

was here. I know, Sir, when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was asked such questions in the Lok Sabha, he could give us something and he went to his chamber and then telephone to Hyderabad to get the information from the Chief Minister and in the afternoon he came back to the House and said, "This is the information". But now we find that even if we take a lenient attitude, they don't take advantage of it in order to get things done.

Sir, I am tabling a calling-attention notice and the situation is certainly very serious. What is happening in Delhi is serious. We are reading in the newspapers many reports and so on. I hope the calling-attention motion will be admitted. Either Minister comes and answers the short-notice question as per your advice. I do not say that you gave a direction to the Minister. One should take the advice, but they have not got the decency— or, Sir, alternatively, you have the power, unchallenged power, and the calling-attention notice will be given presently by me and let me see how it is done. Sir, I do feel very strongly about it.

**MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA
THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT
BILL, 1973**

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha :

1. In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Appropriation (Vote on account) Bill, 1973, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1973.

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 the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock. MR.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR.
The Budget (General) 1973-74— General Discussion—contd MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Maqsood Ali Khan.

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN (Mysore) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. Members have viewed the budget from different angle* and points of view. While some have criticized, others have appreciated it. As far as I am concerned, I would like to view the Budget from the following angles : (1) Whether it has created a climate conducive to the industrial growth in the country. (2) Whether it promotes agricultural growth. (3) Whether it is directed towards Social Justice. (4) Whether it minimizes inflationary trends and stabilizes the value of money. (5) Whether it works towards a favourable balance of payments abroad.

As these things have been enumerated by the Finance Minister other things have also been enumerated. But, Sir, these are the angles, as I have said, from which I would rather view the Budget.

In formulating any Budget for this vast country, the limitations that are placed upon the Finance Minister have also been narrated by the Finance Minister himself in his Budget speech. Sir, as we know, this is an agricultural country. The economy is agricultural in character mainly. And from that view we have to see whether for the industrial growth that we want to have in this country, how far it depends upon the monsoons. The vagaries of monsoons are too well-known. And as we have seen during the last year it is a havoc that has been done to our economy on account of the failure of the monsoons.

Coming to the first question, whether the budget has created a climate suited to the industrial growth in the country, we know that during the last 8 years, as has been pointed out by the Finance Minister in his speech, the industrial output is estimated to have gone up by 7 per cent. The question is whether this industrial growth can be kept up during the present year or not. I think that this growth will certainly be kept up because 1972-73 was the year in which we feared that the industrial growth

[Shri Maqsood Ali Khan.] would receive a great setback. At that time, we had come out of a war with our neighbour and before that the question of rehabilitation of the Bangladesh people was there. Goa was there and then later on the foodgrain shortage was there in the country. All these things could not retard the industrial production to the extent to which we thought it would be affected. I should say there is no pessimism whatsoever on our part to think that the industrial growth would be very much affected. It will certainly show up by 7 per cent in the country.

Sir, the question of promotion of agricultural growth in the country certainly requires much attention and in this direction, I would say that the safeguards that have been granted by the budget, and the provisions that have been made by the budget are really worth mentioning. The short term loans for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides have been raised from 60 crores to 100 crores in the current budget. Assistance to States to meet draught conditions has been raised from 75 crores to 220 crores. That means an increase of 145 crores. A provision has been made of about 810 crores for the State plans. Sir, the question is : having made all the provisions for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, would it not be possible to have our growth rate maintained ? I think, in this connection it would be necessary for me to point out that in the budget we have seen that the Finance Minister has spoken of 265 backward districts for which provision has been made. In the words of the Finance -Minister :

"The pilot scheme was confined to 163 industrially backward districts, excluding those which were covered by the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Schemes. The scheme will now be applicable to Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Schemes districts also, and in all will be operated in 265 districts covering three-fourths of all districts in the country". When these 265 districts which are backward in the country, are covered by the finances required for their development. I think this will give an impetus and these backward districts will develop. Again,

fears were expressed by hon. Members that the big business tycoons will rather go over to these districts for the concessions that have been granted and will make use of them. Fears have also been expressed that unless some infra-structure is built in these districts, these persons will not go there. I have one suggestion to make to the Government. Consumer goods are so much in shortage and there is a spree going on in the country for the purchase of these goods. Will it not be possible for us to set up some consumer goods manufacturing industries in these districts? These industries should be financed by the Central Government in some way or the other. If we do that, it will be very helpful because once an industry is started in a district, it begins to expand and it creates the infra-structure that is needed for further development. But in this connection we need not fear whether any industrialists would go over there or not. I think it is the responsibility of the Centre to feed the districts with the necessary infrastructure and make them the hubs of activity.

In connection with the pilot schemes it has been said :—

"In the pilot schemes, the income limit for eligibility had been fixed at not more than Rs. 2,000 per annum per family in urban and semi-urban areas, and Rs. 1,200 per annum per family in the rural areas. I am increasing this limit to Rs. 3,000 for urban and semi-urban areas, and Rs. 2,000 for rural areas. I have also decided to make a change in regard to the ceilings for loans under the scheme. The ceiling for working capital loans, which was earlier Rs. 500, is now being raised to Rs. 1,500, and for term loans from Rs. 2,500. With these liberalisations I hope the scheme will be able to make a better impact."

I think it will surely have an impact.

As to whether the budget is directed towards the objective of achieving social justice which we have, we have to look into that. The first question that arises when we speak of social justice is whether the budget follows the changes that have taken place on account of the political equations in the country. We as a party or, for that matter, as a Government, are wedded to the policy that social justice

should be meted out, and when we speak of social justice! we would like to create all the social securities that are possible within the framework of our economy. We have taken upon ourselves the duty to reduce unemployment. While speaking on the unemployment problem, the Finance Minister has rightly pointed out—and I quote : —

"In order to make a further dent on this problem it is proposed to undertake new programmes which will generate employment opportunities for an additional half a million educated persons in various fields and will at the same time help in the creation of durable assets, collection and compilation of valuable data, and training of an adequate number of persons to help in implementing the new programmes and projects that will be introduced in the Fifth Plan. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been set apart in 1973-74 Budget. But for the constraint on the resources, I would have been happier to allocate a much larger sum for this purpose."

Some fears have been entertained in this regard that this sum of Rs. 100 crores which will be spent upon them will be rather an unproductive expenditure and that to that extent it will aggravate the trend of inflation in the country. I think the Ministry of Finance will have an eye on this and will take all the necessary measures to see that these persons, when they are employed, will be employed in such trades as are of a productive nature so that this expenditure on them will not have any effect on the inflationary trend in our economy.

I would further say that a provision of Rs. 17 crores has been made for additional food subsidy, Rs. 56 crores towards the take-over of general insurance, coking and non-coking coal mines and the Indian Copper Corporation and Rs. 18 crores as rehabilitation assistance to eight lakhs of people on the Western front. So, a provision of about Rs. 151 crores has been made for all these things and naturally it would go a long way in keeping the economy rather tied. So, coming to the question of stability of money value in the country, a very relevant mention has been made by the Finance Minister in paragraph 24 of part A of his speech. He says :

In the background of the strong inflationary pressures prevailing in the economy, it is not easy to reconcile the requirements of growth with the requirements of stability. However, my general approach has been that the stability to be aimed at must be the stability of a growing economy.

Sir, the question has very rightly been tackled by the Finance Minister when he says : Supposing, we have to levy taxes, supposing we have to make a provision for those who are unemployed, we have to make provision for the drought-stricken areas. All those would add to our expenditure and the expenditure in certain ways will be unproductive. Naturally, one would say that this will tend to rather decrease the value of money and tend to give inflationary trends in the country but, as I said earlier, the limitations placed upon the Finance Minister are rather too heavy. As you know, Sir, while speaking of the taxes, he said that the indirect taxes had to be raised but in regard to the direct taxes, there were limitations upon that. For instance, the personal limit, the corporate limit to a certain extent, etc.—he could break those with great difficulty. Naturally, in a budget like ours, it is merely a ritual of the same exercise that the Finance Minister has to do, unless certain circumstances are there that warrant him to take some drastic action and change the whole structure. I was just reminded of a question whether it is correct on our part to say that the Finance Minister has not taken efforts to see that the burden of taxation could have been reduced. Though we are a very heavily taxed country, I think in taxing the commodities the Finance Minister has taxed his mind, his brain too much.

Coming to the question of the favourable balance of payments. I would say that, as the Finance Minister has pointed, during the last eight months our exports have shown a very favourable trend of an increase of about 37 per cent and we are likely to have this trend kept up. I think in future, in the year 1973-74, we will be able to keep up this trend and our balance of payment will be very much favourable abroad.

While speaking of the Budget we attribute so many motives to the Finance Minister and we usually say that what the Finance Minister had invested in the Bud-

[Shri Maqsood Ali Khan.] get is not likely to come up or that his expectations won't materialise or that his objects won't be achieved. Sir, in a word of simile, if I am to liken these Ministers to the newly-wedded brides, I think that of all the brides that we suspect most is the Finance Minister.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI (Uttar Pradesh) : Who is the bridegroom?

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN : You all. As Members we have been suspecting that he is the most susceptible of all the persons.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu) : We decline this offer with thanks.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : The simile is not correct. Why should they be susceptible about the bride ?

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN : I was speaking about the other persons. I said : When they are susceptible. It is rather in that sense in which I spoke. In that I have no doubts about the Budget. I was saying that when the Budget in the last year was going on very well, it was only during the monsoon that the budget failed. Therefore, there, is no reason why we should think that the Budget won't work in the current year. I would like to say one word regarding drought conditions. I would like to mention that the assistance that has been envisaged in the Budget to the States to meet drought conditions—it has been raised from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 220 crores meaning thereby Rs. 145 crores more have been given—would have to be much more. I think provision will have to be made for giving more money to the States because it is known that the States are suffering very badly on account of drought. Sir, on the whole the Budget is in all respects a most welcome measure.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget. I must say that the Finance Minister certainly has had a very difficult task. While he has been able to mobilise the resources that he thought he required I am afraid the way the resources have been mobilised is not in the right direction which will in any

way increase the productivity of the country or even help in industrial advancement either. In fact it is surprising that the Finance Minister's main Budget proposals give a clear indication that the main emphasis in this Budget has been laid on the failure of the monsoons. In fact not at one place but at a number of places he has mentioned that on the monsoon depends to a large extent the success of our fiscal policies. The Budget has been influenced mainly by agriculture and the consequent influence it will have on industry, exports and all the other things because after all the industries, exports, all of them are based on agricultural produce. And in this Budget it is surprising that the prospects of the kharif crop have been taken into account but I am sorry to point out that the rabi crop has been completely left out. We know in our country both these crops are equally important and the entire Budget proposals depend on the success of each of the two crops. One crop cannot be forgotten at the cost of the other. If the entire taxation policy is influenced and reflected by these two crops I would submit that there will have to be actually two Budgets presented by the Finance Minister instead of one because the taxation is based on the expenditure. The Finance Ministry is accustomed not so much to cut down the expenditure as to increase the income in accordance with the expenditure whether that expenditure is to their liking or not, whether they are able to exercise any control or not. The Finance Minister in his speech has mentioned that cutting down expenditure will be absolutely self-defeating if it in any way affects production. I am one with him entirely on this and I would never suggest that expenditure should be cut down at the cost of productivity or at the cost of creating unemployment but I would certainly like to urge upon him that while this may be very good as a matter of principle if he feels that a particular expenditure is not productive or is not going to help in self-generation of economy he shall have to cut down that expenditure if he wants the fiscal health of the country good. In fact over the last 25 years we have not come across one Budget where the Finance Minister has endeavoured to cut down expenditure and thereby reduce the taxation on the people. Taxation. Mr. Deputy Chairman. I am cons-

dous is one of these things which in a civilised democratic society is an absolute must but the tax-payer has got the right to ask whether the money that he gives is being properly utilised or not and if he feels that the money is not being properly utilised it is for the Finance Ministry to ensure that it is growth-oriented and Sir, I was amused to find that concessions are there for satisfies the aspirations of the people the development of backward areas. It is most welcome and I appreciate and share the idea of the Finance Minister that backward areas should be promote! and developed: But the most surprising fact that comes to my mind is this; -and it is a big question :• Who is going to put up industries there ? It has become a practice with the Government and many politicians these days that they always try to find fault with the private sector in one way or the other. It is not that I am championing their cause, but the question comes up because it has become a custom to call the businessman a 'tycoons'; all these technical words are memorised, got by heart, and I would certainly leave them to have their choice of expression, whatever they would like to use. But I would like to say that many of such politicians have no faith in the private sector. And the private sector feels that whichever industry they may put up anywhere, the Government overnight comes and tells them, we are going to take it over, you better get out. Then how are they going to put in industries ? Not only that. I am aware of an incident which recently happened in the coking coal takeover process. One of the managers of a colliery which was situated about 35 miles away from a place called Asansol in Ranigunj, had gone there with his family on two days' leave, with the permission of the company. He was taken to a police station five miles away from Asansol, not in Asansol itself, and he was told that the car belonged to the Government, that the Government had taken it over, that he should get down from the car then and there. He said "I have got my children including a 12-month old; I have got half-a-dozen members of my family including ladies. Let me reach the place of my stay and I will hand it over." They got the policemen, asked him to quite the car then and there and they said "You go in a rickshaw, bus or train, whatever you

like. But you cannot take the car." That is certainly not the way how they should behave. And if you are going to do that it is going to create more and more uncertainty and hatred in the minds of the people.

The only way which seems to be possible in accordance with the thinking of the hon. Minister is that the Government itself will have to come out with concrete proposals for putting up heavy industries in the backward areas. And I would like to pose a question to the Finance Minister as to how many industries he has put up in the backward areas and what concrete proposals he has to put up new industries in (these areas so that the economy of those areas might improve. Now if I may say so, not only that, there are a large number of corporations which are being established at different places. Corporations and commissions have become a fanciful idea today. One corporation or commission is once appointed and then another is appointed and this is a continuous process for years and years to come. If you cannot close them why not shift some of those commissions and corporations there which will in turn give at least some importance to those areas ? It will also mean that there will be a certain amount of national integration because people from the different States will be working in those corporations and it will also give employment at the local level. By transferring or establishing such corporations and heavy industries there, I am quite sure that the infrastructure that is required in order to prepare the people's mind to go to that area will be developed many of the industries will be willingly established there with greater emphasis and by doing that, I am quite sure that than they would otherwise be.

I was a little amused when I found that the claims made by the Government were— if I may use the expression—tall, and I would not be wrong, because I was going through this Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan some time back. It said that the Govt. was determined to ensure eradicating poverty, to have economic self-reliance and to stop all foreign aid by 1978-79. I wish they looked at the claims they made previously because it was mentioned then that they were going to stop the import of

[Shri Sitaram Jaipuria.] foodgrains within two years. But what is the result today. Instead of stopping the import of foodgrains, they are again starting to import them. It was said that every person in the country will own a 2 acre piece of land. What is the total population that we have and what is the total quantity that we have in our possession to divide and distribute I would say to the Finance Minister, let him at least calculate; being a very practical man of wisdom, he must ensure that. While political slogans are necessary at times but it is equally important that the public be educated so that they consider the realities of the situation and they can appreciate the problem that the country is facing rather than at a certain time, a situation be created where the people are absolutely misled and ultimately dissatisfied and then encouraged to revolt. They revolt and then we mind that the revolt is converted 3 P.M. into a law and order problem and then we try to take action and make a political gambit and then blame it on one party or the other. I am convinced. Mr. Deputy Chairman, unless the economic situation of the country is improved however political ideology we may try to further and express, that political ideology will never succeed.

In this connection I would like to express my appreciation to the Finance Minister at least on one score...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Mr. Jaipuria, when Mr. Chavan was delivering his Budget Speech you were sitting in the Gallery there and you seemed to be quite happy. Actually, to know Mr. Chavan's mind I would just look at you. From your face I can find out Mr. Chavan's reaction.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : Mr. Gupta, I think you were happy as also I was happy. It is a good augury that both of us were happy together because we are facing the same problems and prosperity also.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We may be facing the same problem namely, Mr. Chavan, but not the prosperity.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : I see. You want to make a distinction between the two. I cannot reply every interruption of Mr. Gupta because I know, Mr. Deputy Chairman, you have your hand on the bell

and I would not like my time to be wasted. I would say that the facility that the Planning Minister has given in the matter of technological development and research etc. is a step in the right direction. But what pains me most is—if I say something which is the right thing, I am sure hon'ble Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is not going to like it.. .

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala) : Nowadays he is very much liking you.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : Perhaps you know the ins and outs more. Anyway the whole point is that this is a good step that he has taken. But I was surprised to find that in a particular case he has put premium on inefficiency and the technological advancement has been given a complete go-by. It is a subject. Mr. Deputy Chairman, in which I am also a little indirectly interested. And, therefore, I hope I will not be misunderstood. I always feel that although a man may be placed to do a certain particular type of job because of circumstances, because of certain historical reasons or because of his own action, we cannot forget the fact that every one of us is a consumer and if the happiness of the entire consuming society of the country is kept in view then each one of us will be affected—good or bad—in one way or the other. I am referring to the apparent amalgamation of the duty on polyester chips which has been added to the polyester staple fibre. When I say that I would like to remind the hon'ble Finance Minister that this question of duty on polyester chips has been going on for the last many, many years. Now the Finance Minister has amalgamated that polymer chip duty with the staple fibre or nylon or man-made nylon fibre for collection convenience. First of all, I would like to remove any misgiving in the minds of hon'ble Members—or even the Minister if there be any that polyester fibre is meant for the richer classes. I think the Finance Minister will be better advised to have a consideration of the prevailing situation all over the world. Man-made fibre for its production does not require any land as is required for the growing of cotton. The price of the man-made fibre is nearly one-third of the cotton cloth all over the world. Cotton is supposed to be a luxurious item because

it requires lot of land to grow upon. But in India the condition is quite reverse and the price of man-made fibre here is five times the price of cotton fabrics. The Finance Minister tried to raise the prices of imported cotton by adding duty on the foreign cotton to yield as much as Rs. 40 crores out of this commodity alone. May I tell him that this duty is not going to directly touch a large section of the society because the superfine or imported cotton is not used by a large section of our countrymen. The result will be that man-made fibre, because of enhanced duty on imported cotton, will become very costly because blend fabrics will cost more. Now what has happened is that the new plants which have been established 10 years ago or 12 years ago or even five years ago, are not technologically as much advanced as the latest one with the result that they have to pay duty on the fibre, duty on yarn, duty on the fabric and duty on the processing plants. Now by the merging of the two, the technologically advanced plants which are being put up at almost double the cost and the plants which have come only recently have been equated, so that they are not able to have any benefit which they were entitled and pass on that benefit to the consumers the saving by way of excise duty which they would not have been required to pay because they are not going to produce any polymer chip at all I concede that there is only one like that but they are going to have more plants both in the private and public sector in the very near future. So I would like to urge before the Finance Minister, who is fortunately present here, that while their intention is that technologically advanced plants and technology should get the benefit, this action if properly interpreted by me I am confident has been taken inadvertently I am not going to charge that his Ministry had been influenced by certain vested interests. But the fact remains that if technology is to progress further in the country, we will have to see that technologically advanced technology itself is not taxed in such a way as to benefit those outdated plants which were established two decades ago. And the surprising fact is that the revenue of the Government is not at all affected. Then what was the purpose of merging these two and thus putting a premium on efficient units, thereby trying

to pull back those units which are more advanced technologically. If we have got to maintain our exports, we will have to see that technological advance and research are given the maximum freedom and support.

Then, Sir, it is most surprising that instead of increasing the duty on the superfine fabrics, which was expected by all, he had chosen to increase the duty on cotton, with the ultimate result that that particular class of consumers who can pay a higher price for superfine fabrics, will not be touched to that extent; but since cotton will be blended with other types of fibres, it will lead to an increase in price all round which will have to be borne by the average middle-class people. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that if import substitution is important and the Government's thinking is to encourage it, then all these man-made fibres plants are a positive contribution towards import substitution. If land is to be required and more for the production of foodgrains, then man-made fibres and chemical processes should get all encouragement because I am convinced that these fibres, polyester, nylon or viscose or of whatever type they are, are bound to cut down the import requirements of cotton and consequently the pressure on land.

I would then request the hon. Minister to take care of the smuggling problem. Smuggling in the country is going on on a very large scale. The Finance Minister himself has mentioned that he is aware of it. I only hope that his awareness will create an effective awareness in the entire Department so as to ensure that this smuggling is completely stopped. Surprisingly smuggling is going on in every item, from items of Rs. 5 each to items of Rs. 5 million. If anybody goes to a place like Bombay, he can see the things being sold openly on the roads. I do not know how it could escape the attention of the Finance Ministry. Even polyester fibre is being smuggled. So this smuggling has to be curbed. Why does he feel helpless? Thank you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Deputy Chairman, in deference to your wish, we have submitted a Calling-Attention Notice with regard to that white car affair, which is signed by all Members.. .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is all right, it is not to be declared here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I mentioned it just for your information. I though it will be edifying to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You may give any number of notices, it is not necessary to declare them here.

Now, Shrimati Kulkarni.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI (Gujarat) : Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, this is the first time that I have the privilege and the opportunity to speak on the Budget of the Government of India. and I am grateful to you, and, through you, to the Finance Minister for giving me this opportunity. The Budget is an important instrument of implementing Government's policies. This is the time when future planning of action is formulated and efforts are made to keep the cost down and to get the highest amount of return on our investment. A series of development programmes are undertaken like the the removal of unemployment or rather the reduction of unemployment, development of irrigation and power potential, development of agriculture and such other projects. They need planning, financing and budgeting. Through the budget we seek to raise additional resources to meet and plan all these projects. And therefore, I would like to ask ourselves questions. Do we have the concept as to what our programmes are ? Do we have the ability to understand what the cost is of implementing all these programmes ? And do we possess the ability, much more than realising the cost, to minimise these costs ? A Budget is not the work of only Finance Ministry. It involves all the Ministries and Departments of the Government. The Finance Ministry only collects all these figures and presents the Budget. Other Ministries are also equally, vitally and very actively involved in the formulation of the Budget. A Budget generally reflects the working of every Ministry and the expertise in planning. Therefore, the strength or weakness of a Budget is not only that of the Finance Ministry, but that of the total administration as such. The normal tendency of all Ministries is to demand much more than they are able to utilise and herein comes the expertise of the Finance Ministry in that they have to

decide what the priorities are and how they should go about making allocation of their resources. They have to devise a yard-stick for measuring the priorities. And allocation of resources has to be done on a scientific basis and not haphazardly. Against these criteria I would like to make some observations on the Budget.

In this country we are following a planned economy and planned economy has to be administered in such a way that no unplanned price rise takes place. • Even if there, is a price rise of 5 per cent, it reflects on our plan and to that extent our plan is upset. Therefore, the Budget has first to indicate what steps are being taken to hold the price line. I am very sorry to say that there is no indication of this in the Budget nor in the speech of the honourable Finance Minister. In fact, in the past, one year, as you are aware, we have increased the price line by more than 9 per cent and to that extent our plan is disrupted. Therefore, I would like to know from the honourable Minister of Finance as to what steps are being taken that the value of the rupee remains stable as indicated in the year 1972-73, that the rupee does not reduce in its value. The present rate of price rise that we have been witnessing over the past year creates a serious doubt in our mind as to what is happening to our economy and where our economy is going. There has been continuous price rise. If there is such a constant price rise, there is no meaning left to our planning. Secondly, is Budget only an instrument of ways and means ? The Finance Minister in the very beginning of his speech said that "the Budget of the Central Government is not merely an exercise in balancing revenue and expenditure". Its primary role today is to be a major instrument for the realisation of our basic, social and economic objectives. I would like to say that the figures that are given, in the budget tell a different story altogether. It appears as if this budget is prepared to balance the expenditure and revenue and it is only an academic exercise. The moment prices go up, the plan also goes and that means the financial management has failed. I am sure that when the prices go up and the plan has gone, our financial management to that extent has failed and we have to take note of that. I would therefore like to suggest that the Finance Minister, while

replying to this debate, should indicate through appropriate monetary and financial policies how he is going to ensure a stable value for rupee so that the budget estimates get the sanctity which is due to them. After We have to see that the expenditure has to remain within these figures and unless this sanctity is attached to the budget estimates, there is no real purpose in planning. When prices rise then it is very difficult to adhere to these. Therefore, I would like to say that this budget estimate which is the expression of intentions of the Government's planning and programming has to be done on a scientific basis.

The second point I have in mind is that of late I have noticed a tendency in the Government that it systematically under-budgets revenue receipts on the one hand and over-budgets expenditure on the other. This is established by the fact that every year revenue collection by way of taxes on income and indirect taxes exceed the budget estimates by over Rs. 100 crores. This will be clear if we look at the figures given in the last budget. I can give you figures for 1972-73. On 29th February 1972, that is last year, we had Rs. 4,400 crores in budget estimates while in the revised estimate it was Rs. 4,538 crores. This means a difference, of Rs. 138 crores between the estimated budget and the revised budget. There is no reason for such a variation. If this extra money was available, Government could have correspondingly reduced the burden of taxation. Now what has happened is that Government has imposed taxes on the one hand for additional resources. This has affected the economy in such a fashion that inflation is increasing and this in turn brought price rise. I do not see why we cannot be more precise in forecasting our receipts and revenue estimates. This cushion of Rs. 138 crores is kept to conceal the administrative inefficiency of the Government so that none can call for their explanation for falling short of the estimates. After all, while formulating this budget and revenue receipts, Government was in possession of all the accounts of most of the companies. It is not as if they were doing a guess work. They had all the figures available with them. It was on the basis of these figures alone that these Revenue Receipts were prepared. Therefore, there is hardly any justification for variation between revenue estimates and revised estimates—
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mates. If these estimates are prepared more accurately and precisely, there is no need to impose additional doses of taxes, I am sorry to say that the Government is guilty on two scores. One is for increasing the tax burden and the other is for keeping this Rs. 138 crores as a cushion. If this amount was available last year, the taxation policy to that extent would have changed and that would have generated confidence in our economy. That would have also given a psychological boost to production. Similarly there would be an effective control on spending more than what has been budgeted. Further, because of fewer taxes, industries would have relied less on their black money and No. 2 accounts.

I would like to request the Finance Minister to look into this and ensure that the revenue estimates are not deliberately under-budgeted as is being done today and if the revenue-collecting officers, Sir, by an chance, are not aware of the industrial atmosphere around them, will the Finance Minister help them inculcate superior skills in anticipating the revenue collection in the coming year? It is very essential that the revenue officers of our Government realise that they have got to be more modern in assessing the revenue estimates. It won't do to keep this sort of cushion between the estimates and the revised estimates merely to conceal their inefficiency.

This brings me to the question of black money. Sir, There is nothing in this Budget to indicate what the Government is going to do to combat this evil of black money and once and for all to take effective and deterrent steps to crush the parallel economy which is making a mockery of our planning as well as all of our budgetary efforts.

My other point is that the Budget contains some incentives and some concessions with the aim of stimulating and encouraging certain special kind of activities. There are such incentives offered so that the firms and industries can invest more money in their research and development efforts. For individual persons the incentive is given by way of insurance, by way of provident fund, etc. and as for the exporters, they might export more by being more aggressive in developing foreign markets. This is very creditable, Sir, and I would like to congratulate our Minister on this that he has given

[Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni.] these incentives and these concessions. But, Sir, on the other hand, it is very regrettable that the other Ministries which are connected with this business fail to take follow-up action and consequently, we do not reap the advantages offered by these incentives and concessions. These departments of the Government should publicise these concessions and say that here is the incentive for research and development activity, here is the opportunity for investing more money and every industrialist has the opportunity to go and start his research and development work. But, I am sure, Sir, no Ministry which is connected with this has taken any initiative to explain these incentives and concessions to the people. As you know, Sir, only a few major firms read the Budget and most of the smaller firms do not understand the Budget nor do they read it. Then, Sir, how are we going to bring these concessions and incentives to the notice in these people? Therefore, it is my request that the concerned Ministries should make efforts and explain these incentives by giving them wide publicity. And, Sir, the Ministries and Departments like the CSIR, Department of Science & Technology, Ministry of Heavy-Industry, Ministry of Industrial Development, the Commissioner of Small-Scale Industries and many others should take follow-up action. The public relations machinery of the Government should simultaneously go into action and explain as to how these are going to benefit the industries. I am afraid they are left to fend for themselves and to find out all these benefits on their own. Sir, has the LIC set up any machinery for mobilisation of savings by giving wide publicity to these things? I am afraid, Sir, no, Sir, not. These concessions and incentives merely remain on paper. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the other Ministries to come and help the Finance Minister in his good intentions.

My last point is in Part B of the Budget, in para 100, the Minister says that he has been privileged to come to this august House with three consecutive Budgets and during each of these Budgets—he further says which I quote—"I have had to come forward with proposal for significant amount of additional taxation and this was not a very pleasant task". Sir, he is unhappy about coming up with these additional proposals. It shows that this sort of piecemeal

budgeting is on the increase and every time in the month of February, in the month of July, the Finance Minister continues to come up with proposals for additional taxation.

Sir, if the Finance Minister is so unhappy about this, why does he not anticipate and plan for this thing beforehand? A good manager is one who will anticipate all his problems and provide for them as much as possible in advance.

We know already that there is the Pay Commission sitting and shortly its report is expected. Now because of the Pay Commission's recommendations, an additional liability of at least Rs. 200 crores—I am not saying there is a sanctity about this figure, but approximately that would be so—is going to come up. And the Finance Minister is aware of it. Then, Sir, why does he not provide for this liability right from now? And, I am sure, like this instance of the Pay Commission the Finance Minister must be aware of many more such instances, and of which the hon. Member[^] of this House may not be aware. If he is not aware, is it not necessary that he should acquaint himself with these, instead of coming up every time with fresh proposals for taxation every 5-6 months? With every such proposal, prices go up. It disturbs the economy and inflation comes up.

According to present Budget, he is left only Rs. 85 crores expenditure uncovered, the Pay Commission Report, another Rs. 200 crores will be added up. However, before additional resources are acquired, expenditure will be incurred and deficit will be made up by printing more currency notes. This adds to inflation and the value of Rs. 4750 crores-budget will actually become Rs. 5200 crores. And this vicious circle goes on. Don't we ever want to arrest this trend and at least once assert that all additional liabilities have been anticipated and we will not ask for more and hold the price line unless some unforeseen calamity comes over? Sir, in my opinion, there cannot be any dire calamities but like floods, hurricane, earthquake. These are the unforeseen calamities. Rest of the calamities can be predicted and taken care of. Sir, I am sure in the month of July the Finance Ministry will come up for more taxes because of additional expenditure for combating drought and assist the State Government to fight scarcity.

Sir, today in Gujarat cattle are dying. I know this and I have seen this with my own eyes. Already, thousands of cattle have died. Full details about their owners and their addresses are available with us. Next we will hear that men are dying in this part of the country. Already, they are so emaciated and their resistance is so low that serious epidemics will spread and people will succumb to it.

For the last two or three months, in Gujarat only one kilo of foodgrain is made available per person per month. Can only one in this House would believe that we can survive on only one kilo of foodgrain ? it is impossible. And the price of wheat has reached all-time high, of Rs. 2/- per kilo, and edible oil is available at Rs. 8.50 per kilo. But much more these items are not available in the countryside. For these they have to go to Ahmedabad. Do we expect them to work or go to city to purchase prohibitive grain.

In Gujarat, people have to trudge 6-7 miles for a pitcher of water. I ask the House : What use can they make of merely one pitcher per day ? Will they drink, will they cook or will they bathe with it ? This is the condition of famine in Gujarat. After two or three or four months when things will be really bad and out of control, our Government will start pouring money ? Can we feed people with currency notes ? And all this money will find itself, Sir, ultimately in wrong pockets. But the Government will not anticipate nor provide for such contingencies in the budget.

Another instance of this, Sir, is the Narmada project. Sir, we know that the Prime Minister has promised that the Government is going to finalize this question. But we are not yet providing for it in this Budget. Sir, as soon as the Narmada project is finalized, resources will be needed urgently. If for no other reasons, at least for psychological relief of the drought-stricken people of Gujarat, this project has to be finalized. Unless the Narmada project is cleared, the desert of Kutch will overtake the whole of North Gujarat. And that will wipe out this hard-working race who would like to con-lain this desert and make this place a paradise which will produce bumper crop.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN' : You must conclude now.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI : The Finance Minister has to provide for it. Why does he not provide for it from now on?

We all know since October 1972 that the Government has been actively contemplating taking over of foodgrain trade. But a reading of the budget does not show that he has provided for all that extra money that will be needed for the likely demand of higher subsidy and higher overdrafts by the States. When the foodgrain trade is taken over, the States will come up with the demand for a higher subsidy and higher overdrafts. As it is, the Central Government has absorbed over 461 crores of overdraft from the States by book adjustment and now further funds will be required. Will not all this result in inflation and price rise ? A good budget is one which is prepared after anticipating all kinds of unforeseen and planned eventualities likely to arise in the coming year. Would the Finance Minister like to look into this and update his budget by incorporating in it all these estimates of these additional items of expenditure ? The need for it is very well known to everyone but which can be quantified only with the help of expert skills available in the Finance Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You must conclude. I am sorry. SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: There are three or four points more. I will take a minute to slim up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You should have adjusted your points when I warned you first. Shri Dwijendralal Sen Gupta.

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA (West Bengal) : I have to disturb a lady speaker who was speaking really nicely.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have to regulate the time. I cannot be as chivalrous as the other people are.

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA : There has been some criticism of the budget which I hope our Finance Minister is aware of. But still I feel that he has done

[Shri Dwijendralal Sen Gupta.] no service to the country by knowing the problems and without hinting at the solutions. The problem that affects everybody and specially after the budget every year, is the process of inflation. This inflation, in my respectful submission, is a process which occurs because of deficit financing. It is a corrupt practice and we find it in every budget. I wish the Finance Minister gives me a glance. He is lending his ears to the lady member.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : How dare you say that ?

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA : I have only ten minutes. Now, the problem is that of inflation. This is the position in Delhi and it is also so in all major parts of India and remote villages, and everybody knows it. Coal is not available. Sugar sells at Rs. 4/- a kilo. Taxi and scooter fares are going to be enhanced because of rise in the price of petrol. There is nothing in the budget to give some sort of relief to the common man.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the other day Mr. A. P. Jain spoke and spoke very rightly that the people are frustrated. The patience of the people is exhausting and so was his patience. I think I have correctly reproduced him. Nevertheless, with all respect to Mr. A. P. Jain, so long as a man is a Governor, he does not understand it. So long as a man is a member of the Central Cabinet, he does not understand it. People start thinking about people's exhausted patience when they cease to be anybody in the Government. This is the position. We are not hankering for positions. But, we agonisingly wonder where is the moral standard ? Let them maintain a moral standard. Let there be no gap between promise and performance.

In 1969, after the Congress split the New Congress took a decision to nationalise the sugar industry. In 1969 they took it and now it is 1973. The price of sugar has gone up to Rs. 4/- per kg. People in the country including the market areas say openly that out of the sugar industry the Congress got Rs. 15 crores for its elections saying that there would be an arrangement for the increase of sugar price in the retail market by certain devices. So the Government

shuts its eyes to it. Can the Government say "No" to it? If they say "No" to it, the immediate question that arises is why they have not put the sugar merchants or the other foodgrain merchants who by profiteering and hoarding have contributed to this inflation in prison under the MISA. But weapon is being applied in the case of the peasants, in the case of the labour and political workers but not in the case of these hoarders and profiteers. I want an answer. Unless there is an answer, the conclusion is irresistible that the Government is a party to the rise in prices. To the common man they gave the slogan of gafihl hatuo but to the rich people they gave the fledge "You will become richer if we are in power". They know that the richer people are more organised than the common men. So, this is how things happen and Congress Party earnestly redeems its pledge to the private industrialists and business community.

Personally speaking, I have great respect for the integrity of the Finance Minister, but how can I forget what Mr. Chavan wrote to me in reply to a letter of mine of the 14th August, 1971 ? I had written to the Finance Minister on the 14th of August, 1971 giving details about the National Rubber Manufacturers Limited. It has a net capital of Rs. 531.17 lakhs as on December, 1969. The break-up analysis is :—M/s Mukherjee and their Associates, that is, those who constitute the Board of Directors have invested only Rs. 39.33 lakhs, that is, 7.4%. Then the insurance companies and other financial institutions of the Government have invested Rs. 269.29 lakhs, that is, 50.70%. This is with reference to the National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. As regards Incheck Tyres Ltd., the total capital is Rs. 778.50 lakhs and the break-up analysis is :— M/s Mukherjee and their Associates have invested Rs. 7.44 lakhs— which comes to 0.96 per cent. The National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., that is, the holding company has Rs. 51.99 lakhs—that is, 6.68%. Banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions have Rs. 357.95 lakhs—that is 45.98%. I had written to the Finance Minister to have this matter examined. The Incheck Tyre Company is being controlled by four Directors belonging to the same family. Their investment is only 96%. The remaining

investment came from the Government sources. And Mr. Chavan wrote to me in reply to my letter, and I quote his letter :—

"Dear Shri Sen Gupta,

I have your letter of the 14th August, 1971 regarding the control of the Mukherjees over M/s National Rubber Manufacturers and M/s Inchek Tyres Ltd. I have written to the Minister of Company Affairs in this regard. I am sure you will hear from him after the matter has been examined.

Yours sincerely, Y. B.

CHAVAN."

(The letter No. is SH/FM/C/71 and it is dated 17th August, 1971.)

Only this week I got an answer from the Company Affairs Minister in reply to parts (c) and (d) of my question—on the 12th March, 1973. In answer to my starred question No. 417, the Company Affairs Minister replied that the necessary information was being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as early "as possible. Earlier Mr. Indrajit Gupta took up the matter in the Lok Sabha but the Company Affairs Minister, Mr. Raghunatha Reddy gave him incorrect information. Then I spoke in these House in the first week of August 1971 and gave the correct figures. These (c) and (d) parts relate to the facts in my said speech and referred to in my letter to Mr. Chavan and his assurances in the letter dated 17-8-71.

Now, 1971 is gone; full 1972 is gone and we are in March 1973. Why do you speak of ending monopolies while you are shielding the monopoly houses ? Then why are you speaking against monopolies ? Then why have you abolished the managing agency system ? You are speaking against monopolies—not myself, not Mr. Bhupesh Gupta or Mr. Goray is here to support their cause. Then, it seems somebody is patronising this business, some officials or Ministers. The total recurring losses of this company by now have risen to more than Rs. 3 crores. Why then such a company is not being taken over by the Government ?

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am giving you one more interesting instance. This is an open letter by Mr. Kalyan Basu distributed

to the Members of Parliament. He is the purposed purchaser of the Shaw Wallace Co. Mr. Basu may be a smuggler, may be anybody. I do not mind that. The Government has the responsibility to see why the real man should not be caught. He has been termed as 'Benamdar*. He writes to the Prime Minister :

"I earned substantial amount of fees in various currencies, as my commission, for guaranteeing loans to Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Holland, England, U.S.A., Canada, W. Germany, Belgium and other countries, My commission in an transaction went upto five to six lakh dollars."

I have thus accumulated capital in various countries equivalent to about 25 million US Dollars, after setting off one million Dollar in trust for my two children and providing for Swiss wife, who has filed a separation suit on the ground of desertion on my coming back home. . .

I crime home with great hopes of buying few foreign companies by investing 60 to 70 million dollars. I know that foreign money is very rare to India Government and. therefore, believed that mv venture will be welcomed by mv country.

I am prepared to eventually transfer my entire sterling/dollar capital to rupee, the bank overdraft being cleared off, within the maximum period of 10 years. This will mem saving of crores of of rupees of foreign dividend which we are to pay every year now to British shareholder at U.K.

Madam, Prime Minister, my object is to set up few industries in India, for which I shall not need foreign exchange for import of plants and machineries."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is it you are quoting from ?

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA : It is a letter from ,Mr. Kalyan Basu to the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : How are we concerned with it ?

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA :

We are concerned with it because somebody wants to bring foreign exchange in

[Shri Dwijendralal Sen Gupta.] this country and you are standing in his way. They may or may not be corrupt people but why should you stop them to bring foreign exchange in this country ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Since you have raised this, I know this case, I have all these things. The suspicion is that this gentleman is benamdar. He has been convicted twice and he is connected with the Interpol. He is not a very creditable person. Therefore, the gentleman went to jail because of his connections and money. He writes that he has got 25 to 30 million dollars. How many dollars...

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA : Please do not interrupt me like that. As-ving everything be says my point is this, if somebody, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta or some X.Y.Z., says, that he has 50 million dollars and he wants to bring the same to India, why should the India Government stand in his way ? I cannot understand this. The Swiss Government or the British Government could do that but why should you not allow the money to come in ? Whether the Birla or the Tata or the Sahu Jains have set one as benamdar is wholly irrelevant, why should their money be not allowed to come and deal with them appropriately. That is the point. If one is a smuggler and acts in India's interest, helps our economy I do not mind that but if it is a dishonesty against the interest of India, I am deadly against him. (Time-bell rings)

Let the Finance Minister clear this point in his statement.

Lastly, Sir, we And that the monopoly assets are added by 10 per cent. That was the statement of the State Minister, Mr. D. R. V. Chavan, in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th March, 1973. That shows that we have failed to restrict the monopolists in spite of the Monopolies Act restriction Act. It is going up and up.

Another aspect that we should consider is the question of law and order. This morning we have had the discussion on law and order position in Delhi. I am surprised that the Minister of State for Home Affairs says that so many are abductions including kidnappings. I do not understand—I am a lawyer—what is the difference between abduction and kidnapping. All what I understand is that under

IPC there are different types of offences. Murder is one. abduction is another. There is no difference between abduction and kidnapping in the sense that both means stealing of human beings, maybe male, maybe female. Here is an incident which is very serious. I am reading from the March 14 issue of Hindusthan Standard. It says : Dias takes a serious view of RSP worker's death, RSP worker Mr. Ansari was killed by Congress workers having been taken away forcibly in the presence of police officers from the CRP camp at Hashimaca in Jalpaiguri. Such things are happening daily. This is the condition in West Bengal. It is no better than the CPM regime. Murders are taking place and people are terribly afraid of going to police station.

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal) : In the courts people have been beaten.

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA : So Mr. Deputy Chairman, I warn that this Government has no right to take any money from the public for running this type of administration.

Thank you.

श्री महावीर दास (बिहार) : माननीय उप-सभापति महोदय, 1973-74 के बजट के समर्थन में मैं यह व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और वित्त मंत्री श्री चह्वान जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसके लिए वह बघाई और धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

यह संतुलित बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है। सरकार ने अपने आत्म-विश्वास का पूर्ण परिचय इसमें दिखाया है क्योंकि 1970-71 में 494 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा था। 1971-72 में 710 करोड़ रुपए का, 1972-73 में 550 करोड़ का, इन घाटों को देखते हुए केवल 293 करोड़ का नया टैक्स लगाये जिनमें 19 करोड़ के करीब प्रत्यक्ष कर और 274 करोड़ अप्रत्यक्ष कर हैं, यह साफ सिद्ध करता है कि सरकार अपने आत्म-विश्वास से आगे बढ़ रही है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY) in the Chair]

29.3 करोड़ के नये कर का भार जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ, अधिकांश रूप से अमीरों पर पड़ा; क्योंकि साधारण जनता की चीजों पर कर नहीं लगाया गया है जैसे अन्न, कपड़ा, तेल, मछुओं लिए बुने जाने वाले जाल, छोटे रेफ्रिजरेटर आदि, जिससे कि ये प्रभावित हो सकते थे उन पर कोई भी कर नहीं है। मैंने बजट के साथ यह भी देखा है और देखने की कोशिश की है कि बाहरी यथा परिस्थिति है तो 9 फरवरी को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह को अगर आप देखें तो पता लगेगा कि जनता के पास उपलब्ध मात्रा में 150 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है और जिसको आप फोरन असैट्स आफ रिजर्व बैंक कहते हैं उसमें इनक्रीज हुआ है 6.30 करोड़। अतः मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जिस किस्म की वृद्धि हो रही है और जिस तरह से कम से कम कर लगाए गए हैं, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार बधाई की पात्र है।

भारत में आप जानते हैं कि अणु शक्ति का द्रुत विकास हो रहा है और यह लोक प्रिय सरकार की बढौलत हो हो रहा है। यहाँ तो पहले दो केन्द्र हमने विदेशों से लेकर हमने स्थापित किए, लेकिन आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि मद्रास में जो केन्द्र स्थापित होने वाला है, वह विशुद्ध भारतीय प्रयत्नों से तैयार किया जा रहा है और चौथा केन्द्र उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित होने वाला है, इसका सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है। इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि हमारी लोक प्रिय सरकार किस तरह प्रगति की ओर आगे बढ़ रही है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारा जो अनडैवलप्ड स्टेट है बिहार, उसमें पाचवाँ केन्द्र होना चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री य० ब० चह्णान) :
उत्तर में या दक्षिण में।

श्री महाबीर दास : दक्षिण में हो चुका, उत्तर में हो चुका। अब पूर्व में होना चाहिए ! हमें याद है स्व० पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के वाक्य। उन्होंने 1961 में कहा था :

“अणु शक्ति भविष्य में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करेगी।”

उन्होंने कहा था :

“मुझे यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रतीत होता है कि हम अभी से इस क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ें ताकि अगले कुछ वर्षों में हम इससे लाभ उठा सकें, इत्यादि।”

तो मैं आज यह देख रहा हूँ कि वर्तमान लोक प्रिय सरकार सफलता के साथ इस ओर आगे बढ़ रही है।

वित्त मंत्री ने समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ते हुए कदमों को मजबूत करते हुए अपने भाषण में कहा है :

“101. रोजगार सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के लिए अधिक व्यवस्था करना और सामाजिक कल्याण की चुनी हुई योजनाओं पर लगातार बल दिया जाना, आय और उपभोगी सम्बन्धी मौजूदा असमानताओं को कम करने के प्रयत्न के अंग हैं। कृषिक आय और कृषि भिन्न आय के आंशिक एकीकरण और हिन्दू अविभक्त कुटुम्बों पर आयकर की अपेक्षाकृत उंची दरें लागू करने का उद्देश्य हमारी कर प्रणाली को अधिक समतापूर्ण और प्रगतिशील बनाना है।”

यह बड़ी सुन्दर अवस्था इन्होंने जो अपने आत्म बल की शक्ति का प्रदर्शन करने की कोशिश की है, इससे हम अधिक प्रभावित हैं।

यद्यपि सरकार ने कल्याण योजनाओं में वृद्धि की है, फिर भी हरिजन और आदिवासी जनता के लिए और भी विशेष कुछ करना होगा। अभी हाल में राजकीय महाविद्यालय, चित्तौड़गढ़, के समाजशास्त्र विभाग के तत्वावधान में प्रो० श्यामलाल

[श्री महाबीर दास]

ने नवम्बर दिसम्बर में सर्वेक्षण किया है और उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने संदेश में यह बताया है।

चित्तौड़गढ़ के ओछड़ी गांव में रहने वाले भिन्न-भिन्न जातियों या सामाजिक समुदायों की कुल संख्या 25 है। ये 25 जातियां 202 परिवारों में विभाजित हैं, जिनमें हरिजनों और आदिवासी जाति के 64 परिवार निवास करते हैं। इन परिवारों में कुल मिला कर 268 सदस्य हैं। भारत अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयन्ती मना चुका है। परन्तु इन परिवारों को अभी तक शिक्षा से परिचय नहीं हो सका है। इस स्कूल को खुले लगभग 15 साल हो चुके हैं। ग्रामीण छात्रों में बढ़ते हुए शिक्षा रुझान के कारण 1972 में इसे माध्यमिक विद्यालय का स्तर प्रदान किया गया। गांव से 3 मील दूर चित्तौड़ शहर में एक डिग्री कालेज, दो उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय तथा अनेक प्राइमरी एवं कुछेक विद्यालय विद्यमान हैं।

इतनी सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होने पर भी इन परिवारों में बी० ए० अथवा एम० ए० होना तो बहुत दूर की बात है। अभी तक एक भी सदस्य मैट्रिक कक्षा तक शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है।

अनुसूचित एवं आदिवासी परिवारों में पिछड़ेपन का दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण कारण इन परिवारों की निर्धनता है।

तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे। जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों में डेबलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, उनके लिए विशेष योजना बना कर के शिक्षा विभाग अथवा समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा मुझे आशा है कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों का कल्याण किया जाएगा। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि यह डेफिसिट बजट है। लेकिन हम मेमोरेण्डम के पेज 46, 47 को

पढ़ें तो आप देखेंगे कि जहां 1972-73 के बजट में जो फौमीन रिलीफ और पेंशन एण्ड अदर रिटायरमेंट बेंचिफिट्स इत्यादि की मदें हैं, उनमें जो रकम 403 लाख रुपए की थी वह बढ़ कर हो गयी है इस बजट में 67,594 लाख और आप इस से पता लगा सकते हैं कि सरकार ने क्या काम किया था क्या वह करने का इरादा रखती है। इसमें दो बड़ी मर्सें और हैं, जिनमें एक है प्राविजन फार कॅश स्कीमफार एजुकेटेड अन-एम्प्लायमेंट उसके लिए एक हजार लाख का प्राविजन है और दूसरी है प्राविजन फार एडवांस एक्शन फार फिफथ प्लान जिसके लिए 15 हजार लाख का प्राविजन किया गया है। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन वृद्धियों को देखते हुए आप यह अनुमान कर सकते हैं कि किन-किन मदों में सरकार ने खर्च बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है और जिन मदों में खर्च बढ़ाया गया है, वह वास्तव में जनता के हित के लिए है। हमें प्रसन्न होना चाहिए कि जैसे ही बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों का काम प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरा कर लिया है, वैसे ही इस बजट में रिफ्यूजीज के सम्बन्ध में जो टैक्स लगाया गया था पोस्टेज आदि पर उसको उन्होंने समाप्त कर दिया है। उससे हमारी जनता को लाभ होगा और यह बात उनके आत्म बल की परिचायक है। हमारे यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने दस हजार लाख रुपए का नया खर्च जो दिखलाया है, वह अनएम्प्लायड एजुकेटेड युवकों को एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिए है। मैं इसमें एक मुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि सरकार यह ध्यान रखे कि आदिवासी और हरिजनों के जितने अनइंफ्लायड एजुकेटेड युवक हैं उनको इस में प्राथमिकता देकर उन्हें पहले एम्प्लाय कर दिया जाए, उन सब को इसलिए कि अगर आप इन्हें एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं देते हैं तो गांवों में इन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने की रुचि कम हो जाएगी

और उनके बच्चे पढ़ने नहीं जाएंगे; क्योंकि वह देखेंगे कि बी०ए०, एम०ए० या मैट्रिक पास किए हुए बंटे हैं, वे ही कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं तो दूसरे बच्चे पढ़ कर क्या करेंगे। दूसरे वे निर्धन हैं, वैसे भी नहीं पढ़ा पाएंगे। तो मैं सुझाव दूंगा और यह चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना में जो रुपया रखा है उसको मंटे नजर रखते हुए सरकार पांचवीं योजना में पिछले वर्ग के लिए एक विशेष योजना बनाए ताकि उस वर्ग का युद्धस्तर उपकार किया जा सके।

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि कलकत्ता में जनता को बहुत तकलीफ थी सवारी की और वहां अंडरग्रॉउंड रेलवे का प्रोग्राम है 150 करोड़ का। यह एक सराहनीय बात है और इससे हमें मालूम होता है कि बजट में जो घाटा हुआ है, वह किन-किन प्रोग्राम्स की वजह से हुआ है।

अब मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहूंगा। बिहार एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। यह बात मानी हुई है और यह सब जानते हैं कि वहां गरीबी बहुत हद तक है। पहले कहा जाता था कि केन्द्र से जो रुपया बिहार को दिया जाता था वह खर्च नहीं हो पाता था, इस लिए उसकी मदद क्या की जाए, लेकिन मैं बतलाऊँ कि अब जो वहां प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी है वह बड़ी खुशी से आप के रुपयों को उपयोग में लाकर खर्च कर रही है और जिस उम्मीद पर उन्होंने खर्च बढ़ाया है मेरा विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री जी उस पर ध्यान देंगे और बिहार सरकार को जो भी घाटा होगा, जो भी उस को कमी होगी उसकी पूर्ति करेंगे ताकि बिहार राज्य डेवलप कर सके और दूसरे विकसित राज्यों के मुकाबले में जल्द से जल्द आ सके।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा और वह है सुरक्षा बजट के सम्बन्ध में। हमारे बाबू भाई चिनाई साहब ने कहा कि गत वर्ष से इस वर्ष उसमें कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं

हुई है। लेकिन मैं यह बात देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार बड़ी जागरूक है, और दोनों सदन के सदस्य भी जागरूक हैं। जब भी उन्हें आवश्यकता पड़ेगी वह डिमांड लेकर आपके पास आएंगे और हम उनको बड़ी खुशी-खुशी उसकी मंजूरी देंगे और हमारी जनता उसका समर्थन करेगी। इसलिए घबराने की बात नहीं है कि डिफेंस में कोई पैसा बढ़ाया गया है या नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। हम सब डिफेंस के साथ हैं और उसका समर्थन करेंगे और इसलिए हम निश्चित हैं और हमें विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार उस ओर आगे काम कर सकेगी।

4 P. M.

हमारे मित्र श्री बाबू भाई चिनाई ने एक और बात कही थी कि 85 करोड़ रुपए का जो घाटा दिखाया गया है, उसमें उन्हें शक है कि यह और बढ़ सकता है और यह क्यों बढ़ सकता है उसकी एक दलील दी है और वह दलील यह है कि कर्मचारियों का जो वेतन आयोग है, वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा और सुझाव देगा और उससे घाटा और बढ़ेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बात तो वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में स्वयं कही है और इस ओर हम लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जागरूक है और वह जानती है कि यह बढ़ने वाला है। तो यह तो आत्मबल का परिचायक है और मेरा विश्वास है कि यह जो बजट है वह बड़ा संतुलित है और इससे लाभ होगा। आपको मालूम है कि भारत के 160 जिलों में सूखा पड़ा था और उसको ओवरकम करने के लिए सरकार ने जो सफल कार्यवाही की है, उसके लिए वह धन्यवाद की पात्र है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अनाज इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है, लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि रूस ने भी इम्पोर्ट किया है, चीन ने भी इम्पोर्ट किया है, एशिया भर में सूखे की स्थिति है, तो इस स्थिति को

[श्री महाबीर दास]

देखते हुए अवश्यकता पड़ने पर इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। समूचे एशिया में सूखा पड़ा था और हमारे यहाँ तो 160 जिले उससे प्रभावित थे, इसलिए इस संबंध में जो भी खर्चा बढ़ा उसका तो कारण है और वह कोई ऊल-जलूल मद में खर्चा नहीं किया गया है।

(Time bell rings)

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सूरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : आपको तो केवल यही एक सेंटेंस बोलना चाहिए था कि हम बजट का तहेदिल से समर्थन करते हैं। बाकी का बोलना बेकार था।

श्री महाबीर प्रसाद : बात यह है कि आप लोग बहुत गलत बोलते हैं तो उसके बारे में हम लोगों को समझाना पड़ता है। धन्य-वाद।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े बड़े राजाओं के दरबार में विरदावली गाने वालों की एक पलटन हुआ करती थी।

श्री महाबीर दास : जो मैं हूँ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : उसी तरह से सत्ता दल में जो हैं वह विरदावली गाने वालों की एक पलटन है ऐसा कहने के लिये कि ऐसा संतुलित बजट कभी आया नहीं। खैर, मैं उसमें समय नहीं गवाऊंगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चव्हाण साहब माननीय रक्षा मंत्री और गृह मंत्री की हैसियत से जो थे वह वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत से नहीं हैं, जब से वह वित्त मंत्री हुये हैं तब से ऐसी जादुगिरी दिखा रहे हैं कि कहते हैं कुछ और लिखते हैं कुछ और, वह रहता है कुछ और। हाथी के दांत की तरह से आपके खाने के दांत और हैं और दिखाने के वाले दांत और हैं।

श्रीमन्, आपने जो-जो प्वाइंट इस बजट में रखा है उसका एक दो नमूना मैं पेश करूंगा। मेरा समय आपने बहुत कम रखा है।

आपने अपनी बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाई है समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये और यह कहा है कि जो कम आमदनी वाला ग्रुप है, जो कम आमदनी वाला वर्ग है, उनके लिये डिफरेंशल इंटररेस्ट की पालिसी हमने एडाप्ट की है, यानी बैंक उनको कम रेट के सूद पर धन देंगे, रुपया देंगे, कर्जा देंगे। श्रीमन्, आप पूछ लें कि जब से आपने यह नीति निर्धारित की है, जब से यह तरीका अख्तियार है, तब से जितना रुपया आपने कम रेट पर इस वर्ग के लोगों को दिया है वह कितना है, उससे जाहिर हो जायगा कि आप क्या कहते हैं और क्या करते हैं। इतना नगण्य है कि वह साफ यह साबित करेगा कि आपको दिल में कितनी हमदर्दी समाज के गरीब तबके के साथ है। श्रीमन्, मैं यह राज खोल देना चाहता हूँ कि आप 2 साल से डींग मार रहे हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक कृषि ऋण के लिए करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपया दे रहे हैं और हर तरफ के साधन उन्हें उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं, मगर मैं आपको बता दूँ कि माननीय चव्हाण जी ने अपने रिजर्व बैंक से यह कॉन्फिडेंशियल आर्डर इश्यू कराया पिछले साल, जिस समय यहाँ सदन में कहा था कि उनके लिए सारा धन उपलब्ध है, कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से रुपया न दिया जाय। मैं नम्बर कोट करके बताऊंगा, यह कॉन्फिडेंशियल इन्स्ट्रक्शन था कि चूँकि लोगों का ज्यादा लोन हो गया है और रिकवरी नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए रुपया न दिया जाय। इस तीर पर आप कहते कुछ और हैं और कॉन्फिडेंशियल इन्स्ट्रक्शन आपका डिपार्टमेंट का कुछ और जाता है।

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : कौन सा है, नम्बर तो बता दीजिये।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : बताता हूँ आपको। इसलिए कह रहा हूँ आपके दांत दो तरह के हैं। आप कहते कुछ और हैं करते कुछ और हैं।

अभी तक सारे कमीशन के बाद ब्लैक मनी के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आई है वह सही असेसमेंट उसमें नहीं हो पाया है हजार करोड़ रुपये हैं वह। वह क्यों नहीं हो पाता? आपने कमेटियां बैठाई रिपोर्ट्स लीं और उस पर विचार करने जा रहे हैं, उस पर स्टेप लेने जा रहे हैं, मगर वह ब्लैक मनी बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आप यह भी स्वीकार करते हैं कि उस ब्लैक मनी के कारण आपकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था संतुलित नहीं रही। अब रहा यह कि क्यों बढ़ता जा रहा है, क्यों आप उसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। माननीय चव्हाण साहब स्वीकार करेंगे कि कम्पनी ऐक्ट में यह संशोधन होने के बाद कि कम्पनियां किसी राजनैतिक दल को चंदा नहीं दे सकतीं, अब जो चंदा मिल रहा है राजनैतिक दलों को, वह उसी ब्लैक मनी से मिल रहा है। मैं किसी दल विशेष का नाम नहीं लेता, आपको अधिक मिलता होगा, कुछ दलों को कम मिलता होगा, मगर जो भी रुपया मिल रहा है श्रीमन्, वह उसी ब्लैक मनी से मिल रहा है और चूँकि आपको ज्यादा एमाउन्ट मिल रहा है और आपके दल के चुनाव का सारा खर्चा उस पर डिपेन्ड करता है, इसलिए आप जान-बूझ कर इसमें रुकावट नहीं डालना चाहते। आप जानबूझ कर इस पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत साफ कह दूँ, मैं मिक्सचर में विश्वास नहीं करता। मैं मिक्सड इकोनामी में विश्वास नहीं करता, मैं जॉइन्ट सेक्टर में विश्वास नहीं करता, मैं प्योर एण्ड सिम्पल सोशललिस्ट इकोनामी में विश्वास करता हूँ। मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर में विश्वास करता हूँ और मेरा विश्वास है कि उत्पादन की आमदनी का हर एक जरिया राज्य के हाथ में होना चाहिए। राज्य के हाथ में न होने का कारण और जो लोग नहीं दे रहे हैं, उसका कारण यही है कि वे उससे अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं, मोनोपोलिस्टों से अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं।

श्रीमन्, कई साल पहले आचार्य कृपलानी रिपोर्ट के बाद एन्टी मोनोपोली ऐक्ट आया था। एन्टी मोनोपोली ऐक्ट का समादर उसके डिफायेंस में हुआ है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि एन्टी मोनोपोली ऐक्ट का समादर उसके डिफायेंस से हुआ है और उसके पास होने और लागू होने के बाद भी क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि जो विंग हाउसेज हैं, उनकी हैसियत पिछले सालों में कई गुना नहीं बढ़ी है? आज भी बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर आपकी सोशललिस्ट इकोनामी है, आप ईमानदारी से सोशललिस्ट इकोनामी लाना चाहते हैं और समाजवाद के प्रति अगर थोड़ी भी मोहब्बत आपके दिल में है तो कैसे यह हो रहा है कि बिड़ला और धनी होता जा रहा है? टाटा की हैसियत बढ़ती जा रही है, जितने विंग हाउसेज हैं उन सबकी हैसियत बढ़ती जा रही है, हर साल 25-50 करोड़ का इजाफा उनकी हैसियत में होता जा रहा है। यह कैसे हो रहा है? श्रीमन् मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इजाफा और ब्लैक मनी का एग्जिस्टेंस कायम रखने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस समय देशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया उस समय विदेशी बैंकों की ओर नहीं देखा। इस आश्वासन के बावजूद कि कुछ सालों के बाद उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा, उनकी और उनकी नजर नहीं है। ये विदेशी बैंक देश में ब्लैक मनी को बढ़ाने और मोनोपोलिस्टों को वित्तीय ताकत प्रदान करने में काफी सहायक हो रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, केन्द्र की सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों और अपने अधिकारियों की ओर ध्यान देती है। पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयेगी, उसके लिए प्रावधान होगा, मगर क्या गोरखपुर, लखनऊ या इलाहाबाद में जो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं, उनके लिए बाजार दर दूसरी है और जो राज्य कर्मचारी हैं उनके लिए बाजार दर दूसरी है। वित्तीय क्षेत्र में जो इस प्रकार का गम्भीर असंतुलन है उसका कारण यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आँख मूंद कर सारे

(श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही)

निश्चय करती है। उसके स्रोत असीमित हैं, जबकि राज्य सरकारों के स्रोत असीमित नहीं हैं, सीमित हैं। जब आप अपने कर्म-चारियों का वेतन बढ़ाएंगे, भत्ता बढ़ाएंगे तो राज्य सरकारों के लिए समस्या पैदा करेंगे। आज नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हर तरह की कठिनाई राज्य सरकारों के सामने आ रही है। इसका जो उपाय डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने सुझाया था, उससे आप सहमत भी हैं, लेकिन अमल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं—वही ठीक है कि वेतन और भत्ता बढ़ाने से उनकी हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं होगा, जब तक आप प्राइस-कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे। अगर आप प्राइस कंट्रोल करें तो वेतन और भत्ता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। आपकी सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद और सारे आश्वासनों के बावजूद दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और किसी को विश्वास नहीं है कि दाम कभी गिरेगे भी। यह क्यों है? यह इस लिए है कि इस सरकार ने गांधी जी के विचारों को और गांधीवाद को उस दिन कबर में दफना दिया, जिस दिन भारतीय सर्वेनर जनरल राजाजी को बाइसराय के बंगले में भेज दिया और प्रधान मंत्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू को कमांडर-इन-चीफ आकिन लेक के बंगले में भेज दिया और इस प्रकार गांधियन इकोनामी, गांधी अर्थशास्त्र को समाप्त कर दिया और गांधी जी ने जो इस देश को बताया था कि ऊपर से नसीहत दो, हमारे मंत्री साधारण जीवन व्यतीत करें, वह चीज समाप्त करके एक-एक मंत्री के बंगले को सजाने में 5-5, 10-10 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाता है और दूसरों से उमीद करते हैं कि वे सादगी से रहें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहता हूँ कि चव्हाण जी की जादू गरी का बजट देश की जहन्नुम की ओर ले जा रहा है। धन्यवाद।

श्री महावीर प्रसाद शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका

अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, आजादी के 25वें वर्ष में जब हम अपने देश के बजट पर ध्यान देते हैं तो निश्चय ही मुझे वह समय भी याद आ जाता है आजादी के पहले के 27 वर्ष का, वह भी समय याद आ जाता है जब हमने 26 जनवरी, 1930 को आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिए एक प्रतिज्ञा की दोहराया था। अंग्रेजी शासन ने हमको आर्थिक तौर पर, रूहानी तौर पर, सांस्कृतिक तौर पर और अन्य हर दिशाओं में हमें अधःपतित किया था, उसी प्रतिज्ञा में हमने यह संकल्प किया था कि जब हम स्वाधीन होंगे तो हम अपने देश को आर्थिक स्वरूप में, रूहानी स्वरूप में, सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप में और नैतिक स्वरूप में ऊंचा उठाएंगे। स्वाधीनता के 25 वर्ष हमारे सामने बीते और मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे देश में साधनों की हमेशा कमी थी और हमारी आवश्यकताओं और आकांक्षायें महान् थीं। हमें तुलसीदास जी की एक पंक्ति यहाँ याद आ जाती है :—

‘मन अति रंक मनोरथ राज’

हम इतने साधनहीन, निर्धन थे, परन्तु हमारी आकांक्षायें, आवश्यकताएँ इतनी अधिक थीं कि विवश हो कर ही हमें अपने साधनों से ही अपनी आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति की ओर बढ़ने का प्रयास करना पड़ता था। इस लिए इन 25 वर्षों में इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री एवं वित्त मंत्री के सामने जो कठिनाई रहनी है, वह आज भी उसी प्रकार है। इस लिए मैं बधाई देने के बजाय अपने देश के वित्त मंत्री के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करता हूँ और इन 25 वर्षों में जिन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद हमारे वित्त मंत्रियों ने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का संतुलन किया है, उसके लिए और पिछले 3 वर्षों की कठिनाइयों के होते हुए जो इस वर्ष अपेक्षाकृत संतुलित बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए अवश्य ही मैं उनकी सराहना करना चाहूँगा।

मान्यवर, हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी ज्वलन भेरी अपनी दृष्टि में दो-तीन समस्याएँ हैं। एक तो हमारी बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई। कमर तोड़ मंहगाई, आकाशचुंबी मंहगाई, जिसका बोझ गरीब सह नहीं सक रहा है, उस मंहगाई के साथ आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अभाव। मान्यवर, क्षमा करेंगे दिल्ली जैसे नगर में दैनिक आवश्यकता की वस्तुएं, कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल और गैस इसका इतना अभाव है कि संसद् सदस्य को भी कोयला और मिट्टी का तेल आवश्यकता के अनुसार नहीं मिल रहा है और मैं स्वयं उसका एक शिकार हूँ। यदि हम इस व्यवस्था की तरफ देखते हैं और अपने बजट की तरफ देखते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें सोचना चाहिए कि इसका कारण क्या है? निश्चय ही यह जो अपनी विकासशील अर्थ व्यवस्था में घाटे के बजट बनाने की ओर अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाने की जो पद्धतियाँ हैं, वही मूल कारण हैं दिन प्रति दिन इस मंहगाई के और बेरोजगारी के बढ़ते जाने के। यहां, पर वह मंहगाई का भर्ज बढ़ता ही गया जैसे-जैसे हमने दवा की और आज यह उस अवस्था में पहुंच चुकी है कि स्थिति विस्फोटक है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का अत्यंत आभारी हूंगा यदि अपने इस बजट के द्वारा और अन्य उपायों के द्वारा इसमें कोई रोकथाम कर सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि मौलिक आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं के मूल्य नियंत्रण के बिना कभी भी हम मंहगाई को रोक नहीं सकते हैं और मौलिक आवश्यकता की जो वस्तुएं हैं उनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाये बिना भी हम उसको रोक नहीं सकते हैं। हम यह देखते हैं कि अन्य कारण तो रहते हैं, बाह्यकारण रहते हैं जैसे सूखा, बाढ़ और प्राकृतिक जितने प्रकोप हैं हमारे देश के ऐसे अंग हो गये हैं कि हम उनको सदैव अपनी कठिनाइयों का कारण बता कर उन कठिनाइयों से ऊपर नहीं उठ सकते हैं। वे हमारे बीच आती रहेंगी, घटती रहेंगी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद उन सब का समुचित प्रबन्ध इस प्रकार करना होगा कि गरीब से गरीब, निर्धन से निर्धन व्यक्ति की

जो कय शक्ति है, उसके अन्दर वह अपना जीवन-यापन कर सके। आज इस अप्रत्यक्ष कर जो 82 परसेंट है और प्रत्यक्ष कर 18 परसेंट है, उसमें कोई तालमेल नहीं देखता हूँ, क्योंकि हम समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं और समाजवाद में कर सर्व्व ही समाजवाद के विरुद्ध जाता है और अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रभावित उसको करता है जो उपभोक्ता हुआ करता है। अप्रत्यक्ष कर का देने वाला जो होता है वही उसका संग्रहकर्ता होता है, लेकिन असली देने वाला अत्यन्त गरीब उपभोक्ता होता है, जिसमें हम सारा कर लेते हैं।

इसी प्रकार स्थिर मुद्रा की नीति के अभाव में इन 25 वर्षों में हम अपनी मुद्रा के मूल्य को स्थिर नहीं कर सके, इस कारण भी हम न मंहगाई को रोक सकते हैं और न हम मुद्रा स्फीति रोक सकते हैं। दूसरे हम ने इस नीति की अभी तक नहीं अपनाया कि न हम ने न्यूनतम वेतन और न न्यूनतम आय की कोई व्यवस्था की और न हम ने अधिकतम आय, अधिकतम वेतन पर ही कोई रोक लगायी। मान्यवर, हमने भूमि पर तो सीमारोपण किया, लेकिन शहरी संपत्ति पर अभी तक सीमारोपण नहीं किया और न शहरी आय पर कोई सीमारोपण किया गया और न न्यूनतम आय की ही कोई व्यवस्था हुई। इस कारण समाज में विषमता को दूर करने में हम असमर्थ रहें हैं। हमारा सामाजिक लक्ष्य सबसे पहला यह है कि हम समाज की विषमता को दूर करें तब हम समाजवाद ला सकते हैं। किन्तु यह विषमता धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती जा रही है और निश्चय ही न केवल बड़े-बड़े अमीर और अमीर होते चले जा रहे हैं अपितु, छोटे क्षेत्रों में भी जो अधिक साधन संपन्न हैं, वे अधिक धनी होते जा रहे हैं और जो अधिक साधनहीन हैं वे अधिक गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। वास्तव में यह बड़ी कठिनाई है, इसलिए इसका भी विचार करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी देखता हूँ कि हमारी सारी योजनाओं में क्षेत्रीय संतुलन कभी नहीं

(श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही)

हुआ, जिसका परिणाम आज यह है कि हमारे देश के कई क्षेत्र पिछड़े रह गये हैं, कई प्रदेश पिछड़े रह गये हैं। हमारा प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश जो सब से बड़ी आबादी का प्रदेश है पिछली तीन योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप उसकी औसत आय भी गिरी और उसके औद्योगिक विकास में भी और अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी वह पीछे रहा। इसके कारण मुख्यतः केन्द्र की योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश को उसका समुचित स्थान मिलने का अभाव रहा है। बिजली उत्पादन के बिना आज उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान भी परेशान है, उद्योगपति या उद्योग कार्यकर्ता भी परेशान है, साधारण उपभोक्ता भी परेशान है और वहाँ की सरकार भी परेशान है। विशेष तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सदैव इस बात की चेष्टा की कि उसको केन्द्र इतनी समुचित सहायता दे, जिससे वह अपनी मौलिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके ताकि उसका कृषि का उत्पादन भी बढ़े और कारखानों का उत्पादन भी बढ़े। उन सबके साधन स्वरूप जो बिजली थी उसकी तरफ यहाँ से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस सदन में और लोक सभा में उत्तर प्रदेश के सदस्यों ने सदैव इसकी मांग की और आज मैं भी यहाँ उसी मांग को दोहरा रहा हूँ, परन्तु फिर भी उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस देश का इतना बड़ा प्रदेश, जिसकी आठ करोड़ आबादी है, वह पीछे खिसकता जायेगा तो उस प्रदेश को ही नहीं इस सारे देश को भी वह पीछे ले जायेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में यह क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन उसी दिशा में ले जायगा, जिस दिशा में आज आंध्र और तेलंगाना की समस्या हमारे सामने है। एक संयुक्त कुटुंब में जब कोई देखता है कि कुटुंब का कर्ता कुटुंब के वित्त का वितरण और उपयोग सबके लिए समान रूप से नहीं कर सकता और नहीं करता है तो उस के प्रति रोष उत्पन्न होता है और कुटुंब का विघटन होता है। (Time bell rings)

मान्यवर, मैं दो तीन मिनट और लूंगा। मैं कई वर्षों के बाद इस सदन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की अवश्यकताओं की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देने की कृपा करें। सूखा और बाढ़ के प्रकोप रोकने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत मांग रही है और एक गंगा घाटी की योजना का कभी प्रस्ताव भी हुआ, लेकिन मुझे आज तक सुनायी नहीं पड़ा कि इस संबंध में कोई कार्य हुआ या यह कार्य कुछ आगे बढ़ा या वह कमीशन बना या नहीं बना।

मान्यवर, एक मिनट मैं और लूंगा। मैं दो तीन मुद्दाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि बजट का वर्ष जो हमारे देश का है, वह हमारे देश की अवश्यकताओं के लिए ठीक नहीं है और यहाँ के वातावरण के प्रतिकूल है। यह बजट अप्रैल और मार्च के जुलाई और जून या अक्टूबर और सितम्बर में होना चाहिए। मैं इस बारे में कोई दलील नहीं देना चाहता, इसलिए कि समय कम है और दूसरी बात यह है कि बजट पर राज्य सभा में जो चर्चा होती है उस का समय बहुत कम होता है। श्रीमन्, या तो हम लोगों को अनुदानों पर चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया जाय, मत देने का अवसर भले ही हम लोगों को न मिले, अथवा जनरल डिस्कशन का समय कुछ और बढ़ाया जाय, उसके लिए कुछ अधिक दिन हमको दिये जायें।

मान्यवर, मुझे निवेदन तो और करना था, लेकिन समय के अभाव में मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. UARISWAMY) : Mr. Balachandra Menon 10 minutss.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kerala) : Shri Lakshmana Gowda has welcomed this budget. Shri Sitaram Jai-Siriia also, to aa extent, welcomed it. But ic is not satisfied with the concessions that :he monopolists got.

SHRI LT. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA (Mysore) : I said that I had a mixed feeling for the budget. I certainly welcomed

some points but also opposed several proposals. My friend makes show that he will oppose the budget but he and his party always support the Government.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : I was trying my best to see how far and to what extent this budget is helpful for the people. I wanted to pick out something that is good and I would have rushed to support it. But I do not find much in it. It is not a budget which will help our economy to grow. It is not a budget which is going to do any social justice. So, on both counts this budget cannot be welcomed. We have seen in the Tata Memorandum that they wanted a joint sector with people's money. I think what we see today is a retreat all along the line and the budget represents only that and nothing more. At a time when there is drought condition all over India or in the major parts of India and at a time when after the Indo-Pak war and our great role that we played in the freedom struggle of Bangladesh, we could have very well mobilised the enthusiasm of the masses for an onslaught against the semi-feudal and feudal conditions in the countryside and against the monopolists in the industrial side, what we see today is really an attempt on the part of the Finance Minister to go along the beaten track. What is it that we see today ? The pattern of taxes is the same as before. Direct taxes will yield 31 crores of rupees more, customs 156 crores of rupees more and excise duty 118 crores of rupees more. Indirect taxes would account for 80 per cent in 1973-74. It accounted for 55.4% in 1950-61, 65.3% in 1960-61 and 71.2% in 1970-71. Indirect taxes have gone to that stage. Really, a proper psychological climate has been created for the big industrialists. Even that is not welcomed by Mr. Jaipuria. He wants more concessions. Corporate and personal taxes have been left virtually untouched. Incentives have been offered and new concessions on depreciation allowance given to monopolists and the big industrialists. They will get about 80 to 100 crores whereas the developmental rate would have given them only 40 crores of rupees. In the name of encouraging investments in the backward areas and for export promotion further concessions have been offered. Incentives for encouraging and developing research

is yet another concession. If only the Finance Minister had cared or if he wanted to bring about land reforms in this country and set apart sufficient amount for that— if only he had done that—and if he had helped the State Governments to see that the real tiller of the soil got the land—if some money had been set apart for that— I could very well understand there is some social justice.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI (Uttar Pradesh) : Small irrigation projects.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : Nothing is there and yet you want to hold the price line. With so much of indirect taxes, with so much of black money in the country how will the price line be ever held ? It could have been held if you had enthused the masses. Whatever attempts you may make at State Trading, without the support of the people down below, without the popular commitment down below you will not be able to get at the grain from the rich persons and from the kulaks who will refuse to sell. When that is so you should have got sufficient enthusiasm generated among the people. That can be done only if the taxes are lightened, that can be done only when they are assured that they will get land, they will get a house, they will get sugar at controlled rate, they will get the essential commodities at controlled rates. There is a talk about taking over of foodgrains trade. Nothing has been provided for. There is a talk, and will these shops in the rural areas give the ordinary people at least all the absolutely essential items that they require ? No provision has been made. Then how will this enthuse the people ? We are now passing through a very dangerous period when everywhere there is revolt. When that is so, you should have channelised the entire people's energy into such constructive work which could have been done if this budget had that objective before it, if this budget ever thought of going over to the people and helping them during this period. Nothing has been done.

Now we are informed that the deficit would be about Rs. 550 crores as against the budget estimate of Rs. 250 crores. Add to this Rs. 421 crores given to the States to clear their overdrafts and this will amount to Rs. 1,000 crores. This will be the deficit into which we will have to go.

[Shri Balachandra Menon.] It is claimed that the deficit would come down to Rs. 85 crores because of the increase in taxes, but the Third Pay Commission's Report is yet to be taken into account and that will be anywhere near Rs. 200 crores.

The budget has set its face against all growth. Of course, Plan provision goes up to Rs. 2,844 crores from Rs. 2,642 crores, but this will be nothing because of the price rise. So, there will be absolutely no further growth. It will be somewhere near the old figure or even slightly less. What is alarming is the cut imposed on capital works. Capital works are cut by Rs. 6 crores and transport and communications by an equal amount. Posts and Telegraphs faces a slash of Rs. 37 crores; Railways of Rs. 25 crores. Advances to Government companies come down to Rs. 124 crores. Is this the advance you are making? I would like to know. The budget has achieved its purpose and the purpose is the new psychological satisfaction for the capitalists and the monopolists—that it has done. I should say that your failure to provide for land reforms, your failure to see this most important thing in a backward country today, your failure to allot sufficient money for that clearly shows that you have only lip service for land reforms and as long as that is not done our economy will not go forward. That is what is going to happen.

You speak about assuring the tenant that there will be fixity of tenure. The tenant is not going to be hoodwinked like that. If he cultivates better or improves the land it means bigger compensation. He will not do it. Let that be very clear. No tenant today in India is going to be sold just because he will get merely fixity of tenure. He knows fully well that compensation will have to be paid. If he goes in for better farming, if he goes in for better manure, more compensation for the purchase of land will have to be paid. The peasantry in the backward areas have come to understand that they are the people who contribute a lot towards agricultural economy. So, they demand land and the first thing that you had to do was to provide them with land and this you have failed. We have been speaking about the fixed economy. Yes, if your idea is socialism, please, for heaven's sake, do not speak of

the mixed economy, speak of the transitional economy for socialism. There is no use giving concessions to the capitalists, because the backward country like ours is not going to develop on that basis. Therefore, your whole ideological approach is wrong, whole understanding of the peasantry is wrong. All the concessions given to the monopolists will ruin us and nothing more than that.

[SHRI MAT] SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAK (Maharashtra): Although I am not an economist, still as an ordinary layman, I feel that the Budget presented for the next financial year is a welcome budget. It is a highly practical and the best conceived budget under the present conditions.

The last two years have been extremely bad for the Indian economy. The burden of the Indo-Pak war and the drought conditions in more than six States have been too heavy. In spite of this, the Finance Minister has not swerved from the fundamental policies of the Government.

There is a lot of criticism and doubts expressed over the budget being neither bold nor imaginative but still it is a matter of satisfaction for its realistic approach and for taking gradual but right steps in right direction, as it is neatly balanced on the twin aim of economic growth and social justice. It thus reflects the Government's determination to take the country on its socialistic path. We do find in the budget that it makes an effort to mobilise resources from different and various fields—thus broadening the basis of resources.

The major thrust is against the monopoly houses and also against the austentious spending of upper income-group of class. This is very correct. The black-money economy is hitting into the vital of our regular economy. This class of the new rich is a real danger to socialism. Obviously, there is an effort to reduce the inequalities and disparities of income by taxing the luxury goods, integrating agricultural and non-agricultural income for determining rate of tax, separate rate schedule for Hindu undivided families, etc. But they are just not adequate enough. Some more stricter measures should have been proposed to counter the menace of

black money which has been used to feed many social evils including playing havoc with prices of essential commodities.

We wholeheartedly welcome the package of welfare measures that the Finance Minister has proposed like schemes and programmes for agricultural development, for science and technological development, for educated unemployed, for slum improvement, rural water supply, etc. We do hope that it will be taken up in right earnestness.

The budget ostensibly intends to help the poor through differential interest rate scheme. It is a very small and weak impetus. It is not much of the rate of interest but the hardships in securing loan that bothers the poor man more. If some remedial measures to avoid these hardships could be looked into, it will give more relief to him and he will derive more benefit from the nationalised banks. It is also necessary that in order to make the working more effective, it will be desirable that the Finance Minister places periodical reports for public information.

Another small and negligible relief is the raising of exemption limit for provident fund and insurance premium, mainly for the salaried people. But with this rising prices how much they will be able to save is a big question. Saving is very important in economic development. So, it is equally important and essential to give well-conceived incentives for saving, especially to those people who just spend recklessly, having practically no idea of saving either in their own interest or in the country's interest. Allocation of Rs. 100 crores for employment, concessions to industries in backward areas, promotion of ex-port, encouragement to labour-oriented growth in the industries and many other such items strengthen our objectives.

But the one thing that worries everybody, specially women who find it very difficult to make her own budget, is the rising prices of essential commodities of daily consumption. I would request the Finance Minister to pay special attention to this aspect in the Budget; otherwise all plans of development will be in danger and will have no meaning. The common man, the poor IWO, is least concerned with the reasons or delays in implementing the programmes for their welfare and uplift. They

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' are prepared to wait patiently for that day to dawn. But while doing so they do at least expect that their hardships are not increased, the basic and essential commodities are made available to them at most reasonable prices within their reach. It is for the Government to see; it is the Government's duty to keep the inflation within check to hold the price line of essential commodities and eliminate the middlemen's margin and thus lessen the suffering and hardships of the poor and weaker section of the society. Taxes, direct or indirect, always hit the common man as they cannot pass on the burden to anybody. The levies on petrol and cloth should be reconsidered as it affects the common man. It is indeed very regrettable that before the Budget and after the Budget the prices go up even of such items which are not affected by the taxes. Strict measures and steps should be taken against all these anti social elements.

And before I end, Sir, I would like to urge on the Finance Minister not to reduce but to make more provision of funds for I community, family and youth welfare. It will be entirely wrong to take the human side of development for granted. Sociological tensions in our country are growing and many old ideas are breaking fast. The economic development has to be linked with the human resources development. So the Government should not reduce the expenditure on education and social welfare but instead it should be considered as priority investment by making available adequate resources for meeting the new challenges. The Finance Minister can take legitimate pride for whatever measures he and his Government are trying to take in these difficult circumstances for the realisation of our basic objectives.

I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Budget discussion.

श्रीमती सविता बहिन (दिल्ली) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हाउस में दो-तीन दिन से बजट पर चर्चा चल रही है। मैं भी उस पर दो-चार बातें कहने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। कुल मिलाकर बजट को अगर देखा जाय तो मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद

[श्रीमती सावता ब्राह्मण]

देती हूँ। यह ठीक है कि बजट जब आता है तो उसमें कुछ टैक्सेज लगाने पड़ते हैं, लगाए जाते हैं। अभी मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज से प्राइसेज बढ़ती है। टैक्सेज डाइरेक्ट हों या इनडाइरेक्ट वे तो टैक्सेज ही हैं, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट में कोशिश की है कि जितने कम से कम टैक्सेज लगा सके लगाए, जितने इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज कम लगाए जा सकें, जितने कम हो सकें वह करने की कोशिश की है। उन्हीं के शब्दों में मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि बजट का क्या मुद्दा उन्होंने अपने सामने रखा है "यह सरकार अधिक सामाजिक न्याय और आत्मनिर्भरता के साथ तेजी से आर्थिक विकास करने के लिए पूरी तरह वचनबद्ध है। इसी वचनबद्धता के नाते उन्होंने प्रयत्न किया है कि बजट को जनता का बजट बनाएं, बजट को पीपुल्स बजट बनाया जाय। ऐसे हालात में जबकि हमारा देश डेवलपिंग हालात में से निकल रहा है, प्रगति की ओर जा रहा है, जब देश में तरह-तरह की जरूरतें हैं तब उन्होंने ऐसा बजट पेश किया है, मैं इसके लिए उन्हें मुबारकवाद देती हूँ। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि शिक्षा, हो, स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छे साधन हों, रोइस होनी चाहिए, कहते हैं कि वांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखा जाय, भूतलिंगम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखा जाय, कहीं कहते हैं कि पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए, सब तरफ की डिमांड्स रखते हैं, एक तरफ कहते हैं कि जो टीचर्स स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं उनकी डिमांड्स पूरी करनी चाहिए, उनको एक्स-ग्रेजिया पेमेंट मिलना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ यह कहते हैं कि बार-बार टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं। टैक्स क्यों लगाये जाते हैं, नहीं लगाये जाने चाहिए, डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट यह नहीं है, ये अपने घर में बैठकर तय कर लेते हैं। कोई भी देश जब ऐसे हालात में से गुजर रहा होता है, जहाँ वेल्फेयर का काम हो रहा होता है, जहाँ कल्याण की ओर देश को ले जाया जा रहा होता है, वहाँ टैक्स का

लगाना जरूरी हो जाता है। देखने की बात यह है कि टैक्सेज किस तरह से लगाये जायें जो आम जनता को, जो लोवर-मिडिल क्लास और मिडिल क्लास को कम से कम हिट करें। प्राइसेज बढ़ रही हैं, इसमें इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता, एकदम कीमतें मुंहवाये खड़ी हैं। लेकिन उसका एक नहीं कई कारण हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि ब्लैक मनी भी सबसे बड़ा कारण है कीमतें बढ़ने का। उसको अन-अर्थ करने के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। जैसे बाजार में चीज आती है, जिन लोगों के पास ब्लैक का पैसा होता है उनको अगर नहीं भी जरूरत हो तो वह दुगुने, चौगुने दाम देकर भी खरीदने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं और उसी वजह से जो होल्डर्स हैं, ट्रेडर्स हैं, जो गल्ला इकट्ठा करके रखते हैं वह उन चीजों को मंहगे दामों पर बेचते हैं और लेने वाले लोग तैयार रहते हैं। इस तरफ हमारी गवर्नमेंट को कुछ कदम उठाना चाहिए कि देश की हालत को देखते हुए हम किस तरह से ब्लैक मनी को निकाल सकते हैं, किस तरह से इस विषय में इंसटिटव दे करके, किस तरीके से प्लान करके इसको निकाल सकते हैं।

एक तरफ बुरी हालत लोगों की है, उनको दो टाइम भर पेट रोटी नहीं मिलती, जैसे सुबह ही क्वैचन था कि इतने लोग विलो पावर्टी लाइन पर रह रहे हैं। एक तरफ ऐसा है और दूसरी ओर लोगों से पैसा समेटा नहीं जाता। अभी पीछे आंकड़े थे कि विदेशी बैंकों में हमारे कितने लोगों का पैसा निकला। जो बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार हैं, जो बड़े बड़े बिजनेस वाले हैं उनके यहाँ ब्लैक का पैसा जमा होता है। जो टैक्सेज को इवेड करते हैं उनको बहुत सारी सुविधायें भी मिल जाती हैं। इस तरफ गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिए। वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर को बढ़ावा दे, जरूर दे लेकिन जो पैसा जमा करके रख दिया जाता है और जो मार्केट की प्राइसेज को संतुलित नहीं रहने देता उसको निकालने

की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के शब्दों में दोहराती हूँ :—

चालू वर्ष के दौरान मूल्यों में जो असाधारण वृद्धि हुई है उसका मूल कारण ये असंतुलन ही है। अप्रैल 1972 से जनवरी, 1973 के अन्त तक की अवधि में थोक मूल्यों के सूचक अंक में 9.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है जब कि 1971-72 की इसी अवधि में 3.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी।

इसका मूल कारण क्या है? यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां सूखा पड़ा, ड्राट आया, और इस तरह की कुछ चीजें जो हैं उनको फेंक करना पड़ा, बंगला देश जो हमारा पड़ोसी देश है उसको सहयोग दिया, उसमें बहुत सारा बोझा हमने अपने ऊपर उठाया और उस तरफ गवर्नमेंट कुछ कदम उठा रही है कि सारा गल्ला लेकर उसका नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाए। लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ दर-खास्त करना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरफ जरूर कदम उठाना चाहिए जो कि ब्लैक मनी है उसको किस तरह से बाहर निकाला जाए और गवर्नमेंट के काम में आये। जो टैक्सोज को बचाते हैं, चुराते हैं उनको किस तरह से सामने ला करके रखा जाए।

दूसरी बात माननीय उप समाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि हमने 160 करोड़ का गल्ला मंगवाया बाहर से। ठीक है, हमारे देश में आवादी बढ़ रही है। कृषि-प्रधान देश होते हुए भी कई जगह सूखा पड़ जाता है, कहीं वारिष ज़्यादा हो जाती है, बड़े बड़े टारगेट्स प्रोडक्शन के किये जाते हैं, वह पूरे नहीं हो पाते जिस तरह से हम चाहते हैं, लेकिन एक बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि 160 करोड़ का गल्ला मंगवा करके भी हम खा गये और फिर खाली के खाली। इस तरह से जो रुपया हम गल्ला मंगवाने पर खर्च करते हैं अगर हम स्टेट्स को भी कह सकते कि कितनी ज़मीन खाली पड़ी है, कहां पर ट्यूबवैल चाहिए, कहां

पावर जेनरेशन पेंट चाहिए, किस तरह से वह अपनी उपज को बढ़ा सकते हैं, इस तरह से अगर हम उनको प्रोत्साहन देते तो मैं समझती हूँ कि जो गल्ले की कमी है हमारे कृषि-प्रधान देश में वह कभी नहीं रह सकती है। यहां जब कि हम मार्जिनल डेफिसिट पर बैठे हैं तो हमें इस तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिए और हमारी गवर्नमेंट कदम उठाती भी है। लेकिन हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ड्यूरोक्रेसी इग को आगे नहीं चलने देती। गवर्नमेंट प्लान में प्रोविजन करती है, लेकिन वह हो नहीं पाते हैं। कभी कभी हमारे सामने बैठे हुए भाई बहुत नुकताचीनी करते हैं कि इस गवर्नमेंट ने यह कर दिया वह कर दिया, लेकिन जिस गवर्नमेंट ने यह बजट बनाया, जिस गवर्नमेंट ने इस बजट को संतुलित करने की कोशिश की वह गवर्नमेंट भी जनता की गवर्नमेंट है और जनता के चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे उस में है। जितना दर्द मेरे सामने बैठे हुए माननीय भाइयों को है उस में ज़्यादा दर्द उधर बैठे हुए हमारे चुने हुए साथियों में और हम सब लोगों में है। जो जिम्मेदारी पर बैठे हुए मिनिस्टर साहबान हैं उन लोगों को भी दर्द है। इन्हीं बेंचों पर बैठी हुई प्रधान मंत्री ने नारा लगाया "गरीबी हटाओ" का और उस के पीछे वे लगातार सतत लगी हुई हैं और उसी बात को सामने रख कर के यह बजट भी बनाया गया है। जो दिक्कतें हैं, जो मुश्किलें हैं वह दूर की जायेंगी; जो पैसे की बात है वह पैसे से पूरी की जा सकती है। चाहे ये कमीशन की बात हो, चाहे हाई स्कूल और कालेज खोलने की बात हो, चाहे हास्पिटल्स खोलने की बात हो, और चाहे और तरह तरह के साधन देने की बातें हों, वे सब पैसे से की जा सकेंगी। हमारे साथी जो बहुत काबिल हैं, योग्य हैं वे सोच सकते हैं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहीं से पैसा लायेंगे नहीं, वह तो टैक्सोज से ही आयेगा और कहीं न कहीं से इकट्ठा किया जायगा और खर्च किया जायगा। इस बात से भी हमारे यहां असंतोष होता है कि और हम जो एंड लेते हैं वह नहीं लेनी चाहिए

[श्रीमति सविता बहिन]

हमारे कंटी को मेल्ल रिवायट होना चाहिए, अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहिए और इस तरफ हमारे प्रयत्न रहने चाहिए। हमारी उपमन्त्री महोदया बैठी हैं, मैं उन से बड़े अदब के साथ दरखवास्त करना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार जो करोड़ों रुपयों का प्राक्खन करती है उस के संबंध में यह भी देखे कि उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कितना होता है। वर्षों तक फंड्स पड़े रहते हैं और लैप्स हो जाते हैं। या व्यूरोक्रेसी की आड़ में कहीं आ कर के अड़ करके रह जाते हैं। इस से बड़ी तकलीफ है। कभी कभी जिम्मेदारी की जगह पर बैठे हुए लोग भी व्यूरोक्रेसी को प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं। यह खेदजनक बात है और हमें इन सब बातों को देखते हुए प्रैक्टिकल कदम उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इंपोर्ट करने या आयात करने की जो बात है उस के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है और यह स्वीकार किया है कि हमें निर्यात में कुछ कामयाबी हुई लेकिन इंजीनियरिंग की चीजों का जहाँ तक हम निर्यात करना चाहते थे उतना हम नहीं कर पाये। उसका भी एक कारण है। और वह कारण यह है कि एक प्रैक्टिकल नुक्तेनिगाह से हम इस तरफ नहीं देखते हैं। मैं एक मिसाल देती हूँ। हरियाणा में साढ़े दस हजार ट्यूबवैल्स लगाये गये और उन पर पैसा खर्च कर दिया गया। हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर एक डायनमिक चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं और दिन रात काम में लगे रहते हैं। उन में चाहे हमारे भाई हजार नुक्स निकालें, लेकिन जो काम करता है उसमें कुछ कमियाँ भी रहती हैं। यह कुछ पावर जनरैटिंग सेक्टर इंपोर्ट करना चाहते थे लेकिन आज तक उस की इजाजत यहाँ से नहीं दी गयी। प्राइवेट लोगों को इजाजत दी जा रही है, लेकिन जो गवर्नमेंट सारे स्टेट से बेहतरी कर सकती है और जो सारे स्टेट में सरप्लस अनाज निकाल करके देश को दे सकती है उस का केस व्यूरोक्रेसी के चक्कर में फंस कर के पड़ा हुआ है। महीने क्या कहीं वर्षों से पड़ा हुआ है और किसी तरह से वह वहाँ से

निकलता नहीं है। जितनी तेजी से वह दौड़े थे और चाहते थे गांव गांव में ट्यूबवैल्स लगा कर मिर्चाई की सुविधा देना और ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करना उनसे ही निराश हो कर बह बैठ गये हैं। तो इस तरफ भी हम को ध्यान देना चाहिए और बाहर से जो हम मशीनरी आदि मंगवाते हैं तो उस के साथ उन का लेबर भी ले लेते हैं, उन का नौ-हाऊ भी लेते हैं। यह हम को बंद करना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से हमारे प्लान चलते हैं उनमें अगर हम ने कोई प्रोजेक्ट लगाया तो बहारी मशीनरी के साथ उन का सारा स्टाफ भी यहाँ आ जाता है और ऐसा होने से हमारे यहाँ अनइंफ्लायमेंट बढ़ता है। इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अगर हम बाहर से नौ-हाऊ लेते हैं तो लें, वैसे तो हमारे यहाँ ही इंजीनियर्स बहुत हैं जिन को अगर बाहर भेज कर जानकारी दिलायी जाय तो हमारा काम चल सकता है, लेकिन उस के साथ उन से बांड भरवा लिया जाए कि बाहर से वापस आ कर वे यहाँ काम करेंगे, इंडस्ट्री लगायेंगे और यहाँ वहाँ सेटिल नहीं होंगे। इसके लिए उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, उन को डिस्करेज न किया जाय। डिस्करेज होने से वे बाहर ही बस जाते हैं, वहीं सेटिल हो जाने हैं और इस में हमारे देश का नुकसान है। इस ओर भी हम को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हम को बाहर से ही अगर कुछ मंगवाना है तो हम को राँ मंटीरियल मंगवाना चाहिए, स्पेयर पार्ट्स मंगवाने चाहिए और ऐसी चीजें जिनके बिना हमारा काम चल सकता है उन को इंपोर्ट करने की बात खत्म की जानी चाहिए। जो आप ने इंडास्ट्रियल टैक्स लगाये हैं उन में कई चीजें तो ठीक हैं लेकिन कई चीजें ऐसी हैं कि जिन का असर आम आदमी पर पड़ता है जैसे काफ़ी है, पेट्रोल है, एलेक्ट्रिकल गुड्स में भी आम आदमी को टैक्स देना पड़ता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इंपोर्टेड कास्मेटिक्स पर टैक्स बढ़ाया जा सकता था।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : साड़ियों पर टैक्स लगवाइये।

श्रीमती सविता बहिन : जो साड़ियां बाहर से मंगाई जाती हैं उन पर जरूर लगाया जा सकता है। क्यों न हम अपने देश का ही बना हुआ कपड़ा पहनें और मैं अर्ज करती हूं कि लिफ्ट पर भी टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है। जो चीजें पैसे वाले लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन की तरफ हम ज्यादा ध्यान दें ताकि देश को जल्दी से आगे ले जाया जा सके। एक दो बातें और कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगी। ड्राई पोर्ट की बात दिल्ली में चलाई गयी है। मैं अर्ज करूंगी कि उस को एक, दो पेजज में ले कर पूरा किया जाय और उसके लिए कोई प्रैक्टिकल कदम उठाये जायें। दूसरे दिल्ली में पानी की बड़ी स्केयरसिटी है। दिल्ली के लिए जो प्राविजन था पानी के वास्ते उस में जो कट लगा दिया गया है वह ठीक नहीं है। दिल्ली सारे देश की राजधानी है। इसमें दिल्ली का अपना ही करेक्टर नहीं है, वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान का करेक्टर है और यहां अगर किसी चीज की कमी रहती है तो उसका असर सारे राजदूतों पर और सारे भारत के लोगों पर और बाहर के लोगों पर भी पड़ता है। तो इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि दिल्ली में जितना पानी सप्लाई होता है वह सारा फिल्टर्ड वाटर ही सप्लाई होता है। अनफिल्टर्ड वाटर के लिए हम कितनी ही योजनाएँ ला कर थक गये, उसे सुना नहीं जाता। क्यों नहीं गवर्नमेंट एक छोटी योजना बना कर यह करती कि फिल्टर्ड वाटर केवल पीने के काम में आयेगा और अनफिल्टर्ड वाटर बागों में और दूसरे कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जायगा। अभी भी बहुत से इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां अनफिल्टर्ड वाटर है ही नहीं, जहां टोटली फिल्टर्ड वाटर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। तो इस तरह की चीजें चल रही हैं। यह छोटी छोटी बातें हैं जिन से आम लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सकता है और वह छोटे छोटे तरीकों से हल की जा सकती हैं। जो लोग ओहदों पर बैठे हैं हमारे मंत्रिगण, वे इन को हल करने की कोशिश करें।

मैं अन्त में एक बार फिर इस उत्तम बजट के लिए बधाई देती हूं कि जो उन्होंने रखा है और सिर्फ दो, तीन बातें कह कर एक मिनट में खत्म करूंगी। मैं कहती हूं कि टाइम वाउन्ड प्रोग्राम हमारा होना चाहिए। आप कोआपरेटिवज को बढ़ावा दें यह अच्छी बात है और उसे बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। हमारा देश केवल कोआपरेटिवज के द्वारा ही आगे बढ़ सकता है और केवल उनको बढ़ावा देने की बात ही न हो उनको जितना प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके, दिया जाना चाहिए। केवल उन के लिए पैसा रख देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। सुपर बाजार से मेरा संबंध है। मैं जानती हूं कि हमें कितनी कठिनाई हो रही है। हम बाजार में लोगों के मुकाबले में खड़े हो कर चीजें खरीदते हैं। और वहां से खरीद कर के, फिर साफ कर के, लेबोरेटरी में चेक करवा कर के, उसमें से बेस्टेज वगैरह निकलवा कर बाजार से दो पैसे सस्ता बेचने की कोशिश करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट की तरह ही इम्प्लॉईज को पेमेंट करनी पड़ती है, वही सारे भत्ते और बोनस और सब चीजें देनी पड़ती हैं। तो यह कोआपरेटिव को प्रोत्साहन नहीं है। इस तरफ भी प्रैक्टिकल कदम उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

(Time bell rings)

मैं अन्त में एक बार फिर माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय को भी धन्यवाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे अवसर दिया और माननीय वित्त उपमंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूं और वित्त मंत्री महोदय को भी धन्यवाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने उत्तम बजट, जनता का बजट, जो आज के हालात में शानदार बजट, अच्छा बजट, बन सकता था उस तरह से बनाने की कोशिश की है। डेफिसिट को भी कम करने की कोशिश की है, 350 करोड़ से 84 करोड़ पर ले आये हैं। इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सों की परसेंटेज भी कम की है। आगे के लिये कुछ अंदेशा लोगों को रहता है लेकिन उसके लिये

[श्रीमति सविता बहिन]

भी हमको तैयार रहना चाहिये । तो उसके लिये फिर एक बार धन्यवाद देनी हूँ ।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister have generally been appreciated by almost every section of the people even though the quantum of allocation for the poorer sections is very inadequate. The problem is gigantic and whatever Budget allocations you may make, those allocations will still remain inadequate to meet this gigantic problem- The cardinal principles that lead to the Budget proposals are some of those which have been enumerated by the Finance Minister, namely, reduction of disparities between the rich and the poor, solving a portion of unemployment problem in the country and various other things. No doubt, these are very laudable objectives and definitely they need the attention of the country. Here I would like to caution one thing. Whenever we deal with the poorer sections, the poorer sections will appreciate only if there is a sincere move to help them. Even if the amount set apart is not adequate, at least if the direction and desire are there to help them, the poorer sections will always co-operate with the Government. There the Finance Minister and the Government should not make a mistake. Already we have made many mistakes. Therefore, we will have to be more careful when we set apart funds for the benefit of the poorer classes. For instance, the Government was quite right in thinking of solving the unemployment problem and the Government also is generous in setting apart about Rs. 100 crores for creating around 5 lakh jobs. If you go into the details and work out how this scheme would help the people, if you further divide the amount, it would mean that each appointment will carry about Rs. 180 or Rs. 200. We do not know what type of appointments or vacancies are going to be created for this amount of Rs. 180 or Rs. 200. Even then it would only last a year. Anybody would understand that this is not going to be a thing which could be worked out properly. Therefore, we should avoid such kind of things and we should think only of those things which are very practical and which we will be able to implement. The Finance Minister in this critical situation has

I brought out proposals which are not very harmful to anybody. And for that he definitely deserves some kind and good words and he got them. His intentions are definitely good. But the proposals are not backed by any scientific studies- If any scientific study has been made and if it could be worked out whether any of the existing institutions could be diverted to undertake this kind of responsibility, I think the scheme would succeed. For instance, unemployment problem is very acute, in the rural areas. And the agency which is working in the rural areas is the Khadi and Village Industries Board. This is an institution which directly comes into contact with the poor classes, rural population, and so on. I do not know whether any study has been made to find out to what extent the services of this organisation could be utilised or whether the old concept of cottage and khadi industries has become obsolete today or whether it is going to serve the present day needs or whether it could be modified and further fed and strengthened in order to take up » proposal like this. It is something worth considering. But instead of going into the details and studying the existing institutions, if you are trying to create an institution which has never been tried or studied, we will be only getting into more difficulties. I would, therefore, suggest to the Finance Minister to see whether he could gear up the Khadi and Village Industries Board in such a way as to take up this responsibility or widen their scope of activities and enlarge their sphere. He should also examine whether the old practice of providing partial employment should continue because a person who takes up a job in the Khadi and Village Industries scheme earns only about Rs. 14 to Rs. 20'- a month. In 1959 the Pay Commission had brought out in their report that an ordinary human being would require about Rs. 24 worth of foodgrains that is, 15 oz. of cereals, 4 oz. of oil, etc. That was based on the prices prevailing in 1959. Now it will be at least three times, if not four times, more. Therefore, in the country you would be having nearly 250 to 300 million people who are consuming foodgrains even below this level. Therefore, we will have to see whether the Khadi and Village Industries Board could be geared up to take up this kind of proposal

IMR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

There are so many schemes introduced both in the Centre as well as in the States. Parliament has the right to find out whether the funds allotted and the machinery created are sufficient to take up all those works and discharge their responsibilities. -Even in a country like Britain where the literacy is the highest, the civil service was found to be ill equipped. It was found to be out of tune with the present day thinking and needs of the people there. In a country like India the illiteracy is highest and the ordinary man does not know what are the functions of the Government and what are the things which he can expect from the Government and what are the social responsibilities that the Government is supposed to be engaged with. Therefore in this country the civil service has not been able to adjust itself to the requirements of the people of the country. Many committees have been constituted to find out whether the civil service could be made to adjust itself and could be modified and educated to take up the challenges and be very helpful to the population in the country. The Gorwala Committee's Report and the reports of the various other Committees and the latest one, the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission, have not been implemented. I was surprised to see that even though Commission had definitely recommended to the Government that their recommendations as far as the civil service is concerned, namely, the reorganisation of the civil service, should be gone into by a Committee of the Cabinet, that recommendation has been rejected. It may not be by the Cabinet, but it must be by the Secretaries themselves. Therefore, Sir, however laudable and however helpful our scheme may be, we will have to think about the machinery and see that the machinery is really the one which is capable of undertaking these responsibilities. If we are not able to tackle the civil service and if we are not able to reform them and if we are not able to reorganise the civil service, Sir, I am sure that these schemes and the amounts which we set apart for the welfare of the people will not bring the desired results. Sir, it has been said that when the civil service was created the British Government wanted that the civil service should be free from certain disciplinary controls and punishments. Probably that thing is still working here and even

though many Commissions and Committees have reported that there were not only defalcations, but also losses and some other committees on coal reported discrepancy to the tune of thirty crore-, or fifty crores of rupees, there was not a single civil servant who has been punished or who has been called upon to explain. If this is the situation, I think it is time for us to reorganise the civil service and see whether the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are to be implemented and whether the civil service is asked to take up these responsibilities.

Sir, we know that the Finance Minister had to work out his proposals with a lot of difficulties. Yet, Sir, he has done a very good job. There is definitely one thing for which I should like to congratulate the Finance Minister. After long years, ever since independence, there were requests and representations from the various sports bodies in the country to exempt the contributions made to the sports bodies and this is the first time that the Finance Minister has taken up this thing and he has exempted the contributions made to these sports bodies and various industries and business houses now will be able to contribute more for the development of sports. However, Sir, there is one more thing which these institutions have been asking the Government to do. There are certain items which are not available in this country and which are to be imported and heavy customs duties and other duties are imposed on those things and these levies and charges act as a check on the development of sports in the country. I would request the Finance Minister to take up this matter and see that these imported things which are meant for our boys and girls to get training in order to compete in the world events are also given exemption.

Sir, the Finance Minister probably might not have had in view in the implications of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. But definitely he cannot forget the present arms supply to Pakistan and the warning given by our Field Marshal Manekshaw and this country, therefore, will have to think of the defence preparations. When there was an embargo from the United States on the supply of arms both to India and Pakistan, at that time it was known to the whole world that Pakis-

[Shri M. R. Krishna.] tan was setting arms from various countries. These arms are all sophisticated American arms which are definitely needing spare parts and, therefore, under the guise of spare parts the American Government will be supplying to Pakistan more sophisticated equipment and also they will be feeding the Pakistan Government with the spares for the military ware they have received from other sources. We cannot forget this thing and we will have to create some provision for it and we cannot be caught napping. As the Finance Minister must be knowing, it is not easy for any country to procure arms whenever it is necessary. It will take not one year but years to get arms from various countries. Therefore, there must be some provision. If he has not made it in this budget. I think he must be able to find some ways for creating some kind of thing for meeting the defence requirements.

Sir, I think it is time for us that we think of the National Service. National Service Scheme had been introduced by the Education Ministry, but at that time it was done in a very light-hearted manner. Today the country needs to serve the youth. It is no use spending crores of rupees on the youth. I do not think they will be able to control them or help them merely by spending money. It is better that we take up that scheme which was once introduced by the Education Ministry and activate it. The youth of this country can take up this national service, which is compulsory in many countries. It is necessary for this country because we have to develop it in various ways. There are many districts which had this kind of compulsory national service at one time. It is necessary for the Government to think of the compulsory national service, even though the country may not be prepared for conscription and any other military type training. But the national service scheme, which was an item introduced by the Education Ministry at one time. I think, must be revived to invoke youth for a year or so.

Another thing that I would like to suggest is this. Sir, the land reform is all right. But some of our friends have said that land reforms will not be able to increase the income of the individual and, therefore, land reforms have to be followed with certain other things like consolidation, financial assistance, advice, etc.. to

the Indian farmer. Unless these things are done. I do not think land reform itself will be going to produce more food in (he country nor it is going to enhance the income of the individual _____

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Sir, many speeches have been made about the rise in prices. It is very important. This is definitely going to swallow the whole country, and it would not allow the Government to function properly. Today, the Indian masses are very, very calm, quiet and they have got the patience to tolerate these kinds of difficulties. It cannot, however, be for too long. Therefore, prices will have to be controlled, and the Government will have to think of at least a hundred items which are most essential, like clothing, drugs and food items. If they could control at least a hundred items. I think this would go a long way and help the poorer men. The poor man does not require terylene or he does not require very costly food items. He requires some rice and other cheap items of foodgrain. It should not be very difficult for the State Governments and the Central Government to control these things. We have to take some very stringent steps to see that at least some of the most essential items are controlled and they are given at the price at which an ordinary man will be able to buy them.

Sir, the last thing I would like to suggest is that our labour has become very responsible. They have been given all kinds of freedom. They enjoy a lot of rights. They enjoy the right of strike; they can also declare terms to the employers and to the Government. We have had this thing for too long. Now a situation has come when the whole country will have to think of our progress, internal prosperity and peace which will save us from external aggression. Therefore, it will also be necessary for the Government to discuss with the labour leaders and see whether in some of the important industries, there can be a national policy so that they may not go for strike for a certain period. Just as in the defence industries where the people are not supposed to go on strike whenever they want, similarly there should be a control over the labour in most of the

vital industries in this country which can add to the prosperity of this country. The labour should behave well and they should be responsive to this request that for a certain period they will not resort to strike and things like that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please wind up now.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : With these words, I support the proposals.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I cannot claim that I have heard all the speeches. I heard some speeches today and I heard the first speech that was delivered on behalf of the Opposition side. Mr. Nawal Kishore spoke that day. I find that the doubts, questions and criticisms are practically the same with which I dealt yesterday in the other House. I though the doubts, the questions and the criticisms are the same, I would like to see that I do not give the same answers. I think it is much better that I take some representative speeches and the points that have been made by different Members. That would be much more easier. Though I will try to cover up most of the points, at the same time I must make it clear that I would not be able to cover all the points and all the suggestions that have been made by the Members. However, I can assure them of one thing and that is that I may not deal with them in my reply, but I will certainly consider whatever constructive suggestion j have been made in the course of the discussion in the process of implementation of our programmes.

Now, Sir, I heard the speech of the hon. Member, Mr. Nawal Kishore. He has made many points. But sonic of the points are based on a misconception of the understanding of the forces of economy of our country. I know there are many major deficiencies, major weaknesses and major problems in the economy which I too concede in the beginning and which we have already conceded in the economic review. While presenting the economic review, we have stated very honestly and frankly what the defects of the economy are, what the deficiencies in the economy are and what the problems in the economy are. One of them is the price rise. What is the use of merely telling me again and again that there is a price rise? Now the

problem is that we have to find out how we can meet this problem of price rise. I was really looking forward to certain suggestions and certain ideas because this type of debate is much more useful for the country and the country looks to this type of debate and discussion. I doubt if there is any new suggestion or new idea that comes out. Unfortunately I do not find any suggestion. What is the use of merely saying that price is rising, you are going to increase the deficit financing and the economy is not doing well and so on and so forth? Now, Mr. Nawal Kishore just started his speech by saying, if I am right, that the industrial production has gone down. It is exactly the opposite of what is happening today in the country.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE (Uttar Pradesh) : I said that the industrial production had increased by 7 per cent, but only in selected items. The production has gone down in the public sector.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : पता नहीं आपका इंडरप्रिडेंशन बदल गया है या क्या है I Naturally, it go happens. When we say that the industrial production is increasing, it never means that it is increasing in every industry. It cannot happen that way. Sometime* one industry helps and sometimes it does not. So there are certain problems with certain industries. This time we have been helped by the textile industry because there was a good cotton crop this year. There were certain other advantages. So it does happen but on the whole if you see there is one very encouraging, very happy spot in the entire picture, in the entire scene that industrial production has increased. Of course, in the latter part of the year there will be difficulties because of the shortage of power; there will be some difficulties. In some parts of the country the power shortage is somewhat substantial. But even then I do not think that it will affect the average increase that we have contemplated—up to 7% or so this year; it will remain there. In February-March when there has been a drought and as we have to depend on power generation by hydel schemes, the ! shortage of rainfall not only affects agri-! culture but it also affects the industry in the sense that it affects power generation. So it is there. Therefore, I would say that this statement about industrial production was inaccurate or incorrect, if I m.i.y say so.

!Shri Y. B. Chavanj At one point he said that the deficit will not be less than Rs. 1,000 crores; I really do not know on what basis he has made that statement. Many Members have said that the Rs. 85-crores deficit financing is artificial deficit and the deficit financing will be more than Rs. 85 crores. I concede; I myself have said it. No comment was necessary for it because I myself have said that. It was my duty to bring it as low as possible. Certain additional responsibilities like the Third Pay Commission's Report will require us to spend more. And, therefore, I have conceded that there will be more deficit financing, but in order to keep it within the manageable limit I tried to make this effort of bringing it down to Rs. 85 crores so that even with the cost consequent to the Pay Commission's Report this deficit financing will be within the manageable limit. But I really do not know on what basis he made that assumption.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: I will explain to you. You have said in your speech that Rs. 421 crores have been given to the States for clearing overdrafts. That is not included.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You are mentioning a fact which I have mentioned in my speech. I have said that it is, really speaking, deficit financing of overdraft of last year, and this is notionally kept on our budget because they want to repay it. When you speak about the problems of the States you speak in different terms. There are problems of States and certainly we froze that amount. We asked them there was the problem of uncontrolled overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India. We had to find out some solution so that the problems of the States also will be met and at the same time there will be some sort of discipline in financial matters. Therefore, we found out a solution whereby we froze that amount. We asked them, to repay a certain amount, and the remaining amount will be repaid in a phased manner. But that was a matter relating to 1971-72; that is not a part of the deficit financing of 1972-73. This is how you add up figures which are unrelated and try to create a picture which unnecessarily frightens you. There is no need to be frightened about it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE I am not frightened.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If you want to go by my advice, there is no reason to be afraid!

Then the other point they had made was about the wholesale trade. There are some members who have welcomed the wholesale trade but there are some people—Mr. Nawal Kishore is one of them; I do not know whether his party also feels the same thing; but at least he spoke about it—who doubted whether we will succeed in it. That is the point you have made. Once if you agree that it is a good thing to do, if you agree that it is in the interests of the country to solve the problem of distribution...

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE : But I doubt your competence.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That we can mutually do ! You want us to fight the problem of prices. You asked me : What is your programme for fighting the rising prices problem and inflation!' We have said that this is one of the problems. I have said it before, I do not want to repeat the same arguments again. I have said that in order to fight this problem of prices you have to make an attempt on three different lines. The one is that one will have to make some arrangement about the management of the total demand. 'Demand management' is the one aspect of it. The second and the most important aspect is to have some sort of regulated distribution system. This is one important measure whereby you can control the prices. You can certainly regulate the prices in a reasonable manner. I cannot say that you can make the prices completely static; this will not be an honest statement to make. In a developing economy, price-rise of two to three per cent is only something that a growing economy can absorb but the present price problem is something very unprecedented and cannot be borne by the poorer people; that is conceded. If this has to be done, if you want to regulate the distribution system properly, the only thing that we can do is the takeover of the wholesale trade. There are certain problems. I do not deny that. It is not a very easy thing but once you start with [his proposition that that you have to do this, you can be successful. This is how we are starting doing things. When you say that you do not

believe in my competence, that means you do not have faith in your own competence. It is not me and it is not you, it is 'we' the nation, who have to do this.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: I mean the Government machinery.

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी के साथ 25 साल आप रहे । इस वक्त उस तरफ बैठे हैं । क्या बात करते हैं । आपने भी शासन चलाया है ।

श्रीमती सुशिला रोहतगी : मंत्री रहे हैं ।

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : आप मंत्री रहे हैं, बड़े सम्माननीय मंत्री रहे, बड़े जिम्मेदार लोग रहे हैं । आप यह कहते रहें कि हम इनकाम्पीटेंट बन गये । हाँ, इनकाम्पीटेंट हैं, इनकाम्पीटेंसी है तो उसको निकालने के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये, उसके लिये सुझाव दो, मदद दो ।

श्री बनारसी दास : यही वजह थी कि रफ़ी साहब ने डिफ़ेंड किया ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So, the point is that as far as the distribution system is concerned, there are certainly some problems but I think, we will have to meet those problems. It is a very important and, I should say, a very radically conceived idea. I do not want to use a very big term like a 'revolutionary step' but it is certainly a very necessary and radical step that we have to take; we have to eliminate the middleman. (Interruptions). Well, we will certainly have to meet certain difficulties. I do not say that it will be without any challenges but unless we have got the courage to take up the challenges, the country will not move forward. Therefore, this sort of a doubt, a doubtful attitude of our policy to undertake programmes and new policies and to implement them is something, which, really speaking, threatens me and thereby we are creating some sort of fear complex in the minds of the people. We are, as if, trying to tell the world that we are completely an incompetent country. We just cannot do anything about it. Like an experienced person, if you had told me that these are the difficulties, I could have understood them.

You could have given certain suggestions about it. I can understand that. I never said that it is going to be an easy task. We certainly are in need of cooperation not only from the State Governments but also from all the parties in this matter because this is a very vast programme that we are undertaking.

This was also the one point made by the hon. Member. The development rebate is a more solid incentive than other incentives. At one time he made a point that we are trying to help the monopolists. This is a very popular and common criticism that we are trying to help the monopolists. Here is an argument that the development rebate is the real incentive. If you want to give incentive to the industries, keep the rebate. I cannot reconcile both the arguments. Certainly we have tried to find out some other substitute, not exactly a substitute but some new policy of giving incentives to the industry in the backward areas. But it is not a development rebate in some other form. We find that the development rebate as it was conceived and as it was given is not helping the creation of new industries but it is giving some sort of incentive to those who are already established to make more profits. That is what is happening. At a certain stage it did serve the purpose. When it was thought of certainly it did help the growth of industry, but everything loses its utility at a certain stage. According to us the development rebate has lost its utility and therefore we have to think of something else. You cannot say in the same breath two different things, that we are helping the monopolies and at the same time we must continue to give development rebate. That means once you say don't support monopolies and at the same time you are giving me a definite direction to help monopolies. How can I reconcile the two? This is one thing I really could not understand.

श्री नवल किशोर : आपको ट्विस्ट करना अच्छा आता है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am taking a sample point. I am not taking up all the points. I have got a list of all the points but I am taking up sample points to show how these criticisms are based on certain misconception of the general problem that we are facing. This Budget, really speak-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan] ing, had to be formulated and framed in a condition which is very well known. It has to be viewed in the background of the history of not only of economy but history as it has evolved in the last two or three years and when I mention some of those things people say, why are you repeating the same thing again and again but what can I do? We are not writing novels or, fiction here; we have to depend upon history. These things were there. There were certain responsibilities which the country had to shoulder in 1971, aggression and some other problems of Bangladesh. I do not want to bring in Bangladesh to get your sympathies for this but the point is, responsibilities were there. Then there was this drought. It is a continuing problem. We cannot say there was drought, there is drought even now. The drought of 1972-73—though this Budget is for the next year—is continuing and it will continue till the monsoon comes and we will have to continue to spend money for it.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : This could have been avoided by small scale irrigation works. If that had been done the drought would not affect you but that has not been done.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is very easily made than done. I quite agree and I concede the importance of minor irrigation but to say because minor irrigation was not taken up therefore there is this drought is something which is not correct. I can give you my own experience.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: What I said was if the irrigation facilities were there the drought would not have affected the crop.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will tell you. Tyagiji is a veteran leader of this country; he knows the countryside.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): He had been the Chairman of the Finance Commission.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Apart from that he is a man who has identified himself with the masses for many many decades. I have seen him working and he should know the real conditions in the country-side. He should know which are really chronically drought-affected areas. I come from such an area and I can tell you that in my

constituency for example there were programmes of minor irrigation for areas which got rainfall from 7 to 10 inches of maximum 12 inches. We did conceive of an idea of having some sort of percolation tank so that they can get water for these wells. We got the percolation tanks ready but if there are no rains where is the water to go into the percolation tanks? If there is no water in the percolation tanks how are the wells going to get water?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Underground water.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no underground water there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There can be. I quite agree. This is the only relevant point that you have raised and I think it does require consideration, because this has to be solved if we have to meet the problem of agriculture. Agriculture is a hundred-faced problem. It is not only a one-phased problem. Some people just say, you only redistribute the land and the problem will be solved. Give them major irrigation and the problem will be solved. It is not so. Really speaking, there are problems. Where there are rivers, it is very easy because you can certainly have some canals and certainly do these things. In the other House, some Member in a very poetic language

यह घस्ती प्यासी क्यों ?

asked me

But the problem is that there are parts of the country—and vast areas of this country—where it is very difficult major irrigation schemes. The major problem of this country is the problem of dry farming and unless we develop new techniques of dry farming and unless, as my friend rightly-said, we have got a very thorough survey made of the underground water and make proper use of it.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I wish Wa had become the Prime Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Do not start the political gimmicks again. This is very clever of you. We have got leadership which certainly has thought of all those problems; in all its details. And really

speaking, we have tried to save the party and the country from people who do not want to make any move forward, and we are trying to implement the measures in a proper way. That is what exactly we are doing about it. So, this is a typical speech of one political party. Therefore, I just took some sample point of my friend's speech and tried to deal with it.

Well, then I would like to make a mention of the speech of my friend, Mr. Manu-bhai Shah. He has seen very good points of the Budget. But he has also made very constructive suggestions and certain new ideas he has given me for taxation. I do not want to mention them now because it will be treated as some sort of an indication. But certainly he has given me some very constructive suggestions on raising more resources, and they need to be considered. That is all I can say, it was a very constructive and a very able speech of Mr. Manubhai Shah, and about the many other speeches made from this side. I must thank those Members for their very able support.

SHRI S. D. MISRA (Uttar Pradesh) : Even if they are not constructive, you will say that they are constructive. and in our case you will say that that is the only relevant point.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have got a list of nearly 19 points of Mr. Nawal Kishore and I can mention them, debate them and show them as incorrect. But I do not want to take more of your time and disappoint Mr. Nawal Kishore. He made an unnecessary and unuseful speech.

Sir, now. I would like to come to another speech of the Representative of the CPM, Dr. Kurian. Is he here today ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He is not here.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is the fashion of some Members that they make their speeches, make their points and just disappear. They do not care to listen to the reply that we would like to give them. This is all very unfair in parliamentary life. He has made a point. . .

AN HON. MEMBER : 'She' ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did not say 'she'; I said 'he'.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : They do not have a 'she' Member on that side, either.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : If overnight he has changed the sex, God knows.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is one more peculiar thing I have seen in some Members' criticism, that they have tried to judge the Budget on the basis as to how, according to them, the Budget affects the share market. I mean, this is rather a very peculiar way of judging a Budget. They say, as the capitalists are smiling, the Budget must be bad. Why they are happy and why they are not happy, I do not know; if they are happy, why they should not be happy ? But, you see, the speculators make use of good and bad always. If you know the functioning of the speculators, the teji-mandiwallas, they always make use of everything, whether it is good or bad. Whether it is good or bad, if you are going to make a judgment. I am prepared to have an objective judgment of the Budget. But to say only because certain bullish tendencies are observed in certain stock exchange markets and, therefore, the Budget is wrong is a rather illogical proposition. I would say not only illogical but it is rather misleading oneself. So this is not the right way of judging it.

He mentioned the five objectives which I mentioned in my Budget speech. I say these are my objectives not only for this Budget but these are the objectives towards which we would like to take the economy. This has not only been tried this year, you will see that that has been done in a series of Budgets. Starting from the Budget which the Prime Minister presented in 1970-71, you found some new direction-of the expenditure. A Budget has to be judged by the pattern of raising resources. At the same time a Budget is to be judged by the pattern of expenditure that is undertaken. That is also another way of looking at it. If you see the pattern of expenditure that we have undertaken you will have to admit that there is a new direction that we have taken. With all these responsibilities I would like to make the honourable House aware of the terrific responsibilities that we went through as far as political matter was concerned, and when there are terrific responsibilities certainly it is accompanied by economic responsibilities as will

[Shri Y. B. Chavan] because you do not achieve glories without paying proper price for it. But despite that I would like to claim this thing. You will see the result not only this month but in future you will have to wait for it because with all the difficulties we have tried to feed the major vital economic sectors like the social programmes, our major growth sectors like industry, public sector industries, investment in agriculture, investment in power generation, investment in the irrigation schemes, investment in schemes like nutrition, family planning and other things which are more important. You cannot forget that last year, the fourth year of the Fourth Plan, I had given nearly Rs. 500 crores for the Plan expenditure. Now some people say that it is somewhat less this year. Yes, it is lesser this year than the last year. But it will be less this year and, therefore, I had made a provision for the last year. And if you take into consideration the expenditure of this year you will find that at least as far as expenditure is concerned, the targets of the Fourth Plan are completely fulfilled in terms of physical targets.

Some Members have said that the value of the Rupee has been eroded. Partially it is "yes" because when the prices rise the Rupee value is certainly eroded. But this is not eroded overnight. It is eroding for the last ten years. It is eroding gradually. It is happening in every country. Which country is not suffering from inflation and deficit financing?

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA:

Not to this extent.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Not to this extent. Certainly if you want to blame me for this you can blame me. But that does not solve the problem. If you tell me that it is my failure I will take the blame. But it does not solve the problem. You will have to find out why does this happen. If merely blaming somebody is going to solve the problem, I am prepared to take the blame. Therefore, it is neither here nor there. The point is why does it happen? With all these difficulties we have taken care to see that we invest in the most important sector, that is, the agriculture front. And, therefore, we are not allowing the repetition of what happened in 1966 because what happened in 1965, immediately after our confrontation with Pakistan and

the expenditure involved in it, it was again followed by two very severe droughts in some parts of the State. Bihar was one of the States and U.P. was also one of the States. And it had its effect in 1966-67. Our economy was equally in difficulties. It was reflected in the political convulsion also. Even the Plan came into difficulties. The proper formulation of the Fourth Plan was delayed for a few years. But we did not allow this to happen this year. With all these difficulties, by raising more resources, giving more priorities to the growth programmes, we invested more money in this matter. So if you judge the Budget from this point of view, you will find that we have not tried to reduce but we have tried to keep or even increase the provisions for certain important sectors like irrigation, power and fertilisers. Again in this last year's Budget there was provision for a special welfare programme, apart from the general social services programme, which really speaking constitutes a major part of the Budget expenditure. For the special welfare programme, we had made a provision of Rs. 125 crores. This year this provision has been added to by Rs. 100 crores and another Rs. 50 crores. So it goes up from Rs. 175 crores to Rs. 275 crores. Then we have made a provision of Rs. 100 crores for employment. Some members said, "It is rather very vague. How exactly are you going to do it?" Well, at the present moment, one can say that it is vague. But I would like to assure hon. Members that specific programmes are being formulated, and I have got detailed information as to how much we have succeeded in the employment programme. It is a very longish information and it will require more time, I do not know whether the Deputy Chairman will permit me to take that much time. In 1971-72, a provision of Rs. 75 crores was made. Rs. 50 crores for rural employment and Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed. In spite of late start of the programme, additional employment for 45,000 persons, including 4,400 engineers and diploma-holders and about 29,000 other categories of educated job seekers, was created. This is information about the performance. So it is not that the money that was provided was not being utilised. Even in regard to this provision of Rs. 100 crores for this year, the Planning Commission is going into detailed preparation of the programme

and they will certainly prepare schemes which will be implemented. I have no doubt that this provision of Rs. 100 crores will be spent and a large number of employment opportunities will be created. It is our objective to create half a million more jobs.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Will you see to it that the jobs are productive and they are not merely of the clerical type ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, naturally our intention is to have jobs, which are productive. Quite right. Therefore, our main idea would be to train them for this. Immediately one cannot start production. Sometimes it is necessary to train people. There are educated people and some have got training. When you invest in a person and educate him in certain technical facts, if you do not make use of him it becomes unproductive or counter-productive. So, those educated people will have to be given some sort of training. By way of apprenticeship so that they get confidence. Unfortunately our education is oriented in such a way that immediately after getting education, people just go on making applications for jobs. But it is necessary to create confidence in them. Possibly this can be created by giving them certain training or apprenticeship. Part of this scheme will be of this type. But immediately after giving a job, you cannot ask what the production is. It is difficult to answer that way. The main point is to create opportunities for these young people so that you create confidence in them and they can use their training, their knowledge, their capacity for productive activities in our economy.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Sir, you have provided Rs. 100 crores for creation of more employment. Our experience is different. I know the progress made in some sectors. For example, banks have made some progress in giving employment to some people. ...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : Fortvone thousand people are working there.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I know that, Sir, what I want to know from you is this.

Are your schemes for generating more employment should be integrated into a total scheme of production of a certain item or into what you call a total industrial capacity. For that purpose, the ancillary character of industry should be enforced

on the industrialists... Vnierrupiionsi

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly I agree with you. You are an experienced person. Your suggestions and ideas are welcome. While formulating the schemes it does not mean that we do not need any suggestions from honourable Members. Certainly we will need the help and cooperation of all honourable Members and your suggestions are always welcome. You can certainly give your suggestions to the Planning Commission. Or, if you want, you can send those suggestions to me. Our main idea is when we say we want to make use of educated unemployed, to make use of technically educated unemployed, we want to see that ultimately they help the general economic progress. ...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : They must fit into the economy.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I quite agree with you. There is also another point. We cannot say that we merely want to give employment to those who are trained, who are technically trained. There are also some people who are educated as, for example, matriculates. There are a large number of matriculates. We have to make use of those people also. They are also equally important people. They are young people with enthusiasm...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Their percentage is more in small industries.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Their percentage can be more. That also can be thought of.

Sir, I was dealing with the criticism of the other honourable Member over there. The question that he asked was : How can we believe that the Budgetary deficit will be maintained ? Let the Government deny that it will not be something less than Rs. 500 crores. This is what he said. Thank God, at least what he said is less than what Nawal Kishoreji said. Nawal Kishoreji said Rs. 1,000 crores and he said Rs. 500 crores. Well, Budget is an estimate of what is likely to happen. My plan is based on certain presumptions. And that

[Shri Y. B. Chavan] presumption is that this year will be a normal year for the economy, because deficit ultimately depends upon what rate of growth the economy achieves. I said if at least 5 per cent or 51 per cent rate of growth is there, then certainly a safe limit of deficit can be thought of. My entire thing is based on that. How can I say...

SHRI S. D. MISRA : What is the justification for the Finance Minister to state that the economy will be normal next year when his Minister of Agriculture in this House says that there will be a shortfall in the production of agriculture while the Finance Minister said in the Lok Sabha that there will be more production in agriculture in the coming rabi season ? What is the justification ? How do you reconcile these statements ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know how you interpret these things. I have seen his statement here. Some people try to show as if we are making contradictory statements. What we meant was in 1972-73 the total production will be less than last year. This is what we have said. And it is true. What I said I would like to repeat again that production in the rabi season as far as wheat is concerned, is going to be more than last year's. I still stand by the statement I made...

SHRI S. D. MISRA : Will it achieve the target of this year ? There was a target for the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have never made that statement. We have always said, if you see the Economic Survey, that there will be less production on the economic front as a whole. If you take all the varieties of commodities, it will be less. In my statement what I said was at the end of the rabi season, rabi production... (Interruptions)... though there are a large number of States which are suffering from drought, in the north, because of our major effort for rabi production, there is going to be more production of wheat this year. This is what I said and I would like to stand by that statement. When I say 'normal economy', I am talking of 1973-74 taking into account the kharif season, the coming rabi crop, the coming kharif crop and even the weather cycle. I do not know what Shri Goray's assessment is about it.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra) : This time I have decided to keep mum.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Once you have said something and I cannot forget it. -

SHRI N. G. GORAY : That came true.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That came true. I am glad you did not say anything now because otherwise that will also come true. This is one of the assets of my Budget. Please take note of it. Shri Goray did not say anything on it.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : It should not be a prediction by pundits.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, he said that. I must say that. It is good that he did not say anything this time.

Then Dr. Kurian, CPI(M), made certain suggestions—take over the entire monopoly foreign companies, a very simple sweeping remark. Moratorium on all foreign loans; radical land-reforms which we have already undertaken. We do not need any advice from the CPM. Then take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. We have already decided that and we have started implementing it. Then, confiscation of black money. Look here. This is rather a contradiction in terms. If you do not know what is black money, how can you merely pass an order for confiscation. How do you do that ?

SHRI N. G. GORAY : You are very selective in dealing with criticisms. I must say.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am sorry at least for this compliment. Then, reduction in indirect taxation. I am coming to this problem of direct and indirect taxation.

Mr. Deputy Chairman. I will take a little more time because there are very important issues and I do not want to leave them unanswered.

Black money. I have again conceded that there is the problem of black money in this country. You will have to deal with it in different ways. The most important step for unearthing this black money is to make it accountable money. What is black money ? It is not the colour of money. Black money is unaccountable money that is in operation in the economy. Therefore, what we have to do is to see

that we plug the loop-holes whereby evasion takes place. This is the most important thing to do. I would like to assure this honourable House that we have taken a series of steps. Even in this budget we have taken series of steps. For example, the exemption given to the Hindu Undivided Family and partial integration of non-agricultural income and sericultural income. What are they meant for? Some people have asked: What is the amount you are going to get out of it? Some people have said that it is *ami-kisan*. They have not understood the significance of this. Some others have made some comments. These are the most important loopholes. These are the ways how evasion was taking place in a large way. We should certainly plug them.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: And openly too because money is being credited to agricultural income.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He is right. Everyone knows it. Now, I can give some of the steps we have taken about this black money. We have taken legislative measure. Secondly, Central Government has taken power to acquire immovable property of undervaluation. This House itself has passed that Act. Some Members have asked: What action you have taken so far under this Act? The Act was passed only in last November. The Act itself had provided that at least six months should be given so that the operation of the Act will start after that. Some cases would start in the months of March-April. This is one more thing. This Act is a great deterrent. That is one question that Mrs. Kulkarni asked me. I would like to answer her incidentally. She asked me, how is it that our estimated revenues go up?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: I said, "revised estimates."

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes. The question was this: How do they become bigger than the original estimates? It is not because we deliberately underestimate, but because of the different steps that we are taking, those people who could not avoid paying taxes are paying more taxes now. It is because of this.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: The Wanchoo Committee said that there is such a large-scale evasion of

tax and the departmental people know the details and all the published accounts are available. They know in the month of June itself and there is no real difficulty about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What I am telling is that some of the increase is because we are making an attack on the arrears problem. This is one thing. Secondly, some of the steps that we are taking are, really speaking, forcing them to come forward for making more payments. It is not any miscalculation. Some of these things are helping us to get more revenues because of this.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): The Wanchoo Committee has said that the estimated amount of black money is about Rs. 7,000 crores and there was another estimate of Rs. 2,000 crores. You have also said sometime ago that it is a parallel economy. What is the actual position of it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The position is that it is a parallel economy. I said that it is a parallel economy, whether it is one thousand or two thousand or seven thousand crores. It is certainly quite vast and it is very difficult to calculate. If you know exactly where it is and how much it is, it is good. They have certainly tried to make some sort of approximation about the size of the black money.

I was giving you the list of what we are doing. The *benami* (holding of property) law has been amended... and the concessions on lotteries, races, cross-words, etc. are withdrawn. Then, there is the question of torts and other things. I know that some of the horse-breeding people are complaining that their business is dwindling. I am sorry for it. My main idea was not to hurt the horse-breeding industry which is a very important industry. But when this has started coming down, it means that these sources of evading the taxes are drying up. This was of the very important steps that we have taken.

Then, we have made a provision for deduction of Income-tax at source from payments made to the contractors. This was another source, another important source of evasion. This time we have added even co-operatives. Now, let me come to the administrative measures. These

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.] are all legislative measures. Now, I am coming to the administrative measures.

The administrative measures are these : Increase in the number of searches and seizures. We have certainly started doing it in a big way. I would like to give the honourable Members the figures :—

Searches in 1967-68 were about 109 and the result was only Rs. 19 lakhs.

In 1972-73, searches have gone up to 469 and the value of the assets seized has come to Rs. 3.84 crores.

So, these are some of the steps that we have taken. When you say that you are going to deal with the problem of black money, you must say in specific terms as to what you are going to do and what you are going to do. We have to take legislative and administrative steps and these steps we are taking and it is through these measures that ultimately we will succeed in our efforts to control the black money. Well, there are many other suggestions which the Wanchoo Committee has made and we are bringing forward—and I have mentioned in my Budget speech that I am bringing forward—a comprehensive legislation on the basis of some of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee which the Government has accepted. Well, Sir, this is about black money.

Then, Sir, I would like to refer to another typical speech. I say this because I do not want to forget that party, the Jana Sangh, and it is Dr. Bhai Mahavir's speech. The first statement in his speech was—this is how people start and he is not here also now—that the economic system was on the verge of collapse. What a doctor who has been called ! You call a doctor who seizes the patient and says that he is on the verge of collapse ! This is the type of criticism ! If you want to criticize the Government, certainly do so. As responsible Opposition you can criticize the Government. We do not want any compliments from you. Normally we expect that you would criticize. But when you criticize, there must be certain basic assessment of national issues. Is this an assessment that the economic situation is on the verge of collapse ?...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Perhaps the hang-over of Madhok might be on his head... (Interruptions)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Possibly it may be.

Another general criticism is that we have not taken steps to curb the inflation. Well, inflation is there. But you cannot say that we have not taken steps to curb inflation. The most important step that we took for curbing inflation is to regulate the money supply. I quite agree that for that we will have to keep some control on the credit system and certain expenditure in nonproductive matters. But the most important point that certainly can inflate the inflation or reduce inflation is the more production of essential commodities, and it is that effort that we will have to make. In an agricultural country like India, when agriculture recedes, when agriculture does not make progress, the entire field of economy is affected...

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : But, Mr. Chavan, the Government has not succeeded in curtailing wasteful expenditure—administrative expenditure. Only the other day we received a book named "Flood Atlas" its cost is Rs. 10 or so. It is a beautiful book. The paper used is so superior. I feel that it is not necessary to waste money like this. I suggest that you may have some consultative committee and invite some Members to offer their suggestions for curtailing expenditure...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We will look into this. There are some of the suggestions. But certainly we would like to give information to hon. Members on a better paper... (Interruptions.) But I quite agree that non-essential expenditure must be avoided. It is a good and wise suggestion.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Invite suggestions from Members.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Another very fantastic statement that Dr. Bhai Mahavir has made is that even after a thousand years—see the sweep of history—even after a thousand years we will be collaborating with foreigners. We do not know what exactly he means. The first thing he says is that the economy is about to collapse. Then he makes a prophecy for that future that even after one thousand years we are going to collaborate with foreigners. If he means that we will have to have some relation with the rest of the world for all time, I can understand. There is nothing wrong

in it, because the world has become one, economic relations are growing; world trade is growing; and if India is to be prosperous, it has to take its proper place in world trade. Therefore, there will be relations with the rest of the world. If he mean, that, there is nothing wrong about it but the way he puts it looks to be very absurd. And it seems merely that this criticism is offered merely for criticizing the Government. Then he is against Government takeover of trade in foodgrains. Shri Nawal Kishore was merely pointing out the difficulties. But Dr. Bhai Mahavir did not believe in take-over. They do not believe in the take-over, because their masters do not want it. . . (Interruptions.) This seems to be the only explanation that I can give.

I would like to deal with one more speech so that I can have the satisfaction of having dealt with all political parties. This is the speech of the DMK member. There is not much in what he has said. He said, "As usual, this year's Budget is a deficit Budget". Well, this is a factual description. This is not a comment. I have myself stated that it is a deficit budget. There is nothing like criticism in it. Then he says, "It is not a socialist budget as described by some bosom friends of the Finance Minister". I never claimed it to be a socialistic budget. What I said in the other House, I would like to point out to you also. My claim is a very humble and a very honest claim. If you read the last sentence of my speech, that is my claim, I have tried to look at the entire economic scene and to make a very careful effort for getting out of the present difficulties. I have tried to see how the budget looks to us. I have said that it is a major effort. I have quoted it also somewhere. I would like to read a sentence from my speech so that you can see what my humble claim is. I have said :

"As I see it, the budget for 1973-74 represents another major effort on the part of this Government to get the country moving towards the goal of an expanding self-reliant economy based on social justice."

I certainly make this claim. It is a major effort in a certain direction which leads us to a self-reliant expanding economy based on social justice because we have made definite provisions for these things. My

friend, Mr. Sardesai said certain things. It is a very hackneyed thing. They say about the moratorium

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu) : Is it your contention that no other Finance Minister has made the same statement ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You have not heard me properly. I have said that this budget is another major effort. It is better that when you listen to me, you listen to every word. I am not in the habit, like you, of making sweeping statements. I have made a very careful statement that this is a more effort to go in a certain direction. The budget is not the entire thing. It is one of the instruments that Government uses. It is a continuous effort taking into account the health of the economy.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : The point is that an effort is being made, but the net result is a big zero.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You are not yourself sure of it. That is why you feel like it. Merely calling names does not help anybody.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : On a point of order, Sir. I did not call you a big zero. I said that an effort is being made, but the result is zero.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I certainly claim that I have tried to make a major effort. I have not said that it is a socialistic budget. Even the socialist countries do not claim that they have complete socialism in their countries. Better go and talk to them. Socialism is a goal towards which we want to proceed step by step. It is not that you leap and you are in a socialist world. You have to build a socialist society inch by inch and brick by brick. My only claim is that I have taken one more step in that direction.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has not dealt with the monopolies.

SHRI S. D. MISRA : On a point of order. Sir. He himself promised that he will speak about direct taxes, etc. and he has forgotten it.