

[ श्री जे० के० जैन ]

मेट नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ यदि ये लोग डाक्टर्स हैं तो क्या ये उनकी प्रोफेशनल कैटेगरी में आते हैं? यदि उन डाक्टरों की कैटेगरी में आते हैं जो कि अपने को डाक्टर बताकर एडवर्टाइस करते हैं तो कैसे इनको विज्ञापन देने की, अखबार में हॉडिंग लगाने की, पम्पलेट बांटने की इजाजत दी जाती है। यदि ये उन डाक्टरों की कैटेगरी में नहीं आते हैं तो इनको किस तरह इजाजत दी जाती है? ये किस का इलाज कर सकते हैं? यह ऐसा मसला है जिसके कारण देश के लाखों नागरिक इन ठगों के शिकार हो रहे हैं और ये सेक्स क्लोनिक के नाम पर उल्टी सीधी दवाएं बांटते हैं और लोगों को धोखा देते हैं। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों पर, ऐसे हॉडिंग के ऊपर और इस प्रकार के प्रचार के ऊपर तुरन्त पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए ताकि हमारे देश के नागरिक इन ठगों के ठगी से बच सकें। यह मेरा निवेदन है।

## MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) *The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1982.*

(II) *The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1982.*

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1982, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1982.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the

meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1982, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1982.

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

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

I. THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT), BILL, 1982.

II. THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1982.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We will now take up legislative business. Shri Sisodia.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1982-83 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House had a general discussion on the Budget for 1982-83 which concluded yesterday. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982, seeks two months' supply to enable the Government to carry on, pending detailed consideration and passing of the demands for grants for the full year and the connected Appropriation Bill. The total amount provided in the Bill is Rs. 23,863.27 crores of which

Rs. 19,438.79 crores is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the balance of Rs. 4524.48 crores has been voted by the Lok Sabha. Necessary details of Vote on Account are given in the pamphlet already circulated to the hon. Members.

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1981-82, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out of supplementary appropriations charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 16th March, 1982. The total amount provided in the Bill is Rs. 1,881.66 crores of which Rs. 353.83 is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the balance of Rs. 1,527.83 crores has been voted by the Lok Sabha. The details of the supplementary demands are available in the document laid on the Table of the House on the 5th March 1982. As mentioned therein, the impact of the supplementary demands has been reflected in the revised estimate for the year presented with the Budget for 1982-83.

*The questions were proposed.*

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, along with the discussion of the Budget, these two Bills are moved to finalise the sanction of the amount for the financial year 1982-83 and also to authorise payments which are required to be made for the financial year 1981-82.

When we discuss the financial position of 1982-83 and payments of money, the main question that comes up is regional imbalances in the country. There is no equitable distribution of money. Everybody knows that

there are regional imbalances. In my own State of Maharashtra there are Vidarbha region and Marathwada region which do not get a fair share of the financial allocations. The same is the position in other States.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to invite attention to the special provisions of article 371. Article 371 was amended and it was stated specifically therein that to remove such regional imbalances some special steps have to be taken and the President is authorised to issue an order and it is to be in respect of Maharashtra and Gujarat States. It says:

"The President may provide for the establishment of separate development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra; may provide for the equitable allocation of funds for the developmental expenditure over the said areas, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and for an equitable arrangement for providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training; and adequate opportunities for employment in services under the control of the State Government in respect of all the said areas subject to the requirement of the State as a whole."

Sir, the principle that has been laid down in article 371 is applicable to all the States and I am surprised that even now there is no Presidential order making allocation of funds for the area from which I come, that is, the Vidarbha area, which is very backward. The irrigation potential in this area is very low. Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit to the honourable Finance Minister one thing. Before talking of more prosperity and more economic development, unless he takes immediate steps to implement the constitutional provision for removing the regional imbalances and to create the boards as envisaged in the Constitution, and decentralises the powers and

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allocates to them sufficient funds for the improvement of irrigation, etc., it is of no use. My area is very backward and it has got only five per cent irrigation. How can you have better cultivation in such areas where the soil is such, but there is no irrigation facility? Therefore, unless the principle of article 371 is implemented and regional imbalances are removed, I do not think that any further progress is possible.

There are other points which are very important. There was a mention—in the Finance Minister's speech he has stated—that there is a provision in the Central Plan for two important items on which the whole economy of the country and prosperity of our country depend, and that is to give employment in rural areas and to provide employment everywhere. For this purpose, Sir, the Government is telling the people—it is hoodwinking the people—that they are having a large rural employment programme. In fact, Sir, they have not been able to provide even the statistics as to what amount of rural employment has been provided. In Part A of his speech, on page 14, the Finance Minister has stated that the provision in the Central Plan for the National Rural Employment Programme is Rs. 100 crores and the amount is to be matched by an equal provision by the States. This programme is expected to generate employment to the extent of 350 million man-days in the rural areas. This estimate of 350 million man-days in the rural areas is really a very wonderful thing, because it does not say how many people are going to be given employment, but it only speaks of man-days. Even this figure of 350 million man-days is a reduced target compared to what it was when the Janata Party was in power and what it was in the subsequent years. In reply to my Unstarred Question No. 1972 on 17-3-1982, that is, yesterday, Sir, the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development said that the infor-

mation relating to employment generated is collected always in terms of man-days only and that he cannot give the figure as to how many persons have been provided with employment. So, complete information in regard to employment generated during the current year has not been received so far. As regards the other statistics, he has given an annexure which is very revealing. When my honourable friend, Shri Hegde, was speaking about the statistics, the Finance Minister said it was not the correct picture. But I would like to point out to him that these statistics are given by the Government. The employment generated in Andhra Pradesh in 1979-80 was 542 lakh man-days while in 1980-81 it was only 476 lakh man-days. It shows that it has come down. In Bihar, it is 753 lakh man-days in 1979-80 and in 1980-81, it was only 353 lakh man-days. Maharashtra 499 lakhs; it was reduced to 430 lakhs. Himachal Pradesh 43 lakhs; it was reduced to 22 lakhs. Rajasthan, in 1979-80, 400 lakhs, in 1980-81, 154 lakhs. West Bengal also was 540 lakhs and it was reduced to 328 lakhs. Uttar Pradesh, just 50 per cent, 819 lakhs. The total, when they were not in power, was 5909 lakhs, while now it has been reduced in 1980-81 to 3788, and the target now fixed is 350 millions. That means, the programme is reduced to half for giving employment in the rural areas. Therefore, to say that they are working for the rural people is merely an eye-wash. There is no programme to give more employment to the people. The Food for Work Programme which was in force in the rural areas is curtailed. I would like the Minister to take this programme seriously. As in Maharashtra, employment guarantee schemes should extend to all areas. It is no use saying that so many man-days employment is generated.

Then, the Government speaks of minimum wages. For the last so many years minimum wages have not been revised. In Andhra Pradesh, rural

agricultural workers are paid Rs. 4.25, in Assam Rs. 5, in Bihar Rs. 4.50, in Gujarat Rs. 5.50, then in Karnataka Rs. 3.25. In spite of the 20-Point Programme, for the last so many years the minimum wages for the workers have remained at Rs. 3.25 in this area. Then, in Madhya Pradesh it is Rs. 5 and in Maharashtra Rs. 4. Even in Uttar Pradesh the wages are very low. Their wages are not even the starving wages. Even in spite of the revision of the 20-Point Programme, even in spite of reciting this programme as a Mantra or Sloka of the Geeta, nothing has been done to put them in actual practice. When the Janata Government was in power, Mr. Ravindra Verma, then Labour Minister, appointed a Standing Committee on Labour to frame service conditions of agricultural labour and it made certain recommendations. A draft was prepared and it has been under consideration for the last 2½ years. Now the Government says that there is divergence of opinions expressed by the State Governments and as such the Working Group could not reach any consensus. They say that difficulties in the implementation of a uniform legislation have been expressed because of diversity of conditions from State to State and even within the State. The Working Group has already considered the matter and a final view has yet to be taken by the Government. Therefore, Sir, the Government is not keen to have legislation for the service conditions for agricultural workers. If their condition is not improved, there is no possibility of having any record production in our country. By merely slogans it is not going to take place. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve their condition and they must be given a fair deal.

Another question which I would like to state in this connection is that industrial relations have been of very great importance in the national programme.

4 P.M.

It has been stated in the Sixth Five Year Plan at page 404:

"Healthy industrial relations, on which industrial harmony is founded, cannot be regarded as a matter of interest only to employers and workers, but also of vital concern to the community as a whole. It may also be stressed that if the huge investments during the Five Year Plan are to yield the desired results, certain important measures cannot be delayed for long; for example, the core sector including power, energy, coal, steel and transport needs to be insulated against uncertainties of the industrial relations situation to the maximum extent possible. If adequate consultative machinery and grievance procedures are evolved and made effective, strikes and lockouts can become redundant in these industries. In other areas, also, strikes and lockouts should be resorted to only in the last stage. Effective arrangements should also be made for the settlement of inter-union disputes and to discourage unfair practices and irresponsible conduct."

Sir, although they have stated these laudable things in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the industrial relations in our country have completely collapsed. An example of this is the strike that is going on in Bombay and the Central Government is looking at it merely although there is huge loss of production. The Government is standing on prestige issue. When they want to do a thing, they do it. The L.I.C. Agreement was annulled by Ordinance. In Bombay, they have raised the bogey of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act saying that they cannot do anything because of this law. But there is no bar in the Act to refer the dispute to a Tribunal or to appoint a Wage Board or a Committee. There is no dispute that the wages and the salaries of the employees of

[Shri Shridhar Wasudeo Dhabe] the Bombay Textile Industry are low and require revision. It is also necessary to take immediate steps for good industrial relations law so that the people have faith in adjudication machinery. For this purpose, the Constitution was amended and Article 323A and 323B were added to provide for the constitution of administrative tribunals to decide the matters of the Government servants and for this purpose the Parliament has to pass a law to provide for the establishment of an administrative tribunal for the Union and a separate administrative tribunal for each State or for two or more States. Article 323B provides that the Government may have tribunal or appellate tribunal for industrial and labour matters. These provisions have been passed about 4 or 5 years ago and even now no appellate tribunals have been created. The workers still have to go to the High Court or the Supreme Court. Unless the Government takes some steps to provide for an adequate and quick machinery for adjudication, I do not think there is any possibility of any improvement in this connection. I welcome the stand taken by the Finance Minister that he had invited the trade union leaders for discussion. But merely calling them once is not going to solve the problem. Whenever it suits them, they pass the ordinance such as the Essential Services Ordinance without inviting any workers representative and without discussing it, although it had been specifically agreed in the Indian Labour Conference that for all purposes the Government will consult the representatives of the labour before having any labour legislation. I will request that the Government must take steps to institutionalise the industrial relations and have a permanent machinery so that production programmes can be given top priority in able hands. Sir, I would like to know a small point. Mrs. Roda Mistry spoke about the reduction of outlay for the social services. We talk much about the development of sports and physical education in

our country. We also want supremacy in the world in sports and hockey without providing playfields, without providing equipment, without making adequate provision of funds in the Budget and machinery in the field. Sir, the total provision for physical education, sports, games and youth welfare in the Sixth Plan for five years is Rs. 69 crores for the States and only Rs. 24.5 crores for the Centre. Therefore, the Government wants to spend annually Rs. 4.8 crores for a big population of 68 crores which comes to about 17 paise per head per year. With this sort of resources and planning, nothing is going to be achieved. The Government must provide adequate resources, at least one rupee per head for development of sports and physical education. Without that I don't think any progress is going to take place in the field of sports and physical education.

Sir, lastly, I would like to say about the 20-point economic programme which the Government wants to undertake without asking genuinely for the co-operation of the opposition parties or even the co-operation of the working class and other people. They think that by merely announcing this 20-point economic programme they will be able to achieve everything. In fact, there was no consultation with the Opposition or the State Governments before it was finalised. Similarly, the Productivity Year was announced by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government. No discussion took place nor any effort is made to have any discussion in this matter. Under the circumstances, I feel that unless the Government changes its attitude radically towards the problems of the people and also create a climate of confidence and have healthy industrial relations, no further progress in production or in any sphere, whether in agriculture or in industry, is possible. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to place a few suggestions before

the hon. Finance Minister with regard to the Appropriation Bills, 1982.

First of all, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a balanced Budget for the year 1982-83. The reaction of the majority of the people is very good and heartening. It is a fact that in spite of the new Budget, there is no increase in the market price of essential commodities. Every year we used to see unscrupulous retail traders increasing the prices just after the Budget is presented. Though in many cases the taxation really did not increase in some particular commodities, in the present circumstances it cannot be better than this Budget. Nowhere in the world people want to pay more taxes, both direct and indirect. But in the modern society, in the present circumstances, taxes are unavoidable as the State machinery, welfare schemes and development machinery, have to be run. And we should also consider very seriously the defence needs of our country. So, the money required has to come from somewhere, and it comes from taxation. It is the most suitable Budget which will help to fulfil the aspirations and expectations of the people to a large extent and will pave the way for the welfare and upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.

Sir, I would like to say that in the Budget, a big concession was given to the middle-class and economically weaker sections of the population.

In this Budget, calculators, paints, T.V., videos will cost more but these articles are only used by persons of upper-income brackets. Then the rates of some of the postal articles like envelopes, telegrams, registration charges have been increased a little bit. But, then again these are used by people who are affluent. In this connection, I would like to say that these increases are unavoidable because of various reasons, one of them being payment of dearness allowance instalments by the Government to its employees. Then, Sir, the presenta-

tion of the Budget is not as important as its implementation. For this purpose the Government will have to be constantly on the vigil and see that there are no inflationary tendencies and, if any are seen, they must be checked promptly to achieve the best results out of this Budget.

Then, Sir, blackmarketing, hoarding and corruption should be seriously watched all the time. But, Sir, the Government alone cannot do it. We, the Members of Parliament and Members of State Assemblies, social workers, and, in fact, everybody has got certain responsibilities to keep an eye on these things and it is our responsibility to see that this Budget which the Government has introduced for 1982-83 is implemented properly.

Sir, if we want to function properly, first of all, we have to see that persons working in bureaucratic offices must change their style of working. Sir, we have to bring in a new dynamism if we want to implement the various welfare schemes and plans. They should also take a lead in making the Government machinery active and efficient. They should not be complacent with the issuing of orders alone but see that action has been taken according to the wishes and aspirations of the people. I am of the opinion that some members of the business community and Government employees are solely responsible for impeding the progress of the country. It is the need of the hour that these two sections should be dealt with firmly.

Sir, one of the major factors of price-rise is hoarding, blackmarketing and artificial shortages created by some unscrupulous members of the business community and traders. The Government's image and success is judged only by the behaviour and actions of Government servants. The people should feel that their grievances or difficulties are being looked into properly. Every effort must be made for the elimination of corruption, which has become the order of the day. Delays, lethargy and the

[Shrimati Monika Das]

callous attitude of officers should be given a good bye.

Of course, Sir, this Budget has allotted the maximum amount for the rural development programme. This will definitely improve the lot of five million rural families who are living below the poverty line. In this connection, I would like to say one thing here. I am very much disappointed to see that no separate funds have been allotted for slum improvement. Though the Government accepted my resolution last time and the Government has framed a ten years time bound programme, I would have been more happy if Government had earmarked separate funds for slum improvements and slum clearance. I agree that some funds have been allotted for general improvements like roads, electricity and water. But I would have been more happy if the Government had given separate funds for slum improvement. In a way, I am requesting the Government as well as the Finance Minister also to see that when funds to the States are allotted more funds are provided for improvement and clearance of slums. That is my humble request to the Government. In our country, Sir, 65 per cent people are living below the poverty line and in slums. If we want to make any impact by raising the living standards of the people, we have to pay special attention to these 65 per cent people. Our Prime Minister has recently announced 20-point programme, and family planning is the most important programme, and this programme has been greatly emphasised upon. It has been found, Sir, that rise in population is directly related to the poverty in the society. If people are prosperous, the population growth rate comes down, and with the increase in poverty, population growth rate also increases. So, unless the family planning programme is implemented properly and adequately, the lot of the poor people cannot be improved and poverty cannot be eliminated. I am so happy to

find that an amount of Rs. 245 crores has been provided for family planning purposes. But, Sir, it is not the money which is important; implementation of the policy is more important, and the efforts put in towards implementation of the programme are more important. But, Sir, these population control programmes are not very successful due to lethargy and callous attitude of the bureaucratic machinery, and this bureaucratic machinery entangles every welfare programme in an octopus-like red-tapism and deters the proper implementation of any social welfare programme and it is applicable in the field of population control programme also. One will suspect that bureaucrats particularly of the middle and lower ranks do not feel or accept the urgency which is associated with the implementation of this programme. My request to the Government would be to form a Central Committee to keep a watch on the progress of family planning in the States. I do not believe in many Committees. In Railways previously 75 committees had been formed. I am grateful to the Railway Minister for abolishing all of them. Only a Central Committee should be there to keep a watch whether the States are using the money given by the Centre properly or not. If there is proper implementation of the policy to achieve our objective, I am sure this Budget as presented by the Finance Minister will succeed and I give my full support to this Appropriation Bill 1982-83.

**\*SHRI ROBIN KAKATI (Assam):** Hon'ble Vice-Chairman Sir, after presenting the Budget the Finance Minister has placed the Appropriation Bill in the House. This is an old system introduced by the Britishers. Even today the President comes in a decorated chariot drawn by four horses to address both the Houses of Parliament, in the same way as in the British day's representative of King emperor—the Governor General came to address the Union Council. After

\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Assamese.

that the President's address is discussed in both the Houses. Then the Budget comes. After that the Appropriation Bill is placed. It is observed that Leaders of the Government are gradually giving less importance to the discussion on the President's Address as well as the Budget discussion and suggestions put forward by the members. The opposition members give valuable suggestions to the Government, but unfortunately the Government does not pay any heed to them. It is becoming a useless process, waste of time and money. So time has come to change this whole medieval custom.

Vice-Chairman Sir, after 34 years of independence crores of rupees have been spent in the name of past five year plans and the State Governments also have been spending crores of rupees for developments. But what is the result? It has been found that some families are becoming richer and richer and similarly some States and some particular areas are being more prosperous. On the other hand some people are becoming poorer and some States too. This regional imbalance is just like that of the difference between rich countries and poor countries. This regional imbalance is to be removed at any cost. Another point is that during these 34 years so many plans were made and crores of rupees spent in the name of national unity and integration. But unfortunately, instead of and communal harmony, communal feelings caste, clan feeling and strong regional feeling are cropping up throughout the country. More and more violent clashes between group of people are taking place. Hundreds of people are being killed and a vicious hatred is growing ripe between all section of people. In earlier years in the Budget discussion it was assessed as to how much the country will achieve as a result of such Budget and will lead the country towards socialism. During those days members used to speak about socialism of Late Pandit Nehruji very frequently. But now a days

members do not speak about socialism. It is now laying in its death bed. People are being faith in democracy due to widespread corruption in public life—corruption—rising of prices every day growing of characterless politicians. Every where discontentment and frustration are prevailing. Some people are working for establishment of family dynastic rule and some other are working for establishment of a Presidential type of Government. This is the state of affairs in the country.

Vice-Chairman Sir, as I stated earlier that as a result of the past five year plans some States are growing richer and richer and some others are growing poorer and poorer. I want to know from the Government during these 34 years of independence how much Assam has been developed as a result of these five year plans? Sir, 34 year back the Assamese cultivators, on an average, had one bigha (1/3rd acre) of land with them, but today it is much less. In the case of urban property the local people are having only 20 per cent of the lot at present. The average income of a rural family in Assam is hardly Rs. 250. But in some other areas in our country this average income is more than Rs. 1,000. 70 per cent of rural people are below poverty line. In case of production of electricity, industrial production, agricultural production and even in the production of Milk, fish etc. Assam is lagging far behind in comparison with other States. The land of Assam is very fertile and it is full of natural resources. During the British rule Assam was dominated by the tea planters and they played a very dominant role in politics and economy of the State. After 34 years of independence even today there is no change in Assam. In place of white skins capitalists the black skins capitalists, business people are not only dominating economy but they are exploiting the local people more. The present Government is allocating crores of rupees for Assam.



[Shri Robin Kakati]

under various plans and schemes—but what is happening? Only 30 per cent of this money could be utilised for development works. 20 per cent as payment of T.A. of Officers, V.I.Ps. etc. and rest turn into black money. This process is just like a patient who is suffering from severe wound and blood is flowing from his main artery and instead of stopping the flow of blood, attempt is being made only to inject only a little quantity of blood into his body from a blood bottle to make that man strong. How a state can prosper if all the profit on accounts of industry and trade and commerce, and agricultural goes out of the State. How can the industrial infrastructure of that State can be built up? How most of the tea gardens have been purchased by Birla, Goenka and other capitalists from the English companies. These tea gardens are very old. 60 per cent of the tea plants are more than 40 years old. Now the owners of most of these tea estates instead of re-planting Tea bushes, by removing old ones are extending area. They are applying heavy dose of chemical fertilizers to get the maximum benefit instantly. Birla and other groups are also establishing plywood factories, with a motive to earn more profits. Some of these factories are indiscriminately exploiting Assam's forest—wealthy even cutting down mercilessly not fully grown up trees to supply for the need of plywood factories, saw-mills, timber traders, unscrupulous contractors, mill agents in collusion with some Officers and politicians. But Assam is getting nothing—as all the profit goes out of Assam. These tea planters industrialists and traders are earning profit in crores of rupees every year. This profit is to the tune of fifty to sixty crores a year. This profit is not invested for building up the infrastructure of the State of Assam. Even their head offices are located outside Assam and a very few local people are appointed in them.

I fail to understand how the Central Government will develop the

State of Assam in this manner. If the profit of these Industries Trade-Commerce etc. is not utilised or plough back for the development of the State. It is difficult to bring about any development in Assam by mere grant of a few crores of rupees, in the name of development, by the Central Government Assam's development depends on its own strength of generating necessary resources for its development. But how it is possible if such kind of exploitation is going on year after year by over own people without any check. Previously the white tea planters used to play a dominant role in the politics of Assam and controlled its economy but now a handful of Central Government Officers and some Central politicians in conspiracy with a section of businessmen who have vested interest in this exploitation, are controlling the economy of Assam from Delhi, Calcutta and are playing with the fate of Assam.

For a very small thing like a railway station, road bridge on Brahmaputra, N.F. Railway head office, employment in N.F. Railway, P & T etc. Assamese people have to resort to agitation. Otherwise, the Central Government does not pay any attention to the grievance of the people of Assam. The people of Assam have been demanding for a broad gauge line for the past 34 years. Although after years of agitation the Central Government agreed to construct a B.G. Line from New Jalpaiguri to New Bongaigaon and then from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati, but it has not been fully completed so far. There is a long outstanding demand for a road-cum-railway bridge over Brahmaputra at Silghat. But though Government at last take up the construction of a road bridge but it did not agree to make it a road-cum-rail bridge. There is a strong lobby of road transporters and contractors operating in Assam, as it will go against their interest. There is a strong feeling and suspicious prevailing among Assam people. That a

wested interest lobby is working against the interest of Assamese people.

I do not want to take much time of the House and I want to ask a few categorical questions from the Finance Minister.

My first question is that how many crores of rupees are going out of Assam every year as profit made by various private industries, tea planters, agriculturist, trade and commerce and road transport companies. In which other States such sort of exploitation is going on after our Independence and what is the percentage of local people employed in various Central Offices in Assam, industry, N.F. Railway and P & T Offices. Whether Government have any plan with them to stop out flow of money from Assam.

Assam is now being exploited by our own capitalists, industrialists and traders. During the British rule also we were exploited by the white capitalist. Is there any difference between these two types of exploitations? Secondly, if the profit from industry, agriculture product, trade and if loan marked for the State is not utilised for the development of that State how can that State be developed? Another point is that today the regional economic imbalance is very dangerously increasing in India year after year. If we fail to check this imbalance, it will lead to a great danger to our country. Government should take such steps that the major portion of industrial, agricultural and other profit of a particular State should be invested in that State itself. Another point is that many industrialists and businessmen obtained licences, permits for establishment of various industries in Assam. They obtained permit for valuable raw materials from the Assam quota. But some of these permits and raw materials are sold out at a higher rate at Calcutta. They are never utilised in the industries of Assam and thereby they are earning crores of rupees in black money

and some with such black money purchased officials and also selfish politicians to serve their selfish interest—and if the Government fails to stop these mal-practices and corruptions which are happening day in and day out, I think no state can prosper. Simply by allocating a few crores of rupees in the plan outlay in the name of development of Assam, will not help much to develop economic condition of Assam.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Appropriation Bills. I was glad to hear the Finance Minister's lucid reply yesterday to the debate on the subject, which is as reassuring as the Budget itself.

We take note of three points in the Government's efforts to tone up, or more precisely to build up the country economy which is rather in a shambles. Firstly, the deterioration in the economic situation as inherited by the present Government two years ago; secondly, the measures taken by the Government to arrest this deterioration in the last two years after the Government took over; and thirdly, which is the most important, the measures taken to maintain stability and growth in the economy.

Sir, this factor is the predominant concern of the Finance Minister—not only to maintain the continuity of economic growth and stability achieved so far but also to consolidate it further in order to attain greater heights. In such a situation it is the pragmatic and cautious approach and yet keeping the socio-economic objective in the forefront and not the hyperbole of catch-words and slogans, that will save the help the country to tide over the crisis.

In his budget speech as well as in his reply to the debate on the budget, the Finance Minister has emphasised the fight against inflation which is rather the main thrust of the budgetary exercise and this is the equally determined note of the Finance Minister's reply yesterday that this infla-

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tion must be curbed. It is gloriously remarkable that at the end of January 1982 the annual rate of inflation on a point-to-point basis was only 4.9 per cent as against 15.9 per cent at the end of January 1981 and 23.3 per cent at the end of January 1980.

Sir, there is no room for complacency. We have to be very careful about the price situation and it requires constant vigilance. There are a number of factors which may cause inflationary pressures. And the inflationary trends in the world outside impinge on economy in a number of ways. The normal course of relieving domestic shortages, however, is to bring in larger and more imports. But, Sir, we have to bear in mind that if import is more costly than the domestic product, then, unless special measures are taken, they become the price setters and exert an upward push on the prices of indigenous supplies. So, Sir, the Finance Minister avoids this method to curb inflation. Of course, we have to take recourse to imports. He never said that we have to depend on imports, but he is not against imports. But to depend on imports in the present situation is not very effective, except in exceptional cases as in the case of dual-price system in cement, imported and indigenous. Rather, as a most effective method to curb inflation, he emphasises the supply of agricultural and industrial commodities. The supply of these resources—agricultural and industrial commodities—is most crucial. We should bear in mind that just two years—1978 and 1979—of decline in production has caused this inflationary pressure. Before this Government took over the shortages were not relative to the increase in demands. Rather they were manifest in absolute terms because of the decline in production afflicting industry as a whole. If we look back we find that throughout the 70s industrial output has recorded and overall growth rate of six per cent per annum. But in the early months of 1979 this trend was reversed and was assessed

as minus two points. There were shortfalls in power generation coal output, rail transport, resulting in under-utilisation of the capacity in almost all the key industries, particularly in industries like steel and cement thus aggravating the shortages all around. Sir, again, the year 1979-1980, as we look back we find that they has a negative growth rate, generating a psychology of scarcity bringing in its turn deliberate hoarding and withholding of supplies in expectation of price rise. This affected even those products of which the country had ample stocks, such as sugar. So it is indeed heartening to note that the Government emphasises and takes it as an essential task to maintain supplies in order to hold the price-line. We should remember that, while analysing the causes of inflation and considering the measures to curb it, we find that all causes of inflation are not reversible. Where there is high cost of production which has led to the price increase, the possibility of lowering them is rather remote. Secondly, Sir, even where the cost increases have been due to enhancement of import and Excise Duty, which may be reduced or withdrawn, it is doubtful whether the benefit passes on to the consumers. Unless and until there is abundance of supplies and a buyer's market emerges. Therefore, the main factors to work in quest of curbing inflation would be: augmentation of supplies and measures to relieve shortages. Sir, if we consider import, it is not an answer to the situation for we can use it in a limited way.

Then, Sir, there is another method. Fiscal and monetary measures to curb demand, as followed in the developed countries. This is also not distictly applicable in our situation because of the differential in price rises, prices of goods and services not moving in unison but in desparateness and because of incomes and wages not keeping pace with the rising prices. We cannot depend entirely on nature which is highly erratic exposing us to uncertainties

and very often to perils. So I personally feel that it is only in human behaviour that the remedy need be sought. It is the human factor that needs to be tackled and controlled. Sir, drastic measures are imperative against those anti-social elements who look for higher gains out of inflationary situations while the bulk of the population groans. Sir, at the same time, there must be general awareness among the farmers and workers who are engaged in the production of essential commodities. Sometimes a vicious circle emerges: Workers affected by price rise demand more wages and resort to strike or face unjustifiable lock-out or closure leading to production shut down, which in turn generates inflation. So, Sir, a sense of justice and equity must motivate the outlook of the employers as well as of the Government. While trade union movement needs to be more rational and responsible at the same time, the Government's as well as the employers' foremost concern, should be to give reasonably maximum justice and concession to the workers. While we speak of handling the human factor in curbing the price rise we find that even consumers are no less responsible for this situation. They too join in the game along with the speculators and hoarders in building up private stocks, particularly of the scarce commodities, in order to avoid shortages or avoid paying higher prices later on. While I am afraid it may smack of sermonising, I personally do feel that there should be a movement against the consumers' hoarding; and then and then only all these measures to curb inflation and price rise will be effective and realistic.

Then I come to the most important aspect of the Budget. Yesterday also when the hon. Minister had replied, he had mentioned that "the Budget proposals were formulated as a key to the direction of the economy". This direction also has an ideological bias. Sir, the most important aspect of the budget from the ideological point of view is its pointed accent on

the sense of social justice. This programme, the revised 20-Point Programme, which is not new to the masses, aims not only at economic development but it underscores the ideology of our socio-economic objective that the development must reach the common run of people, common men and women, more to the poor and the weaker sections of the society, maximum of benefits to the maximum of people.

Sir, it is a pity that this Programme is being criticised. I pose a simple question: Do we need the welfare of the people or not? It does not matter, Sir, by what name we call this Programme. The question is whether we need the welfare of the people or not. Yes, it is obvious, and we cannot help it, that while these benefits are sought to reach the common people, it is bound to antagonise the vested interests. Do the critics of the 20-Point Programme champion the cause of the vested interests? It is true that when irrigation is meant for the farmers, the limited few rich landlords will not be allowed to corner the benefits. Is this the cause of their objection? We have the sad experience in the past that the rich landlords usurp all the benefits of irrigation, and the benefits did not reach the poor farmers who were almost relegated to the position of their tenants, they being in eternal debts to the landlords. They were not allowed to reap the benefits of the irrigation because irrigation would improve their economic lot and that would free them from the bond of debt and obligation to the landlords. Likewise, rural electrification will bring economic betterment of the people, particularly of the farmers. Then, again, the rural water supply will not only improve the health of the common people, the poor people, but it will strike at the most inhuman practice of segregating the wells of drinking water on the basis of caste and religion. The house-sites to the rural landless people will definitely go a long way to and the cheap ex-

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ploitation of the labour. So, Sir, at every stage of the 20-Point Programme the vested interests get adversely affected. So, let us decide on whose side we are. Are we on the side of the poor, the down-trodden, the under-privileged, or on the side of the vested interests?

Sir, in this connection, I have taken note that many hon. Members have referred to the regional imbalances. Sir, I personally come from a backward region, the proverbially backward region, the north-eastern region. Yesterday you yourself referred to the regional imbalances. Whenever anybody speaks about the regional imbalances, it touches my most sensitive chord because we know how backward we are. Today one hon. Member hailing from Maharashtra, talked about the regional imbalances. Compared to Maharashtra or Tamil Nadu which is your State, Sir, ours is far far below. Yesterday, Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu from Orissa, a backward state like our region, complained about it. When he spoke of the regional imbalances, immediately it touched my sensitive chord. There should be some improvement in the backward regions.

Sir, in this connection, in the last session, while discussing the Assam Budget, I even talked about setting up of an Institute of Economic Growth in concrete terms. Yes, we want the not coming to what our difficulties are in concrete terms. Yes, we want the royalty on the oil to increase. We want one TV net-work, in this region. We want a relief in the excise duty on tea, a relief in agricultural income-tax on tea. But those concrete things I do not discuss now. Probably we shall have more occasions to discuss them. Last time I submitted a scheme. It was made by the professor of Agricultural Economics at Assam Agricultural University, Dr. P. C. Goswami. Sir, unless there is a master plan for an integrated development of the entire region, it is not possible to pin-point our grievances. There should be a

master plan and states and the union territories of this particular region has to be treated not in isolation but as one integrated region, and there should be vigorous studies and research work and there should be an agency to bring together the results of the investigations and different studies in different fields. It may sound being more academic but we cannot help it. Unless this exercise is done, it is not possible to prepare one master plan for the integrated development of the entire region. Through you, let it be on record, I present this scheme to the honourable Finance Minister. Last time while discussing Assam budget also it was presented; I do not know what happened to it. But we do believe that unless there is such a master plan prepared by such a group of scholars, it is not possible to achieve the desired results. For that we must have an institute for economic growth. I can refer to many institutes of economic growth now operating in various parts of the country. With these observations, I do support this Appropriation Bill and I am personally grateful to the honourable Finance Minister for presenting a very pragmatic, growth-oriented and production-oriented Budget, a Budget coming from a very bold man. Unless we have got a bold approach, we cannot present such a Budget. I conclude with a few sentences from his reply which no Finance Minister has ever admitted:

"No proposals can be sound and foolproof and nobody can say that there is no defect in the Budget proposals. There are defects and defects are possible. But one will have to take into account the totality of the picture, and the direction of the economy is most important."  
Thank you.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय यह विनि-  
योग विधेयक जो मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत

किया है प्रति वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी औप-चारिकता बरती है। इस बजट को पूरा देखने के पश्चात् जैसा हमारे शासक दल के सम्मानित सदस्यों ने इसकी मुक्त कंठ से प्रशान्त की है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ उसके ऊपर संपूर्ण दृष्टि से विचार करके उन्होंने वस्तु स्थिति को सामने रखने का प्रयास नहीं किया है। कई चीजें तो श्रीमन्, साफ तौर पर दिखायी पड़ती हैं। सरकार कहती है कि हम ऐसा बजट लाए जिसके कारण मूल्यों पर अंकुश लगेगा दाम घटेंगे मूल्य सूचक अंक स्थिर होंगे इसको जो बढ़ोतरी है गति है वह रुकेगी। लेकिन सही बात यह है कि आज जितनी उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं हैं सब के दाम आसमान छू रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री के भाषण में है कि बाजार में जो सारी उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं हैं वह हमें उपलब्ध हो रही हैं। इसमें कितनी असमानता है इसको देखने के बाद यह लगातार कि सदन में बजट प्रस्तुत करके सामान्य जीवन के साथ कितने असमंजस्य की स्थिति है उसकी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि यह काल्पनिक बजट प्रस्तुत करने की कोशिश की गई है, व्यावहारिकता के धरातल से यह कोसों दूर है। चाहे सब्जों का दाम देख लीजिए वह आसमान छू रही है चाहे अनाज के दाम देख लीजिए वह आसमान छू रहे हैं। जो उन्होंने सीमेंट का दोहरा मूल्य प्रस्तुत किया है उसको देखने के बाद यह लगता है कि सरकार घोषणा करती है कि देश के अन्दर हम आवासीय व्यवस्था करेंगे। लोग अपने मकान बनवाना चाहते हैं लेकिन सीमेंट की दोहरी मूल्य नीति के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि आप आदमी को मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि वह खुले बाजार में जाकर जो सीमेंट का दाम 68 रुपया आपने रखा है, उसको वह ले वह भी 68 रुपये में नहीं मिलेगा। वह ब्लैंक मार्केटियर के हाथ में जाएगा और सीमेंट का दाम सो रुपये

से भी अधिक होगा। 37 रुपया सीमेंट का जो दाम है वह सरकार के लिए है, सरकार उस रेट पर खरीदेगी या कुछ विशेष लोग खरीदेंगे जो 37 रुपये के हिसाब से खरीदेंगे। जो उसकी मात्रा है वह 66 परसेंट है। जो आपका मार्केट में सीमेंट विकने वाला है वह 34 परसेंट है। इसको देखने के बाद साफ तौर पर लगता है कि यह काला बाजारियों को छूट देने के लिए उनके द्वारा खुले तौर पर लाभ कमाने के लिए सरकार ने इस नीति को तैयार किया है। साथ ही साथ यह भी सन्देह पैदा होता है और सन्देह क्या मैं तो समझता हूँ वह वास्तविकता है — कि इस साल सीमेंट के मामले को लेकर पूरे देश में हंगामा हुआ। लगता था कि विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकारी मशीनरी के द्वारा सरकार में बैठे हुए ऊंचे पदों पर लोगों की तरफ से सीमेंट के मामले को लेकर घोटाले किये गये और आज सरकार ने इस बजट को प्रस्तुत करके इसके ऊपर मुहर लगा दी इसमें साधारण आदमी वस्तु होगा। जो गांव वा कस्बों में रहते हैं मैं बड़े शहरों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ वहाँ सीमेंट लेने के लिए अपने मकान की मरम्मत कराने के लिए खुले बाजार में लोगों को जाना पड़ेगा। वह नियंत्रित दरों पर मिलने वाले सीमेंट को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेगा। उसमें आम आदमी को राहत देने का प्रयास जो आप कर रहे हैं, उसमें आम लोगों की समझ में आने वाली जो चीजें हैं उनके बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री के सामने स्थिति रखना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इसीलिए कहा कि विनियोग तो हो रहा है लेकिन तालमेल नहीं है।

श्रीमन् 1977 और 1979 के बीच में ग्रामीण विकास की दृष्टि से सरकार ने विशेष प्रोग्राम लिये थे। 650 करोड़ का ग्रामीण विकास की दृष्टि से प्रावधान था।

[ श्री कलराज मिश्र ]

इस बार के बजट में क्या किया है इन्होंने इस बार के बजट में कटौती कर ली है और 650 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर 450 करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण विकास को दृष्टि से दिये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कि आज ग्रामीण विकास की दृष्टि से अनेक गांवों में पीने के पानी के लिए कुंआ नहीं है। 1 लाख 56 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। सरकार उस दिशा में कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है ऐसा दिखाई नहीं पड़ता। मैं, श्रीमन्, अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकुओं से प्रभावित जिलों में मान्यवर अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी जी के साथ पद-यात्रा कर रहा था। मैनपुरी जिले के शिकोहाबाद क्षेत्र के गांवों में एक विशेष समस्या देखने को मिली कि गांव के लोगों ने कहा कि उन के गांवों में पीने के लिये पानी नहीं, पानी लेने के लिये उन्हें दूसरे गांवों में दो-दो, तीन-तीन किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है। यह विकसित इलाका है। वहां की यह दुर्दशा है। क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्तलन की बात तो पूछिए ही नहीं। मिर्जापुर जिला—उत्तर प्रदेश का दक्षिणांचल—वनवासियों का इलाका है, वहां वनवासियों की दुर्दशा है। उन को बहुत दूर किसी तरीके से वावली का पानी मिल गया तो उस को पी कर प्यास को बुझाते हैं। ग्रामीण विकास की दृष्टि से क्या सरकार को इस का महत्व समझ में नहीं आया था? उस के लिये राशि का जो प्रावधान था सरकार ने उस में क्यों कटौती की?

इन्होंने बढ़ोतरी किस में की? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गैर-विकास कार्यों में ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी की। नारा लगाते हैं उत्पादक वर्ष और उस के ठीक विपरीत बजट के अंदर प्रावधान रखते हैं धनराशि का। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गैर-विकास कार्यों के संबंध में जो वृद्धि 81-82 में

की गयी वह 15100 करोड़ रुपये थी। इस समय 82-83 के अंदर 16160 करोड़ रुपया गैर-विकास व्यय के लिये रखा है। इस के कारण उत्पादकता का कोई स्थान नहीं दीखता। जहां उत्पादन बढ़ाने की स्थिति है वहां कटौती कर ली और जहां गैर-उत्पादकता की स्थिति निर्माण हो रही है वहां व्यय में बढ़ोतरी कर दी। नतीजा क्या होगा? सामंजस्य नहीं है, तालमेल नहीं है और तालमेल न होने के कारण मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी। मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी और आप को और नोट छापने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। ऐसी हालत में आप कहते हैं कि हम मंहगाई रोक रहे हैं। यह असंभव है। आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि समुचित नियोजन नहीं है। समुचित नियोजन न होने के कारण यह दुर्दशा उत्पन्न होगी। इसको आप रोक नहीं सकते।

पावर की डिमांड है। पावर जीवन की एक आवश्यक वस्तु हो गयी है। गांव के लोग बिना पावर के नहीं रह सकते, यह स्थिति निर्माण हो गयी है। वहां बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए थी। बढ़ोतरी नहीं की, कटौती की। 150 करोड़ रुपये की जो डिमांड की गयी थी उसमें भी कटौती की। कोयले की जितनी डिमांड थी उसमें 100 करोड़ रुपये की कटौती की। फिर विकास कहां से होगा। चाहे ग्रामीण विकास हो, चाहे ग्राम जीवन का विकास हो, इस से विकास नहीं हो सकता। सरकार घोषणा करती है कि हम बेरोजगारी दूर करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन् मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादातर बेरोजगारों की संख्या चाहे रिहल्ट हों चाहे अनरिहल्ट हों सामान्य तौर पर गांव के अंदर देखने को मिलती है। गांव में इतने अधिक नेकार इधर-उधर भटक रहे हैं। उनके ऊपर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता। उसकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और काम के लिये अनाज कार्यक्रम की दशा भी इस तथ्य की परिचायक है। वर्ष 1977-78 में इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों के तहत कुल 444 लाख 34 हजार श्रम दिवसों के बराबर काम दिया गया। वर्ष 1978-79 में 3532 लाख 32 हजार श्रम दिवस तथा वर्ष 1979-80 में 5817 लाख 10 हजार श्रम दिवस। नयी केन्द्रीय सरकार के आने के बाद वर्ष 1980-81 में यह रोजगार दिवस सहसा घट कर 3264 लाख 98 हजार श्रम दिवस रह गये। 1981-82 में इस के और भी कम रहने का अनुमान है। यह इस बात को प्रकट करता है कि किस दिशा में हम नियोजन कर रहे हैं और किस दिशा में हम जा रहे हैं। हम प्रायः टिडी किस को दे रहे हैं। हमें लगता है कि बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय जिस ढंग से ग्राम आदमी को सामने रख कर और भारत की भौगोलिक स्थिति को ढंग से समझ कर जो असंतुलन की स्थिति है उस की व्यवस्था करने के लिये जो विचार होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया और इस लिये चाहे आप असम की बात लें लें, चाहे मणिपुर की बात लें लें और चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बुंदेलखंड या पर्वतीय क्षेत्र की बात लें लें, आज सब जगह और खास कर पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में विषमता की एक भयंकर स्थिति है। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का अलग हिसाब है और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का अलग हिसाब है, बुंदेलखंड का अलग हिसाब है और पर्वतीय अंचल का अलग हिसाब है। उस में इतनी भयंकर विषमता है कि उस के देखने के बाद लगता है कि ग्राम आदमी किस तरह से अपना जीवन चला सकेगा यह कहा नहीं जा सकता। इस लिये मैं ने यह बात मिसाल के तौर पर कही। मेरा कहना है कि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को उस के अनुसार जो चिंतन करना चाहिए था, उस के अनुसार जो बजट लाना चाहिए था, उसके अनुसार जो योजना बनायी जानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं किया गया। एक बात

मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस पर 18 परसेंट राशि निश्चित की गयी है। यह अच्छी राशि है। देश की सुरक्षा के लिये हमें अच्छी धनराशि का आवंटन करना चाहिए। इस में किसी को एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन इस का उपयोग किस प्रकार से हो रहा है। सरकार ने जैसी योजना बनायी है। आज भी हम मेल्ट ग्लायसेस की बात करते हैं। आज भी हम चेफ्टन टैंक इंपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उन को यहां नहीं बना पाये हैं। फाइटर प्लेन्स नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। आज भी हम मिसाइल्स को इंपोर्ट करते हैं तो यह जितनी चीजें हैं उनको हम इंपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां डिफेंस रिसर्च हो रहा है और उस पर अरबों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। यह अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के पश्चात् उसमें क्या निकाल रहे हैं। क्या हम बना रहे हैं। तो केवल घोषणाओं से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस लिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां भी, जिस भी तरीके से आप ने पैसे का नियोजन किया है उस नियोजन के पीछे आप की पोलिटिकल विल कितनी है और आप उस को पूर्ण करने की दृष्टि से कितना प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं उस हिसाब से आप को चिंतन करना चाहिए। सारे बजट को देखने के बाद मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज सामान्य तौर पर पूरे देश को सामने रख कर जो योजना बननी चाहिए थी, जो उस का तालमेल बैठना चाहिए था वह तालमेल नहीं बैठया गया है और उस का परिणाम घाटे का है। 1365 करोड़ का, 5 वर्ष में 5000 करोड़ का घाटा जो अनुमानित था वह ढाई वर्ष में ही 5000 करोड़ को पूरा कर लिया, उसे पार कर गया है और इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि रुपये का मूल्य घट जायेगा और रुपये का मूल्य गिर जाने से मंहगाई आसमान छुयेगी और व्यावहारिक धरातल पर आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे, चाहे वह लघु उद्योग की बात हो या सामान्य जीवन में आदमी को राहत देने की कोई योजना हो आप उसे कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह कह कर मैं जो विनियोग विधेयक है उस विनियोग विधेयक में जो समुचित तौर पर नियोजन होना



## [ श्री कलराज मिश्र ]

चाहिए उस के अभाव के कारण, उस का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in this Appropriation Bill the Government has demanded thousands of crores of rupees. But what is the guarantee that this huge amount will be spent in the interests of the people, will be spent for the basic needs of the people—their food, cloth, health and education or the welfare of their children or for the welfare of the backward sections of our people or for the generation of new employment for the unemployed boys and girls? Nothing of the sort. On the other hand, this huge amount will be spent in a way, as a result of which there will be more and more hardships for the common people, continued rise in prices, increase in unemployment—which will belie the hopes of the people and crush their democratic rights with the help of the MISA or NSA, etc.

I am happy that at least our hon. Minister has admitted very frankly that he wants to live and die only as a Cong. (I) man. He cited one tragedy of Shakespeare, i.e. Hamlet. It reminds me of another tragedy of Shakespeare, i.e. Othello. Desimona says,

"I loved the Moor to live with him" and that Moor, Othello, strangled and killed her.

He said that he would live and die with Congress(I). Therefore, his fate is sealed and he will never be able to bring forward any proposal or budget which will serve the interests of the people in his life because the Congress(I) represents the interests of the big landlords, multi-nationals, big mill owners, bourgeois class, the class of the vested interests. How can they bring forward any budget which serves the interests of the people? The Prime Minister or the Finance Minister or any other Minister cannot just

do it because they are not individuals. They are only the mouth pieces or the instruments in the hands of the vested interests class.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: As you are.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: We represent the class of the exploited, the working class, the peasants, the middle class—the toiling and exploited classes of society. You are absolutely right. I stand by my hon. friend.

They say that they would check inflation and that the I.M.F. loan is innocent. Is it very much innocent? Then why did they not bring it before the Parliament and before the N.D.C.? And why all these decisions come to us as fait accompli. Why did we raise the railway fare and the postal rates? That raises our suspicion. I quote from the speech of Mr. Jyoti Basu, our Chief Minister of West Bengal, in the National Development Council: It is as follows:

"Many of us felt that the terms and conditions of the Extended Facility loan contracted by the Union Government from the International Monetary Fund are in breach of accepted national economic policies. These terms and conditions imply in my view, a reversal of the strategy of development pursued since Independence, and an open invitation to foreign capital, as well as scrapping of past policies with respect to monopoly houses and multinational corporations; there are also some terms which I think seriously jeopardise the nation's independent decision-making, such as with respect to its prerogative to borrow externally, to enter into bilateral payments agreement with other countries and to determine limits to money supply or budgetary deficit."

There is no need to elaborate. The I.M.F. says that the cost of production must be reflected in the price struc-

ture. There is why the subsidy for fertilizer is reduced, subsidy for food for work is reduced and the railway freight concession for essential commodities such as rice, wheat, edible oils, fertilisers, petroleum products have been withdrawn. So the cost of things will increase by leaps and bounds and the consumer will have to pay more. In December, there was an increase of 300 crores of rupees in railway freight. This year they have increased it by 267 crores. So, there is a total increase of 567 crores of additional burden on the people. They say that this is the budget for the people. Now, who are these people? I do not know what they have in their mind. Take any point they propose. Take the point of dual pricing of cement. What are they proposing? One-third of the total quantity will be sold in the open market. You know, Sir, what happened to the dual price of sugar. Take cement, the portland cement, the cost of which will be Rs. 400 per tonne. There is 100 per cent increase. Who will be benefited? The middle-class people, the low-wage people? No. The multi-millionaires will have their sky-scrapers. The low and middle income people, who by their sweat and blood want to somehow manage some little houses for themselves will be deprived. And all the construction work will be hampered like anything. You say that you are checking inflation. In what way? This black money is rolling in the market like anything. Sir, the Reserve Bank in its Report says that the main danger to the Indian economy is inflation. And Rs. 47,000 crores of black money is in circulation in the market. If you want to check this, take one small instance of Sanchaita. There is the statement of Dr. Ashok Mitra, the Finance Minister of West Bengal which came out in the 'Economic Times' of yesterday. He said:

"The concrete proposal by the State Government, which Dr. Mitra hoped, could be passed by this session of Parliament was in line with

the direction of the Supreme Court judgement of February 2, in which the State and the Union Governments had been asked to take action against Sanchaita. The State Government had been able to discover some Rs. 128 crores taken by Sanchaita in deposits from the public. It was for the Centre with its greater authority to collect the money and pay it out to the individual depositors."

Why are the Central Government not doing it, I wonder. Sir, actually the Union Government had acted as a major legaliser of black money by deciding to float the Bearer Bonds in the market. (Time bell rings) Excuse me, Sir, I will take another five minutes.

Then, you talk of productivity year and 20-point programme. It is very good that you want that production should be increased. But in which way? Lip service will not help. Which point you want to implement and in which way? One hon. Member said that money is not the major factor. Is it the will power with which you are going to implement this 20-point programme? Then, why is all this talk if money is not the main factor? The point is this. These are all ritual things. Our Chief Minister has pointed out in the NDC meeting, 'You only praise the 20-point programme, you get your tickets for the Parliament. For us, we have to do what we say. (Interruptions) Take any point. You want to introduce universal primary education. How much money, what percentage you have sanctioned for education? We have demanded for the last ten years 10 per cent of the Budget. And not even 5 per cent has been sanctioned. You want to implement the health programme? Have regional health centres so that everyone can get cheap and free medical treatment. You want to ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Are these the promises of your State Government?

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: We are a part of India. You see, we suffer from the crimes of the Union Government.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Yes, Sir, you have reduced the State outlay.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: The State outlay of Rs. 758 crores have not yet been sanctioned. Why not? An hon. Member said about the regional imbalances. You are starving the States of their resources, of their Plan outlay, of industry, of agriculture and of every development. And you are saying this thing. You are not even giving them the right to elect their own Government, and trying your best to prevent the elections. Anyway, don't provoke me; I will forget the other points.

All right, you have this 20-point programme. Are you sincere? You have to eradicate what? You want to eradicate illiteracy. in which way you are eradicating it? Then you have to sanction more money in the Union Budget. Then, you want to ensure the right to work in your Constitution. No. In which way you are implementing it? You do not mean implementation of anything. Nor do you mean the implementation of your election manifesto which the hon. Finance Minister quoted. He may quote and unquote. But what you are saying is one thing and what you are doing is another thing.

Sir, if you want to do land reforms, what is coming in your way? If you want to implement land reforms, what is coming in your way to sanction the Land Reforms Bill which has been passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly? You do not mean to do it. Do you want to tackle unemployment in the rural areas? Then, unless you do land reforms, how can you give employment in the rural areas?

There is concentration of land in the hands of a few, i.e., 6 per cent people have more than 80 per cent land in the villages, and you say that you will work for the upliftment of the Harijans and the weaker sections. How can you do it? They are not free. You make them remain virtually bonded slaves and you say that you will do this thing and that thing. Sir, if that is the development or upliftment of the backward sections and weaker sections, it is nothing but lip-service. You have to do something more concrete. So, Sir, that much about agriculture.

Now, I come to the industry. I am sorry, I am quoting from the statement of the Governor of West Bengal, Shri B. D. Pande. This is what he says: "It is however equally important that in the devolution of resources and the determination of national economic priorities, the interests of individual States and regions are duly protected. It is in this context that I have to express my sense of distress that my Government's proposal to set up a petrochemical complex at Haldia is yet to receive Central clearance. I am equally perturbed that the flow of funds for the second Hooghly river bridge, the speedy completion of which is in the overall national interest continues to be uncertain. A number of industrial units such as National Rubber, Incheck Tyres, Steel and Allied Products have to be revived through the joint efforts of the Union and State Governments. The problems of the tea and jute industries have worsened because of credit contraction and other related matters, etc. etc." (Time bell rings)

Sir, I am sorry, you did not give me my due time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You have taken 16 minutes. Eight minutes more. One hundred per cent more time.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: I was allowed 15 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): No. You were allowed seven minutes. It is 101 per cent more.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: That is how you talk about the Harijans and weaker sections.

You talk much about women. Sir, how do you want to improve the lot of women without making any special provision, without providing for any special avenues for their employment and education. Sir, equality between man and woman is not something abstract, it is a socio-economic concept. Unless you generate more avenues of employment of women, millions of women and for their education, for their employment in health and education—in various services like the light and small scale industries, there cannot be any equality. There are no special component plans, no sub-plans in the budgetary allotment. That is why I say that what you say and what you do are absolutely two different things. It has nothing to do with your 20-point programme. It is something like your saying that you want to have universal education. All right go ahead. But you don't do it. We do work for the universal education but you only talk. That is the only difference. (Time bell rings).

And, Sir, my last point is about the defence and national integration. Now it is all right if you increase the defence budget. Nobody will grudge it because everybody loves the country and wants the defence to be strong. Is it only money that will defend the country, not the people? If the people are oppressed and if the people are suppressed, and if the people are not given their democratic rights and you impose the INSA and MISA and all these things on the people, then how do you expect the country will be defended and by whom? So, the Government, which is anti-people which suppresses the

democratic rights of the people, in their hands the sovereignty of the country also is not secure.

If you deprive the States and talk of national integration, I can say that national integration is not safe in your hands unless you revise the Centre-State relations under the Constitution. Again I quote from the Government of West Bengal, in his speech in the State Assembly on 6th March this year "My Government has campaigned for Centre-State financial relations in the interest of speedier economic growth all over the country. Unfortunately, there are indications that the Government at the Centre would prefer further centralisation of the resources."

With this centralisation of resources, with centralisation of power now under your rules, you have only created poverty, unemployment, anti-social activities, atrocities on weaker sections, dishonour of women, price rise, inflation and dependence on multinationals and World Bank. Sir, after 34 years under the leadership of this Congress, and now Congress-I in which the Finance Minister wants to be and live and die, we are a pitiable nation with a beggar's bowl in our hand before the foreign imperialists. Thank you.

SHRI KISHOR METHA (Gujarat): Sir, this being my first speech in this august House, I seek indulgence of the Chair as well as my colleagues, hon. Members of the House.

At the outset, I rise to support the Bill. I also congratulate the Finance Minister for a very pragmatic and growth-oriented Budget. Taking full care of the constraints inherent in a developing economy like ours, he has come out with a Budget that ensures that in none of the vital sectors, the momentum of development generated since last two years is hampered.

Sir, we had promised the people to provide them with a Government that works. I am happy to see that not

[Shri Kishore Mehta]

only has the Government worked, but that work has produced positive results for all to see. We have achieved self-sufficiency in food; industrial production has showed a marked improvement; the public sector, having incurred losses of Rs. 300 crores previously, that is during 1980-81, has earned a profit of Rs. 59 crores in 1981-82. In science and technology, we have become one of the most advanced countries, and many developing countries look to India for assistance.

There has been much talk of terms and conditions imposed by IMF and the Government's acquiescence to them. But to any impartial observer, it is as clear as the day light that the present Government has not and will not compromise the national interests at the dictates of anybody. It is this very independent attitude of the present Government, entirely based on our national interest and dignity, that has irked the heavy weights in the international arena. It is indeed quite surprising to see anybody accusing the Government of being subservience to anybody. Of course, developing country like India has to seek such assistance from the international sources. This is a fact of life and has to be accepted, as such. But our national interest and dignity have not been compromised.

would however like to draw the attention of the Government to the problem of regional imbalances prevailing in the country. Our development efforts can be truly meaningful only if the fruits of development reach the man living in the remotest corner of the land. Sir, the region of Kutch, the place to which I belong, is a case in point. Located as it is right on the border of Pakistan, it was once a separate part-C State, and at the time of integration of States, a statutory development board was assured to it under article 371(2) of the Constitution. The demand of the people of Kutch for such a development board is pending since long. I would request

the Government to expedite the formation of the board to take care of one of the most under-developed regions of the country.

With these words, I once again congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and I support the Appropriation Bills.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support this Appropriation Bill from the bottom of my heart. But I am not without any grievances. As a student of economic, Sir, I remember the lessons which my professor taught me twenty-five years back, in regard to deficit financing. Even though I have learnt so many lessons after that, I still remember those lessons which my professor taught me in regard to deficit financing. In relation to deficit financing, I would like to say a few words before our hon. Finance Minister who is, as other hon. Members have pointed out, a knowledgeable person and who is, according to me, a very good economist. My professor told me that there were three or four important ways in which we can compensate deficit financing. One is printing additional currency. The other is, borrowing money from foreign countries and the third is, borrowing money from local, national, people. Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Ramakrishnan, who sits with me and who is now sitting in the Chair and who is a Member of my party, appreciated the Budget proposals. When I speak on behalf of my Party, I would like to say a few words in regard to this.

One way in which you can compensate deficit financing is by way of additional taxation. How are you going to impose additional taxes? You can do this through increase in direct taxes as well as by imposing indirect taxes. But we have been seeing that whenever they come forward with tax proposals, they always compensate deficit financing by increasing the indirect taxes. The effect of such an increase in the indirect taxes is felt mostly by the

poor people. The rich people do not feel the effect of this. As per the statistics of the Government of India itself, eighty per cent of our people, who are poor, feel the impact of this increase in the indirect taxes and this has no impact on the remaining twenty per cent of the people who are rich. This shows that only the rich people get the benefit out of this and no benefit accrues to the poor people.

Before I say something in regard to the allocations which have been made to different parts and different items, I would like to say a few words in regard to sales-tax, which is a very important item. In the National Development Council meeting, which has been held recently, our hon. Finance Minister has given a big warning to the States. Sir, if my memory does not fail me, I think, our Constitution has a federal structure. In this federal structure, there are many States and there is also a Government at the Centre. A proper allocation should be made for the development of the different States in the country. Sir, as far as sales-tax is concerned, in reply to a question on the floor of this House here, just a few days back, our hon. Finance Minister has stated that this Committee which has been set up in regard to sale-tax has been reconstituted. Mr. Sukhadia was the Chairman of this Committee. He is now no more and in his place, Mr. Tripathi has been appointed. This expert Committee is going into the question of replacing the sales-tax by an additional excise duty. Sir, as I said earlier, sales-tax is a Kama-dhenu for almost all the States. What will happen, if you take away one by one? Just as it has been done in the case of tobacco, in 1957, if you take away one by one, a time will come when the State Governments will be reduced to the status of district municipalities and district boards.

The next thing is that there is a tremendous growth of heavy industries. Now, we are talking about the

twenty-point programme and so on. We are talking about the setting up of small-scale industries throughout the country. If we want to create more employment opportunities, we have to set up thousands and thousands of small-scale industries throughout the country. Instead of doing that, we are giving importance only to gigantic heavy industries. By doing this, we will be giving employment opportunities to only a negligible percentage of the people. Even if we set apart fifty per cent of the amount which we are investing in big industries, in small-scale industries, we will be creating employment opportunities for lakhs and lakhs of people in the rural areas, rather than in the urban areas.

Sir, recently, the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees has been increased. I do not belong to a school of thought, which says that if you increase the dearness allowance of the employees of one Government, namely, the Central Government, in this case, there will be inflationary pressures in different parts of the country. I am not saying that we should not increase the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees. When we increase salary for certain employees, the Central Government expects all the State Governments to get clearance from the Central Government. But is it not the bounden duty of the Central Government, at least, to consult the State Governments, saying that they are going to increase the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees, what is your opinion? After all, we are all jointly responsible for the economic development of the country. It may not be obligatory, but it may be somewhat moral duty of the Central Government to consult the State Governments by the time they come forward to increase the salary of the Central Government employees.

Sir, funds for the projects are to be given to the State Governments by the Centre. We get the list of funds

[Shri R. Mohanarangam]

only at the fag end of the year, i.e. in the month of February. Within 30 days all the State Governments are expected to spend the amount allocated for them. Within 30 days is it possible for them? The Central Government gives funds only during the month of January or February. So, I would request our Finance Minister to take necessary steps for allocating necessary funds for the State Governments at the beginning of the year.

Then I have already spoken about the 20-point programme. Even our Finance Minister on the floor of the Lok Sabha has accepted, for a point, that this year they have sanctioned lesser amount for the implementation of the 20-point programme. I do not exactly know what the reasons are for allocating lesser amount for the implementation of the 20-point programme this year, particularly when we are talking so much about this programme and instructions have been given to almost all the State Government and different sections of the country to come forward and implement this 20-point programme.

Then I come to a very important point. I do not understand. Mr. Vice-Chairman, why the Reserve Bank this time has sanctioned only Rs. 450 crores for sugar mills to purchase or to utilise for the purchase of sugarcane from the agriculturists. As a matter of fact, they needed about Rs. 650 crores for the purchase of sugarcane, whereas they have been sanctioned only Rs. 450 crores. They needed Rs. 650 crores for purchase of the sugarcane and keeping it in the godowns. I do not know how they are going to face this gap of Rs. 200 crores.

Then, Sir, the total number of public undertakings in our country is 168 and out of this number 74 undertakings are going in loss. The book issued by the Government of

India shows that 74 undertakings have shown a loss of Rs. 760 crores, whereas 94 undertakings have shown a profit of Rs. 798 crores. Thus the total profit shown is Rs. 38 crores. This means that for a total investment of Rs. 19,200 crores in the entire public undertakings so far, the profit is only Rs. 38 crores. About 74 public undertakings, very big institutions, are going in loss and the loss works out to about Rs. 760 crores, and 94 crores public undertakings have shown a profit of Rs. 798 crores. Over the entire investment of Rs. 19,200 crores; or nearly 2,000 crores the profit is shown as Rs. 38 crores only. Is it worthwhile? Nearly about 2,000 crores have been invested and the profit is Rs. 38 crores only. But then there are other important items on which we have to spend money. Sir, we say that our country is one and the river waters are to be used for the entire country. We speak on the floor of the House that river water is to be nationalised. We say that the rivers which are situated in Maharashtra to Kerala and all other rivers belong to our country and we have to utilise them for the development of our country. To be frank, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister through you and through him to the notice of the Agriculture Minister that nearly 1440 MAF water is surplus. 1440 MAF is the exact quantity. A person who understands calculations will say that 1440 MAF is a very very big quantity. Out of that, actually we use only 200 MAF. Whereas we are wasting 1240 MAF of water throughout the country from Kanya Kumari to Kashmir. That is why we are always pressing that the rivers should be nationalised and thereby we will be able to distribute water from the areas where it is surplus to the areas where it is in scarcity. For example, Kerala has 44.66 TML of water in surplus. If that water can be diverted towards Tamil Nadu, more than 10 lakh acres will definitely be benefited. In this particular matter, the

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the Prime Minister to give proper attention to this matter and I hope our Finance Minister will take up the entire responsibility of seeing that such surplus waters are diverted from the areas where it is surplus to the areas where exactly it is needed.

Sir, nowadays transport of coal from one part of the country to another is not only very easy but is actually necessary for all the important items and in fact for the economic development of the country. Because we are not in a position to transport coal from one place to another easily, and because the position in regard to transport facilities is so difficult, we want to start an atomic power station at Kudan Kalam in Tirunelveli district, for which an Expert Committee was appointed which has gone into the merits and demerits of the project and sanctioned the proposal to start an atomic power station at Kudan Kalam. Correspondence is going on and I hope this matter will definitely be given due importance.

About Sandalwood. I want to say certain things to the hon. Members belonging to Karnataka State. Sandalwood is in abundance in Tamil Nadu. But there is a ban on Sandalwood export to foreign countries. The reasons for this are two—first, it will affect the internal market; and two, it will affect the revenues of the Forest Department. But one thing the persons responsible for the Forest Department and the Agriculture Department must understand; that the sandalwood which is expected to be exported to foreign countries is quite different from the sandalwood which is used for extracting oil. This variation is not being understood by the concerned officials and concerned Ministers. For example, in the year 1977, the price of sandalwood per tonne was Rs. 54,000 and we exported it and earned a foreign exchange of 13 to 14 crores. Because of this ban on export, the sandalwood price got reduced from Rs. 54,000 to Rs. 17,000. Now

we have a stock of 15,000 tonnes in our godowns and we are not in a position to export all these things because of the stringent measures followed by our Government. So many times we have approached the Agriculture Minister and since the question involves the financial position of the State as well as the country, it is my earnest request to the hon. Finance Minister that ban on the export of sandalwood should definitely be lifted. They have to allow the State Government to export sandalwood to the foreign countries where it is actually needed and every year we can earn 10 to 15 crores in foreign exchange out of this. The internal market of Karnataka with regard to extracting oil from sandalwood will never be affected. We have to consider all these things.

Then in regard to the procurement price of rice also, we are expecting it to be fixed at Rs. 147, whereas we are given only Rs. 115. We have written year after year that there should be a rise in the procurement price. Whenever we meet jointly—whenever our Chief Ministers assemble, or our Agriculture Ministers or Finance Ministers or the concerned Ministers assemble, we use to ask for the enhancement in the procurement price of rice. The percentage of increase in the price of wheat is more than the percentage of increase in the price of rice and I request the Finance Minister to help us to increase the price of rice.

These are some of the defects which I have to point out.

Even though he is a very good friend of mine, he who sits in the Chair, he always looks at the bell. I hope our Finance Minister will definitely look into these problems and do the needful. In spite of all these defects, the Finance Minister has given a very fine budget and I wholeheartedly support this Appropriation Bill for having taken the necessary steps, for having taken very important steps for the economic development of this country.

Thank you, Sir.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Shri Bagaitkar.  
Last speaker.

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर (महाराष्ट्र) : श्रीमन्, जो विधेयक सदन के सामने है उस पर बालने में पहले मेरे मन में एक हिचक है। कल वित्त मंत्री जी का भाषण मैंने बड़े गौर से सुना। उन्होंने बजट पर जिन लोगों ने कटिपिट किया है और जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं उन आंकड़ों के बारे में अपनी बात सदन के सामने रखी। मैं तो आंकड़े तथ्य को प्रकाश में लाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किये जा सकते हैं या आंकड़ों का इस्तेमाल तथ्य को छिपाने के लिए भी हो सकता है। देश की सही आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है इस को अगर समझना है तो आंकड़ों के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है यहाँ पर वह मुझे उचित नहीं लगा। इन्टरप्रिटेशन और अर्थ लगाने में दो तरह से अर्थ लगाये जा सकते हैं, यह वह कह सकते हैं। वैसे देखा जाय तो यह स' मला बहुत पुराना है। मुझे याद पड़ रहा है कि '63 में जब डा० लोहिया उस सदन के सदस्य बने तब उन्होंने एक बहस छोड़ी थी तीन आना वनाम पन्द्रह आना। उस वक्त नन्दा जी नियोजन मंत्री थे और नेहरू साहब थे। उन का यह कहना था कि फी आदमी पर कैपिटल इनकम जो उस वक्त देश में थी वह 15 आने थी। उस वक्त डा० साहब ने कहा था कि 27 करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी तीन आने से भी ज्यादा नहीं थी। इस पर बहस चली थी और अन्त में साबित यही बात हुई कि शहरी इलाकों में सात-साढ़े सात आना और देहाती इलाकों में चार-साढ़े-चार आने पर कैपिटल इनकम है। इस तरह की बात सामने आयी। तो आंकड़ों के बारे में अगर सरकार के प्रवक्ता यही नीति अख्तियार करेंगे कि जो आंकड़े उन के मंत्रालय की तरफ से, सरकार की तरफ से आते हैं उन्हीं को सही माना जाये तो किसी चीज पर

विवाद चलाना और तथ्य को प्रकाश में लाना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। इस लिये जो आंकड़े इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में दिये हैं और जो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में हकीकत हम लोगों के सामने है उस को प्रकाश में लाने के लिये आंकड़े हम लोग भी इकट्ठे करते हैं। हमारी कोई प्राइवेट एजेंसी नहीं होती। स्टेटिस्टिकल आगंनान् इजेशन और प्लानिंग कमीशन की इवेलुएशन रिपोर्ट्स पर आधारित जो तथ्य हैं उन्हीं को हम सामने लाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अब, श्रीमन्, जो आंकड़े इस सदन में बहस के दरमियान श्री हेगड़े और दूसरे मित्रों ने रखे उन आंकड़ों में भी सच्चाई है और तथ्य है यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार उन आंकड़ों को, तथ्यों को न माने यह दूसरी बात है। अभी-अभी, श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री जी का एक इन्टरव्यू छपा है जिस में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि हो सकता है कि देश में अमीर ज्यादा अमीर हो गये हैं, लेकिन गरीब ज्यादा गरीब हो गये हैं यह बात सच नहीं। यह प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य है। एक तरफ उनका यह वक्तव्य और दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सिकरथ फाइव इयर प्लान की जो प्रस्तावना लिखी है उस में उन्होंने लिखा है, मैं कोट करता हूँ —

"But for democracy to have meaning in our circumstances, it must be supported by socialism which promises economic justice and that development has consolidated our democracy and is guiding our society towards socialism. We can now speak of an India in which the fruits of growth will reach to the last."

यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का कथन है। छठे फाइव इयर प्लान का जो प्रिफेस उन्होंने लिखा उस में उन्होंने बयान

दिया है और अब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने इन्टरव्यू में कहा है कि हो सकता है, कि देश में सभी लोग ज्यादा धनी हो गये होंगे लेकिन गरीब ज्यादा गरीब हो गये हैं यह ज्यादा सच नहीं है। जब इस तरह की बात सामने आ जाती है तो आवश्यक हो जाता है कि आंकड़ों को दे कर तथ्य को सामने लाया जाय। इस लिये श्रीमन्, जो आंकड़े इरिगेशन के हैं, एग्रीकल्चर के हैं और लार्ज इन्डस्ट्रीज के हैं उन को अगर आप देखेंगे तो उस से पता चलता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है सोशलिज्म के बारे में उस में सोशलिज्म की झलक कहीं भी नहीं है। श्रीमन्, जो सबसे ज्यादा अहम सेक्शन है उस के आंकड़ों को देखकर मैं बता रहा हूँ। इरिगेशन में 1979-80 में 10.6 रखा गया जो छठे प्लान में 9.7 है और 1980-81 में 9.4 वह रह गया। इसी तरह से 1981-82 में 9.1 रह गया। इस के बाद विलेज एण्ड स्माल इन्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में भी वही स्थिति है। 1979-80 में 2.1 और छठे प्लान में रखा गया 1.8 और 1980-81 में वह रह गया 1.9 और 1981-82 में रह गया 1.8 और इसके मुकाबले में लार्ज इन्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में है 1979-80 में 19.69 जो छठे प्लान में रह गया 20.9 और 1980-81 में हो गया 21.0 और 1981-82 में हो गया 22.7 तो इस तरह का जब एलोकेशन है तो यह दावा कैसे किया जा सकता है कि देश में समाजवाद लाने की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। तो श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह कथन कि हम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं और साथ साथ उन का यह कथन कि देश में टाटा बिडला तो धनी हो गये होंगे लेकिन गरीब आदमी अब गरीब नहीं रहा है, यह कथन भी उन का सही नहीं है। क्योंकि आखिरकार

जब देश में बेरोजगारों की तादाद बढ़ रही है, खेत मजदूरों की तादाद बढ़ रही है और जो होल्डिंग्स, जो खेत 68 परसेंट लोगों के हाथ में हैं वह दो हैक्टेयर से कम है तो जब यह स्थिति है और जब अनाज इतना कम उपलब्ध हो रहा है— वैसे उस के लिये कह सकते हैं कि देश की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो गयी है, यह उस के कारण है, लेकिन आज भूख की दुखद स्थिति है तो 1978 से 1981 तक के जो आंकड़े हैं उस में जो अवैलिबिलिटी है फूड ग्रेन्स की वह 472 से घटकर 459.5 तक नीचे आ गयी है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि स्थिति जब है तो सरकार कैसे दावा कर सकती है कि हम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं और देश में गरीबी नहीं आ रही है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दोनों दावे सरकार के झूठे हैं।

अब इन एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल में जो डिमांड्स आप ने की हैं उन में अगर देखा जाय तो पुलिस और डिफेंस का जो एलोकेशन है वह बढ़ गया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति है वह बहुत खराब है। आये दिन उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में और अन्य राज्यों में एन्काउन्टर की जो खबर आती हैं उन में झूठे एन्काउन्टर्स को भी मैं गिनाऊँ तो उन सब जगहों में जो स्थिति पहुँच गयी है उस में पुलिस का एलोकेशन बढ़ाने से ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति में वहाँ कोई उन्नति होगी यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। पुलिस फोर्स का पोलिटिकलाइजेशन एक मायने में हुआ है। जो उस का इस्तेमाल शासक दल की तरफ से हुआ है चुनावों में और दूसरे सुबों में उस से पुलिस में यह एलीमेंट आ गया है कि हम जो भी चाहें करें,

[श्री सदाशिव बगईतकर]

हमारा प्रोटेक्शन करने वाले लोग कहीं न कहीं बैठे हैं। तो इस लिये ला एन्ड ऑर्डर सेचुरेशन देश में खराब होती जा रही है।

अब डिफेंस के लिये आपने बढ़ाया है। मैं एक गंभीर घटना की ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान और सरकार का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। आखिर सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि जो हमारी जमीन है जो हमारे स्टेट्स हैं उन को वह बरतार रखे लेकिन गये दो हफ्ते में जो घटनाएँ विक्रम में हुई हैं, उन में विक्रम के विधायकों ने अपनी शपथ को तोड़ कर जो राजा गुजर गया उस के राजपुत्र को वहाँ कहा कि आप विक्रम के राजा हो गये हैं। उस में कांग्रेस तथा विरोधी दल के दस एम एल एज हैं। क्या यह गंभीर बात नहीं है। हम कसम खा कर कहते हैं सदन में कि हम संविधान की रक्षा करेंगे और उस को तोड़ने का काम शासक दल और विरोधी दल के लोग करते हैं तो क्या उस के विरुद्ध कुछ प्रक्रिया शुरू नहीं होनी चाहिए ?

श्रीमन्, स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि हम लोग जब इन चीजों के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं, गृह मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं तो उनको तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता। मणिपुर की बात, बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स की बात हमारे सामने है। हमारे 10-10 गांव लेने की बात है लेकिन इस बात का खंडन शासक की तरफ से नहीं होता है। सोमवर्ती इलाकों की जो स्थिति है वह स्थिति धीरे-धीरे इतनी बिगड़ती जा रही है कि सरकार उस में काबू पाने में असमर्थ है। इस से खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है और देश की एकता को इससे खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है। बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स और पुलिस फोर्स की

अगर इस तरह की स्थिति है और होम मिनिस्ट्री इसको बढ़ा कर अपना उपाय समझती है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। इसी तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन की स्थिति है। बम्बई में 50 दिन से ढाई लाख मजदूर हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। वहाँ की सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठी है। जब प्रोटेक्शन को जारी रखने का आपका स्लोगन है तो वहाँ पर आप कैसे प्रोटेक्शन को जारी रख सकेंगे। हड़ताल को बन्द करने का काम वहाँ की सरकार को, आपको तुरन्त करना चाहिए। आखिर लेबर कान्फ्रेन्ट लिस्ट में है लेकिन आप कहेंगे कि यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। यह कतई उचित नहीं है। आपको इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि ढाई लाख मजदूर वहाँ हड़ताल पर हैं और यह हड़ताल कई जगह चल रही है। इंडस्ट्रियल मिलें क्या, एम्पनाइमेंट प्रोग्राम क्या, ला एन्ड ऑर्डर सिक्योरेशन और सोमवर्ती इलाकों में जो स्थिति है उसको देखकर मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस विशाल बहुमत होने के बावजूद, समर्थन मिलने के बावजूद सरकार तारतार ढंग से इन सवालों पर काबू पाने की कोशिश कर रही है। फिर यह कहने से कि जो आंकड़े हम लागू देते हैं वे आंकड़े विश्वसनीय नहीं हैं और सरकार की तरफ से जो आंकड़े आते हैं वे ही मात्र विश्वसनीय हैं, उन ने हम जो तथ्य आप के सामने रखते हैं उस तथ्य की नजरअन्दाज किया जा रहा है। इसलिये भैरो राय में जो बजट आया है वह बजट में इसलिये विशाहोन कहा जा रहा है कि सोशलजिज्म लाने की जो मंशा आपकी है, प्रधान मंत्री जी की है उसको पूरा करने के लिये एक दो तीन कदम भी आपने नहीं उठाये। आप यथास्थिति को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। बजट में जो आपका सारा ढाँचा है उस पर सारा पैसा खर्च करने के लिये ले रहे हैं।

फिछेले, ठाई साल जा जनता ने, लोक दल ने, चौधरी चरण सिंह ने जो सत्ता संभालो उसको आप जो कहना चाहें कहिये लेकिन आप इस जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकते । आजादी के सबसे ज्यादा साल आप सत्ता में रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की आज जो राजनीतिक और आर्थिक स्थिति है उसका उत्तरदायित्व आपके ही लोगों पर है । इससे आप लोग बरी नहीं हो सकते आप चाहे कोई बहाना ढूढने को कोशिश करें । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो वित्त विनियोग हमारे सामने है उसका मैं इस लिये समर्थन नहीं कर सकता कि सरकार के हाथ में पैसा देने के बाद जो जिम्मेदारी उसको निभानी चाहिए, इन्होंने जो संविधान से शपथ लेकर जो जिम्मेदारी कबूल की है, उसको निभाने में यह असमर्थ है । मैं इस विनियोग, एप्रो-प्रिअन बिल का विरोध करता हूँ । इतना कर कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:

Sir, as many as nine hon. Members have taken part in the discussion. I want to remind the House that the Bills before the House under discussion are the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1982 and the Appropriation Bill, 1982, in relation to 1981-82 that is, the supplementary demands. Sir, on patient hearing of the speeches of the several hon. Members, it so seems as if they are in continuation of the general discussion on the proposals of the Budget for the year 1982-83. You must be aware that nearly 45 hon. Members have taken part in the general discussion on the Budget and these nine speakers also have touched, and generally they have raised, the points and suggestions of general nature.

Sir, according to the Rules of Procedure, the debate on the supplementary grants is always confined to the

items constituting the same. General discussion should not be raised on the supplementary grants nor the policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain and illustrate the particular items under consideration. This Appropriation

6. P. M. Bill or the Vote of Account emanates from the proposals of the budget for the year 1982-83 and all the matters of policy original demands and the points connected with the original demands have been covered. First of all, I want to mention the House that the hon. Finance Minister has replied to all the suggestions and points raised by the hon. 45 Members who had taken part in the General Discussion and I will not take the valuable time of the House in repeating the same replies on the same points or suggestions. Sir, the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion have raised some points and made some suggestions of general importance. Though they have been replied to by the hon. Finance Minister yesterday, I think it would be appropriate if I, for the sake of correcting the record and to clear the misunderstandings, also reply some points which are of importance.

Some hon. Members have raised the point regarding the Integrated Rural Development Programme. A provision of Rs. 190 crores has been made in 1982-83 in the central sector for this programme compared to Rs. 145 crores provided for in 1981-82. It represents an increase of 31 per cent. It would be matched by an equivalent provision by the States. Each block will receive Rs. 8 lakhs next year as against Rs. 6 lakhs in the current financial year. These provisions are expected to assist and help more than 3 million families in 1982-83.

Sir, another point which was raised by some of the hon. Members who have participated in the debate is

[Shri Sawaisingh Sisodia]

regarding the Rural Development including Cooperation. For this connection, the allotment in 1980-81 was Rs. 926 crores. It was raised to Rs. 1044 crores in 1981-82 and to Rs. 1153 crores in 1982-83. Sir, the provision for Special Component for Scheduled Castes has been raised from Rs. 100 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 120 crores in 1982-83. For village and small scale industries, the allocation has been raised to Rs. 340 crores in 1982-83 from Rs. 285 crores in 1980-81. This enhanced provision will help in generating additional rural employment.

The hon. Members also compared the provision for food for work programme. In 1979-80, the provision for this was in the context of severe drought in that year.

Regarding the rate of inflation, during the calendar year 1979, the increase in the wholesale price index was 22 per cent. It fell down to 13.5 per cent in 1980 and to 7.9 per cent in 1981 on a point-to-point basis. During the financial year 1981-82, upto the 15th of January, 1982, the wholesale price index increased only by 3 per cent as compared to an increase of 14 per cent in 1980-81, and 19.1 per cent in 1979-80 during the corresponding period. The increase in consumer price index during the current financial year upto December 1981 was about 9.5 per cent as against 9.4 per cent in 1980-81 and 12.6 per cent in 1979-80.

About regional disparities and imbalance I would like to say that the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages that Central policies with respect to resource transfers would be suitably tailored to benefit backward regions. The JATP and modified Gadgil formula which favour backward States are steps in this direction. The Plan also lays emphasis on tribal areas, hill areas and specific programmes of North Eastern Council. The National Committee on development of backward areas has also recommended

certain features in financial arrangements for development of backward areas like sub-plan approach, project fund for planning, etc.

My friend from Tamil Nadu has raised the point that the financial allotments are released at the fag end of the financial year. This is not the factual position. It is not correct to say that the amounts are released to States by the Centre at the end of the year. State's share of taxes and duties, Plan assistance for State Plans and share of small savings are all released periodically or in monthly instalments and final adjustments for the year are made in March on the basis of revised estimate of the year.

Some hon. Members particularly Shri Bagaitkar and Shri Dhabe have given some suggestions regarding the welfare of labour, adjudication, strike problems in Bombay and other places. The hon. Members are all very much interested in the welfare of labour. I would like to tell them that the Central Government has always taken necessary legislative and administrative measures for the welfare of both the industrial labour as well as agricultural labour and I can say that at every stage the problems of industrial labour are taken care of.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. In the end I would say that the budget proposals of this year, that is 1982-83, are the best. They are historical, they are dynamic, they are most reasonable, progressive, pragmatic and production-based and will take the country towards economic development and self-reliance. I will also join the whole nation in congratulating the Finance Minister for his historical budget which will enhance the prestige of our country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): I will now put the first motion:

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1982-83, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

*Clause 2 to 4 the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

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

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

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was proposed.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Yes, Mr. Mallick you can speak now.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK (Orissa): Sir, I would only like to place a few points for purposes of record so that the Minister of Finance may examine them later. Actually, after 34 years of achieving freedom, we see that every year Budget is presented, it is discussed and it is praised and it is opposed from this side. Well, this has become almost a ritual. But the people on the periphery practically get no benefit at all. So, the time has probably now come for all of us to see that a free Budget discussion is held in Parliament or in the State Assemblies, as the case may be, and then the Budget is given effect so that it can be a need-based Budget and a people's Budget. I say this because every year there is a mounting clamour from several interests or areas saying that this area is being ignored or this section is ignored. During the last 33 years, the eastern sector has remained just like a colony and this sector feels as if it is a colony only. Now, you see the areas in the central region like the Chambal valley. It is an arid area and is not developed at all. I would like to mention that the time has now come for the Central Government to evolve plans and proposals for Madhya Pradesh, UP and Rajasthan, in relation to this area and just as these States have separate departments for the development of this area, at the Central level also there should be a Chambal Valley Development Department and there should be

[Shri Harekrushna Mallick]

a portfolio for this purpose at the Centre. No country can afford to lose such a vast landscape and no country can afford to allow such a vast area to remain arid. The people here are called the Chambal valley dacoits. I have said once or twice in this House that the people in this valley are called dacoits and people have not cared to find out why they have become dacoits. Anyway, I do not want to create any controversy at the moment. I only wish to say that something should be done so that we can really see that every Budget, whether of the Centre or of the States, becomes a need-based one. Also, Sir, proper priorities must be fixed and targets drawn. Only one more suggestion I want to make and I am not going to blame anybody or praise anybody. My point is that in the history of a nation, a period of 33 or 34 years is not very big thing. My honest feeling is that democracy and socialism should be cherished. So, let us do something from today onwards and for this purpose, we have to start with our children since they are our future citizens. (Time bell rings) I have already donated two minutes yesterday, Sir, to the House and, in the meantime, it should be 20 minutes by now. But I am not taking much of the time of the House. Only one point I want to stress which is entirely non-controversial and that is that we should do something for our children. It is because, Sir, the child is the father of man and the children are the future citizens of our country also. So, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the education pattern should be only one, should be the same, and the curriculum should be the same in the schools throughout the nation so that, children in the age group of 3 to 10, get real education during this period of seven years, and they are looked after very well. This will avoid the drop-outs which are amounting to 85 per cent. It is a shame on our part that the drop-out at the primary level is as high as 85 per cent. (Time Bell rings) Let us see that the

children of India are looked after. One point more, and ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You have said one point, but you have made several points. (Interruptions)

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: In the process we have emphasized on agricultural cultivation. During these 33 years really we have seen that the form of cultivation going on intensively is paper cultivation; the production is only in our files. It is file production. If we really compare the area under cultivation every year, we will see that the cultivation is several times more on paper than the actual cultivation. Some machinery should be evolved to see that the money that is allocated for different projects should not come back. Any State or any Department not able to utilise the funds allocated must be taken to task. (Time bell rings) These are some of the points. I am not raising any controversy. (Interruptions) Why are the hon. Members interrupting?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): They want to go home (Interruptions)

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: This House is more important than the homes. Why bother about it? Till the quorum is there, the House continues. The Press is also there. There is no problem.

So, hereafter let us see that a pre-Budget discussion is held. Secondly, children between the age-group 3 and 10 should be looked after. And thirdly, the area of Chambal Valley should also be looked after. This will really help the nation to wake up and stand up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Thank you, Dr. Mallick.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:  
Sir, we all know that Dr. Mallick is very intelligent, experienced and well-studied. (*Interruptions*) I must thank him for the novel suggestions. Thank you. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 19th March, 1982.