

he Calling Attention has already been admitted.

डा० भाई महावीर : आपके डाइरेक्टिव का सवाल है, दो-दो दिन हो जाते हैं . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Calling Attention has already been admitted.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Calling Attention. All right.

आपने वह कल के लिए एडमिट किया, मुझे उसमें खुशी है। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब चेयर की तरफ से एक आदेश दिया जाए, डाइरेक्शन दिया जाए और दो दिन तक सरकार के कान पर जून रहे, तो यह क्या बात है।

श्री उपसभापति : एक दिन तक, दो दिन नहीं . . . (व्यवधान)

डा० भाई महावीर : परसों आपने कहा कल के लिए . . . (व्यवधान) आज के दिन भी यहाँ पर कोई हलचल नहीं है उसको दबाने के लिए।

श्री उपसभापति : इमीलिए कि आज कालिंग अटेंशन द दिया है :

डा० भाई महावीर : इस तरह से दिल्ली के अन्दर यदि होने वाली घटनाओं . . . (व्यवधान) तो इसका मतलब क्या हुआ ?

श्री उपसभापति : कल आप सारी खान को उठाइये।

डा० भाई महावीर : यह तो आपकी पीठ की गरिमा की बात है कि मैं आपका ध्यान दिला रहा हूँ . . . (व्यवधान) चेयर की डिगनिटी के लिए . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : आज दिन भर का समय है। यदि वे बयान देना चाहें, तो दे सकते हैं। नहीं तो कालिंग अटेंशन तो है ही।

डा० भाई महावीर : यह तो हमेशा की बात है, मंत्री जी जब बयान देना चाहते हैं, उनको समय मिल जाता है, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है, पर जब चेयर की तरफ से डाइरेक्शन दिया जाए, तब तो उनकी चायस नहीं रहती है। अब वह नहीं देते, तो वह सदन की अवमानना है, यह चेयर की अवहेलना है और इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सरकार से कम से कम यह पूछें कि . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : आप यह बताइये . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I have already tried in the morning to get in touch with Mr. Shankaranand. As he was busy in a meeting during the day, I am seeing that he makes a statement. I am arranging with him to see that he makes a statement.

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

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in this year's Budget I would first like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the figures that have been presented, and the way the figures have been presented

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create grave doubts about their correctness. For example, it is replies given in the other House and in the discussion of the National Development Council meeting it was claimed that the rate of growth of the national income during the last two years has been more than the rate stipulated or targeted in the Sixth Five Year Plan, that is, it is more than 5.2 per cent, or about 6 per cent. Now, Sir, this way of presenting the facts, I would say, is not proper because if we compare the rate of growth in 1980-81 and 1981-82 with the drought year of 1979-80, the progress will look very impressive. If somebody is made to stand on a chair and the other person is standing on the floor, then the one who stands on the chair would surely look taller. So, this way of presenting the facts and trying to create a false impression is not correct. (Interruptions). Unfortunately, the Finance Minister is busy with something else. I would like to draw his attention to this fact.

Now according to the latest release by the Central Statistical Organisation, the rate of growth of the net national product during 1980-81 has been placed at 7.7 per cent, but if we compare the rate of growth at constant and at current prices, we find a big discrepancy. At current prices of the N.N.P. growth is 19.4 per cent and at constant prices it is claimed, it is 7.7 per cent. Then it has been explained that this is due to the fact that the rate of inflation was 11 per cent. Now according to the figures given in the Economic Survey the rate of inflation was higher than that, it was not just 11 per cent. According to the figures given in the Economic Survey, the point-to-point increase in the wholesale prices was 16.7 per cent. If this is taken to be correct, then the rate of growth in the net national product would come to less than 3 per cent. These juggle-

ries of figures do not create any good image of the Government's Statistical Department as well as of the assessment of the situation. We do not gain anything by deceiving people outside and by deceiving Parliament. One has to be objective about the reality of the situation. Only then some solution can be found.

Similarly, on behalf of the Government a claim has been made that the rate of inflation has been coming down. The method adopted is to present a point-to-point comparison. The point selected is a particular month in which prices generally fall because of the harvest coming—in January. So instead of giving a point-to-point comparison, it would have been better if the hon. Minister had given the annual averages or monthly averages and shown how much reduction actually has taken place in the rate of inflation. There has been a declaration no doubt; but not as much as the Government claims. This is proved by the retail price index. According to the Economic Times, the retail price index for Greater Bombay for February, 1982, over the year on a point-to-point basis it was up by 14.5 per cent compared to the same period of last year. So the retail prices have risen by 14.5 per cent. The Government says that the wholesale prices have risen only by 5.9 per cent. There is such a big gap, such a big gulf between the two. The Economic Survey tries to explain this by the different composition of the two indices. That may be partly true. But I would like to raise the question whether it is not due to the grip of the big monopoly traders and manufacturers over the market, particularly the market for consumer goods. Because in the consumer market or the retail market, where the ordinary consumer goes to purchase his daily necessities, the prices have not fallen. Retail prices do not

fall even if the prices in the wholesale market fall. Sometimes traders themselves manipulate stocks in such a way that the prices collapse in the wholesale market, as is happening in the case of potatoes, oranges, cotton and several other commodities. But the ordinary consumer does not benefit because the public distribution system is weak. The amount of black money in circulation is at least equal to that of white money in circulation and the Government has no control over it. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that when he replies to the Budget discussion, he should at least try to present a realistic picture of the economy. The picture presented by the official documents is not at all realistic. They paint an exaggerated picture which will only mislead the Government, the Parliament and people outside.

Now, I would refer to some of the policies of the Government. On behalf of the Government, it has been claimed that we are going forward. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech says that the last two years were years of consolidation and now we have to go forward. The Prime Minister has given the slogan of "Operation Forward". But forward to where? What is the objective? Where do we propose to go? Where does the Government propose to go? What is the direction? I would only refer to a few broad facts. Number one in June, 1980, after this Government came to power, a new industrial policy was formulated. In that industrial policy, the objective of the State sector has been defined as building pillars of infrastructure. The earlier objective since the days of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, since the days of the Second Plan, was to capture "the commanding heights of the economy" for the State sector. Now that has been given up. Instead of setting the objective of capturing the commanding heights of

the economy, now the Government sets the objective of building pillars of infrastructure. Is this not a retreat? Now, this retreat has been acknowledged by even the International Monetary Fund. Speaking of the Sixth Plan, the IMF memorandum says:—

"The Plan provides a clear indication of the shift in policies in favour of exports. In particular, the authorities have indicated in the Plan that, for future, policies would aim at providing a stable environment that is neutral as between production for export and import substitution, with possible conflicts between the two being resolved in favour of exports. If realised, this would represent a major change from the longstanding bias in favour of import substitution and would in time result in widespread changes in attitudes and the structure of the economy."

This certificate granted by the International Monetary Fund to the Government for having reversed the policies that were being followed since the Second Five-Year Plan should cause very serious concern to the people, to Parliament and to the Government as well. Now, what does the IMF say? The IMF says that so far the Plans have suffered from a 'bias' in favour of import substitution. A bias in favour of import substitution is a very correct bias for a country like India because it is in favour of self-reliance. Self-reliance has been our objective which meant a bias in favour of import substitution. Now, the IMF memorandum, says that during the Sixth Plan, in the matter of import substitution and export promotion, the Government will not be even neutral between the two; if a conflict arises between the two, the Government will be in favour of export promotion. So, import substitution—self-reliance—has been jettisoned, abandoned, in favour of export

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promotion. Now, how are we promoting exports? I will read out Sir, some observations made by a paper which certainly doesn't suffer from any communist bias, that is, the *Economic Times*. It says:—

"The expenditure in foreign exchange exceeds the earnings by Rs. 149.43 crores for engineering industry, Rs. 119 crores for chemicals, Rs. 23.48 crores for paper and paper products, Rs. 17.41 crores for silk and rayon products and Rs. 17.29 crores for rubber and rubber products."

Now, they have given a table which the hon. Minister may please consult. This is dated 10th March—*Economic Times*. According to this table, during the financial year 1979-80 our country suffered a net outgo of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 174.42 crores because of these policies of export promotion. So we are promoting exports—for what? The objective of promotion of export is supposed to be to earn foreign exchange for bridging the foreign exchange gap and resolving the balance of payment crisis. But if these export promotion activities lead to a net outflow of foreign exchange from the country, then what is the use of adopting such policies? Now, the International Monetary Fund says, "In future if there is a conflict between import substitution and export promotion, then the bias should be in favour of export promotion." You must export cheaply to foreign countries and sell at a higher price inside the country. We have exported about one lakh tonnes of sugar this year. Probably the price that has been realised is approximately Rs. 3 per kg. We are selling sugar in our country at a much higher price. According to the information in the press, we are exporting cotton shirts to the European Economic Community and the rate realised is \$ 38 per dozen; that would come to a little above Rs. 30 per piece. But can any

shirt be purchased inside the country for Rs. 30 per piece? It is not available. So we are promoting exports by heavily subsidising for consumers in the countries which are much more prosperous and richest than the people of our country. According to the figures given in the *Economic Survey*, the net terms of trade have declined sharply during the last few years. So far as I remember, during the last three years, the net terms of trade have come down from 95 in 1977-78 to 66 in 1979-80. This is on the basis of 1968-69 terms of trade as 100. So our terms of trade have declined by about one-third and according to the *Plan* document, the Sixth Plan, the amount of foreign exchange that our country lost between 1974-75 and 1978-79 was to the tune of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 5500 crores. Now this is the amount which our Government was compelled to borrow from the International Monetary Fund, about Rs. 5000 crores. If our Government were able to prevent this fall in terms of trade and were able to realise an economic price for the commodities we export, then this loan from the International Monetary Fund would not have been necessary. But our Government, at the advice of imperialist agencies like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, goes on blindly for so-called export promotion, which injures our national interests and which imposes...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. member has been replied to long back in the debate.

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA: No, has not been replied to. Let him say whether these figures are correct or not, that our terms of trade came down to 66, and even then we say we are for export promotion.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): By which Government?

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA: Even your Government. Your Government is no better.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I am sorry, Mr. Sinha, when we left in 1977, for the first time in the history of this country we left a surplus on foreign trade account. Please see the *Economic Survey*.

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA: And after you came back not only the oil prices went up but you also pursued policies which led to this increase in foreign exchange gap. For example, in all these industries...

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Just see the import bill on petrol

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA: I know the petrol prices have gone up. I also know that the European Economic Community was able to transfer the entire increase in petrol prices to countries like India by raising their export prices and we are not able to realise even economic prices for our exports. That is my criticism. And the Tandon Committee recommended a quantum jump in exports. How much do we export? Hardly five per cent of our production, worth about Rs. 6000 crores; some of them are traditional exports. But for exports worth Rs. 2500 crores to Rs. 3000 crores of non-traditional item we are paying an export subsidy of about Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 crores, i.e. 10 per cent subsidy for the benefit of the consumers of advanced capitalist countries of Europe and America. But the additional burden on the consumer...

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: How much of it has gone to the USSR? Please calculate.

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA: You give to the USSR. You can charge an economic price from the USSR. I am not saying, I am not advocating, that you sell to the USSR at an uneconomic price. You charge an economic price even from the USSR. I

am criticising your general policy of subsidising the exports even by harming the national interests.

Not only that. You give subsidy to the private sector in various forms on the State sector prosecutes. The State for builds "pillars of infrastructure". We produce steel, we produce coal, we produce electricity, we provide the railway transport. The prices of these are uneconomic. That is my view. And who gains? The gain, the profit is transferred to the private sector. The profit from the produces which are raised by the State sector, by the investment of the people's money, by the toil of our workers and the talent of our engineers, is handed over to private capitalists. For example, steel is under-priced, and the profits are reaped by the Birlas and the Tatas who manufacture the cars and the trucks.

Sir, I will draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a very scandalous state of affairs about the subsidy on the road transport. Recently I learnt that there was a system of "pooling" of the freight charges on cement carried by the railways and that on cement transported by trucks. From the point of view of the country what should be the policy? Sir, a 2,400-horse-power diesel locomotive carries 3,000 tonnes of cement. The cost per tonne is less than one horse-power. But a 100-horse-power truck carries only 10 tonnes of cement. So the cost per tonne of cement is 10 horse-powers. For transport by a truck we spend 10 times more diesel than what we spend for transport by a diesel-driven goods train. So, road transport is ten times costlier. What does the Government do? They pool together the freights of both and subsidise the transport operators and those who get their cement by road at the cost of the railways. So, because of this policy the profit accumulates in the private sector.

The Government has reversed its policy and has gone in not only for favouring the monopolists but also the

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multi nationals. The Prime Minister has very boldly announced, "We are not afraid of anybody. I am a very strong person." And so she has allowed the monopolists, and the multinationals to enter the core sector so far reserved for the State sector. The policy is not to strengthen self-reliance, not to strengthen the State sector, but to strengthen the private monopolists and also to allow the multinationals to subsidise the richer countries by taxing our poor people, which, even the International Monetary Fund says, is the total reversal of the past policies, and it has showered kisses over the Finance Ministry and over the Government of India, and the Government seems to be quite satisfied with these kisses of death.

Now, Sir, a few points about the agrarian sector. The index of the agricultural production during the ten years from 1971 to 1981, has increased by only about 24 points, from 111 to 135. So, the flat average rate of growth per year is about 2.4 per cent. This is not even equal to the annual rate of growth of the population. I do not want to cite more figures. The result is that the per capita availability of foodgrains has declined during the last ten years. Compared to 1971 or compared even to 1961, our people have less food today than they had earlier because the rate of growth of agricultural production is not even equal to the annual rate of growth of population. This, in spite of the fact that the Government gives subsidy on fertilisers, it gives subsidy on purchase of tractors by big land-owners, tubewells by rich land-owners; in spite of all these subsidies, production is not increasing. Even fertiliser consumption is not increasing because of increase in the prices of fertilisers. One big reason why this is happening is a calculated policy of sabotaging all land reforms. Unfortunately the Finance Minister has gone out, probably on some important work. He said in the other House that if my Budget bears any imprint, it is the imprint of

the election manifesto of the Congress (I) Party. I would have been happy if this statement was true. I have got the election manifesto. I do not want to take your time by reading out extracts. The election manifesto makes a commitment to build socialism. It is surprising that neither in the President's address to the Joint Session of Parliament nor in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech does the word 'socialism' ever occur. So, where is the commitment? You don't even talk of socialism. You talk of allowing monopolists and multinationals in the core sector and you sabotage land reforms. The Prime Minister has said, "I challenge anybody, what is wrong with the 20-point programme?" I would say, "Madam, the first thing wrong is that after completing two years in office you suddenly remembered the 20-point programme. Why did you not remember the 20-point programme during the last two years? Why did you put all land reform programmes in cold storage?" And from this point of view, what is the difference between the Janata Government and the Congress-I Government? Both have sabotaged land reforms. Both have allowed atrocities to mount against Harijans and other weaker sections. Both have allowed bonded labour to continue. The earlier 20-point programme talked about abrogation of rural indebtedness. This programme has dropped it. Your programme does not talk of even giving remunerative prices for agricultural produce. As a result of it, there is a crisis of the market. There is no market even for the inadequate industrial production in the country. So, what does the Budget do? I have no time for going into details. But let me say this much. Concessions in taxes have been given for commodities which cater to elite consumption—air-conditioners, refrigerators, other electrical appliances, etc.—and excise has been increased on articles of common consumption. A crisis has been created for cotton growers by manipulation of the excise tariff so that blended fabric with

higher content of polyester and other artificial fibres become cheaper and for that polyester fibre will be imported. The consumption of cotton in our own mills will decrease. Therefore, there is a crash in prices of the long staple cotton, particularly Suvin, Varalakshmi and MCU 5, etc for which we have no market. So we are punishing our own peasants and we are providing a market for the multinationals who produce these artificial fibres and for the four big monopoly houses in the country—the Birlas, the Mafatlals, the J.K. Synthetics and one more—to produce these polyester fibres in the country.

About taxation, in the statement of *Economic Policies* submitted to the Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, claimed that in the first sixteen months of the rule of this Government, 92 per cent of the taxation target of the entire Sixth Five Year Plan has been fulfilled. That was till last year. This year this Government has imposed an additional burden of Rs. 1300 crores by way of taxation, increase in railway freight and fares, increase in postal rates. So, now you have fulfilled the quota by 125 per cent. And on whom will the burden fall? It will fall on the common people.

Tax rebates have been given to big monopoly houses. A number of big Companies have been named in the Press and they include TELCO, which do not pay a single pie by way of tax. So many rebates and so many concessions have been given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA: I will conclude with only one word. The Prime Minister has challenged: Let anybody produce an alternative programme. Sir, I would humbly submit that our Party has drawn up an alternative programme and, if you permit, I would like to lay it on the Table of the House. This is our Political Resolution. . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is well known to everybody.

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

It contains 22 points. One point is common about defence of peace and non-alignment. On that there are differences. But there are other 21 points. Here is an alternative 21-point programme. Let the Government consider this programme and let them say where they differ.

I would like to highlight only some of the items. We demand the take-over of the entire export-import trade so that thefts of foreign exchange by the Indian and foreign monopoly houses are stopped. We demand: you take over the wholesale trade in food-grains and other essential commodities and expand the public distribution system. We demand demonetisation of high denomination currency notes and stern action against tax evaders, hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers. We demand implementation of land reform in one year. We demand remunerative prices for agricultural produce. We demand needbased wage to the workers. We demand revision of minimum wage for agricultural labour. We demand end of bonded labour and caste oppression. We demand withdrawal of National Security Act and Essential Services Maintenance Act. We demand nationalisation of four industries, namely, textile, sugar, drugs and edible oils. We demand nationalisation of all monopoly concerns and all foreign concerns . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA: I am concluding with one last sentence. Let the Government consider this alternative programme and say where they differ and where they disagree with us.

श्री संयद रहमत अली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश):

जनाब डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, बजट के ताल्लुक से पिछले कुछ दिनों से दोनों एवानों में मुखतलिफ ब्यालातों को सुनने का मौका मिल रहा है। मुझे ताज्जुब और हेरत यह सुन कर हुई है कि बाज

[श्री सैयद रहमत अली]

अपोजीशन के साथियों ने वजट को देखते हुए यह बतलाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के 34-35 वर्षों बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान में किसी किस्म की तरक्की नहीं हुई है। मैं सिर्फ यह बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे मुल्क ने सियासी तौर पर गुलामी के फंदे को अपने गले से निकाल फेंका और हमारे मुल्क ने सियासी आजादी हासिल की तो उस वक्त हमारे मुल्क के पहले वजीरे आजम पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यह बात कही थी कि भले ही हमने अपने एक जाने-पहचाने दुश्मन की गुलामी को पछाड़ दिया है, लेकिन महज सियासी आजादी हासिल करने से हमारा मकसद पूरा नहीं हो जाता है। हमें फिर से एक नये रस्ते सफर बांधना है और हमारे दूसरे जाने-पहचाने दुश्मन जो गुलामी की वजह से हमारा मुकदर बना दिया गया है उस गरीबी को पछाड़ते हुए फिर से हिन्दुस्तान को उसके अजमते रास्ते पर लाना है। अगर हम बीते 34-35 वर्षों पर नजर डालें तो हमारे सामने यह बात आती है कि गुलामी के दौर में हालांकि हमारी महीसता, हमारी तिजारत, हमारी जराई पैदावार, हमारी सनती पैदावार पर डाके सात समुद्र पार से आए अंग्रेज साम्राज्यवादियों ने डाले थे लेकिन 35 वर्षों में हमने जो तरक्की की है उसकी अलामतें लहलहाते हुए खेतों में दिखाई देती हैं। चिमनियों से निकले हुए धुंये इस बात के गवाह हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान ने बिना शुभा तरक्की की है। लेकिन अगर किसी को यह बात सुझाई नहीं देती और वह यह समझते हैं कि हमने आजादी के बाद कुछ नहीं किया तो मैं उनसे दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी आंखों पर वह जो एक शियाह चश्मा लगाये हुए है, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की नियामतों से वह अगर महलूम हैं तो अपना हलाज कराने की कोशिश करें। मैं यह बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि

हमारा मुल्क गुलामी के तौर से उसके एक मामूली सुई भी बाहर से बरामा करने पर मजबूर कर दिया गया था। आज हिन्दुस्तान में पंचशील मंसूबों के जरिये जो तरक्की हुई है उससे कि तरह इंकार किया जा सकता है? वजट से पहले जो एकानामिक सर्वे पेश किया गया, उस एकानामिक सर्वे का जायजा अगर लिया होता तो आपके सामने यह बात आती कि हिन्दुस्तान ने बिना शुभा तरक्की की है। मैं अपनी जुबान में कहना नहीं चाहता, बल्कि मुल्क मुमताज माहिरे माशियात श्री बी० आर० ब्राह्मनानन्द ने कहा है कि प्रणव मुखर्जी ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से इस साल जो बजट पेश किया है उस बजट के बारे में मुल्क मुमताज माहिरे माशियात का तास्सुर बजट के अन्दर कोमतों में हस्तहकाम राह हमवार करेगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि बजट तजाबीज के जरिये इफरातेजर यानी इन्प्लेशन पर काबू पाने की जो कोशिश की गई है, इस कोशिश पर उन्होंने हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को मुबारकवाद भी दी है। अगर ऐसे लोग जो फाइनेंस के बारे में, एकानामी के बारे में एक अथारिटी की हैसियत रखते हैं उनके तास्सुरात का हम अगर जायजा लें तो हमारे सामने यह बात आयेगी कि बिना शुभा हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की करता जा रहा है। मैं सरसरी तौर पर यह बात अर्ज करूँ कि 1981-82 का जो एकानामिक सर्वे हमारे सामने आया है, कौम के सामने आया है, उसके लिहाज से, माफी जायजे से चाहिए होता है कि 1981-82 की इकतसाबी सूरते हाल यानी हमारी एकानामी नुमाया बेहतर हुई है और इससे बुनियादी सहूलियतें और कारगिर्दिगी में काफी सुधार पैदा हुआ है। सनत पैदावार में तकरीबन 8 फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ है और जरई पैदावार में भी इजाफा हुआ है। इसके साथ-साथ बरामदात में

12-13 फीसदी का निशाना हम हासिल करेंगे। वसाइल को कुछ इस अंदाजे में मुतहरिक किया जायेगा जिससे इन्फ्लेशन नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। 20-नुकती प्रोग्राम के बारे में हमारे अपोजीशन की तरफ से यहाँ पर तज़करा ही नहीं किया गया बल्कि उसका मज़ाक उड़ाने की कोशिश की गई। मैं यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इस ऐवान में जो मुहजन्ना बजट पेश किया जाता है वह मुहजन्ना, वह बजट हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का एक हिस्सा होता है और यह बात बल प्रणव मुखर्जी ने, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जो लोक सभा में कही कि अगर अपोजीशन के लोग यह समझते हैं कि हमारे मुहजन्ना पर, हमारे बजट पर आई० एम० एफ० की छाप है तो उन्हें हकीकत पसन्दी के साथ जायजा लेना पड़ेगा। इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ने, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने मुल्क और कौम से जो वायदा किया था कि अगर हम पावर में आये तथा काम करने वाली हुकूमत बरसरे इक्तेदार लायें तो हम गरीबी की जिन्दगी को ज्यादा नियामती बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे। न सिर्फ़ बीते हुए दो वर्ष बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी के बाद से आज तक का अगर आप जायजा लेंगे तो आपको, हमारे मुल्क की कौम और सारी दुनिया के सामने यह बात आयेगी और मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ एक कांग्रेस बरकर की हैमियत से कहते हुए फख्र महसूस करता हूँ कि माशी मसलों को बदलने के लिये इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की कियादत और रहनुमाई में हम हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर को बदलने का होसला रखते हैं। लेकिन अपोजीशन पार्टीज अगर पिछले 32-34 वर्षों की अपनी कारफिदिगी का जायजा लेंगे तो उनके सामने यह बात आयेगी। चौथे आम इंतखाबात के मौके पर आधे से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान में मिली जुली सरकारें बरसरेइक्तेदार आई और

फिर एक ऐसा वक्त भी आया कि हिन्दुस्तान के आवाम ने अपोजीशन जमातों को जो कि चूँ चूँ के मुख्बे की हैमियत रखते थे उनको दिल्ली के सिहासन पर बैठने का मौका दिया। चौथे आम इंतखाबात के बाद अपोजीशन पार्टियां आधे से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान में बरसरेइक्तेदार आई। आने के बाद आपने क्या काम किया? आपने कौन से कारहायेनुमाइया अंजाम दिये हैं वह देश की जनता जब आप से पूछेगी तो पता चलेगा कि आप सिर्फ़ हवाई किले बनाते रहते हैं और जब मरकज़ में आप बरसरेइक्तेदार आए तो आपने क्या किया आपने हमारी जो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं थीं जो पंचसाला मसूबे हैं उन पंचसाला मसूबों की बुनियादी अहमियत का मज़ाक उड़ाना शुरू किया। यही नहीं मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद पड़ता है कि चरण सिंह साहब ने, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जैसी अर्जिम शाहिसयत जो कि तवारीख में हजारों बरसों के बाद पैदा होती है उनकी भी मज़ाक उड़ाने की कोशिश की और हमारी प्लानिंग को रोलिंग प्लान का नाम दे कर जो तबाही मचाने की कोशिश की वो उसका नतीजा भी आपने देखा, हमने भी देखा और दुनिया ने भी देखा। प्लानिंग को तितर-बितर किया। रोलिंग प्लान के नाम पर आपने कौम की मईशत को राब एंड रोल डांस में मसरफ कर देने की कोशिश की। आपने किस तरह से हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज की होली जलाई। आपने किस तरह से मुल्क के बैंकों में रखे हुए 13 टन सोने को चन्द मुट्ठी भर बीस अफराद के हाथों बेचा उसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान की मईशत पर तबहाकुन असरात पड़े थे उनको सम्भाला देकर बिलाशुवाह दो बरस में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार ने जो काम किये हैं उनसे हम इस बात पर भरोसा रखते हैं, हमारे मुल्क की मईशत सम्भल रही है। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मैं दिली मुबारक

ہوں تو اپنا علاج کرانے کی کوشش کریں - میں یہ بات بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارا ملک غلامی کے دور میں اس کو ایک معمولی سوئی بھی پاور سے براد کر لے پر مجبور کر دیا گیا تھا - آج ہندوستان ترقی پذیر سالہ منصوبوں کے ذریعہ جو ترقی ہوئی ہے اس سے کس طرح انکار کیا جا سکتا ہے - بجٹ سے پہلے جو اکنومی سروے پیش کیا گیا اس اکنومی سروے کا جائزہ لیا گیا تھا تو آپ کے سامنے یہ بات آتی کہ ہندوستان نے بلاشبہ ترقی کی ہے - میں اپنی زبان میں کہتا نہیں چاہتا بلکہ ملک کے ممتاز ماہر معاشیات شری ری - آر - پرممانند نے کہا ہے کہ پرنسپل ممبر جی نے فائیلیس منسٹر کی حیثیت سے اس سال جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے اس بجٹ کے بارے میں ملک کے ممتاز ماہر معاشیات کا تاثر بجٹ کے اندر قیمتوں میں استحکام رہا ہمارا کریم - انہوں نے یہ بھی کہا کہ بجٹ تجاریز کے ذریعہ افراط زر یعنی انفلیشن پر قابو پانے کی جو کوشش کی گئی ہے اس کوشش پر انہوں نے ہمارے فائیلیس منسٹر کو

مبارکباد بھی دی ہے - ڈر ایسے لوگ جو فائیلیس کے بارے میں - اکنومی کے بارے میں ایک انتہائی کی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں ان کے تاثرات کا ہم اگر جائزہ لیں تو ہمارے سامنے یہ بات آئے گی کہ بلاشبہ ہندوستان ترقی کرتا جا رہا ہے - میں سرسری طور پر یہ بات عرض کروں کہ ۸۲-۱۹۸۱ کا جو اکانومک سروے ہمارے سامنے آیا ہے قوم کے سامنے آیا ہے - اس کے لحاظ سے معاشی جائزہ سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ ۸۲-۱۹۸۱ کو اقتصادی صورتحال یعنی ہماری اکنومی نمایاں - بہتر - ہوئی ہے اور اس سے بلحاظ سہولیتوں اور کارکردگی میں کافی سدھار پیدا ہوا ہے - صنعتی پیداوار میں تقریباً آٹھ فیصدی کا اضافہ ہوا ہے اور زرعی پیداوار میں بھی اضافہ ہوا ہے - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ۱۲-۱۳ فیصدی کا زعمانہ ہم حاصل کریں گے وسائل کو کچھ اس انداز میں متصرف کیا جائیگا جس سے انفلیشن نہیں بڑھ سکے گا - ۲۰ نکاتی پروگرام کے بارے میں ہمارے اپوزیشن کی طرف سے یہاں پر تذکرہ ہی نہیں کیا گیا بلکہ اس کا مذاق بھی اڑانے

[شری سہد رحمت علی]

کی کوشش کی گئی - میں یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے اس ایوان میں جو متوازن بحمت پیش کیا جاتا ہے وہ توازن وہ بحمت ہماری پنج ورشہ یوجہاؤں کا ایک حصہ ہوتا ہے - اور یہ بات کل پرتب مکرچی نے فائلڈس مسٹر نے جو لوگ سبھا میں کہی - اگر ایوزیشن کے لوگ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے بحمت پر آئی - ایم - ایف - کی چھاپ ہے تو انہوں حقیقت پشنلی کے ساتھ جائزہ لینا پڑیگا - انڈین نیشنل کانگریس نے - شریعتی اندرا گاندھی نے ملک اور قوم سے جو وعدہ کیا تھا کہ اگر ہم ہمارے میں آئے اور کام کرنے والی حکومت برسر اقتدار تو ہم شریعتی کی زندگی کو زیادہ نعمتی بنانے کی کوشش کریں گے - نصرف بہتے ہوئے دو ورشہ بلکہ ہندوستان کی آزادی کے بعد سے آج تک کا اگر آپ جائزہ لیتے تو آپ کے ہمارے ملک کی قوم اور ساری دنیا کے سامنے یہ بات آئے گی اور میں پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ ایک کانگریس ورکر کی حیثیت سے کہتے ہوئے فطر محسوس کرتا

ہوں کہ معاشی مسئلہ کو بدلنے کے لئے انڈین نیشنل کانگریس اور شریعتی اندرا گاندھی کی قیادت اور رہنمائی میں ہم ہندوستان کی تقدیر کو بدلنے کا حوصہ رکھتے ہیں - لیکن ایوزیشن پارٹیز اگر پچھلے ۳۲-۳۳ ورشوں کی اپنی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیں تو ان کے سامنے یہ بات آئیگی چوتھے عام انتخابات کے موقع پر آدھے سے زیادہ ہندوستان میں مای جلی سرکاری برسر اقتدار آئیں اور پھر ایک ایسا وقت بھی آیا کہ ہندوستان کے عوام نے ایوزیشن جماعتوں کو جو کہ چوں چوں کے مرنے کی حثیت رکھتے تھے ان کو دلی کے سنبھاسن پر پر بیٹھنے کا موقعہ دیا - چوتھے عام انتخابات کے بعد ایوزیشن پارٹیاں آدھے سے زیادہ ہندوستان میں برسر اقتدار آئیں - آئے سے بعد آپے کیا کام کیا - آپے کون سے گارھائے نمایاں انجام دئے - وہ دیہوں کی جملہ جب آپ سے پوچھی تو پتہ چلے گا کہ آپ صرف ہوائی قلعه بناتے رہتے ہیں - اور جب مرکز میں آپ برسر اقتدار آئے تو آپ نے کیا کیا - آپے جو ہماری اچ ورشہ یوجہاؤں

تہوں جو ہلج سالہ منصوبہ تھے ان ہلج سالہ منصوبوں کی بلگادی اہمیت کا مذاق اڑانا شروع کیا۔ یہی انہوں مجھے اچھی طرح سے یاد پوتا ہے کہ چرن سنگھ صاحب نے پلڈت جواہر لال نہرو جیوسی عظیم شخصیت جو کہ تاریخ میں ہزاروں برسوں کے بعد پیدا ہوتی ہے ان کی بھی مذاق اڑانے کی کوشش کی اور ہماری پلاننگ کو رولنگ پلان کا نام دیکر جو تباہی مچانے کی کوشش کی تھی اس کا نتیجہ بھی آپے دیکھا۔ ہم نے بھی دیکھا اور دنیا نے بھی دیکھا۔ پلاننگ کو تخر بہتر کہا رولنگ پلاننگ کے نام پر آپے قوم کی معیشت راگ ایلڈ رول ڈانسن میں مصروف کر دیئے کی کوشش کی۔ آپ نے جس طرح سے ہماری فارن ایکسچینج کی ہولی جلائی آپے جس طرح سے ملک کے بیلک میں رکھے ہوئے ۱۳ تین سو لے کو چلڈ مٹی بہر ہمس افراد کے مانہوں بچھا اس کی وجہ سے ہندوستان کی معیشت پر تباہ کن

اثرات پڑے تھے ان کو سانجھالا دیکر بلا شبہ دو برس میں شریعتی اندرا گاندھی کی سرکار نے جو کام کئے ہوں ان سے ہم اس بات پر بہرورہ رکھتے ہوں ہمارے ملک کی معیشت سنبھل رہی ہے۔ ہمارے فائلیٹس منسٹر صاحب کو میں دلی مبارکباد دے دے کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ایک کامیاب اور اچھا بحت پیہی کیا ہے۔ میں آخر میں یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایوزیشن کی جو سرکاری ہیں۔ ایوزیشن کی جو ہارتھیں ہوں وہ آپے فرض کو پہچانیں۔ ابھی نو شامل قیولپیمینٹ کونسل کی مہتمم میں منبری بلکال کے چیف منسٹر نے جو رول ادا کوا اس رول کو قوم کی محبت سے تعمور کر سکتے ہیں۔ یقیناً یہ حسب الوطنی نہیں ہے یہ ملک کے ساتھ غداری ہے۔ ایوزیشن ہارتھیں ایلی ایلی اصلاح کریں اور ملک کی تعمور تو میں آگے بڑھوں۔ شکریہ۔]

श्री राम भागत पासवान (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय के प्रति बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ जिन्होंने समाजवादी ढाँचे पर 1982-83 का बजट लाकर आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रयास किया है। यह बजट समाजवादी इसलिए है कि देश में जो आर्थिक विषमताएँ हैं उनको कम करने के लिए प्रयास इसमें किया गया है। इसमें इनफ्लेशन कम होगा, रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। बीस सूची कार्य-क्रम में सहयोग मिलेगा। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है सेविज और इनवेस्टमेंट को भी बढ़ावा दिया गया है। इस तरीके से यह समाजवादी बजट लाकर उन्होंने देश को खुशहाल बनाने का प्रयास किया है। उपसभापति जी, जनता पार्टी के समय में जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था बिगड़ गई थी महंगाई भी चरम सीमा तक पहुँच चुकी थी उनके समय में बैंक मार्केटिज प्रोफिटिज होर्डिज थे, जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था तहस-तहस कर दी गई थी वह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के समय के अन्दर आज सुव्यवस्थित ढाँचे पर आ रही है जिनके जनता को राहत मिलती है। उनके समय में जो इनफ्लेशन 23.3 प्रतिशत था, आज 15 प्रतिशत तक आ गया है। हमारी योजनाएँ, हमारे कार्यक्रम, हमारा जो बजट है इससे और भी इनफ्लेशन कम होने की सम्भावना है। महंगाई है, महंगाई से लोग पीड़ित हैं, आम जनता पर महंगाई का अघर खाव कर गरीबों पर न्यूनतम वेतनभोगियों पर पड़ रहा है। लेकिन यह महंगाई को कम करने के लिए हर प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस महंगाई से बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों, बड़े कर्पोरेट्स इंडस्ट्रीएलिस्ट्स इन लोगों को फायदा हो रहा है लेकिन इसको भी कम करने के लिए हमारी सरकार हर व्यवस्था कर रही है। उपसभापति महोदय, समाज के सबसे कमजोर वर्ग शिड्यूल कास्ट और

शिड्यूल ट्राइब के विकास के लिए भी सरकार ने बहुत से उपाय किये हैं, बहुत सी व्यवस्थाएँ और बहुत सी योजनाएँ बजट में हैं। शिड्यूल कास्ट पर 120 करोड़ और शिड्यूल ट्राइब पर इस बजट में करीब 95 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है। लेकिन इनकी माली हालत बहुत ही खराब है। ऐसे शिड्यूल कास्ट के परिवार हैं जो अधिकांश भूमिहीन हैं, उनका कोई पेशा नहीं है और न भूमि है, उनके परिवारों में न कोई अच्छे पद पर जाता है। अधिकांश देखा जाता है कि जिनके पास लैंड्स प्रापर्टी है, जिनके पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है, उन्हीं के पास सिनेमाहाल हैं, उन्हीं के पास फेक्ट्रियाँ हैं और उन्हीं के लड़के बड़ी-बड़ी सर्विसेज में हैं। तो इस विषमता को कम करने के लिए अगर 'वन भैन वन जाव' कर दिया जाय तो अच्छा हो। जिनके पास लैंड है, हजारों एकड़ भूमि है उन्हीं के सिनेमाहाल हैं। उनकी एक सम्पत्ति सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले ले और इस तरीके से 'वन भैन वन जाव' कर दिया जाय तो उससे बहुत हद तक सबों की रोजी रोटी की समस्या हल हो सकेगी।

श्रीमन्, ग्रामीण उद्योग और लघु उद्योगों के लिए 340 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है, भारी उद्योगों पर 480 करोड़ लेकिन खादी पर सिर्फ 97 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गयी है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग गांधी जी की चलायी हुई एक संस्था है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग के अन्दर विभिन्न प्रकार के चर्खे हैं, कुछ दिन पहले गांव-गांव में ये चर्खे चलते थे, आश्रम रहते थे, जहाँ बहुत सी महिलाएँ अशिक्षित व्यक्ति चर्खा चलाकर अपना गुजारा करते थे। लेकिन यह 97 करोड़ रुपया जो बजट के अंतर्गत दिया गया है, वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है। हम वित्त मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करेंगे कि खादी के

विस्तार के लिए अधिक से अधिक रकम दी जाये ताकि घर घर में चर्खे चलें, काँई का काम हो, बुनाई का काम हो, मधुमक्खी पालन हो, कोल्हू चले और विलेज कन्जम्प्शन की गुड्स गांव के अन्दर ही उत्पादन किया जाये। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय तो गांव की बेरोजगारी बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकती है।

श्रीमन्, खादी में काम करने वाले जो अधिकारी हैं उनकी स्थिति दयनीय है। खादी बोर्ड हो या खादी कमीशन, उनमें काम करने वाले जो अधिकारी हैं उनको मात्र एक सौ से लेकर तीन सौ तक ही पे मिल रही है। न उनको किसी प्रकार का स्केल है न कोई फैसिलिटी है। इसलिए हम अनुरोध करेंगे कि जो खादी कमीशन में लगे हुए जितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उनको केन्द्रीय दर पर, केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के जो पे स्केल्स हैं, मंहगाई भत्ता है वह दिया जाय और उन्हें भी हार्जसिंग फैसिलिटी देने की कृपा की जाय।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह सही है कि जिन रेट में पापूलेशन बढ़ रही है, उस रेट से हमारा प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए फेमिली प्लानिंग के अंतर्गत भी 245 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है इस 82-83 के बजट में ताकि यह फेमिली प्लानिंग का कार्य जो है, यह भी सुचारु रूप से चले। पहले था 'हम दो हमारे दो' पर अब हो जाना चाहिए 'हम दो हमारा एक'। इसके साथ ही विलेज लेवल पर व्यापक रूप से परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम चले ताकि बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या हमारे विकास पर कोई प्रभाव न डाल सके।

उपसभापति महोदय, इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में भारत खुशहाली की ओर बढ़ रहा है। हर क्षेत्र में हम देख रहे हैं जैसे

सिचाई आवागमन तथा उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। गरीब लोग भी धीरे-धीरे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में गरीबों की आत्मा बस रही है। उसमें हर विकास सम्मिलित है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश हमारी आपोजिशन पार्टी के लोगों को अंधकार ही सूझता है। जो भी कार्य किया गया है, जो भी कार्य श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने देश के विकास के लिए किया उन कार्यों में विरोधी पार्टी ने अड़ंगा लगाया है। और सबों का इन्होंने मखौल उड़ाया, चाहे वह प्रिवी पर्सेज का मामला हो, या बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का मामला हो, इसमें काफी विरोध किया। आज बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन की बहुतां से देहातों में जहां पर कभी एक कदम देहात का इलाका था, वहां बैंक खुल गये हैं और वहां पर लोगों को ऋण मिल रहे हैं, छोटे-छोटे लोग पशु खरीद करके या कोई छोटे-छोटे रोजगार करके अपना गुजर कर रहे हैं। उन की माली हालत सुधर रही है। लेकिन जो भी स्टेप उठाये जा रहे हैं, सबों में विरोधी पार्टी के लोग अड़ेंगे लगाते रहे हैं। अभी भी बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में पीलू मोदी साहब कह रहे थे कि यह एक मखौल है, यह कह रहे थे कि यह कागज तक ही सीमित है, लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि वह जाकर के देखें कि आज बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार में गरीबों को भूमि मिली है, बिहार के गरीबों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था की गई है, मिनिमम बेजज की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस तरह से बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गरीबों की माली हालत सुधर रही है।

हम आपोजिशन पार्टी से यह आग्रह करेंगे कि इन लोगों की जो वायलेंस की नीति है, टकराव की जो नीति है, हिंसा

[श्री राम भगन पामवान]
 की जो नीति है, अड़ंगे लगाने की जो नीति है, यह अड़ंगे न लगावें। कम से कम यह भी जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, जनता के लिये जो भी कल्याण का कार्य होता है, देश के भविष्य के लिये जो भी विकास का कार्य होता है, उसमें सहयोग दें, तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बिजली के विकास की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से गरीब गांवों में बिजली तो लग गई है, विकास का बहुत सा कार्य हुआ है, लेकिन इस विकास के कार्य में जितना धनी व्यक्तियों ने फायदा उठाया है, उतना गरीबों को अभी तक फायदा नहीं मिल सका है। तो गरीबों को जो फायदा नहीं मिला है, वह सरकार की तरफ से फायदा दिलाने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जैसे, बिजली है—बिजली गांव-गांव में पहुंच गई है, लेकिन कहीं हरिजन बस्ती है, उसके पास मकान ही नहीं है, तो बिजली कैसे लगावें। इसलिये बिजली जो गरीबों के गांवों में, घर में लगे, सरकार की तरफ से उसका खर्च वहन करना चाहिये।

सड़कें बनी हैं—लेकिन वह सड़क सर्व-साधारण के लिये ठीक है, पर उस सड़क पर बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के ही बस-ट्रक चल रहे हैं।

इसके बाद सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हुई है, लेकिन सिंचाई भी जो गरीब हैं, जिनके पास कम जमीन है, वह कुछ कास्टली पड़ती है। इसलिये वहां पर भी सब्सिडी देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। विकास का जो भी कार्य हुआ है, जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति लोग हैं, लैंडलॉर्ड हैं, जितना फायदा उन्होंने उठाया है, उतना गरीब जनता नहीं उठा पाई है।

इसलिये हम सरकार से आग्रह करेंगे कि इनको सब्सिडी देकर, सहायता देकर विकास के कार्यों में भी यह भागी हों, यह भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अब रीजनल बॉर्सेस के संबंध में—कोई-कोई स्टेट तो ऐसी है जो बहुत आगे प्रगति कर गई है। वहां आवागमन, उद्योग, सिंचाई, पैदावार सबकी व्यवस्था है, लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, जो बहुत पिछड़ी हुई हैं—जैसे बिहार, राजस्थान ऐसी कुछ स्टेट्स हैं। अभी तक उत्तर बिहार में ही कोई फैक्ट्री, कोई उद्योग कारखाने की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है, लेकिन वह स्टेट प्राकृतिक प्रकोप का क्रीड़ास्थल रही है, कभी ड्राऊट हो जाता है, उसके चलते हजारों एकड़ फसले चली जाती हैं, कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है, उसके चलते हजारों एकड़ फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं। इसलिये रीजनल इम्बैलेंस जो पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स हैं, उनमें इस बजट के अन्तर्गत यह प्रावधान होना चाहिये कि जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उसमें अधिक से अधिक धन लगाया जाये, अधिक से अधिक फैक्ट्रीज खोली जायें, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अधिक हो, आवागमन की व्यवस्था अधिक हो, बिजली अधिक हो।

आपने आवास बोर्ड के लिये भी बजट में कहा है। आवास बोर्ड बिहार में देखा जाये कि जब बाढ़ आती है, तो गरीबों के हजारों घर बह जाते हैं, वह गरीब जो हैं, खानाबदोश की तरह एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान हजारों-हजारों की संख्या में चले जाते हैं। इसलिये घर का उन लोगों को बहुत कष्ट होता है।

तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि आवास के लिये जो बजट

में प्रावधान किया गया है, उत्तर बिहार में जो पनड-अफैस्टेड एरियाज़ हैं, यदि वहाँ आवास की व्यवस्था गरीबों के लिये हो, तो उन लोगों के लिये बहुत फायदेमन्द होगा।

अब लीगल एड—जो गरीबों के लिये कानूनी सहायता है, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में गरीब आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह गरीबों की जो प्रगति है, वह गांव के बड़े-बड़े जो पूजीपति हैं, उनको अखर रही है या किसी गरीब का लड़का कोई सविस में जाता है, कोई उद्योग करता है, तो उसके प्रति वह खार रखत हैं, उन्हें किसी न किसी तरीके से मुकदमें में लपेट देते हैं। हरिजनों पर बहुत एट्रामिटीज हो रही हैं, उसके बावजूद भी उनको कानूनी न्याय और इन्साफ नहीं मिलता है। अगर किसी हरिजन परिवार में कोई अत्याचारी जाकर किसी के पति को मार दे तो उस विधवा को कहां इतनी ताकत है, अख्तियार है कि कोर्ट की शरण ले। उनको भरपूर कानूनी सहायता दें, इसके लिये बजट में प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिये, इसलिये लीगल एड की पूरी व्यवस्था उनके लिये होनी चाहिये।

फलट कन्ट्रोल और ड्राउट कन्ट्रोल के लिये मेरा आग्रह है कि बजट में आप अधिक से अधिक स्थान दें....

श्री उपसभापति : अब समाप्त करिये।

श्री राम नाथ पासेवान : उपसभापति महोदय, दो शब्द कह कर मैं खत्म कर देना चाहता हूँ। हर क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए आप 29,282 करोड़ रु० खर्च

करने जा रहे हैं, प्रतिदिन का खर्चा आपका 81 करोड़ रु० हो रहे हैं। तो जब इतना भारी खर्चा सरकार करने जा रही है तो यह धरातल पर उतरे और जो भी विकास कार्यों में रकम लगा रहे हैं वह सही तौर पर विकास कार्य में ही खर्च हो क्योंकि अभी आपकी नौकरशाही आपके हर प्रोग्राम में अड़ंगा लगाती है। अफसरशाही और कुछ अष्ट पूजीपति और अपोजिशन के भी कुछ व्यक्ति उन लोगों के साथ सांठगांठ करके हमारे बहुत से प्रोग्रामों में बाधा उपस्थित करते हैं। इस लिए जब तक आप अफसरशाही पर काफी नियंत्रण नहीं रखेंगे तब तक आपका जो इतना धन है, जो खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, वह अच्छी तरह से सफलता के साथ उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकेगा। इस लिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप देश के विकास के लिए जो इतना धन खर्चा कर रहे हैं वह अच्छे तरीके से खर्च हो, उसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ जनता को मिले इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था की जाए। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने यह नेशनल सेक्योरिटी ...

श्री उपसभापति : वह छोड़िए। अब आगे मत जाइए।

श्री राम नाथ पासेवान : राष्ट्रीय और सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है। फलतः देश को खुशहाली की ओर बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है इसके लिए भी मैं बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ और धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस सुन्दर बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA PANT (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, on the whole, this Budget is a well thought out and cautions one and this was, perhaps, inevitable in the light of the

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constraints under which it was framed. For example, there was no escape to raising the provision for defence expenditure. It is, perhaps, more necessary to have a strict scrutiny of the defence expenditure than that of any other Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can you continue after the lunch because we have already covered the time?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you said yesterday that there will be no lunch break today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you the time, please do not worry. We have already covered the time.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Sir, yesterday you said that we will be skipping the lunch break if necessary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary today because there is sufficient time. So, do not worry.

सदन की कार्यवाही 2 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

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

The House reassembled after lunch at five minutes past two of the clock, the Vice-Chairman [Dr. (Shrimati Najma Heptulla) in the Chair.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT: Madam, I am glad, the Finance Minister is here. He was not here when I began. He is an old friend and it gladdens my heart to see him in his present position and he is to be complimented for having broken one of the toughest barriers in Indian society, namely, the barrier of age. I wish him well in his new assignment. Madam, his predecessor has gone to Defence and I was saying that Defence expenditure needs very careful scrutiny. He is very well placed for that and I hope, he will apply his

mind to this aspect because even as Defence expenditure grows, the need for a close scrutiny of that expenditure also grows.

One of the important features of his Budget is that the Finance Minister has managed to prevent the Sixth Plan, at a very crucial stage from becoming a victim of inflation. He has sought to carry forward the momentum which has been built up in the last two years. He has seen to it that the Plan allocation is higher about 27 per cent at the Central level and a somewhat lower allocation in the State sector, 14 per cent. I am not quite sure whether this would quite wipe out the erosion caused by inflation. But the main thing is that with his 27 per cent increase in the Central Plan outlay, the erosion which inflation otherwise would have made will be contained and now that the rate of inflation has come down, the real value of the Plan will be preserved. This is something which we have to welcome. The proportion of Budgetary support to the Plan has come down from about 73.2 per cent last year to 66.8 per cent this year. This is also a welcome development. I hope, even as reliance on internal generation of resources in the public sector grows, along with it, there will also be a willingness to allow greater freedom, greater autonomy to the public sector to utilise the resources they so generate.

The Finance Minister has tried his best to see that the deficit is not large. But nevertheless, as he has himself said in his speech, the inflationary pressures continue to cause anxiety. Many experts think that there will be no escape from double figure inflation. If this is so, this underlines the need for strengthening the public distribution system, to protect the fixed salaried people and the poor from the ravages of inflation. But having said that, I would underline the fact that the cost of public distribution is very

high. The Food Corporation of India plays a very crucial role in the building up of buffer stock and selling it through the public distribution system. The costs of the FCI are high at each stage, at each point. Therefore, it is not enough to say that the public distribution system should be strengthened. It is necessary to see that the cost of distribution is brought down, and that all unnecessary fat is cut out. There is a food subsidy of Rs. 700 crores. I am not against this subsidy as such. But we have to see that all subsidies are kept at the minimum level necessary. Food subsidy happens to be one of the subsidies which, in a country like ours will be necessary for those classes which have very low purchasing power.

Madam, the rate of inflation has come down to 5.4 per cent in January, 1982, as measured by the Wholesale Price Index.

But as measured by the consumer price index in December 1981 it was 12.7 per cent, which means that the consumer does not get the advantage of the declining wholesale prices. I must therefore, repeat that in this productivity year we must concentrate not only on keeping the cost of production down—in any case in order to encourage exports, in order to keep our economy at a proper cost level, it is necessary to keep costs down in industry also in agriculture—but it is equally necessary to keep down the cost of distribution. Therefore, I think it is high time that the Finance Minister should appoint a group or perhaps ask Shri L. K. Jha to go into this problem in great depth to see why and where in the distribution system there is difficulty, there are obstacles in the declining prices at the wholesale level passing on to the retailer level and to the consumer.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gujarat): It is because of the rats.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT: Well, rats have a certain capacity which has not grown overnight.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It should be shut down.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT: Madam, it is necessary that there should be a strong consumer movement in this country and this gap between the wholesale and the consumer price indices underlines the need for having a strong consumer movement. I know that some consumer organisations have been built up or some efforts have been made, but these have been half-hearted, they are mostly concentrated on prices. They have not gone into the details of say, corporate costing, they have not gone into the details of all the industrial products which we get. Therefore, the consumer is exploited not only in respect of prices, but in respect of quality, even adulteration. But such a consumer movement in our conditions cannot be built up without active Government support and therefore, I hope that the Finance Minister, apart from encouraging the Government directly to reduce costs, will also see that pressure is built up from below through a strong consumer movement which will supplement the efforts of the Government to control the situation.

Now, Madam, the Finance Minister has taken some imaginative steps, has taken some initiatives to mobilise private savings. Social Security Certificates should prove popular. But I would like him to consider one possibility, whether he cannot increase the amount of Rs. 5,000 or if that is not possible, if he cannot have two certificates, one for the age group of 18 to 30 years and the other for the age group of 40 to 45 years, in which case he can have a slightly larger amount for the younger group taking into account the actuarial figures. The Capital Investment Bond scheme is expected to yield about Rs. 250 crores in the year. It may well be more and it will certainly be attractive for those in the higher income tax brackets or the higher tax brackets taken

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as a whole. This means that it will ultimately draw from the same savings pool from which the banks draw or from which the corporate sector draws. I wonder if the Finance Minister has examined the impact of the success of this Bonds scheme on the resources flowing into the other productive areas of the economy for which also in the Sixth Plan he has assigned a certain role and for which a certain amount of resource mobilisation and direction is necessary if they are to fulfil that role.

Madam, I have very little time to go into the individual levies, but I think it was imaginative to allow the units in the free trade units which are obliged to export 100 per cent of their produce to sell 25 per cent of their production in the internal market. This is because the international market is very changeable and therefore they need sometimes some cushion, some protection if suddenly the international market for reasons beyond our control, changes. Also a certain amount of competition in the home market of good quality products is necessary. I would only request him to see that because of this provision, the Indian consumer is not made a quinea-pig for the external consumer.

I have not quite understood why luxury hotels should have been given any relief. But now that they have been given the relief, I hope that the Finance Minister will see to it that the relief is passed on to the persons for whom it is meant and is not swallowed by the luxury hotels themselves.

In the matter of textile levies, several changes have been made. I do not know whether at this stage these levies will not complicate the problems of the textile industry because it is facing a financial crisis. So far as blended fibres and yarns are concerned, it is always difficult to go into the physical properties and the chemical analyses of these yarns and fibres. As such the possibility of eval-

sion and the possibilities of litigation increase. This is all I want to say on this point.

The Budget does not seem to take any account of the fact that a recession seems to be affecting many industries now—like textiles, paper, machinery and so on and so forth. Lack of demand is certainly one of the factors which has made prices come down in the last so many months. If this is so, unless the purchasing power of the general mass of the people goes up, it will not be possible to sustain industrial growth at any high level over a long period of time. So agricultural production has to be stepped up and the purchasing power of the large mass of the people has to be stepped up in order to sustain industrial growth. This is a point which is often lost sight of.

This Budget promotes production. But I am not very clear and I have tried to carefully look into the Budget papers to see how far it will succeed in raising above the poverty line that percentage of families for which a target has been set in the Sixth Plan, nor is it clear to what extent it will make a dent in the unemployment problem in relation to the target set for the Sixth Plan. Unfortunately, today even some ITI boys, who got their diplomas seven years ago are idle. In certain places they do not get employment. This is a problem which deserves very urgent notice and all of us are concerned about it. I know this is not the time to go into it in greater details. I just do not have the time to do so. But it is clear that in the immediate present the industry can only provide a partial answer to the problems. In the immediate present employment will have to come largely from agriculture and land related areas of production. Now can we think in terms of an employment guarantee scheme? I would strongly suggest to the Finance Minister to think in terms of such a scheme; not for today—I know it is not feasible to introduce the scheme

today—but perhaps by the end of the decade. But unless from now on we work towards it, this is such a difficult thing to do that we cannot do it in one year or two years. So should we not begin by ensuring employment to one person from each family? This is something which all of us have often discussed and thought about.

So far as the farmer is concerned, everybody is eager that he should get remunerative prices and the landless labour has to get the minimum wages laid down by law. Bonded labour must be eliminated. But unfortunately, all these three things are still not happening. Therefore, I will just touch on these points and leave it at that. The only thing that pains us is that there are so many cases of bonded labour which are coming to notice and the central problem is that after they come to notice, they are not rehabilitated, with the result that they have no option and there are fresh entries into the bonded labour market. Now I will give you an example as to where the farmer is suffering today and I hope the Finance Minister will speak to his colleague, the Agriculture Minister, about it. There is a truck transporters' strike going on in U.P. and Bihar. The potato cultivators have already suffered. Now it is the turn of the cane growers. There is a record cane crop this year. There will be a record sugar production this year—67 lakh tonnes—and this cane is likely to burn in the fields if the sugar factories remain closed for any length of time. Already many are closed down. Therefore, I would strongly urge upon the Finance Minister to intervene in this matter and see that the truck transporters' strike is brought to an end. On the one hand the Government is giving excise rebate to see that the sugar industry crushes cane for a little more time but, on the other the truck transporters' strike has been allowed to go on for the last so many days without anybody taking serious notice of it.

Madam, agricultural production can only go up through intensification of agriculture because the production of land under agriculture in India is one of the highest. This means more irrigation and fertiliser use. I would like to submit that people seem to think that we have so much of water in this country that we need not bother about how it is used. We are using the water wastefully and it is time that we increased the efficiency of water use. In this context I welcome the formation of the National Water Resources Board which is to be presided over by the Prime Minister. Now on the fertiliser front, unfortunately, the rate of increase of usage of fertiliser has gone down in the last few years and this must cause us concern. This trend must be reversed and, for this purpose, one has to look at the reasons for it. There is subsidy in fertilisers also and some subsidy is justifiable but, in spite of the subsidy, there are small and marginal farmers who are not able to buy fertilisers at the price level which exists today and, therefore, it is my suggestion that we should have a double pricing system for fertilisers.

I would like Shri Piloo Mody to give me a patient hearing. Madam, I was on an important idea and, therefore, I interrupted Shri Piloo Mody's discussion.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Karnataka): He is instructing the Finance Minister.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT: He usually distracts ladies, but today he has gone over to the Finance Minister.. (Interruptions)...

The point I was making was that since fertiliser consumption is going down the rate of increase is going down and the small or marginal farmer is not able to buy it, we must consider a double pricing system for fertilisers. This is an idea which I would like the Finance Minister to think over very seriously.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Pant]

Madam, another thing I would like him to think over very seriously is the promotion of farm forestry because, obviously, it will generate employment it will give us firewood, etc., etc., and it will check land erosion. And the good thing is that that recently there have been developments in the field of intensive farm forestry which have made such forestry economically viable with trees like ku-babul and eucalyptus and if this is so, then I think it deserves special incentives. Now, there is one problem. If farm land is switched over to forest land, then there may be some problems on the agricultural side, but there is so much of degraded land which is of no use for agriculture but which can be used for forestry, and I would like a bold step to be taken so that there is active encouragement to this kind of degraded land being used for forestry which will serve all those purposes which I mentioned earlier and which would have the additional advantage of giving us land for the purpose of allocation to the landless which we have not been able to do through land ceilings or at least able to do only marginally. Even now this has not solved the problem at all. Therefore, whether it is for the landless or the small or marginal farmer, this intensive forestry must be encouraged. Now the problem is, how is the landless or the small or marginal farmer to take advantage of this breakthrough. He needs money; he does not have capital. So I would suggest to the Finance Minister...

I think today it is a day of interruptions. After silencing a formidable person like Shri Piloo Mody, it seems Mr. Shankaranand has taken over.

I was saying that since small and marginal farmers and landless labourers should take advantage of this Farm Forestry Programme, it is possible only if the banks give them help, if banks go out of their way to give capital. Usually banks do not give capital for

the crops standing in the fields. If trees are cut, the banks will give money; but, if trees are in the field they will not give it. If we want to encourage this kind of forestry we will have to ask banks to give some money for this purpose.

Madam, I realise that the time is very short. Therefore, I will mention only one or two points and then conclude. I welcome the outlay on Energy, 62 per cent in all—I will not go into details—but I find that new installed capacity is not coming up as provided for in the earlier two years, and this will create a problem. I think the Finance Minister knows very well about it. So new capacity in the power sector must come up as planned and the capacity utilisation must go up, as it is terribly low at 46 per cent. And this is one of the reasons for the present problems. The other thing is that in respect of coal the consumer says that he does not get coal, the Coal Ministry says that there are 19 million tonnes of coal at the pit-heads. It is one of those puzzles which have got to be sorted out and somebody has to give an explanation for this. And the third thing is for the bio-gas programme a good agency has to be created so that it is not lost in a welter of agencies.

Now, in conclusion, Madam, I would like to refer to one speech which I recently heard at a seminar, which, I think the House will be interested in. It will take only half a minute or so. It was a speaker from Japan and what he told the whole seminar was that both the oil price shocks in 1974 and in 1979-80 were borne by Japan in a unique way. The earlier shock was borne voluntarily by labour and the latter shock was borne voluntarily by industry by cutting down their profits and the Japanese industry saw to it that their exports did not go down. Now this is a unique example in my view and I would strongly suggest that we have a lot to learn from it. But it is not possible to divorce this from the political

milieu and, therefore, I suggest that while we have adopted a model of democracy in which the Government and the Opposition parties are playing adversary roles, it is necessary to insulate certain areas of vital national interests from the normal and legitimate controversies of politics. And it is in this spirit that I would like the Finance Minister to work for a consensus to insulate these areas because we are all interested in the future of this country and its greatness.

Thank you very much.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA (Maharashtra): Madam, Vice-Chairman,...

(Interruptions) Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is a self-effacing politician who has mastered the art of not only survival but of progress. In presenting this... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): He has been paying a very good compliment to you, Mr. Finance Minister.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Here I am doing some official work of the House itself. (Interruptions) It is not possible to attend to every one of them.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: In presenting this Budget, I do not think he was bothered either by the brickbats that he was likely to receive or the bouquets that he has got. I have gone into the discussions that have taken place in this House as well as outside on the merits and the demerits of this Budget. He has received all kinds of epithets from *tandoori*, chop-suey to grocer's shop, to something, pedestrian and God knows...

श्री पीलू मोदी : कनार्ईखाना

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: When analysed, it seems, what he has achieved is something which ultimately have pleased all. The economy, as the Finance Minister pointed out in his reply in the other House, has shown that not only has the buoyancy of our economy been maintained but through the fight that he has waged both aga-

inst inflation on one side and keeping the prices down on the other, he has been able to achieve the results. He is solid like a tortoise it seems, who believes that slow and steady wins the race. I would, therefore, congratulate him not of his timidity because even his critics have come forward to appreciate a measure here or a measure there—I do not want to go into all that, the special guarantee certificates, the investment bonds, the various incentives that he has given for productivity, the exemption from the excise duty to certain items and the investment climate that he has been able to create—but on the direction, the new direction that he has given to our economy and it was not an easy task. Finance Minister after Finance Minister in the past tried to do so, but at the last moment flattered. This young and self-facing man has shown, as I said, the enormous courage, and, therefore, has reversed some of the trends and has thus assured our future

Sir, I do not want to go into the various aspects of the Budget or repeat what has been said here. I will, therefore, straightaway go to one or two points, especially those which have been the butt of not only the attack but the ridicule from both the right and the left. But, before I do so, I would like to remind you, Madam, that it would be wrong for us to expect that the Finance Minister by just a stroke of pen would be able to create a new heaven. In fact Mr. Bennet said, "The trouble with a Budget is that it is hard to fill up one hole without digging up another." So, he has tried to fill up some holes, but in the process has certainly dug up some other holes. But as I said, all the critics from Mr. Piloo Mody on the right to my leftist friend on the left...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Pranab Mukherjee.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA... have accused him that his Budget has been influenced by the IMF. I know what Mr. Piloo Mody has to say.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I did not say.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: Earlier you have said...

SHRI PILOO MODY: I said it should have been.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: No no. It was in connection with the loan that he has denounced. After all, he speaks in the language of Mr. Reagon. Mr. Reagon also opposed the IMF loan. But since criticism from the right has no relevance as far as this country is concerned, I ignore both Mr. Mody and Mr. Reagon's opposition. As far as the leftist friends are concerned...

SHRI PILOO MODY: What did Brezhnev tell you?

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: ... I would like very much to remind them that today the position is that not only the Soviet Union but all the six East European countries owe billions of dollars, or have borrowed billions of dollars from the West. I wish to quote from the London Economist dated February 13, 1982. It has given some revealing figures which should open the eyes of our leftist friends who get horrified at anything that we do as far as strengthening our economic base is concerned and denounce us on some socialist principle or the other. The Economist says that the Soviet Union and the six East European countries owe to the West at the end of 1981 77.5 billion US dollars—that is, about Rs. 73,600 crores. Again it says that each of these East European countries is trying frantically to import from the West capital equipment and spare parts for their factories and is buying even consumer goods. The Soviet Union has started selling not only oil but even gold and diamonds in order to import both foodgrains and plants and equipment including technology. The fact is multinationals are given red-carpet treatment in Russia and China.

SHRI PILOO MODY: See how he is supporting me indirectly.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: I am supporting what the Finance Minister is doing or what his predecessor has done, and to the extent Mr. Poloo Mody agrees with me, he is most welcome to join me by supporting the budget.

The multinationals are carrying out oil explorations in China and China is trying its level-best to procure an IMF loan. Now, this is the picture. Still they are talking of some conditionality or other, instead of being happy that we have been able to procure such a gigantic loan which will help us to tide over our difficulties. They are attacking us simply because they do not want that we should be able to achieve economic stability...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why do you want loans without conditions?

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: On the contrary, I have gone through the conditionalities attached to our IMF loan and the conditionalities attached to the loans to Soviet Union and the various East European countries and Madam, you will be surprised to know that the conditionalities that have been put there, especially Poland are much more severe and strict than what has been given to us...

SHRI PILOO MODY: It must be, because they are communist and we are not. Why do you stress the obvious?

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: Madam, that is as far as the good part of our relationship with the West is concerned.

Now there is the other aspect of it. I would like, with all respect to the Finance Minister to utter a note of caution. And it is that the economic recession in the West which critics believe might be of the same magnitude as the crash of 1929, if we do not take measures and steps in time, it might do damage to our economy also. May I, therefore, humbly submit to the Finance Minister to see that as a result of the mounting un-

employment in the West and the bankruptcy that many of their industries are facing. India does not become a dumping ground of their production. Today the position as far as unemployment in the West is concerned, is that in the U. K. it has reached 11.7 per cent, in the USA it is 8.5 per cent; in Italy it is 9.9 per cent; in France it is 9 per cent; in Canada it is 8.3 per cent. All these, as I said, have resulted in many of their industries closing down and they are facing almost a disaster. They are therefore trying in order to avoid this disaster to dump their products in foreign markets. Many of the foreign companies are trying desperately to dump their products in foreign markets even at reduced prices so as to maintain their production at some reasonable levels. With the cutback in development investment in the Middle East markets in the wake of a setback in oil prices, prospects for the Western countries to step up exports to these markets have been reduced. Similarly, as payment default on the part of Poland looms large, western countries are disinclined to sell more to the East European countries on credit. They are therefore frantically trying to dump their products on whichever markets are still open to them. It is for us, therefore, to decide what policy we should adopt in such a situation. In case we continue to import, as we have been doing so far, recklessly under OGL, items like plastics, soda ash, caustic soda, aluminium, iron and steel, man-made fibres, etc. which can be produced in larger quantities domestically provided adequate protection is given against dumping of such goods by foreign suppliers, we shall be foolishly importing their recession into our country only to increase utilised capacities in various indigenous industries when we are talking about raising our productivity. Such a policy of liberal imports of items which we can ourselves produce and for which we are already having

idle capacities will prove disastrous for our economy.

Madam, Vice-Chairman, there are many foreign suppliers here operating in our country. They pose the question whether, even after decades of industrial development, we should continue to have protection for all indigenous industries. This seemingly innocent argument, which in reality helps the foreign suppliers, however, hides the patent fact that even the USA, the UK, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Australia and many other developed countries on whose behalf this argument is put forward that they are even more eager than India to grant tariff and quota protection to their industries like textiles, garments etc. ever though the industrial revolution started in those countries much earlier than in India. There is a danger of being misled by such arguments, and we should not allow imports of those items indigenously produced. Of course, there can be no harm in effecting imports to bridge the gap between our estimated requirement and indigenous availability based on full utilisation of established capacities. To adjust our economy to the present situation, OGL for the import of various items should be withdrawn forthwith, and where unavoidable, imports limited to filling the gap between the requirement and indigenous availability should be allowed, preferably by linking such imports to exports of finished products so that the import trade becomes a vehicle for boosting our exports. The present facility of imports of various items under OGL has led to the consuming industries becoming indifferent to exports. Not only that, Madam Vice-Chairman' huge unnecessary imports of manmade fibres is ruining lakhs of cotton growers in the country as cotton prices have declined by about Rs. 400 to Rs. 600/-per candy in the past few months owing to liberalised imports of man-made fibres, power cuts and labour troubles in the cotton textile industry, as in Bombay.

Installed capacities in the indigenous man-made fibre industries remain substantially idle as a result of excessive imports of man-made fibres. Of course, we are wedded to the multi-fibre policy. But that does not mean that imports of man-made fibres should be encouraged at the cost of indigenous man-made fibre industries and at the cost of our own farmers.

We can, Madam Vice-Chairman, take advantage of the recession abroad, by importing plant and equipment and build up assets for further growth in all the spheres. This is the opportune time to strike bargains with them and obtain favourable terms of trade. However, to take advantage of the present situation, we should be quick in clearing the various proposals for capital goods imports and this can be done by simplifying and streamlining our procedures. Unless such appropriate policy decisions are taken and the OGL is not allowed to remain open, our economy is bound to be affected by imported recession as it had earlier affected by imported inflation.

Now, Madam, a most welcome measure in the budget has been the provision giving various facilities for investment to the non-resident Indians. Every Finance Minister in the past resisted this measure. It goes to Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's credit that he has come forward with the so-called package deal. But, today, the position is that we are in need of more and more foreign exchange. In fact, we could have perhaps avoided even the IMF loan if we had earlier created the necessary climate for Indians settled abroad to invest not only in the public sector, but also in the private sector. Now, the various provisions that have been made there are in the right direction and, though for the first time, the door has been opened, but it is still rather done half-heartedly. I would, therefore, suggest to the Finance Minister to see whether it would not be possible for him to allow income on debentures and their investment in the corpora-

te sector to be exempted from tax. At the same time, even this limit of seven years on the Wealth Tax provided here should also be removed because those Indians abroad, who are mostly from Africa, are operating, as you know, from tax-haven countries where they have to pay no taxes at all and if we are in need of foreign exchange and if we are prepared to borrow and pay interest up to 10 per cent, I do not see any reason why we should tax those Indians settled abroad who are anxious to make these investments, not just to get the facilities which otherwise they would get, in other countries. Therefore, my suggestion to the Finance Minister is that he may be a little more liberal and perhaps he may be in a position to attract, from the assessments that have been made, investment to the extent of at least a thousand crores which, if properly invested in our industries, may give him, in Excise duties alone, about two to three hundred crores of rupees per year, with increasing possibilities of employment for our youth. (Time Bell rings) Now, Madam. I was talking of the Wealth Tax and, while speaking out the Wealth Tax, Mr. Salve has made a forceful plea for the abolition of Wealth Tax.

I do not know whether the Finance Minister would ever agree to it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He will not.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: But I would like the Finance Minister to consider whether he could not exempt from wealth tax the farmers whose annual income is more than fifty thousand rupees and who are not liable to any taxation at present that in case they invest in the corporate sectors in shares and debentures, their income and assets will be free of wealth tax. That is very necessary if we have to mop up these resources, which otherwise are either in landed properties or in gold and which, if proper climate is created, could be available to us as far as our industrial development is concerned. (Time bell rings).

Madam, I will take only one minute more. The middle class has not been given any relief by the Finance Minister. Perhaps he himself belongs to that class and therefore he knows, he feels, what its plight is. But I do feel the middle class, the fixed income group people, in this country are hit the hardest. Mr. Salve, in his speech, did point out how technocrats and experts are suffering as a result of the tax burden. I would like the Finance Minister to consider seriously whether some schemes which would attract the middle class could not be considered by him. Now, I am glad that no tax is to be taken on the encashment of unearned leave income by employees. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the Government has already filed an appeal before the Madras Tribunal, and on this point they should see to it that this kind of dichotomy in what he has presented here and the legal stand his Department has taken is removed as soon as possible.

Lastly, I would like once again to congratulate the Finance Minister for the various measures that he has taken. Even an economist of the repute of Mr. Galbraith has characterised this Budget as a sound Budget. He has said that he has read the Indian Budget with interest and that he would go along with the reasonably optimistic basis of the projections made by the Finance Minister. I, therefore, commend this Budget to the House, and I hope the Finance Minister will take into account some of the suggestions that I have made. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: Mr. Kulkarni, You have only 19 minutes.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): I am not speaking.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, you

don't bother. I will manage my time. (Interruption) Can I come to the front benches, if you don't mind?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: Yes, yes.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Madam Vice-Chairman, I thank you for calling me. At the outset, I must say that although it is customary for the Treasury Benches to congratulate the Finance Minister, I am not really happy at the way the Budget has been presented and framed by my young friend, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. Madam, I know Mr. Pranab Mukherjee for the last ten years when he was sitting there on the second bench from the last, a short-statured man with the Bengali *dhori* of that green border with a soft voice, just sitting as a back-bencher. It is true that he is wise politically. He has proved that he is not only wise but also very skillful in not only political management but also in winning friends. I thought that he is a pragmatist. When I read in some papers that he was a Professor of Economics, I went to him and asked him as to why he had become a Professor and what type of Professor he was. He told me that in Bengal, there was no Professor of Economics. They were teaching, at that time, Political Science and Economics both. That is why, I think, he has the imprimatur of his learning and teaching in the Budget and in his career.

The time is very short. I want to make more points. Before saying anything else, I come to inflation and the impact of the budget. I have heard and I have also read through Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's speech and the statistical fight he had with Mr. George Fernandes. I am really surprised that a pragmatic person like Mr. Pranab Mukherjee should be carried away so much by statistics. Statistics *jugalbandi* with George Fernandes is not helpful neither to George Fernandes nor to Charan Singh nor to

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni]

Pranab Mukherjee. We know that it is the bureaucrats sitting in there who only want to be directed as to what way it has to be presented and the figures are just managed and re-managed and a picture is shown to the people for their consumption or for consumption of populism. So, I am not going into the *jugalbandi*. As I have already stated, I have some points. I am personally a pragmatist and so I only go by what is on the earth and what is being seen and felt by the people in the rural areas or the mofussil places.

At the outset, I want to speak on inflation. While formulating my speech, I made two or three points. Has the budget made a serious attempt to remove poverty, creation of employment and curbing of inflation? While replying to the debate yesterday in the Lok Sabha, Mr. Mukherjee stated that he had quoted reactions of renowned economists. I can also quote names. But I do not want to go into those names. What is the reaction of economists and professors: Madam, I have got a copy of India Today. It is the latest copy and Mr. Pranab Mukherjee knows as he was himself a Professor. He has given what you call 'assistance' in his budget by giving concessions to the electronic industry. India Today Management had supplied some question from some very important professors. They are Pranav Roy, Pulin Navak and Nitin Khot of the Delhi School of Economics and Surjit Bhalla and Srinivas Madhur. System Programme was P. Ravi; Data Advisor was H.L. Chandok. They used an ICL 2960 computer. So, this computer was fed with the 3 P.M. various proposals and was asked as to what is the impact on various schemes, particularly the points in which we are interested say deficit credit availability, and inflation. After being fed with tax statistics from budget papers the result which has come from the computer for inflation is that Budgets contribute to inflation in at least three

ways—directly, indirectly and by creating inflationary environment, etc. And ultimately they have come out with this; the wholesale price level in March, 1983 is forecast to be 13 per cent higher than in March, 1982, when it was 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier. The average price level during the year, each index divided by 12, will show an increase of 7 per cent, somewhat less than 9 per cent recorded in 1981-82. This is, Madam, what has been furnished by the computer.

Then, I am concerned, as my friends know, with the activities of the co-operative sector. There is a co-operative spinning mill with a lakh of spindles capacity employing 5,000 people. When we ask what is the impact of inflation, particularly from the Government side we hear that it is a single digit, etc. So, I asked my officers to please work out D.A. for 1981-82. They have given me the figures from July, 1977 to December, 1981. In 1977, it was 320 points—this is the Sholapur cost of living index. In July, 1980, it was 420, and it has risen to 500 and odd in December, 1981. This is factually what is being paid by an industrial unit. And the claim that the prices have not risen in single stroke does not, I think, look sound.

Then, Madam I have got another article wherein the prices as on 10-3-1982 were given. There we find that the price of groundnut oil (double-filtered) was Rs. 211 in January, 1981, and Rs. 238 in January, 1982. And on an average it does not come in the category of what you call the 4.9 per cent or whatever it is. Similarly, there is the Colgate toothpaste. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said in Lok Sabha: 'Please show me where the prices have risen'. The price of Colgate toothpaste just before the Budget was Rs. 180 to 185 and it has gone up to Rs. 195. Not after the Budget but during the last six months. I don't say that it has gone up after the

Budget. I do not say that. Then, the Sumeet mixture—its price is steady. The Sandoz lady's watch has gone up from Rs. 205 to Rs. 235 and then again to Rs. 275. Then there are the Philip's bulbs, etc. Then there is the dhoti-Braslat is the famous name which is being used.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In the Rajya Sabha elections, the price of Congressmen has also gone up.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: That, I know. So, Madam, the point is that the consumer prices have risen by about 40 per cent during the last three years. Ultimately one has to take note of this.

Then, Madam, here there is another aspect of it which I want to deal with and that is the credit requirement. Madam, here we have raised this point during the discussion on the credit requirements and the stringency etc. Madam, kindly permit me to say again the computer result on credit. They say in the Government Budget for 1981-82 and model forecasting for 1982-83, credit commercial sector, growth rate was 18 per cent, which has come down to 10.7 per cent. Madam, what I say is this. There is another poser made to me by my friends who are in the small scale industries. They say, increasing taxation, fall in the value of the rupee, increasing inflation and increasing prices are the sources of credit, squeeze requirements of the small scale industry, and as against more credit requirements the banks and financial institutions are not allowing escalation in credit. I want to make a pragmatic suggestion to the Finance Minister. You know the credit requirements. Why don't you, at least, index the credit to prices of the industrial raw materials. You know, the Reserve Bank says 40 per cent goes or 39 per cent goes to the SLR or COR or whatever those things are. Ultimately the big industries are also sufferers. But my difficulty is that when I am dealing with the small

scale sector I find that the credit requirements are not met. I have shown you on that day two letters—which said 50 per cent—one of which was from the Bank of Maharashtra and the other was from Bank of India. These are the aspects of credit requirements. Either you index it to the inflation or do something else to help small scale industry. I can understand your anxiety to bring about credit curbs or credit squeeze in the market but that is hurting the small industry or any industry whatsoever.

Then, Madam, the credit to the priority sector, the Finance Minister said, was at 36 per cent and the target was 40 per cent. Out of that credit to the priority sector in the small scale industry is 12 per cent. What a negligible amount of credit is made available to the priority sector which has got growth potential for exports?

Then, Madam, there is this other point. I think this much is for the credit requirements of the small scale sector

Then, another aspect of it was the relief in taxation and concessions given for investing by the technologists of Indian origin in Indian shares. There, Madam Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mukherjee would have been more pragmatic if he would have said that investment in foreign currency in the industries sector specially small scale sector will get more benefit as return on investment and the large scale sector will get that much less benefit and that would have created a direct thrust to the growth of creating more employment through small scale sector.

Then, Madam, as he has rightly pointed out, I want to know the rationale. I am not charging the Finance Minister of obliging the large industrialists particularly the industrialists where he has given the concession of what you call it the polyester fibre

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni]

and cloth and he has shown much concern of cloth using 16 per cent or 15 per cent polyester blends. Where from did he get this information, I do not know. We produce in our co-operative spinning mill polyester-remixed blends of yarn for production of the cloth, and we supply it to handloom and powerloom sectors for manufacturing cloth. But here I find that concessions have been given; I am not casting any reflections, the hon. Minister might have honestly given these concessions, and he also challenged in the Lok Sabha: "Please show, where the prices have risen." But I am not challenging him. I am only wanting to know from him whether he can ensure that grasslin fibre producers like the Birlas will not raise the price, in spite of the concessions that he has given to this fibre producers. We use that fibre to mix with cotton. Are you going to guarantee on this aspect? And my other friend, Mr. Ambani has been greatly benefited—Vimal was—by this new innovation which he has brought about. I do not charge the Minister. The point is, you said that cloth production which used up to 16 per cent of this synthetic fibre in yarn do not produce good cloth, and that they should be encouraged to use more polyester fibre in the blends, and they have been given the excise rebate from 22.5 to 11.5. I dispute this argument because I as a yarn producer or as a sugar manufacturer and also a cloth producer, find that cheaper cloth is required by people of various levels as we discussed yesterday also that levy and controlled cloth is required in all varieties by the people. Sir, Surat and Bhewandi are the two places I know—and now Muzaffarnagar in U.P. also—where powerlooms are working and are producing cheap cloth. *(Time bell rings)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]:
Three minutes more.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: But I have not covered half of what I want to say. I am having my time with the time of my friend also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: Including that.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: So, I think the slash in the duty from 22.5 to 11.5 per cent is not passed on to the consumer. How are they going to pass it on? On this point, the Minister said that price rise has not taken place. From today's commodity survey I find February 26 prices and March 5 prices—whether you have raised your taxes or not, is not my problem—which show that price of rice has risen from Rs. 400 to Rs. 425, Rs. 600 to Rs. 625, wheat price has risen from Rs. 210 to Rs. 230. Then same is the case with soda ash etc. Well, Madam is ringing the bell. I must hurry up. This is another aspect of your tax concession.

Then about plan allocation, you said that it has been increased by 27 per cent. But to my knowledge, it does not go to that extent. In absolute terms, it will be nothing more than 19 to 20 per cent.

Then he said, as you are aware, that domestic saving rate has fallen. I read the observations of Mr. Palkhiwala. Fall in domestic savings means Rs. 30 to 40 crores in black money and that is really of a serious consequence.

Then take the amount allocated to your 20-point programme which you call the blue chip of your party. What about this 20-point programme? I have got certain figures here which I want to quote, showing increase in allocation for entrepreneur plans, machinery, engineering, petroleum, iron and steel, coal, fertilizer, civil aviation and electric generation. But for general services, this has been reduced; for social programme, it has been reduced. For general services it has been reduced from 26 to 23 crores,

for medical and Public health, from 125 to 122 crores, for rehabilitation of displaced persons, from 29 to 27. The biggest cut has been in ship-building, fisheries, social services and so on.

In regard to the twenty-point programme, I feel that this is very nice. I have no dispute with this programme. But the problem is, who is going to implement it and how is it going to be implemented? I see, the Central Government is toning up the State administrations. I see improvements in the infrastructure. But I would like to draw your attention to power generation. As I said, there should be a pragmatic approach in regard to this problem, namely, power generation. Take, for example, the case of the Deccan Co-operative Spinning Mills. For a whole year, the mill was closed down for loss of power up to 25 per cent of its capacity. Then, take the case of the Sangli Municipal Council. The population of Sangli is two lakhs. They suffer due electric slippages. Every day, for seven hours, there is no electricity, particularly between six in the evening and ten in the morning and in the morning between ten and twelve. Therefore, what I would suggest is that you should adopt a pragmatic approach.

I wanted to say something in regard to the prices of agricultural and industrial products. But I am not doing it for lack of time. As I was saying, the Centre is toning up the administration. But in the States, there is a lot of maladministration. Very recently, the Prime Minister has taken them to task. There are a lot of political appointments in the State Road Transport Corporations and I know what is happening in Maharashtra. There are a lot of political appointments in the Electricity Board. A newspaper editor has been appointed as one of the directors in the Electricity Board. What can he do? Then, in Maharashtra, there is another avenue. Now, sometime back, I have mentioned about this alcohol business. Forty lakh litres of alcohol has been given to

McDowell and Company, for a certain consideration. And it was rumoured that Rs. two crores have passed hands. I say, this rumour has to be scotched and you have to see that this alcohol, cement and some other commodities do not become a trading ground between the State authorities and the anti-social elements. What I am suggesting to you is that...

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:
Those payments are not in the Budget.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Those payments are not in the Budget. But the State administration is going down. What I am suggesting to you is that, if this twenty-point programme or any other programme has to be carried through, you have to tone up the State administrations and the working of the State level Corporations, where so much of public money is invested. I think, Mr. Raju had mentioned this sometime back. This has also been raised in the Consultative Committee meeting. It has been pointed out that 37 per cent of the Government money is locked up in the State level Corporations, while the control of the Central Government on the public sector Corporations is not more than 25 to 27 per cent. Such is the level of investment in the State level Corporations and if their administration is going to be politicised, what will happen to these Corporations which are ruining the entire creditworthiness and the administrative set-up?

I would also make another request to the hon. Finance Minister. If you want to collect money from the farm sector, then, these agricultural processing societies, which are producing by products which have no social importance at all, should be taxed. Thereby, you can collect more money. I think more black money is incorporated in these activities whether it is NAFED or NCCF or the co-operative processing societies and so on.

Lastly I would like to say that there are many good points in the Budget.

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni]

Many good points, but not enough. That is why, I say, I am annoyed. Now, you have declared this year as Productivity Year. But what have you given as encouragement, by way of incentives, to increase production, except that you have brought in 38 more items, wherein, you have said that if production in these items is more than 20 or 25 per cent, you would give some concessions for example, tax exemption? It is quite alright. But have you taken note of the eleven identified products like cloth, sugar and some other essential commodities and I would like to know what concessions have been given? This is very necessary, if a thrust has to be given. I am not pleading here that you should give concessions like tax exemption and so on.

There is another item. Government's policy now is to relax the control from MRTP. They are doing a nice thing. I want that the Government should do it. This is a good thing if you want to go all out to produce more in this country, to remove poverty from this country. For the last ten to fifteen years we have been in the clutches of dogmatic socialist slogans, like don't have private sector nationalisation. You may have any sector you like, I have got no fight with anybody on that, but you should produce more. The profitability of the public sector, I think, is about 2 per cent while the profitability in the private sector is 10 per cent. Similarly, I think you are not encouraging public investments. Last year about Rs. 320 crores were budgeted for investment in the IDBI, IFC and some such institutions and this year I am told it is only Rs. 82 crores. I am personally aware of the fact that the IDBI is very much short of resources, the ICICI is very much short of resources, the IFCI is very much short of resources. The improvement in the infrastructure might be sporadic. I do not disclaim that the power generation has not increased. It has increased, but in certain States

it is devastatingly bad. Similarly rail operations; they have improved but what you call, the generating sets are not working. So, these are some of the aspects which I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will take into consideration.

Then you have given some tax free bonds for encouraging investment. I have liked that idea, but here also you will have to give impetus declaring that they are exempted from dead duty. I think the tax free bonds are exempted from wealth tax, but they should be exempted from death duty. Shri Venkataraman as well as the Prime Minister have assured this country that for the wealth tax purposes or the death duty purposes one house will be exempted. What has happened to that suggestion? You have not exempted one dwelling house to a family being exempted from dead duty. That was the assurance given by the Prime Minister as well as by Mr. Venkataraman during their speeches in the Parliament while presenting the budget.

Madam, as I see the Budget, I am not very happy with it not because the direction is very wrong but he, is doing a half-hearted job. For Heaven's sake do not look at this lobby.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I should look straight.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: This lobby is on the contrary more constructive to what we want to do and not imagine unnecessarily in a West Bengal way. Anyway, you have become a Gujarati. Having become a Gujarati, please see that the industry and trade grows. Do like a Gujarati, act like a Gujarati, Bengal babugiri is not going to work because you will always remain poor, that is not going to help you.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: They are rich in ideas and ideologies.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Whatever it is, it is the intellectual dogma. They are always rich in ideas only. (Interruptions) What is it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: He wants me to ring the bell.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: So, Madam Vice-Chairman, what I am suggesting to the Finance Minister is, don't go in a half-hearted way. No hybrid solutions will work. It should be a positive direction and if you really want to see that the poverty is removed, disparities are removed, there is no go than to produce more and only cosmetic slogan-shouting won't work.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: Mr. Naidu. I hope I don't have to ring the bell for you.

SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, you give me the same time as you have given to Mr. Kulkarni or Mr. Pant.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: His time is different; it is his party's time.

SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Madam, I congratulate the new Finance Minister for introducing a common man's budget. In many ways, it is a very good budget. He has introduced many new things—the Investment Bond Scheme and the Social Security Bond Scheme and also incentives for savings. It is a very novel method and I congratulate him for that.

About industrial production, this year has been declared as the "Productivity Year". But how are they go-

ing to achieve higher production? In the last year, we saw that in Bangalore for three or four months all the public sector projects were closed. And now in Maharashtra, the textile mills are closed. Have you found out why these are being closed? These are being closed due to labour trouble. Who is creating this labour trouble? The labour leaders. Who are these labour leaders? They are parasites on the labourers; they are not elected from among the labourers; they are outsiders. When an outsider is elected, he creates problems not only for the proprietors of the public sector projects, but also for the workers. Unless there is labour trouble, these people cannot live. They are parasites on them. Do you know how they live? They live in better houses. They come and stay in 5-star hotels in Delhi. Where do they get the money from? They collect it from the labourers. With their money, these people enjoy themselves. What is happening in Maharashtra in the textile industry today? Who is the leader? He is an outsider. He is not from among the labourers. Who were responsible when in Bangalore the public sector projects were closed for so many months? They were outsiders. So the Government must pass an act that only the labourers must be elected as leaders and representatives of the unions and not outsiders. Unless this is done there is no safety for the labourers, there will be trouble and the public sector projects and the private sector projects also will suffer and production will not be there as the Finance Minister expects.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for removing Wealth Tax on coffee and tea plantations. It is a very good measure. When you want to evaluate these plantations the values differ from place to place and you will be at the mercy of the Valuation Officers. I am not a coffee plantation owner or a tea plantation owner. But for practical purposes, what the Finance Minister has done is very good.

[Shri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu]

Regarding starting new industries, every industrial licence is given for the city. When the industries are started in the cities, naturally the poorer sections of the people who live in villages have to come to the cities to eke out a living. There must be a ban on issuing industrial licences in cities and also within about 20 kilometres from the municipal limits of the cities and towns. Unless this is done, these people will not start industries in the rural areas and there is every possibility of these people coming and settling in cities. Then there will be pressure on the cities and there will be trouble. Housing problem will come; the pollution problem will come. To avoid all this, orders must be issued that no industry hereafter will come up in the cities.

Regarding controlled cloth, we discussed it two days back. The intention of the Government was to supply good cloth for the poorer sections. They have stipulated that each mill must produce so much percentage of controlled cloth. Government is giving them this subsidy of Rs. 200 crores also. When you are giving them this subsidy of Rs. 200 crores and when you have fixed some percentages to manufacture this controlled cloth, is it not the duty of this Government to appoint a person to see that the quality is maintained? There must be a Quality Controller to see to that. I have seen the quality of the controlled cloth being produced. The texture is very inferior, the yarn is old and it is useless. All this cloth is being dumped on the consumer cooperatives and they are keeping heaps of these stocks without selling them. Has the Government tried to find out what is happening to the stocks, whether the people are purchasing them or not? Nothing is being done. So I request the Finance Minister to have a Quality Controller to see that this subsidy of Rs. 200 crores which you give is properly utilised and proper cloth is produced for the poorer sections.

Coming to the agricultural sector, the Finance Minister has not done anything except removing wealth tax on tea estates and coffee estates. I will tell you one thing. What was the price of a tractor three or four years back and what is the price of a tractor today? You see the difference—by how much percentage it has gone up. What was the cost of an electric pumpset four years back and what is its price today? Have you seen the comparative prices? You have not compared the prices. The prices are going up every day. For instance, in 1977-78 an Ambassador car was costing only Rs. 38,000. Today it costs Rs. 76,000. Who is responsible for it? Birlas are minting money. But you have not got any control, you have not done anything. Do you know the quality of that car? Useless, rotten things are dumped on the consumer. You don't allow others to manufacture cars and so you get only these things. You don't have any control over these people. From Rs. 38,000 in 1977-78, the cost goes up to Rs. 76,000 today and nobody is there to ask them. And tractor prices have also gone up the same way, prices of electric pumpsets have also gone up the same way. What is the cost of diesel oil? Still you don't reduce the prices. You have got an Agricultural Prices Commission which is a useless commission—and they do not know whether paddy is grown on the plants or under the ground. That is the type of people you are having in the Agricultural Prices Commission. You compare the increased prices of tractors and pumpsets and you compare the increased rates for rice, wheat and sugarcane. Sugar is sold at eight rupees a kilo whereas the canegrower is given only Rs. 130 per tonne. Is it proper? Do you think you are doing justice to the agriculturist? You are not doing justice to the agriculturist.

Now the price of jaggery has gone down terribly. It was selling at Rs. 400 a quintal but now it has come down to Rs. 90 a quintal. What has the Government done? When it comes

to the increase of sugarcane prices, you give nothing. Are we bonded labourers for you? At least the Supreme Court is there to release the bonded labourers from factories and kilns but nobody is there to release us from the clutches of the Government. So, somebody must take it up so that we have freedom. When jaggery prices go down, you do not take any interest. When onion prices came down you asked the NAFED to purchase them. Similarly, when sugarcane prices go down, you cannot ask NAFED to purchase jaggery? Also you do not allow us to export jaggery to Pakistan and other countries. Therefore, you try to save us or allow us to export jaggery to other countries or ask NAFED and other co-operative bodies to purchase jaggery so that the farmers may be saved.

There is another thing. Now the sugar factories are closing down. They say, "We cannot afford to run because the sucrose content is coming down." Why can't you give them rebate in excise duty and ask them to continue for one or two months more? If you don't allow them to continue for one or two months more, sugarcane will be left in the fields and there will be loss worth crores of rupees to the farmers. And once the farmer gets into trouble, he cannot get up again for another three or four years.

So I appeal to the Government to look into it. (*Time bell rings*). Madam, give me two minutes.

SHRI VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: The time given is 20 minutes.

SHRI N.P. CHENGALRAYA Naidu: The Government is manufacturing solar pump sets. It is costing about Rs. 20 000 for a small pump set. Can an agriculturist purchase at this price? We want the Government to subsidise this because you are saving so much energy. So you subsidise it and see that more licences are given to manufacture these small pump sets and subsidy is given to these people. Otherwise, the agriculturists will have no benefit from this Budget. The Finance Minister is replying to

the debate today. I appeal to the Finance Minister to do something for the agriculturists. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKARA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, Vice-Chairman, let me at the outset congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a *sobre* and at the same time dynamic Budget. The youngest Finance Minister ever needs to be complimented for the painstaking to reconcile the conflicting aspects in the Budget. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has certainly combined his youthful vigour with mature consideration.

I would now like to take up straightaway two of the criticisms that have been made against the Budget. Madam, the Budget has been criticised for being a mere accountant's budget. The critics fail to understand that the national income and wealth that the Budget deals with is nothing but national accounting. National income is correctly called national accounts to indicate the diversity of items that it is composed of. While national income is a consolidated amount, national account represents the matrix of its various components. That way the Budget has to relate to national accounts. It cannot be otherwise. The Budget represents a major exercise in the transfer of resources from one sector to another through government. al expenditure which supports, for example, this Parliament and the democratic system therein, the running of various Government departments, thereby providing them orderly and systematic progress of the society and its protection. That way the Budget represents the consolidated picture of the national activities. Madam, it does much more than that. Through various fiscal measures it channelises the resources in the desired direction and through planned investment each year's Budget is one step forward in our dream of building a prosperous and egalitarian society. So Madam, the Budget also has a perspective. The Budget is a consolidated picture of national accounts, national activi-

[Shri T. Chandrasekara Reddy]

ties and our national dreams. It is in the light of all these aspects that one has to see and judge the Budget.

By calling it an accountant's budget, Madam, our critics are trying to be escapist. For example, the rate of inflation this year has been brought down to 3 per cent from 14 per cent last year and 16.7 per cent the year before. Our Opposition friends do not want to see the figures when it is not convenient to them. Let us be fair and accept that it was a solid achievement of the Government. It is all the more creditable that the inflation rate has been brought down in the face of so many odds, and while the inflation rate in industrialised economies is still raging much high.

The consumer price index, however, is showing peculiar signs this year and is lagging behind the wholesale price index. The rate of increase in consumer price index is three times that of the wholesale price index. We have to face the facts, Madam. The Government is aware of it and I am happy that the Finance Minister has stated in the Budget speech that the price situation requires constant vigilance and that there could be no room for complacency.

It is in this background that the Finance Minister had rightly pegged the deficit in next year to Rs. 1365 crores only compared to a deficit of Rs. 1700 crores this year. Our friends on the other side might say that even this is high. Madam, it is here that the critics are trying to be mere accountants. In modern economics it is the overall balance of supply and demand that matters. Even with a bigger deficit this year the rate of inflation was only 3 per cent. Next year the foodgrain crop is also going to be good and industrial production is slated to reach higher levels. With that promising factor, we can go along with the Finance Minister in his assumption that the Budget deficit is non-inflationary.

The Finance Minister has announced several incentives to savings which will further reduce the inflationary pressures. The bigger imbalance in the economy is with regard to the external balance of payments. The Finance Minister has mostly relied on the customs duties to raise additional resources. The customs duties are to fetch Rs. 391.35 crores. The strategy is right in that those higher duties will correct the external imbalance. The extra incentives that have been provided to non-resident Indians for remittances and investments at home are again in the right direction and have to be appreciated. In raising Rs. 196 crores from excise duties the Finance Minister has to be congratulated again for following the norm of promoting higher production and not affecting the middle income groups.

We will be looking forward to the scheme of linking higher production with the excise duty concessions that the Finance Minister has announced.

On the whole I welcome the Budget proposals. But I have some suggestions also to make. These I will come to a little later. Before that I would like to deal with another criticism about the Budget.

Madam, the Budget has been called a timid Budget. I do not know what they mean by it. If talking big and doing nothing, as our leftist friends here are always inclined to do, is called bravery, I have nothing to say. Our friends miss the woods for the trees. To have undertaken a 27.6 per cent increase in plan investment—the biggest ever—against all odds is not being timid but being brave. The plan investment will create a momentum for all-round development and we should congratulate the Finance Minister for that.

Now, Madam, I have a few suggestions to make. The incentives that the Finance Minister has offered to promote industrial development of

backward regions are not enough. I come from an industrially backward region, Madam, just as many of our friends here, and we all have an interest in the development of these regions. The investments in new industrial units coming up in the backward regions should be exempted from tax. The concession was unfortunately earlier withdrawn by the previous Government. It should be reintroduced. That would enable not only the savings in the rural areas to be ploughed back to industrial ventures and create additional employment and wealth but would attract the expertise and finance from the industrial capitals and promote dispersal which is also the prime objective of the Government's industrial policy. (*Time bell rings*)

AN HON. MEMBER: This is his maiden speech. He should be given more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: Maiden speech? O. K.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKARA REDDY: Coming to another point, the taxation measures should also serve social purpose. I welcome the concessions given by the Finance Minister to students. Even the small concessions, though they are token, will earn the gratitude of that section. Similarly, Madam, the Finance Minister should use the fiscal measures to promote family planning. This is of great importance as the Finance Minister will realise that the prime objective of any Government of increasing the per capita income, is being literally cut from below by the ever-increasing population. Enough provision has been made on the expenditure side for family planning, but definite disincentives for large families have not been built into the tax system. For example, the standard deduction in the income-tax need not be made available to those who have more than two children. That is harsh. But we have to be firm in achieving the goal. This

is only as an example I am giving. The Finance Minister could think of other suitable measures.

I now come to another important aspect. The Defence Minister told this House yesterday during the question time that the real expenditure on defence has been consistently falling in the last six years. Madam, we are a peaceful nation. But the security of the nation at no time should be relaxed particularly in the present difficult international situation.

Talking about my State, Andhra Pradesh, Madam, it has been observing strict financial discipline in the last few years unlike some other States like West Bengal. Such States like Andhra Pradesh who manage their finances prudently, should get an incentive from the Finance Minister by way of higher Central assistance to the Plan.

Last, but not the least, Madam. I must say the Finance Minister has not been generous to the newspapers. The Government should not think that the newspapers are an obstruction. The newspapers are a two-way link with the people. The newspaper industry is crippled because of the heavy excise and import duties on the newsprint. The Government must think of some way to reduce the burden on the newspapers because of high newsprint prices. I am sure that will improve the link with the people. With this, I commend the Budget proposals.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Madam Vice-Chairman, I am really grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to extend my compliments and congratulations to the youngest Finance Minister, India has ever had, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. He has presented a Budget which is realistic in approach to a certain extent.

[Shri V. Gopalsamy]

This year has been declared as "The Year of productivity." I welcome the measure taken by the Government giving the excise duty relief for 38 selected industries if these industries' production is 110 per cent, or more, of that of the previous year. I would also like to welcome the measures taken by the Government as far as the non-residents are concerned. This has been widely appreciated and welcomed by the persons who are employed in the Gulf countries. It has created an atmosphere for investment of the money earned abroad. It has also to be appreciated that a person who goes abroad for employment will not be considered a resident unless he has been here in this country for six months or more of that year.

Science and technology, atomic energy and electricity have received fullest financial support in this Budget. Rupees 184 crores have been allotted to harness science and technology so as to make a social change in this country. Our efforts in the sphere of oil exploration—we have already taken certain steps for oil exploration. As far as nature is concerned, nature has bestowed this country with all its resources. We have got the highest peaks. We have got the longest sea-belt, abundant resources, rivers, ground-water potential. Apart from all these things, one aspect gives me immense pleasure and that is, the prospects of oil exploration in the Indian Ocean. I would like to quote from "The IMF Loan and India's Economic Future" by Dr. Brahmananda. There are so many aspects but since the time at my disposal is very short, I will not go into the details. I would only like to bring this aspect to the notice of the Government I quote:

"One of the most distressing pieces of information received by the Arab world through NASA's highly sophisticated scanners in its net-

work is that oil resources in the now oil-rich Gulf are fast drying up, perhaps owing to ecological reasons, and that the oil reserves are slowly shifting closer to the seabed in the Indian Ocean. More water pressure obtaining in the seabed in the Indian Ocean is said to be one of the reasons attributed by experts in the field to this shift of the oil belt towards this region. Within a span of 10 to 15 years, the Gulf's oil resources will be dwindling fast, necessitating huge oil imports by these oil Sheikhdoms. Chances are, India and Sri Lanka might then be two of the world's largest oil exporters—a reality that cannot easily be stomachied by the Arab countries"

So, the future is not dark. The future is bright. I would like to suggest, taking into consideration this aspect, the Government should take all possible steps to explore in the Indian Ocean.

As far as duties are concerned, the customs duty which has been imposed on stainless steel scrap, will definitely raise the price by Rs. 7 per kilogram which will naturally affect the small units. This means more than 800 units will be definitely affected by this.

One more important aspect I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that the priority for energy sector has got to be appreciated. That is a welcome approach. Energy sector includes petroleum, coal and power generation gets Rupees 3,851 crores out of the total Central Plan allocation of Rs. 11,000-odd crores, amounting to 35 per cent of the Central Plan outlay: this is a lion's share. But how much has been allotted for the States? We speak of regional imbalances. We speak of removal of regional imbalances. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the allocation to that State is not at all

adequate. I would rather say that the State of Tamil Nadu has been totally neglected. This is a raw deal given by the Central Government to Tamil Nadu. I would like to quote from the Indian Express dated 16.3.1982 in this regard. I quote:

"Of the 19,566 mw capacity additions targeted for the Sixth Plan for the entire country, the target for Tamil Nadu is only 230 mw. The State's proposals submitted to the Centre were for 1,160 mw in the State sector besides 1,100 mw addition in the Central sector. The State argues that it has a potential for 10 per cent growth annually at least during this Plan period, and hence it needs 250 to 300 mw firm capacity additions every year. This is absolutely essential if the State is not to end up in a series of power crises witnessed during the seventies.

The projects which await Central clearance include the North Madras thermal station—1,050 mw (Rs 615 crores); Mettur thermal expansion—420 mw (Rs. 206 crores); Tuticorin expansion 710 mw (Rs. 411 crores). If these schemes could be cleared during the current year, benefits will be available in 1987-88. Delay in clearance..." (*Time bell rings*)

Kindly be liberal, Madam. Parties which are allotted 15 minutes have taken more than 35 minutes. When I am speaking on relevant points, why are you ringing bell?

SHRI GURUDEV GUPTA (Madhya Pradesh): Give due regard to the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: I do not have any time in my pocket. I can give only time allocated to Parties. It is not in my bag.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: All right. I will conclude after five minutes. The news item continues:

"The State has already given an undertaking to absorb all the power from both the existing and new thermal stations at Neyveli. But under the Centre's formula based on past Central assistance and energy consumption, Tamil Nadu would get only 176 mw out of 630 mw to be produced at the second thermal station."

This is most unfortunate that when the energy sector is given priority, Tamil Nadu State is neglected in regard to sanction of power development schemes.

There is another aspect as far as imposition of excise duty is concerned. I will take up the match industry. I am not speaking for the mechanised sector. I am not speaking for the middle sector either. I am speaking about the small sector which is called the tiny sector. Even under the 20-point programme, the Government is committed to the upliftment and welfare of the small and cottage industries. I am not totally opposed to the imposition of excise duty on these units. There is an annual limit fixed. I agree with the Government so far as this annual limit of production is concerned. My objection is to the monthly limit prescribed. If the match production exceeds 15 million matches in any month then they will have to pay the duty with retrospective effect. Now some of the small units have produced in some months more than 15 millions due to market fluctuation. I come from an area where thousands of small match producing units are there. In my district of Tirunelveli and in the adjacent district Ramanathapuram two lakhs people are employed in these small units. By this decision most of these units will be terribly affected and they will be left in the lurch. They will have to pay from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000 as duty.

[Shri V. Gopalsamy]

Madam, the Finance Minister has some now. Actually, I wanted to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister this decision, that is, fixing the monthly limit. The decision is that if they produce more than 15 million matches, they would have to pay with retrospective effect. I am not objecting to this ceiling. But at least he should take away the provision relating to payment with retrospective effect. Kindly do away with this provision. This will definitely help the small units, the small match industry units, and they would be saved. Otherwise they will only become insolvent. Some of the genuine small units which have produced more than 15 million in a particular month due to market fluctuations will be terribly affected. I am not opposed to the other decisions and I am not opposed to the other formulas. Only this aspect I am objecting to. I say this because I am living in that area and the people have come to me. I think that when the Finance Minister is free they will meet him also and submit a memorandum. I only wish to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister this aspect of the matter and I hope that he would definitely help the small sector, the tiny sector.

Now, Madam, as far as the postal hike is concerned, I am opposed to that and everybody is opposed to it. It means it is a tax on knowledge. The common man is affected by the postal hike. Our honourable Finance Minister is a man of knowledge. So, the Minister, I think, will not agree to a tax on knowledge. But the Minister has not given any relief in the other House because, I think, he has kept them for this House since he is the Leader of this House. So, as a matter of privilege, I think, he has spared them for this House.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): At five o'clock, isn't it?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Madam, when the news about the Budget trickled, the man-in-the-street and also the housewife in the kitchen

heaved a sigh of relief because they were very much concerned about the new taxes. Now, the housewife need not have to pay more in the market. So, they have welcomed the Budget. One more point, Madam, before I conclude: About the Excise duty, I have already brought to the notice of the Minister the position with regard to stainless steel scrap and I hope the Minister will reconsider the decision. As far as the match industry is concerned, I hope the Minister will reconsider the decision and will save the small units. With these words, Madam, I conclude. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: Now, Mr. Apparow. I would request you to be brief.

SHRI M. R. APPAROW (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, Vice-Chairman, Our Finance Minister has already replied to many of the criticisms made by the Opposition and others while replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha. So, I won't go into all those details, especially when you have asked me to be brief.

Taking some of the important points, you see, the agricultural growth rate is expected to be 3 per cent in 1981-82 on top of the 15.4 per cent. achieved in 1980-81. The foodgrains production has touched the figure of 134 million tonnes and our GNP is also likely to increase by 4.5 per cent on top of the 7.5 per cent growth rate in 1980-81. There is a marked deceleration in inflationary pressures during 1981-82 and the annual rate of inflation, as measured by the wholesale price index, came down to 5.4 per cent in January, 1982 as against 16.2 per cent in January, 1981. 4 P.M.

Now, coming to the Budget, criticism is made that the Budget is imposed by instalments instead of being presented once a year as a whole. This practice is in vogue in many countries because from time to time economic and financial necessities

arise and some adjustments have perforce to be made. So this is nothing new that the Finance Minister has attempted.

There has been strong attack on the IMF loan. But this has been already replied to by the Prime Minister and also by the Finance Minister that this is in the interests of our economy and the interests of our country that this loan from the IMF has been taken. Here I cannot do any better than quoting our Prime Minister:

"The Finance Minister has assured the House and I would like to add my voice to it, to say that there is no question whatsoever of giving into any conditions which go against our national interest...

So this has been made clear.

The hike in oil prices and defence expenditure forced on us by outside forces on which we have no control are mainly responsible for this difficult foreign exchange position. Our transport, system and our agricultural development depending on import of fertilisers, and our industrial development, etc. all need essential imports which cannot be stopped. There is really no alternative and there is no fallacy or misconception or misunderstanding in this matter. And I may also say that it is not often that one can get a massive loan of this magnitude. As I said before, our economy has to be made viable. Agriculture, industry, social services have to be serviced by the necessary foreign exchange. Our foreign trade, that is, exports and imports have to be looked into and managed in the interests of our economy. Since the beginning of planning in our country, the government evolved a good strategy for an all round development of our economy. This has been brought out clearly in the Finance Minister's speech as well as the Economic Review as mentioned by me before.

One of the most important problems facing the country is inflation. Yet the resources necessary for further development in key sectors have to be

raised. It is not merely achieving growth but growth has to be achieved along with social justice. All these considerations complicate matters and intelligence capacity comprehension and understanding are necessary for dealing with the situation. The Finance Minister proved himself equal to the situation. The focus of anti-inflationary policies during the year was both on supply and demand management. These were intended to improve the resilience and viability of the public distribution system. A number of substantive steps were also taken to effectively contain the expansion of money supply and bank credit.

Though the Finance Minister has provided for a tax income of Rs.500 crores, he has seen to it that it does not have the effect of stoking the inflation. Low income groups are taken care of by keeping down the prices of necessities by raising production and supplies in the economy. Public distribution is further strengthened to play an important role in providing essential commodities at reasonable prices throughout the country. As mentioned before by me, various steps were taken to remove artificial bottlenecks and scarcities by curbing the activities of anti-social elements. The agricultural pricing policy continued to ensure remunerative prices to farmers with a view to encouraging agricultural production. I feel there is need to review agricultural prices and see that this is done in the interest of the small agriculturists. Monetary expansion was also curbed and is kept within reasonable limits. Aggregate money resources increased by 11.3 per cent during 1981-82 as compared with 13.4 per cent in the same period last year.

Energy is one of the most important sectors of the economy. We are trying to become self-sufficient in this sphere by the next decade. This is being pursued by finding alternate sources of energy such as solar energy, biomass energy, tidal and thermal energy.

[Shri M. R. Apparow]

As mentioned before, the other key sectors are agriculture, industry, fertiliser production, etc. In developing these important sectors, the Sixth Plan priorities have to be kept in view. This aim has been well achieved in the Budget proposals.

At present there is no income-tax up to Rs. 15,000. In addition to it, the salaried employee gets a standard deduction of 20 per cent, subject to a total of Rs. 5000.

Savings and investment is another important sector. The 1980-81 Budget gave several incentives to the private sector to mobilise funds from the public. The same facilities are being retained in the present Budget. The ceiling on interest rates on debentures was raised last year to enable the corporate sector to secure higher investment. The present Budget proposes two new savings instruments to mobilise private savings. The first is "social security certificate" which has been specially designed for the small savers. This also provides social security to the family in case of investor's demise. The second instrument is capital investment bond. These bonds will have a maturity of ten years and carry an interest rate of 7 per cent, free of income-tax. They will also be exempt from wealth tax and up to Rs. 10 lakhs in case of the first holder, from gift tax.

For encouraging productivity incentives have been provided on 38 tariff items. The Finance Minister has taken into consideration the Jha Commission Report on Excise Revenue. By judicious levy of indirect taxes which do not impinge heavily on lower income groups he has mopped up Rs. 500 crores. This shows that though concessions have been given to lower income groups in direct taxes, indirect taxes are levied which impose burden on those who can bear them. (*Time bell rings*)

One minute, Madam. For solving unemployment, it has been included in the 20-point formula formulated by the Prime Minister. It calls for an intensified effort in a number of areas which are vital for the development of the economy and for the welfare, especially of the weaker sections of the society. A provision in the central plan for the National Rural Employment Programme is being increased to Rs 190 crores. Budget deficit is brought down to Rs. 1365 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 2085 crores. Thus deficit financing which is inevitable is kept under control. External assistance to the tune of Rs. 1364 crores will be availed of in 1982-83. This is mainly towards specified projects assistance.

We see how the Finance Minister has made a realistic assessment of our economy, the international situation, the inflation and the deficit financing. Deficit financing is, as I said before, inevitable in any developmental economy. Sound proposals, investment programmes and innovative types of saving proposals etc. are measures which contribute to the making of a sound and salutary budget presented by our young Finance Minister and I congratulate him for it.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, Vice-Chairman, I am thankful to you for calling me now. However, I wanted the hon. Finance Minister to be present, not so much for hearing the thousands of encomiums that are being paid as the youngest and most brilliant Finance Minister and things like that. But I wanted him to hear the latter portion of my speech where I want to state so many things about Tamil Nadu *vis-a-vis* the centre. Anyway, his able deputies are here and I am sure they will try to convey what I would like him to know.

First of all, I will be failing in my duty if I do not join others in congratulating our 46-year old Finance Minister who within 46 days of

his taking over office has provided what I had described and what I still continue to hold as a very good budget. A famous Chinese leader Den Xiaping said that it does not matter whether the cat is black or white as long as it kills the rat. Similarly, I do not think it does matter whether the budget is called good or bad or indifferent as long as it is able to deliver the goods. Madam, as you know, the budget is a very important economic document which uses not merely the idea of what is going to happen in the country, but how it is going to happen and of matching it with figures and with details. Now, Madam, our budget has been described by various people as lack lustre, tame, common-place, that it does not have much punch in it, without any dramatic change, etc. I think these very criticisms which are used to describe the Budget in this way are its virtues because for any country or economy to progress, there should be economic stability and certain economic policies should be followed for a particular length of time. Therefore, I think that the Finance Minister should not bother much about the criticism which is being made. I hope he will definitely pay heed to some criticism which is constructive. But most of the other criticisms which are made for the sake of opposition, he would do best to ignore because no budget can please all the persons.

I only wish that some people were given a questionnaire. "As to what I shall do if I were the Finance Minister" and then we can compare their answers to see as to what would happen. These are very hypothetical things just like what Mr. Kulkarni was saying. I do not put much store about the computer giving some answers. The basic programmes would have to be fed into it and, therefore, the approach of the programmer will very much matter. Therefore, the computer answers given in India

today matter very little here. Before I go further, I would like to say one or two things about some of these people, some of them are my very good friends, who have got the IMF phobia. Somehow or the other, they see the I.M.F. in this budget despite the Prime Minister during the President's Address and also the Finance Minister here and outside denying that. Certainly, the I.M.F. does have certain policies when it gives loans. Some of them are quite well-known like for example, it does not like too much being spent on food subsidies. It likes the country to encourage liberalisation of imports. But in this Budget neither has there been any considerable reduction in food subsidy nor has there been any indiscriminate imports permitted. On the contrary, the food subsidy has been increased by about Rs. 184 crores over the previous year to Rs. 1780 crores. Therefore, I for one cannot understand how people seem to read or see this IMF ghost in all these matters. Anyway, I would allow the matters to rest there.

Madam, when you look at the overall Budget, I feel—like my learned friend, Dr. Adisheshaiah—he is not here—that the plus points far outweigh the minus points and, I would, therefore, like to congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government for some of the positive aspects of the Budget. The Budget indeed provides a very pragmatic fiscal progress for economic and industrial growth, particularly more resources have been allocated for important fronts like agriculture and irrigation. Then, energy and the petroleum sectors have also been given their due importance. Madam, it is very important in every Budget that there should be emphasis on resource mobilisation, particularly the savings investment. You know as an economist the two schemes which have been announced by the Finance Minister,

[Shri R. Ramakrishnan]

namely the social security scheme and also the capital investment bonds scheme. These are really good schemes, particularly the latter one which provides a base for the richer and upper class of society who have got a lot of surplus fund to invest in these 7 per cent income-tax free bonds. And even the former which is aimed at tapping the rural poor will certainly succeed because it combines a sort of insurance policy with a savings account. It is briefly an endowment-cum-life policy since if a person dies within the time, his family will get the full amount.

Madam, one sign of good Government is that they should learn from its mistakes and they should try and see the writing on the wall. And here I would like to quote from the Economic Survey which has commented about unutilised capacity in no unclear terms. I quote from the Economic Survey:

"There is evidence that actual output per unit of capital employed in the economy has been decreasing and this has had adverse affects on the growth of economy as well as the resource position of the Government. It is necessary to reverse this trend and ensure that large investments made by the community earn an adequate rate of return within a reasonable period of time. This objective can be achieved only if existing capacities are utilised fully and new projects are implemented according to original time schedule. Unfortunately, experience in regard to implementation of projects has not been entirely satisfactory."

This is a very important thing which the Economic Survey has related. And, Madam, here I would like to give some figures about our capacity utilisation in various sectors. I will first give the figures where we have improved our utilisation of capacity as compared to an earlier period,

1980 as compared to 1977. In aluminium, it was 60 per cent in 1977, and it was 65.5 per cent in 1980. In steel, it was 77.1 per cent in 1977, and it was 81.9 per cent in 1980. Madam, these are two industries where we had improved the capacity utilisation. Now, I will give here briefly four or five other major heads where the capacity utilisation has gone down in 1981 as compared to 1977. In paper and paper boards, it was 70.2 per cent in 1981 and it was 82.7 per cent in 1977. In newsprint, it was 94.3 per cent in 1977 and it was 57.9 per cent in 1981. In power, it was 52 per cent in 1977 and 45 per cent in 1981. In cement, it was 87.7 per cent in 1977 and 70.3 per cent only in 1981. And even in irrigation, only 60 per cent of the utilisation capacity is being utilised. Therefore, it is something where the Finance Minister could sit up and see that the existing capacities in our country are utilised and he must, perhaps, have a seminar to see into the whole gamut of this problem of why the capacity is not being utilised. And before sanctioning any further capacity, we should try and utilise the existing capacity if our economy is to grow.

Madam, in this connection, I must compliment the Finance Minister because in this year, what has been described as the Productivity Year, a scheme of incentives for about 38 identified tariff items has been given where they will get 1/5th or 1/14th rebate if they exceed 110 per cent of the production of their best year. This, in fact, gives proper incentive for production and when there is more production, I am sure the prices will come down and this itself will act as an anti-inflationary measure.

Now, Madam, all reasonable and good people must come to accept realities and face the facts of life. Though it is a little bit ironical, I am glad that the Government has

sooner than later realised the position about that matter by which a Chief Minister lost his office and, perhaps, his career. I am coming to cement. I wholeheartedly welcome the dual price policy or the partial decontrol of cement. Not only has the Government realised that this is necessary for the growth of the country but I can assure you that this measure will result in seeing that cement position all round improves, cement factories will improve and perhaps the day is not far off when India will become an exporter of cement. And, here again, the Finance Minister by one stroke has successfully managed to bring the blackmoney which was there in the parallel economy. When you have to sell this black cement in the open market alongwith the controlled price cement, everything will come into the economy. So, the black becomes automatically white. Here he has succeeded in killing two birds with one stone.

SHRI R. MOHANARAGAM (Tamil Nadu): For converting black into white.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Now, the other bright aspect about the Budget is the establishment of the free trade zone. They have allowed about 25 per cent of the exporters and manufacturers here to sell it on the payment of these duties. This will mean that these exporters will not have to depend on the vagaries of the importing countries and this will definitely give a fillip not only to their own trade but also to the country as a whole.

Then, Madam, because of the shortage of time I cannot dwell upon many matters. But I would congratulate him on the other aspect, namely, giving relief to pensioners. He has taken care to see about them. I would also like to congratulate him for the various steps which he has taken for promoting savings and investment from non-resident Indians

and Indians who have settled abroad. I would particularly congratulate him for the fore-sight which he has shown by making 12 per cent national savings certificates free from income-tax, wealth tax and gift tax. This is most welcome.

Now, Madam, of course, one has to come sooner or later to some of the deficiencies which are there in the Budget. While some people like Mr. Palkhivala, the eminent economist, have said that it will be inflationary, I am very glad that even the secret document produced by the FICCI, which perhaps the Finance Minister will also be having, has stated that though there will be a lingering rise in prices and they get a boost in 1982-83, the Budget deficit is hardly inflationary, it has been kept much lower than the desired level. This is what the secret document which the FICCI has circulated to its members says. Though in another place it says that in regard to the impact of the Budget on investment and growth no step has been taken to ease the resource constraint and the benefits from encouraging savings will only be marginal and the capital market will continue to be subdued, particularly in regard to shares of new companies, return on which is absent for the first five or six years. Now, Madam, this does not really matter. Immediately after the Budget there was a depression in the stock market because the stock market was expecting all sorts of things. They were expecting the Utopia. But I do not think that any Finance Minister can satisfy these expectations. Though hardly two weeks have passed, you find that the stock market has started to look up and it is almost settling down. Therefore, I do not think that the Finance Minister need be worried about this. And I congratulate him for keeping the Budget deficit at only Rs. 1365 crores. It is really a Herculean job. As Mr. Chengalraya

Naidu and Mr. Ram Niwas Mirda said yesterday, I beg to differ from Dr. Adishesiah and I fully congratulate the Finance Minister on wealth tax being removed on plantations particularly on coffee, tea, cardamom in Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Neither Mr. Mirdha, nor Mr. Naidu made the point. But Mr. Poojary, Deputy Minister, coming from there, knows the position better. One reason why the wealth tax on this should have been scrapped long ago, and it has been rightly done now, is because more than 90 per cent of the persons who are going to benefit from this, they are all small holders, who are having less than two hundred acres. There is no political gain or anything from them. They are all small people. Even now in Karnataka State they are paying 65 per cent as agricultural income tax. I am very happy that Mr. Mukherjee, when he was the Commerce Minister, had recommended it to the Finance Minister and how that he has taken over the Finance portfolio, he has seen that it is the right thing and he has done it. I congratulate you, Sir. Now, Mr. William Miller, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve System of the United States once said: "Out of various methods which are there to stimulate investment an industry gets the biggest bang for the buck with faster depreciation." I only wish, like the other progressive countries, our Finance Minister had paid a little attention to this and if depreciation at accelerated level were given, sophistication is the only weapon that manufacturers can have against obsolescence and this will also provide for more production. I wish something could be done in this matter.

While something has been done for the electronics industry, I can only say that, perhaps, in the myriad of papers that the bureaucrats gave, one small thing escaped. While I welcome increase of tax on video electronic games and things like that, the Finance Minister would do well to

consider that there has been tax on audio cassettes also. Nowadays, everybody has got tape-recorders and the cassettes are the cheapest method of getting music when we do not have the All-India Radio, and I think the Finance Minister may consider whether tax on these audio cassettes can be reduced or waived so that everybody can enjoy the sweet music.

Now, Madam, I would like to say one or two things before I come to the more important thing. One is about the Caprolactum, an essential item for manmade fibre. This item is lying idle with Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, which is a joint sector project, and when the man-made fibre industry has been given some sort of incentive by reducing duty on some of their imported stuff, the representation, given by the GSFC, I hope the Finance Minister will look into it.

Now I come to a very important matter; I know I have got only ten minutes left.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): Less than that.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: I come to certain special problems of Tamil Nadu vis-a-vis the Centre which I should mention on this occasion because this is the only fit occasion. First and foremost, I will have to strongly refute the Prime Minister's observation; perhaps, she has been misinformed when she at the National Development Council said that progress of primary education in Tamil Nadu was below par along with certain other States. Madam, that is totally wrong. Tamil Nadu is one of the States which has not only come up to the Plan expectations of 1985-86 but it has already achieved the target. What is to be done in the Sixth Plan of 1985-86, has been completed already. The Plan target for 1985-86 for the age group 6 to 11 has been already achieved. The Plan

target of 95.2 per cent has been rather far exceeded, and the targets for the age group of 11 to 14 of 50.3 per cent has been completed already, and therefore I would like to correct the record and hope that the Prime Minister will take a note of it.

Then, Madam, I am very proud to state that the Reserve Bank has given a good chit as far as the administration of finances of Tamil Nadu is concerned. Even according to the statement laid on the Rajya Sabha yesterday, Tamil Nadu is one of the 2 or 3 States which has never enjoyed overdraft from RBI. And we have been able to get 40 per cent rise in the annual plan outlay over the previous year, and this I think is itself a tribute, if a tribute were needed, to the management of the economy. On this score, the centre has promised Rs. 606 crores as Tamil Nadu's assistance in the States's Sixth Five-Year Plan amount of Rs. 220 crores is being withdrawn on account of administered prices increase, upward revision in coal and steel prices. Madam, this is a very anomalous thing and I think the Centre should consult Tamil Nadu when they are going to revise prices of coal, steel, etc. And also there should be some sort of revision made in the Gadgil formula. Ad hoc assistance should be given if Tamil Nadu is to progress. There should be a higher share for our State for small savings collections and market borrowings.

As regards sales tax, on consignment transfers, we are totally opposed to the replacement of sales tax by excise levy as has been suggested. We have already stated so and we once again say that there should be an amendment of the Constitution so that we may be able to levy sales tax on consignment transfers. We also demand on this occasion that the corporation tax should be made a part of the divisible pool and I hope the Finance Minister will consider it.

Also regarding power, it is a very important sector. We demand that

from Neyveli Lignite Corporation—second phase, entire power should be given to Tamil Nadu and we should not be asked to share it with others. I must tell the Centre one thing at this stage that only 50 or 60 per cent of the project cost is being given from the financial assistance provided by the World Bank and other financial bodies for social and development projects in the States.

At present, the policy of the Centre is to retain 30 per cent of the amount coming from the World Bank for themselves and they are giving only the balance 70 per cent. I feel, the Centre should give the entire amount to the States and here again, the Centre is getting it on very favourable terms. Forty years is the repayment period and .75 per cent is the interest. Whereas, when they are giving it to the States, they are charging six and a quarter per cent and we are also asked to repay it within fifteen years. I think, this is not fair and the States should get the entire amount which is coming from the World Bank. Madam, you will be very happy to know that the per capita income, which was Rs. 585, between 1974 and 1977 in Tamil Nadu, has increased to Rs. 690 in 1979-80. Tamil Nadu has also registered an increase of 5.5 per cent of annual growth, as against 2.2 per cent, which is the all-India average.

I now come to a very important point about which the Prime Minister is also concerned. This is about rural roads. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been urging upon the Centre for the last so many months that one or two roads in the State should be declared as national highways. We have sent a list of sixteen roads to the Centre and the Centre has been asked to include an important stretch from Nagapattinam to Kanyakumari on the east coast highway under the inter-State improvement scheme with hundred per cent loan from the Government of India. This is going to cost hardly Rs. 4 crores and this is a very strategic road which is of importance to all.

Then, we have also prepared a project report for about 6,800 Kms. of rural roads at a cost of Rs. 152 crores. This is also pending with the Government of India for clearance and recommendation for World Bank loan and I hope the Government of India will support it.

I now come to something in which you, Madam, I and everybody is interested. This is in regard to our requirements of rice, wheat, palm oil and so on. Tamil Nadu has been given only 19,000 tonnes of sugar against its demand of 21,000 tonnes. Similarly, in regard to palm oil, which is very necessary, we have been asking for 11,000 tonnes and we are being given only 4,000 tonnes. Similarly, we want one lakh tonnes of rice, but we have been managing with 60,000 tonnes only. And last but not the least, we are getting only 4,000 tonnes of wheat for our public distribution system, against 10,000 tonnes, Madam, you may be surprise to know that even Tamilians have become wheat eaters and, therefore, I hope, the Central Government will consider this in the right perspective.

Now, when I am talking about wheat and rice, I have a very important point to make before the hon. Finance Minister. The Government of India is threatening to use the Reserve Bank of India's credit squeeze in regard to this. I think, Mr. Mukherjee at least will be kind enough to sanction, if his learned colleague, Rao Birendra Singh, recommends, a price of Rs. 147 for rice. We have been asking for a procurement price of Rs. 147 for rice. Madam, you may know something about agriculture. The total cost of inputs comes to about Rs. 144.70 in the case of rice. Today, the price of rice is not even up to the level of the price of wheat. This is, in fact, a very sore point. Many of the agriculturists and ryots are getting very nervous on this issue and I do not want another Sharad Joshi type of agitation taking place in Tamil Nadu. We are also meeting

the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and I hope, the wheat lobby will try to be a little more merciful and see that...

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: There is already one in Tamil Nadu. His name is, I think,...

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Narayanswamy Naidu. Anyway, I do not want such agitations to take place in Tamil Nadu. I demand, the Government of India should give Rs. 147 as procurement price of rice and suppose, the States want to give something on their own, they should not say that they will apply the Reserve Bank of India's credit squeeze. Please do not threaten us in this manner in the interest of the nation.

Now, I would like to come to a very important point, namely, the question of family planning. Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in this regard and we have lost two Lok Sabha constituencies because we have been emphasising on this family planning programme. While I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for increasing the provision for family planning from Rs. 195 crores to Rs. 245 crores, should there not be a premium for a State which is enforcing the family planning programme properly, I would like to know? I think, the Finance Minister will take care of this and see that the States which are doing well in family planning, succeed.

We, wholeheartedly endorse the revised twenty-point programme of the Prime Minister and our Governor in his Address to the Joint Session of Tamil Nadu Assembly and Legislative Council has also echoed it and I can tell you, our Government has, in the last few years, been implementing many of the points in this twenty-point programme in full measure.

Since the time is very short, Madam, I would like to mention one or two points more. Mr. Mukherjee is here and I would like to show him one full page advertisement which appears

in all the national newspapers every now and then. This is about the musical instrument-cum-calculator. Even today, in the Delhi papers, there are a number of advertisements about Foreign calculators. I would like this Government which is against smugglers and hoarders to see that some law is devised whereby these sort of advertisements are stopped. The craze for foreign goods should be discouraged. What will a poor man feel when he sees a Casio calculator? Now, this cannot be imported under the OGL.

So, how do these big firms advertise in papers? They advertise only for information purposes and the information is that it is available in chor bazar, in Burma bazar, in Zaveri bazar of various cities. The smugglers are getting a hand by these advertisements. They are educating the people that these are the latest foreign taperecorders, calculators, radios and cameras, please go and buy them. So, there should be a ban on these advertisements. I am sure Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee will not be late in realising this.

Now we had given a proposal under the integrated rural development programme for 100 theatres at a cost of Rs. 30 crores. The Centre has recently rejected it. I am sure the importance of cinema is recognised by the Centre. The Prime Minister has been very kind enough to nominate our matinee idol, Shri Sivaji Ganesan, to the Rajya Sabha, and our Chief Minister is also one of the best actors this country has ever produced. Madam, when the Prime Minister is so much interested in cinema, I do not know why the Centre has refused to accord sanction for 100 theatres.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: It is because they fear that you will win all elections. (Interruptions). If you want a sanction, you first make Mr. Pranab Kumar an actor.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: I will be glad, I welcome him to stand from any constituency in Tamil Nadu. We will support him, our party will support him and he will get elected. I can give him that categorical assurance.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Assam): Before that you give him a role in Tamil films.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Finally Madam, the Central sector investments have gone down from 8 per cent to 4 per cent. There has not been one new Central scheme in Tamil Nadu and this is a discrimination against us. I feel that there should be a petro-chemical complex. Particularly with the finding of oil and things like that there should be a petro-chemical complex located somewhere in Tamil Nadu so that we can continue to grow. (Time bell rings). Madam, I am not taking much of your time. Our party very rarely speaks on many subjects. Today also I have not far exceeded the time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLAH): You have two minutes only.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Yes, I will take two more minutes. Now, Madam, there is one very important issue. We have proposed to the Centre to create an institutional framework for sorting out the problems of fishermen of Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka. Very frequently this subject comes up for discussion. I am bringing in this matter in the Budget because we have proposed that there should be two teams, one located at Talaimanar and the other at Rameswaram so that these problems can be sorted out before they become national issues. Once the sensitive issues come into the limelight it is the economy which suffers and I hope the Centre will consider this.

Finally, Madam, I would only like to quote the famous philosopher

[Shri R. Ramakrishnan]

Seneca who said that the greatest path to progress is the desire to progress. There can be no magic wand for achieving results overnight. Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, though he is a shy man, he is a...

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: He is not shy. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: But I can tell you one thing. It is not to flatter him, he is quite confident of himself and he has been handling the affairs of the Government for the last 10 years in a very nice manner. I am sure, though the Budget which to some people may at the first sight appear to be a little deceptive or tricky, it is a good Budget. I congratulate him for this and wish him many more years so that he can pilot this country from strength to strength.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH (Haryana): Madam Vice-Chairman, there is no doubt that this well-balanced Budget is one of the best Budgets which could possibly be produced in the circumstances prevailing in the national and international atmosphere. It reflects the honest and genuine effort that has been made by the hon. Finance Minister to give maximum relief and help to peasants and salaried persons. There are very good and appreciable points and provisions in the Budget which I need not repeat because they have already been talked of by my hon. friends. So, I would just come to my points. We all know, how good the Budget may be, there is always scope for improvement. Similarly, in this case also there is scope for improvement and I give a few suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister for his consideration.

Number one, my most important suggestion is that the Estate Duty on farmers should be abolished. The Estate Duty on their land is charged from the children of the farmers when they die. When the children are weeping, the Inspector goes and harasses them and tries to recover the Estate Duty. You will be surprised

to know that the total Estate Duty on agricultural land realised by the Government in the country is only Rs. 53 lakhs. Half of this goes to the States and the other half goes to the Central Government. That is, Rs. 2 lakhs goes to the Central Government and only for Rs. 27 lakhs, the farmer in the whole country are put to trouble and harassment. There is no justification for realising this, because this is the gross recovery and if we think of net recovery after meeting the expenses, that will be much less than 23 lakhs. Therefore, I would humbly request the hon. Finance Minister that he should abolish this duty in order to win the goodwill of the farmers, because the amount involved is only Rs. 23 lakhs or so which is not much. If this is done, we will win more popularity and our Congress Party will be more popular with the farmers, because many problems created by these collectors after the death of a farmer shall be no more

Number two, the Government has provided for capital gains tax to be recovered from the sale of the agricultural land. There is one provision that the money which is deposited in the Land Development Bonds is free from capital gains tax. But this investment has become absolutely ineffective due to the low rate of interest. The farmer will get only 7 per cent interest, whereas the interest paid by the banks is 10 per cent and the market rate of interest is more than 14 per cent.

Number three, the import duty on tractors received as gift should be exempted. When non-resident Indians send their tractors for their own farms to blood relations, these should be exempted from import duty, because the Government is not going to lose anything, the nation shall gain. When the non-resident Indians send their tractors to this country, for their own farms, these should be exempted from import duty. These gifts will increase the agricultural production and wealth of the country.

The Government is not going to lose anything in this respect but gain.

My next point is about the hotel tax which has been abolished. I strongly oppose it. This has been done in the disguise of promoting tourism. But these hotels not only receive tourists, but many people from India. Many people from our own country go there and enjoy and make merry there. And they have been exempted from this tax. A person who can pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per day can also afford to pay a tax of Rs. 20 to 30. Therefore, I would request that this tax must be charged and if the Government is very keen to promote tourism, a way should be found whereby only the tourists should get the benefit and not people from our own country who go to these 3-star or 5-star hotels and spend thousands of rupees there and expect some exemption on this. On the contrary, they should be harshly charged. The income from this will be Rs. 9 crores. If you get this Rs. 9 crores and exempt Rs. 23 lakhs, the farmers in the country will be immensely pleased.

These are a few suggestions and it is my earnest request to the hon. Finance Minister that while replying to the debate, a reference will be made by him to the abolition of Estate Duty on land and equipment. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLAH): Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan.

PROF. RASHEEDUDDIN KHAN (Nominated): Thank you very much, Madam. I feel particularly happy to speak under your auspices and, as I must mention to you, I am reminded of a couplet of Ghalib which I might as well repeat now to be part of the record:

चाहे है फिर किसी को सुकाविल में आरजू,

सुस्में से तेज दुश्मने मिजका किये हुए,

मार्गे हैं फिर किसी को लबे बाय पर हविश
जुल्फे सियाह रुख से परेशां किये हुए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA):

Thank you.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair].

PROF. RASHEEDUDDIN KHAN: I am also happy that while speaking on the budget I will have the opportunity to compliment our old friend, despite his young age, who has profound management skill in preparing an acceptable budget within the parameters of the assets and liabilities available to the nation as of now.

I would only mention that there are two aspects of looking at the budget. One aspect is to look at the fiscal exercise of management and the other is to look at the budget as a document of national importance, indicating the direction and trend of developmental strategy. Strictly as an exercise in fiscal management, Pranab Babu has done as well as any Finance Minister, compelled to operate in a circumstance where heavy international interdependence has also made the problem of laying higher priority for national development almost difficult if not impossible. It is also a fact that resource mobilisation has become increasingly difficult with inflation. Despite its being reduced to one digit, it still persists, and if one calculates on the basis of the wholesale price index figures on one side and if one calculates on the other side on the basis of the consumer price index, the figures are different. Whatever the statistics, the fact remains that India is passing through a grave financial crisis. Therefore, how can you accuse any Finance Minister? And I don't propose to do that. I lay the accusing finger against us. I would like to say that it is a problem of developmental strategy in the whole of the newly emerging countries on the one side and, particularly, in India which is standing equal to world pressure-

[Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan]

perilous and almost difficult. Therefore, I would like to add a word of encouragement if not express congratulations to Mr. Pranab Mukherjee for not having allowed inflation to rise more. I hope his optimism is shared by the open market operation in which India enters.

Sir, it is a fact that the economic situation today is not as bad as it was last year. It is also a fact that industrial production has marched with an increase of eight per cent, agricultural growth has gone up by three per cent over the last 15.4 per cent, it is also a fact that the GNP has shown an increase of 4.5 per cent on top of 7.5 per cent which is agreed by all economists all over the country. That the wholesale price index has decreased is disputable because certain economists would still like to say that while inflation has come down from 23.3 per cent in January 1980 to 15.9 per cent in January 1981 and from there to 5.4 per cent in January 1982, looking at the consumer price index, the declaration of inflation is not that impressive and still we find it difficult to make the two ends meet. The balance of payments position has been so bad indeed that in spite of the mobilisation of internal resources in which we reached the saturation point, we had to draw on the IMF which has brought in its wake heavy criticism from certain schools of thought. I would say that instead of entering into any partisan position there, we have to keep in mind that acceptance of IMF conditionality certainly has certain negative factors on the economy about which we have to be very cautious. I was happy that the Prime Minister, in her speech in Lok Sabha, mentioned that the IMF loan is only a credit line open to us. Nothing stops us from stopping us from drawing grants if the requirement is not there. I only hope that the management of the economy will go ahead in a manner as would preclude the possibility of additional withdrawals from IMF which, practically in the light of non-availability

of IDA funds at concessional rate will be a heavy burden on India despite our big infrastructure the fact that we are not completely immune from what the economists the world over call, the "debt trap".

Let us avoid that. I am only adding a word of caution and not accusing anybody. I am happy that the Economic Survey of 1981-82 gives a picture which is realistic; it is a bit too optimistic. Sir, from a conservative estimate also I do not find that anybody will accuse the Government of preparing a statistical table contained in the Economic Survey which reveals a realistic picture. But the realistic picture is also alarming. The fact remains that at mid-stream of the Sixth Five-Year Plan internal mobilisation of resources is also fairly low. We have not been able to overcome the fact that despite agricultural production being very impressive, despite the fact that in aggregate terms we are self-sufficient in India, we still have a large number of people who live below the poverty line. In 1950-51, while the number of those below the poverty-line was 170 million, in 1978-79, it was 300 million; now probably it is much higher. Therefore, with self-sufficiency if we have people below the poverty-line it creates an anomaly. Sir, with achievement of agricultural development, unless every person in India is able to get minimum calorific content which is according to the nutritional standards and which he is entitled to, it will mean nothing for those people. We also have to remember that unemployment is increasing. Five crore is the figure of those unemployed, and among the skilled people it is very much there, the brain-drain still continues. Despite the fact that we are the third largest country in the world, jobs are not available to them in India but in some other countries. Something has to be done to attract them to come back to India in order to be an input in production efficiency.

Distribution of income is abominably bad and something has to be

done about it. I would appeal to the party which for years has stood for removal of poverty, the party which spearheaded the national liberation movement, the party which has stood for bridging the gap between the rich and the poor, that something has to be done because as of now the maldistribution is such that a large chunk of the national cake is eaten by a small proportion. There is no justification whatsoever for a stable party which has got massive popularity in India not to attack all aspects of the problem, particularly where you have a situation where the bottom 10 per cent of the people are able to get only 0.1 per cent of the national wealth while the top 1 per cent controls 14.1 per cent. Maldistribution of wealth leads to violence also. Development strategy is to blame. One reason why there is increasing violence, increasing communal violence and increasing caste violence, is largely because development strategy is not geared up. Now there is immediate need for controlling inflation on one side, unemployment on the other and working out the 20-point programme which has been brought. Mere enunciation of the 20-point programme or the 25-point programme would not be enough. There is need for popular mobilisation of party people. Congress Party people are not to depend on others. I would say that being the largest national party, nothing should stop the Congress Party from mobilising its own people to activate at different level, the grass-root level, the village level, the urban level, in order to make it cohesive. Government of the day has always to work alone, the co-operation of others will not do, because even in terms of electoral support the Opposition has a very small margin. The proportion of the Leftist parties is still smaller. Therefore, a very heavy responsibility devolves on the ruling party.

Sir, I am somewhat concerned with the increase in certain outlays and

I would like to explain it with all the seriousness at my command and I would support that with figures. It is most welcome that 58 per cent of the total national expenditure accrues to Plan. This is as it should be, but the other aspects of the expenditure which is 42 per cent, has to be most carefully looked into.

The interest payment has reached a point where 13 per cent of the ever-increasing national outlay has to be adjusted against the interest payment. I feel some what worried, Sir, that if the IMF loan comes, then, the proportion of the interest payment will correspondingly increase, and a time will come when the interest payment will reach a point where it will not be possible for you to pursue development.

Defence is important. Nobody has got two opinions on that. The entire problem is that when you increase the outlay on Defence almost to the tune of 17 per cent, I hesitate to say so but still I would like to say so, one has to be very very careful. I am here specially reminded of the fact that the United Nations report mentions that almost 80 per cent of all resources provided for armaments world-wise is devoted on the conventional weapons. Eighty per cent of the expenditure on the world armaments is on the conventional weapons, and only 20 per cent on the nuclear weapons. It is important to find out the linkage between development and disarmament. India which has been in the forefront of the struggle for disarmament on the one side and the economic development on the other, must examine this very carefully. I am not saying anything more because this is a sensitive area, but there should be some examination to see if there is no defence outlay which can still be diverted to other channels.

[Shri Rashiduddin Khan]

I feel absolutely unhappy, and I would like to speak with all the emphasis at my command that the outlay on education, science, technology, R&D, is very low. For a country which has fast become a model of democratic growth, I do not find any excuse why the Plan outlay on education is only Rs. 526.17 crores out of the total outlay of Rs. 21,137 crores. The outlay on education, the outlay on the scientific research, the outlay on technical education, the outlay on the R&D have to be increased because I am convinced that ultimately manpower planning is the most important part. You just cannot plan industry, you cannot plan agriculture, you cannot plan defence structure unless you have proper education. The educational values are being weakened in this country. We are unable to build personalities who will be tuned with the ideals of the country. We must emphasise again and again on the problem of socialist polity and egalitarian policy. And I find no reason why we should not again emphasise on socialistic democracy, national identity and secular ideal in response to this, I hope that even now the Finance Minister will be able to examine the different outlays and at least increase by 2 per cent more the allocation on education, science, technology and scientific education. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Prasenjit Barman. Five minutes only.

SHRI PRASENJIT BARMAN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a good and realistic Budget. And I must also thank Mrs. Rajinder Kaur, an esteemed colleague, of this House for having given her quota of time to me for which I have been able to speak today on the General Budget. Sir, I have not much time at my disposal, and so I have to hurry up.

I am very happy to find that the spirit of the revised 20-Point Economic Programme has been truly manifested in the Budget. The spirit behind the revised 20-Point Economic Programme, aims at the amelioration of the economic condition of the people, particularly those who live below the poverty line. I am happy to find that in making the Budget provisions, a positive approach has been taken so that the aspirations of the poorer people are fulfilled. In development works like national rural employment programme, integrated rural development programme, etc. the provision has been increased. What I want to bring to the notice of Government is that in almost all the industrial sectors there has been improvement excepting a few industries. Those industries are tea, cotton textiles, jute industry. These industries suffer, as the Economic Survey for 1981-82 points out that these industries suffer from structural problems, strained industrial relations and want of modernisation. I would urge upon the Government to kindly give much more attention to the development of these industries.

Then I come to the cause of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Special component plans have been formulated and States and Union Territory administrations are given money to spend under the special component plans. Similarly for tribals also financial assistance is being given by the Central Government to the State Governments and Union Territory administrations under Tribal sub-plan. For the development of primitive tribes also an amount of Rs. 15 crores has been earmarked during the Sixth Plan period. In this connection I want to make only a few submissions. Whatever measures the Government may take, I would request that the measures should be comprehensive. Piece-meal measures do not help at all. Suppose a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family is given only

a hut but is not given other financial assistance for becoming self-sufficient, that hut does not give any benefit or help at all. So, a comprehensive plan should be drawn up to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that in West Bengal there is a genuine complaint that while distributing financial assistance among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is being done on party-basis. Many deserving candidates do not get these benefits. So this should be looked into.

Then about pre-matric and post-matric scholarship—the amount of scholarship should be increased. The ceiling limit of parents/guardians income also should be raised for grant of Post-matric scholarship from Rs. 750 to 1000. Students should get full scholarship, up to Rs. 1500 half and up to Rs. 2000 one-third. In the case of pre-matric scholarship which is being distributed by States and Union Territory administrations, the ceiling on the guardian's income must be Rs. 1000. Then the most important and vital point is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. Please sit down. Now, Shastriji.

SHRI PRASENJIT BARMAN: Please give me only five minutes more...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have given you already. During the Session you will have some more time to speak on these points. I have called Shastriji.

SHRI PRASENJIT BARMAN: Please at least let me complete the point...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please sit down. I have called

Shastriji. And the Minister has also to start his reply.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED DISSOLUTION OF THE KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND ITS EFFECT ON THE NOTIFICATION ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTION TO THE RAJYA SABHA FROM KERALA.

श्री भोला प सदान शास्त्री (बिहार) :
उपसभापति जी, अभी-अभी हम लोगों को खबर लगी है कि केरल असेम्बली को डिजाल्व कर दिया है सरकार ने और वहां जो है, राज्य सभा के चुनाव होने वाले थे। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें सच्चाई कितनी है? क्योंकि अगर डिजाल्व करना था तो चुनाव कराकर भी डिजाल्व कर सकते थे। यह गवर्नमेंट की पावर में है। चुनाव को रोकने के लिये ऐसा कदम ऐसे वक्त में गवर्नमेंट ने जो उठाया है, यह विरोधी दलों की राय में बिल्कुल गलत कदम है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। डेमोक्रेसी की एक तरह से यह हत्या की जा रही है, उसकी नांव को बिगाड़ा जा रहा है। वहां वाई-इलेक्शन होने वाले थे, राज्य सभा के चुनाव होने वाले थे। राज्य सभा के चुनाव कराकर भी डिजाल्व कर सकते थे, गवर्नमेंट की पावर में ऐसा नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं है, परन्तु डिजाल्व कर दी। चुनाव कराने के बाद फिर चाहे जो करते, असेम्बली रद्दती या चुनाव करा लेते। लेकिन ऐसे वक्त पर गवर्नमेंट ने जो यह किया है इससे हम सब को चोट पहुंची है। हमारे सदस्य चुनकर राज्य सभा में आते, उनको रोकने के लिये, क्योंकि सरकार, पार्टी वहां पर कमजोर है और विरोधी दल के लोग ज्यादा आयेगे, यही कारण है कि सरकार ने ऐसा किया और कांस्टीट्यूशन का हवाला देकर, कांस्टीट्यूशन