

[Shri P. Gangadeb]

himself by pulling his bootstraps, similarly a poor State like Orissa cannot make progress through mobilisation of internal resources which, in fact, do not really exist. Orissa is well endowed with natural resources. Some big projects have no doubt been located there but still income-generation has been very very slow with meagre benefits to the local people. This is evident from the fact that the per capita domestic consumption of electricity in Orissa is the lowest in the country. Therefore, I suggest that the basis for assistance to Orissa should be modified and a few more geographically dispersed, small and centrally sponsored projects should be located there. If I may say so, this will eradicate stagnation and poverty with a slightly better speed in my State. Proposals for a number of such projects such as development of Malangoli iron ore project, Sargipali lead deposits and the DP canal irrigation project have been pending long with the Centre. I hope the same will be approved and implemented, making a beginning with the allocation of funds out of the current allotments earmarked for the various States in the Union budget for 1975-76.

Let me conclude with the cherished hope that in a climate of social harmony, the programmes of socio-economic developments that are set forth in this budget will be successfully implemented.

**SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN** (Tellicherry). Sir, the new Finance Minister has introduced his first budget with the claim that the budget has the objective of development, security of our country and growth with social justice. He went on theorising that a rapidly growing economy is the best insurance against the perpetuation of poverty. These are the slogans he has given. He has given priority in the budget to agriculture. He has said that agricultural inputs like high-yielding varieties of seeds and fertilisers will

be provided. He has also said that he will provide more irrigation facilities and try to utilise all the water resources. He has said that energy crisis should be overcome. With these priorities, Government has decided how it is going to spend the resources that it is going to amass during the one year.

The previous Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, used to say, the budget is an instrument by which the Government would translate its slogans and promises to the people into action. One budget is not everything. It is a continuing process and through several budgets, he would achieve the goal. The present budget lays emphasis on spending in the agrarian sector. The *Economy Survey* says, the overall rate of growth in the agrarian sector has come to 23 per cent per annum. It has resulted in a stagnation of national income and inflation has resulted. The Finance Minister is keen to strengthen the agrarian sector, but I have my fears, whether the Government is going to succeed in providing more inputs. I do not think we have neglected the agrarian sector but I have my fears, the fourth plan, we have spent Rs. 2353 crores for agriculture, Rs. 1972 crores for irrigation and flood control and Rs. 2900 crores for power generation. In the Fifth Plan we propose to spend Rs. 14,000 crores for the development of agriculture, various aspects of agriculture. Even then we have seen that the food production in our country today has come to a stage when we have to depend largely on imported foodgrains from other countries. It has become a source of drain on our foreign exchange reserves. It is not as if we have not produced anything, increased our production, we have. But what has happened is that what we have produced we could not procure for distribution among the people. Also, we could not inspire large sections of small peasants in the country to produce more by providing them a

meaningful land reform. As a result of all this, what has happened? While the kharif procurement was fixed at 5 million tonnes, we have achieved only 1.44 million tonnes. It is very clear that we are going to face a very serious food situation as time passes

Again, we cannot expect that merely by providing more money for buying fertilizers, agricultural production will increase. The Economic Survey says that Rs. 1,122 crores have been spent in 1974-75 for buying fertilizers. Besides this, the credit facilities provided to the poor farmers comes to Rs. 377 crores. At the same time, the Economic Survey says that the credit requirements of the small farmers could not be met. What I am trying to make out is that we have spent enormous resources in the agrarian sector, by adding more and more inputs. We have produced more and more of foodgrains and agricultural produce. Yet, in spite of all this, instead of the country getting the benefit of it, the benefit has been reaped by a handful of kulaks and big farmers. That was the reason why they tried to sabotage the policy of the Government of take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. The Economic Survey says that it was due to the subtle attack by the big farmers and kulaks that the Government could not proceed with this policy, well-meaning policy, of take-over of the wholesale trade on wheat

When we come to taxation, a point dealt with by everybody was that the indirect taxation largely falls on the shoulders of the common man. But there are certain sectors where the Government should have looked for more resources. For example, in our country today there are 5,000 foreign companies, of which 800 are the subsidiaries of the multi-national corporations, with a total investment of Rs. 1,800 crores.

Every year, for example, in 1972-73, they have repatriated from our

country Rs. 58 crores by way of their head-office expenditure, profit and so many other items. Why not the Government say that we will not allow repatriation of profit and other items for the coming period considering the difficult situation in the country which we are facing?

I am concluding by saying one thing more. The public sector has shown signs of making profit and they have given quite a good amount in the last year to the revenues. But it should be noted that there is a concerted attempt by certain bureaucrats sitting at the helm of affairs, in connivance with big private sector and also private contractors, to sabotage the working of all the public sector undertakings. I do not find that the Government is taking sufficient measures to meet the situation. I hope the Government will consider it

As such, I consider that this Budget is a Budget, once again, looting the common man and helping the big people, the big financial interests, in the country. It is a Budget which is not touching the big monopolies, whether it is multi-national corporations or Indian monopolies, in our country. Therefore, I cannot support this Budget.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजवंदगाव) .**

सभापति जी, बजट के पहले जो अर्थ स्थिति की समीक्षा सदन के सम्मुख पेश की गई है उस में पहली बात यह कही गई कि 15 वर्ष में लगाना हम 3.5 प्रतिशत आर्थिक प्रगति के आसपास घूमने रहे। 15 वर्ष का बड़ा समय होना है और इस समय में हम ने इतनी आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं की कि कहीं पर भी हम ऊपर उठते। कानून के विश्लेषण में हम जनता के अस्वार्थ को दूर नहीं कर सकते, उस के मन की स्थिति को हम सन्तोष नहीं दे सकते। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और परम्परागत गरीबी को देखते हुए यह इकोनामिक श्रेय यदि 6 प्रतिशत नहीं