

[श्री राजनारायण]

यह निवेदन करूंगा कि केवल शब्द 'पकड़ कर इधर उधर देखें नहीं बल्कि मूल वस्तुस्थिति का यहां पर सच्चे रूप में दिग्दर्शन कराये।

काव्यम् करोति . . .

(The hon. Member recited a Sanskrit Sloka)

नेना सदन हार्थी जी इस श्लोक को अपने बिल मंत्री को समझा दे। चाहे कोई संस्कृत में भाषण देता हो, बोलने की कला में प्रवीण हो यदि लोक स्थिति का वह सच्चा निरूपण नहीं करता है तो वह मूर्खों का चक्रवर्ती राजा ही कहा जायगा। मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि हमारे बिल मंत्री मूर्खों के चक्रवर्ती राजा के पद पर विराजमान हों। वे वस्तुस्थिति का सच्चा निरूपण कराये, दिग्दर्शन कराये और उसका मुकाबिला करने के लिए संतुलित बजट पेश करें। यह बजट निराशा का है और नृजीपतियों को फायदा देने वाला है। यह एक ऐसा डोल है जिस का चमड़ा फट गया है, केवल पोल पोल इधर उधर दोनों तरफ दिखाई पड़ रही है।

DR. GOPAL SINGH (Nominated): Madam Deputy Chairman, it is a great privilege to come after Shri Rajnarain because it gives me the opportunity to repudiate whatever he has said. He has dilated upon the shortcomings in production both in agriculture and industry. He has criticised deficit financing; he has criticised the import of foodgrains from abroad; he has pinpointed the disintegrating forces in the country. But I think that Mr. Rajnarain and his Party along with his bedfellows in the Opposition must take full credit for all that is happening all around us. If we shut our eyes to the progress that this country has made during the last 20 years and go on instilling in the minds of the people the spirit of pessimism, then I think this country has no future. But if we keep a balanced view of the whole picture before us, if we see things in clear perspective, then

we will also tell the people and ourselves what progress we have made during the last several years that we have been independent. The other day the hon. Deputy Prime Minister was pleased to state in the Lok Sabha that we have given electricity to one-third of the population in this country, 62 thousand villages have been electrified, our agricultural production has doubled, our industrial production has gone up 5 times, there are 7 crores of scholars in schools and colleges. Of course, we have two hostile countries, one Pakistan and the other China, on account of which our Defence expenditure has gone up tremendously. Certainly there has been a good deal of commotion in the country itself and the police expenditure has increased by 48 per cent, both in the Central 2 P.M. and the State Budgets. Therefore it is not an unexpected thing that Mr. Desai has come up with a deficit budget. This Budget is deficit because Rs. 250 crores, as he has quoted in his latest speech in the Lok Sabha, are being given away as D.A. to the employees of the Central Government. It is a deficit budget because out of the investment of Rs. 7000 crores in the public sector, we have not been able to get a yield of more than 3 per cent, which includes dividends, profits and depreciation: otherwise, the profits would be much less—hardly 0.5 per cent, who is responsible for this? It is not merely the people who invest or the people who manage but also the workers.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Gopal Singh. Would you give way to the Minister to lay a statement on the Table¹¹

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER RE
MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION OF
HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the Management organisation of Hindustan Steel Limited. [Placed in library. See No. Lt-517/68.]

**THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1968-69 —
General Discussion—contd.**

DR. GOPAL SINGH: I was saying that it is a deficit budget because our public sector undertakings are not giving us the profits that we expected they would yield and this is not merely because of mismanagement on the part of the Managers or on account of any defect in the machinery but more because we have overstaffed them with unwilling workers and whenever we want to get rid of them, it is the leaders of the Opposition who create a hullabaloo and disturbance whenever any action is taken against the unwilling workers or against strikes, gheraos and go-slow movement launched by people who do not want the public sector to yield the benefits that it was expected to. It is a deficit budget because the climate for investment on account of what is happening all around the country is not just there. Whenever we invest outside our own State and when you have made some money, then immediately the people of the same State being instigated by various political parties, come down heavily upon you and you are divested not only of the property you have built up but also your life is threatened as it happened in Gauhati in Assam, or in Bengal or in Madras or in Bombay. Who is to blame if people are not coming forward to invest more money in any private undertakings and for going out to other States where it is more possible to get better yield. For instance, there is a good deal of commotion in the minds of the Madras people over the language and the blame rests squarely on the shoulders of the leaders of the Opposition who have created over the question of languages such stresses and such confusion and roused such passions that it is impossible to think dispassionately about this question and unless we discuss this question dispassionately and come to terms both with the South and with the North—and this may take some time—it is not possible for people not to get worried over the sudden changes that are sought to be brought about by a shift over the question of language. li/P(D)73BSS—6(a)

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

Today as we look around in the world, it is not only in our country that we are experiencing economic difficulties. The U.S. which is perhaps the most affluent society in the world is also facing tremendous difficulties. So also the U.K., and the currencies of both U.K. and U.S.A. are under great pressure. Even look around the Afro-Asian continents where also we see the same position. In these continents, there is hardly any country except Japan which has made that amount of progress as our country has. I am not referring to moral and political stability that we have built during the last 20 years and which is now breaking up on account of the sinister designs of certain parties which do not believe in either democracy or in civilised democratic behaviour.

In regard to the balance of payments also, it is not only we who are experiencing the difficulties. It is also the U.S., the U.K. and even West Germany which only till recently was considered one of the most affluent States of Western Europe. When all this is said, I must also point out that there are certain things which ought to be done in order that we get out of the money we invest a better result than we have got so far. Some suggestions that I would respectfully request the Minister to consider are: There are colossal arrears not only in income-tax but other Central arrears are also there which amount to Rs. 800 crores and this sum ought to be realised as quickly as possible and with as much ruthlessness as he is capable of. Because, unless we get all the money due to us, if we go on creating money, this will certainly push up the prices and also create an economic instability in the whole system. Secondly, the expenditure on non-developmental projects should be reduced as far as possible because it has from 1964-65 to 1967-68 increased by 50 per cent while Defence expenditure has increased only by 20 per cent. Regarding Plan expenditure also, we are spending not as was expected of us because out of the total