of the 20-point programme is speedy rural development. Emphasis is laid on irrigation programmes because 75 per cent of the people of this country depend upon agriculture. If we do not provide irrigation facilities, if we do not provide infrastructure, if we do not provide inputs, we will never be able to make any improvement merely by setting up industries, more industries or more industrialisation. Therefore, the honourable Prime Minister has said that "in the coming three years every year we will have to provide additional irrigation facilities for 3 million acres." So, Madam Vice-Chairman, we have to analyse the Budget, how it proposes to carry out that programme into action during the tenure of the present fiscal policies laid down by the Government. So it is very heartening that in this

Budget the agriculture sector has got the top priority which has been the crying need of the country. We find here in this sector for irrigation and rural development we are providing Rs. 4672 crores as against Rs. 4068 crores. This amount will be utilised in different States. If we analyse other provisions we find there is a provision of Rs. 2133 crores for irrigation and development of command areas; in the Central and State Plans the provision has been increased from Rs. 183 crores to Rs. 190 crores for integrated rural development programmes, compared to Rs. 145 crores in 1981-82, an increase of 31 per cent, which will result in each block receiving Rs 8 lakhs compared to Rs. 5 lakhs in 1981-82, which will provide employment to more than 3 million people in the rural sector who are basically very poor; it really gives a boost to those people at the bottom of the economic level, they will get some social justice, they will have a chance for economic promotion. Not only that. There are other provisions like rural employment; Rs. 190 crores has been provided for it which will generate 350 million man-days rural work in the fields. The special component has been provided to take care of the tribal people; more funds have been provided for their uplift; there is scope for providing more funds for Scheduled Tribes, or people who are below the poverty line, they are people who have suffered for over a thousand years.

Then, some people have been asking about house sites or the landless people. For them Rs. 70 crores have been provided—or land to the landless people.

So, all these things clearly show that we are on the path of socialism about which many honourable Members have voicing so much concern in this House today. But let me tell you, socialism is also of many different hues. You see Europe's socialism, you see the Soviet socialism, you see the Chinese socialism,

and so on. There are many different facets of life. But India is a country with a culture lasting over thousands of years. India is a country with its own civilisation. And our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, knew the people of his country and the culture of this country. He developed the theory of democratic socialism on which India is probably experimenting today. Instead of looking to the western ideas we developed in this country a new political philosophy based on mixed economy. The budget presented by the Finance Minister this year has some broad objectives based on this theory of economic philosophy. The budget has tried to see that social objective is looked into and the minimum amenities are available to the poorest of the poor in this country. What is the primary objective of a budget? The primary object is to give complete information and to present a complete and full picture of the financial policies of the Government in order to enable the Parliament to measure the impact of the economic programmes of the Government on the country and the people.

We are aware of the fact that a parallel economy is working in the country, the black money is to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees. In this connection we must see what the Budget has done. I congratulate the Finance Minister for giving some new incentives for generating savings. He has introduced the capital investment bond scheme. Tens of thousands of middle class people could put their savings in this scheme at 7 per cent rate of interest. This will be free from wealth tax and income tax. This scheme will result in providing some incentive motive for savings which can be used for the economic growth of the country. If this scheme is not introduced in the budget, most of the savings of tens of thousands of middle class people would have gone to the parallel economy in the country creating further inflation.

Social security certificate is a new innovation one sees in the budget. This is being welcomed and appreciated by the topmost economists in the country. In any developing country if they want capital formation for purposes of development, it can come only through savings and thrift. The other day I was listening to a lecture by a top Japanese banker who said that the industrial development of his country in the last twenty years was mainly because of less spending and more savings. They kept all their money in the bank. Similarly, these sayings in our country will also have a tremendous effect in checking the further growth of the parallel economy which is a menace in the country. Yesterday the Times of India had estimated generation of about Rs. 300 crores from the capital investment bond scheme. I feel if we really go forward in this direction we will get more than 5 times or 8 times this limit and then this will bring down the budgetary gap.

Now about corporate sector. True to the spirit of democratic socialism, we wanted our public sector undertakings to be looked after well. Many hon. Members said that there is more efficiency in the private sector industries. But the country's national goals cannot be fulfilled by the private sector industries. We have had extensive discussions in Parliament on the performance of public sector units. Mr. Mirdha was telling us that though many of the private sector units have become sick, our industrialists have not become sick. Private sector industries do not have the development of the nation as their goal. That is why our social objectives and economic objectives cannot be fulfilled by them. It is gratifying to note that a huge outlay has been provided for in the budget for the public sector. For the industrial and mineral sector the budget has provided for Rs. 2,851 crores. The emphasis in the budget is on the development of infrastructure because this was completely neglected by the foreign rulers till 1947. Madam, I would like to point out one

more important thing and it is about the disparities and regional imbalances. Madam, India is a vast country and it is almost a country of countries; it is almost a continent.

**SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK:**  
It is a subcontinent.

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU:**  
Yes, it is a subcontinent. Anyway, it is a very big country. Kindly admit that.

Now, there are many backward areas in our country. If we analyse the per capita income of the various States, we will see that the States having a low per capita income also have a large percentage of unemployment and a higher percentage of people living below the poverty line. So, it has been the emphasis of the Government of India—we have also discussed it many times in this House—that some special priority should be accorded to the States where the per capita income is very low, because they have all the evils of a bad economic system. In other words, they have low per capita income and a large number of people living below the poverty line. But, unfortunately, their development has been very much lopsided. I would only like to quote "The Economic Times" in this connection:

"Our analysis of the data brings to light some other implication of the lopsided investment. We find that some of the poorer States, with low per capita income, like Orissa, Bihar, M.P. and some parts of U.P., still have vast reserves of untapped natural resources. We have in M.P. something like 65 per cent of the country's total known coal reserves, 45 per cent of iron ore reserves in India, and in Orissa, we have 22 per cent of the country's iron ore, 40 per cent of manganese ore, 85 per cent of chromite and 50 per cent of bauxite. West Bengal too is rich in coal deposits."

Madam, in this House, when we were debating earlier on the economic

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

maladies of the eastern zone, we were telling that nature has given us bountiful resources, but the poorer States cannot tap all those resources properly. The metallurgical industry needs heavy investments which the poorer States cannot afford to make. But, in this context, I want to thank the Government of India here and also the Prime Minister, who have given two large industries to Orissa. One is the aluminium plant in Koraput which is a very backward area. This project has been taken up now which will help the backward people of this backward area. And then, Madam, today, we heard that the steel plant which was to be located at Paradip has been shifted to Sukinda in Orissa. These industries will give opportunities to the people of these backward areas to develop themselves and subsidiary industries will also come up here. These industries are very necessary for the development of the country.

Another point that I would like to mention here is about the need to have an economy drive in expenditure. I fundamentally believe that some drive should be there to cut down wasteful expenditure and some sort of economy drive should be undertaken by the Government so that the rising cost of administration is reduced to some extent. I entirely agree to the grant of DA and other things to the employees. But there should also be a curb on wasteful expenditure and there must be a committee appointed by the Government to see how this wasteful expenditure could be curtailed and how that could be used for other productive purposes.

Then, Madam, the other important thing that I want to touch upon is about the public sector undertakings. These undertakings have vast resources and a large amount of public money has been invested in these projects. Therefore, they must show profitability in the interest of national

development. Only if they show profits, we can plough them back into new ventures and we can reinvest them and we can thus generate new economy and develop more such public undertakings.

Another important thing is about the regional imbalances that exists now. It is not enough to give just extra doses of financial assistance to the less developed regions. We should also see how the projects are implemented for the benefit of these areas and there should be proper monitoring so that you can see how the projects which are sanctioned for such areas are executed and one can see whether they are working properly or not. You should also see whether the people, the tribals, the adivasis, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people, the backward people, derive benefits out of these projects. Only when proper monitoring is there, one can know all these things and also see whether these are adequate or whether we should evolve new schemes so that the poor people, the people at the bottom level, the adivasis, the Harijans, etc. will benefit and will have a say in the development of the nation. Thank you.

SHRI AMARPROSAD CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Madam Vice-Chairman, I take this opportunity to focus attention on some of the points, and this I do, not mixing any emotion or sentiment or with any exuberance, but I state what is the fact in our country. Now, you might have observed that the feeling of every one, whether on this side or on that side, is that the poor man should be benefited or how the have-nots, who have been deprived for such a long period, for the last 34 years, should be benefited at least in regard to their minimum requirements. Now, Madam, does this Budget reflect a single such thing? This Budget, along with the statistical jugglery—I don't say these are figures but it is only a fiction. If I may say so—is only aimed at convincing us that this is a "Productivity Year", there will be



more production, the country will be benefited more, people will be benefited, and so on. And this has been tried in the Economic Survey at least. In the penultimate paragraph at page 4, they say:

"In this connection, the step-up in domestic crude oil production from 10.5 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 15.9 million tonnes in 1981-82 (estimated) is noteworthy. As higher productivity is the key to rapid improvement of the economy, 1982 has been called the 'Productivity Year'. And, a new 20-point economic programme has been announced which focussed attention on the priority areas, with emphasis on improving the condition of the weaker sections of society for concerted action at all levels."

Now, by giving some figures they have made a focus or they have made an attempt at least. But my question is: What is the per capita debt in the country, and how many people out of 68 million people are below the poverty line? Sir, we do not believe in capitalism and we are firm on this point that this bourgeois can never do any good to the poor people or the workers, peasants and landless labourers. And we are saying this from the very inception and from the very beginning. What is the result? The result today is seen in the per capita debt. You will be surprised to see that the per capita debt on every Indian citizen has gone up from Rs. 71 in 1951 to Rs. 1146 in 1982. This is almost equal to the per capita income. This is just one instance. We have taken foreign money. But what is the position of the individual poor in this country? The per capita income is equivalent to the per capita debt. See the condition: Every citizen, over his head, is carrying a debt of Rs. 1146. And Rs. 1143 is the average income,

per capita income, of the citizens, according to the jugglery of figures. Conceding this position, an individual citizen in this country is paying by way of debt what he is earning. This is the result of 34 budgetary estimates, economic surveys and also high expectations in this country. I believe in the basic thing. He can not improve the lot of the poor people. This Economic Survey is their document. It says: There is evidence that actual output per unit of capital employed in the economy has been decreasing and this has adverse effect on the growth of the economy as well as on the return position and also on the present resources position of the Government. Apart from that, we have got resources and the infrastructure for our industry to grow. But what does your report say? The evidence is there that actual output per unit of capital, which you have procured either from the I. M. F. or by some other debt or loan from the private individuals, etc., the actual output per unit of capital employed in the economy has been decreasing. If that is so, which one is correct? Madam, the Economic Survey is correct or the jugglery of figures or the penultimate paragraph. After saying so many things such as we shall take them to Heaven, we shall give them all amenities, we shall increase production we have all this infrastructure, we have increased the production of crude oil, the fact remains that the actual output on each unit of capital is decreasing. How can there be progress then? Madam, we are very much pained to see that in every sector this Government is working for the capitalists and for the multi-nationals and for those who are exploiting this country. During the last ten years, we have made only 10 people great in this country and thrown 60 per cent of our people below the poverty line. So, where is the progress, Madam? what is the object of the budget? In every country, they prepare the budget with the idea of growth of the people and for giving self-sufficiency

[Shri Amarprosad Chakraborty]

to the country. Although we are investing thousands and thousands of crores of rupees, the result is nil. That is why, it is a very frustrating situation in the country. Unless you can come out of this frustrating economic situation, the object of giving help for the working sections, poorer sections and workers and providing them benefits will end in futility. It has ended in futility during the last 34 years. Now, you come to the industries. What is happening there? I know from my personal knowledge, not as a Member of this House but from my personal experience, that many industries, especially in the public sector, are running in losses, losses and losses. I can give specific examples. Take the example of Burn & Co., Breithwaite & Jessops, the Hoogli Docking and Engineering and the Howrah Iron and Steel Private Ltd. I am giving only a few. The two are being run by the capital of the Government and one is run by the Government. They are facing closure. In one breath you talk of increasing productivity. In one breath you talk of giving benefits to the poorer sections. And in another breath, you are closing those big concerns and the public sector concerns in spite of the huge amounts that you have invested. Is it a consistent policy? I would specially draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one aspect. Yesterday, I mentioned about the jute mills. 3,75,000 workers are on the streets and no steps are being taken by the Government in this regard. And you talk of productivity. You talk that mandays are lost, 32 million or 30 million mandays are lost. For whose fault? It is because of your defective planning, your defective procedures, your wrong steps. And the ultimate good is not coming to the poor people. On the contrary, poorer people are thrown into the streets. Thousands of family members of these workers are crying just for a handful of rice. And you talk of productivity but you do not give full co-operation to the labourers. We do not make arrangements for their day-to-day

wages so that the productivity can also increase. And we have seen what has happened recently in the textile mills. Lakhs and lakhs of people are suffering. Lakhs and lakhs of people are suffering in the jute mills. You are not taking any steps inspite of the fact that you are investing crores of rupees in that economy. (Time bell rings) Madam, I am finishing in a few minutes. Where is the country heading to? You say that the inflation has been checked. In your Report, you say that we shall try to bring down the inflation rate. In fact, what we find from our experience, from our actual working is to the contrary. And we find from the Survey that the inflation rate is decreasing. You find a jugglery of figures. The very nice and most able bureaucracy has given such a bluffing to the people, and the people are being bluffed for the last 33 years.

Madam, I will now give a few instances. On the expenditure side, you will find that we are paying a debt of Rs. 39,883 crores, that is Rs. 3,323 crores per month or Rs. 110 crores per day or Rs. 110 for every citizen. That is our debt. The inflation is high. All essential commodities are in the grip of spiralling prices. The expenditure on some Departments is increasing. And people are burdened with all this. On the contrary, labourers and the peasantry are getting a raw deal. Land reforms are not taking any shape. We are not giving land to the landless. Yet, we say that we are for the labourers. In the agriculture sector, we estimated a production of 132 million tonnes. What is the progress? Now, look at the Central Budget. It is a monsoon budget. If there is a monsoon, there is a good crop. If there is no monsoon, there is no crop. Why is it so? Can you not improve the irrigation system? In figures you say, yes, we have increased the potential by 2 million hectares. In fact, if there is no rain, there is no crop. And the people have to suffer be-

cause of your wrong approach. The basic thing is that this Budget is for the benefit of the capitalists, for the benefit of the multinationals. It is not for the benefit of the people, it is not for the benefit of labourers and industrial workers. Though my friends on the other side are lamenting that the poorer sections should be given some benefit but, alas! it will only be a wishful thinking Madam, and again we shall be coming next year and getting this report from the officers and again we shall give a good hope to the people but we shall not have made any improvement in their conditions. What is the housing problem in this country today? What is the state of the poor Government employees and what is their condition? Nothing. No improvement. So, Madam, it is my humble suggestion and submission that at least in the name of the poor people the Government should act with an open mind and reorient the Budget estimates so that they yield some benefits to the poor people, some benefit to the workers and some benefit to Government employees and teachers and others. At present 60 per cent of the people are thrown below the starvation level and we shall have to lift them up and give them proper care and attention in future. With these words, Madam, I conclude.

DR. V. H. SALASKAR (Maharashtra): Madam, Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Budget. At the outset, I congratulate our young and dynamic Finance Minister for the lucid presentation and skill in presenting this Budget. I think it will be hard to match his performance. He has brought style and subtle finesse to every item that he has touched in the Budget.

Being a medical man I will just touch upon the health problems of our country. Our life expectancy has gone up from thirty two years to fifty two years in 1980 and it may go up to 60 years. We should pay some attention to the geriatric problem and I think it is high time that we get

some provision in the Budget made for old people above 60 years. I will request the Finance Minister to make a provision in the health budget for a separate wing for the old people in the various hospitals. The infant mortality has come down to 125 per thousand live birth and the death rate has been brought down to 14 per thousand per population. Small pox has been completely eradicated and malaria and cholera has also come under control. Effective measures are being taken to prevent blindness, leprosy and tuberculosis. Nearly 1.85 lakh village health guides have been trained. Over 25 lakh dais have been trained up to December 1981 and by 1983 each village will have at least one trained dai.

Madam, I would like to stress more on tuberculosis because blindness and leprosy is one hundred per cent Government supported. But tuberculosis has not received 100 per cent Government support as per the Budget. In this connection, I would like to tell you how we are tackling in Maharashtra State this problem. The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of the Maharashtra State has prepared a pilot project based on prevention, promotion and cure. I would like to deal a little more elaborately on this project. The project is known as "Taluka Vise shibirs". Three monthly rounds of multiple preventive vaccination are planned to cover the children of all the villages in the taluka followed by a diagnostic shibirs. In these shibirs polio, triple antigen, B.C.G., Vitamin A are given to children in three monthly doses. Tetanus toxoid is also given to pregnant women. A district has ten to fifteen talukas with a total population of one and a half million. A taluka has 80 to 120 villages. If this pilot project becomes successful I would request the Finance Minister and the Health Ministry to adopt it for the whole country to control the tuberculosis problem by 2000 A.D.

Another thing that we are trying on the treatment part in the TB pro-

[Dr. V. H. Salaskar]

gramme is, we have brought down the treatment period from 1½ years to about 3 to 6 months by evolving a method where we are giving four medicines: Isoniazid, Thiacetazone, rifamycin and streptomycin initially and then come down to giving three medicines in three months' time. These drugs are proving very useful and successful, as with the use of these medicines, the treatment part has been considerably reduced from 1½ years to 6 months. In Dindori taluka of the Nasik district, 98 per cent of children are covered with this preventive inoculation and we are getting a good response. I have submitted this report to our Health Minister and I have asked him to consider it on all-India basis.

Environmental pollution is becoming an acute problem in the country and wherever there is pollution, we have seen that there are incidents of blood cancer and this is becoming very common among children and it is increasing at an alarming rate. It is high time that we have a medical cell to look after epidemiology of this disease.

Another disease that is coming up is allergy in various forms in these areas and many a time, diagnosis is not done properly and the patient remains untreated for longer periods.

Then about family planning programme and population control, I have one or two points to say. We are having increase in population in the urban areas because rural people are coming to urban areas and slums are being created which is again a source of problem for the urban cities. For the family planning programme, there has to be a programme of motivation. If we can arrange for small documentary films in various languages to be shown before we can actually go in for sterilization, I think this will be more useful. We have found during our medical work in the rural areas that such exhibitions of

films give a good amount of motivation to the ladies and they themselves come forward. In Maharashtra, in the Municipal Government hospitals, when a woman comes for the second time for delivery, we always motivate her and tell her the benefits of family planning and they willingly come forward. This way we have achieved a great success in the family planning work and this programme is working to our satisfaction. As far as incentives are concerned, I feel that instead of giving cash individually, if we can motivate them properly, this programme can very successfully achieve the target. If they

6 P.M. fulfil the target, then, we can supply them electricity, drinking water, provide them with roads, sanitary arrangements, fertilizer and so on. I have seen this. Recently, I had been to Nasik for this programme. The villagers are willing to come forward if we can give them such benefits like drinking water, roads, sanitary arrangements and so on. They are becoming very conscious about this drinking water. Of course, a provision of Rs. 7.45 crores has been made in the Budget estimates and a part of this can be utilised for these audio visual things.

There are some points about medical education which I would like to mention. Our Government has appointed a Medical Education Committee and because of the new concept in health care, I think, there will be a great need to change our medical education. I think, right from the SSC, or even from the Sixth Standard onwards, we should select the boys and girls, or, we should tell the parents of those children who will be going in for the medical profession, that they should be given extra coaching in Chemistry, Biology and Physics and, as far as possible, the language may be English for some time to come because I have found as an examiner and teacher that English language is very essential. If the candidate is poor in English, then, somehow or other, he takes a longer time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): Do you have a long speech, Doctor?

DR. V. H. SALASKAR: Five minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): You finish your speech.

DR. V. H. SALASKAR: Now, we will require sanitary inspectors to go to the villages to look after the drainage system and to eliminate mosquitoes, flies and so on. We should train a large number of persons for this purpose. I would request the hon. Finance Minister and through him, the Health Minister, to have an Institute of Tropical and Communicable Diseases, established in the southern part of the country to train these sanitary inspectors. There is no such institution in that part of the country. There was a proposal from the Central Ministry of Health in 1964 to have such institute in Bombay, but I think, this proposal has fallen through.

Another important thing is that since our medical education will now be rural-based, we should have an institution to train the teachers in the orientation of medical education. We can establish such institutions in various States.

Then, as I said in the beginning, life expectancy is increasing. Therefore, our Government should think of this question of geriatrics. As one of the hon. Members said, there will be a conference on ageing and we are participating in it. I think, it is high-time we did it.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

##### (1) Appropriation Bill, 1982.

##### (2) Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

(1)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1982, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1982.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(2)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1982.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

I lay a copy of each of the Bill on the Table of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past six of the clock, till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 17th March, 1982.