

Tuesday, June 21, 1977
Jyaistha 31, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 9, Tuesday, June 21, 1977/*Jyaishta* 31, 1899 (*Saka*) COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 126, 127, 129, 131, 132, 135, 138, 139
and 125 1—29

Short Notice Question No. 2 29—37

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 121 to 124, 130, 133, 134, 136, 137, 140
and 141 37—45

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1145 to 1147, 1149 to 1171, 1173 to
1280, and 1282 to 1292 45—154

Papers laid on the Table 155—60

Message from Rajya Sabha 160

General Budget, 1977-78—General Discussion 160—292

Shri Bedabrata Barua 161—66

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath 166—73

Shri Biju Patnaik 173—87

Shri Hitendra Desai 187—98

Shri K. S. Hegde 198—206

Shri Yadavender Datt 206—20

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 220—33

Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao 233—49

Shri A. K. Roy 249—57

Shri Dharmasinhbhai Patel 257—61

Shri Shankersinhji Vaghela 261—70

Shri Dhirendranath Basu 270—73

Shri Ratansinh Rajda 273—80

†The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	280—86
Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	286—91
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	291—92
Business Advisory Committee— Second Report	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	292

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 21, 1977/Jyaistha 31,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure on Lok Sabha Elections

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*126. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Central Government on the recent election to the Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: It is more than three months since the Lok Sabha elections are over. Does it require such a long time to collect the figures and supply the information?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Evidently, it requires more time than it looks to collect the information.

डा० बापू कालदत्ते : कितने समय में यह रिपोर्ट सदन को पेश करेंगे ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : जितनी जल्दी उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, उतनी जल्दी पेश कर दी जायेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should not spend any more time on this question. Let us go to the next question.

United Trade Union on Railways

*127. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to bring in an unified trade union on railways; and

(b) whether both the recognised unions have agreed with the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). The Government is in favour of broad unification of Trade Unions in Railways.

The Tripartite Committee appointed at the Indian Labour Conference held in May, 1977 is considering the question of norms for recognition of Unions and the *modus operandi* to evolve one Union in one industry.

The report is expected within two months. The Government will await the report and will then consult the various Unions in Railways to evolve a *modus operandi* for the formation of one Union in Railways.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether the Minister is confident that it is workable to have one union in the railways.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Confidence is a part of my nature. Therefore, I have always felt that it is possible to have one union in one industry. As far as the various railway unions are concerned, at least theoretically they are committed to the principle of one union in one industry. Only some practical prob-

lems have crept up. It will be our constant endeavour to see that all the difficulties are eliminated.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NADIU:
Is the Minister not aware that many of the unions are against this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
No, it is not correct. As far as the All India Railwaymen's Federation is concerned, through its various resolutions it is committed to the principle of one union in the railways. In fact, on the eve of the budget session they submitted a memorandum in which they have demanded that an early decision on one union should be taken. I have discussed it with the NFIR, another recognised federation. They have clearly stated that they are not against the principle of one union in the railways as such, and only the *modus operandi* should be worked out in consultation with the unions concerned.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
I really appreciate the confidence of the Railway Minister, but is he aware that such great men as Shri Jaya Prakash Narain and Shri Hariharnath Shastri tried to unify and failed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is past history.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
Is he aware that there are more workers in unrecognised unions than in the recognised trade unions, and will he be willing to consult those unrecognised unions also before evolving the principle of recognition?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
To put the record straight regarding his earlier statement regarding Shri Jaya Prakash Narain....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
That is history.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Even history is misquoted very often, and that is why I must correct it. I want to correct that impression. There was a time when Shri Jaya Prakash

Narain was leading the All India Railwaymen's Federation. Afterwards a split came about. Therefore, it is not correct to say that he did not lead a unified federation.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
Your facts are wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
There was a split, but also at one time he did lead a unified federation.

Anyway, the second part of his question is more important, and in that he has asked whether it is true that the membership of the unions which have not been recognised is more. Our records indicate that it is a fact that a membership of 5.56 lakhs is shown by the All India Railwaymen's Federation and about 4.5 lakhs by NFIR. The other membership which is there is spread over a number of categories, and it is not membership belonging to a single national federation. Therefore, you cannot compare that membership, which is an aggregate membership of the various categories of unions, with the membership of the federations, but if you take the total and cumulative effect into account, I may say that the other membership has been spread over a number of categories.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is the hon. Minister aware that I am the President of the Southern Railway Karmik Sangh and the Vice-President of the Bharatiya Rail Mazdoor Sangh? I can say with full authority that it is extremely difficult to have a unified trade union unless certain basic pre-conditions are met. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether, before he gets into this unified trade union system, he would first put the position of the unions in proper perspective. After all, this recognition is based on the count of membership which has gone out of date and some unions like the Bharatiya Rail Mazdoor Sangh today are the chief unions and they should be accorded recognition first. Would he care to accord recognition first to the most important unions on the

basis of a recent count and then go about this unification?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I am very much conscious and very pleasantly conscious of the fact that he is the President of the organisation mentioned.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, we have set certain norms regarding recognition. If these norms need revision, we would like to do it in consultation with the Labour Ministry and the various unions including the union which he leads, and I am sure we will be able to arrive at some suitable formula which will satisfy all.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: At present which are the federations which are recognised, and how many unions are there which are not recognised but which represent a large number of railwaymen? Regarding these unrecognised unions, what is the attitude of the Government in the case of disputes which they bring to Government, and how do they get a fair deal from the Ministry?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as recognition is concerned, so far the accepted criteria are: it must consist of a distinct class of Government employees; all Government employees of the same class must be eligible for membership; it must be registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act; its membership should not be less than 15 per cent of the total number of non-gazetted staff employed on the railways, and it should not be sectional. Unions composed of one category or limited categories of workers should not be recognised. In the opinion of the railway administration, the union should be one which is not likely to engage itself in subversive activities. Of course, the last question does not arise at all because the unions do not indulge in subversive activities. This being the criteria, the categorywise

unions are not recognised on the basis of this. On the basis of the said rules, at present the category-wise unions cannot be recognised. But I am in touch with a number of category-wise unions. We have already started a dialogue as to what *modus operandi* could be adopted to set up one union.

श्री बन्ना सिंह गुलशन: क्या यह सच है कि पहले रेलवे कर्मचारियों की भिन्न-भिन्न श्रेणियों की यूनियनें थीं, लेकिन आपातकाल में के द्रीय सरकार ने उनमें फूट पैदा कर दी और उनके मुकाबले में और यूनियनें खड़ी कर दीं ? इस स्थिति में क्या मंत्री महोदय यही जोर देंगे कि एक श्रेणी की एक ही यूनियन हो ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : जहां तक सरकार की राय का सम्बन्ध है, हम तो चाहते हैं कि सारी रेलवे में एक ही यूनियन और एक ही फंडेशन रहे। हमारी ओर से ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी, जिससे लोगों को टूट्टेड यूनियन का विभाजन करने का मौका मिले। इसलिए हमारी सारी कोशिश एकत्रीकरण की तरफ होगी।

SHRI R. K. MHOLGI: May I know when the contemplated report is likely to be submitted?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is expected that the tripartite committee will submit its report within two months.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: While welcoming one union for the Railways, I would like to raise my doubts: (1) after recognition of one union in the Railways, what is the guarantee that other unions will not function in the railways? (2) Forming of association is a fundamental right of an individual. Will it not go against that principle?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After consultation with the various unions, once we evolve *modus*

operandi for forming of one union, then at least the major unions with whom we had consultations, will be the part of one union. After that if some other unions are there, they will exist only on paper and we will not take much cognisance of the paper union at all.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : आज हालत यह है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के हाथों में यूनियनें हैं। अगर एक ही यूनियन रहे, तो फिर दूसरी छोटी यूनियनों के सदस्यों की क्या हालत होगी ? अपनी राजनैतिक विचारधारा के विरुद्ध होने पर भी उन्हें उसमें शामिल होना ही पड़ेगा।

प्रो० मधु इण्डवते : माननीय सदस्य ने जो दलील पेश की है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सवाल उन्होंने बाद में पूछा है, वह उसके खिलाफ जाती है। उन्होंने कहा कि विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के मानने वालों की अलग अलग यूनियनें हैं। अगर सिर्फ एक यूनियन हो जाती है, तो फिर किसी एक पार्टी का हित उस यूनियन में नहीं चलने वाला है।

Proposal for Off-shore Oil Survey in Kerala

*129. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to take up off-shore oil survey in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to deploy the O.N.G.C. Seismic Survey vessel "Anveshak" to survey this area after the current monsoon season is over.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: In 1968, there was the seismic survey conducted for

off-shore oil in Kerala. The Kerala Government, after making a representation to the Central Government had promised to conduct the survey along with the west coast from February, 1977. My only request to the hon. Minister is to expedite it as early as possible.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I would like to inform the hon. Member that after the Russian survey was over in 1964, there was another reconnaissance survey of our continental shelf in the Arabian sea including portions of the Kerala coast in 1973 by a seismic vessel "Lady Clorita" belonging to Shell International Petroleum Company. The result of the survey made by this vessel did not indicate good sedimentary thickness except in the deeper portions of the continental shelf where the depth is so great that perhaps exploration and exploitation may be rather difficult. The O.N.G.C., however, also did its part of the work and carried out a small volume of seismic survey of the off-shore coast line of Kerala.

The hon. Member has suggested that the work should be expedited. He knows very well that during the monsoon season, much work cannot be done in that area. As soon as the monsoon season is over, the work will be undertaken by the "Anveshak".

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As regards off-shore drilling on the sea coast Kerala, we got an assurance from the former Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that it would be expedited. He gave a hint to the House that there was a chance to get more oil in the off-shore coast of Kerala. The hon. Minister just now said that it is rather difficult, this and that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will give a serious consideration to this and see that all ways and means at the disposal of the Government will be utilised to find out the oil by exploring the off-shore sea coast of Kerala and also make a feasible proposal for its commercial exploitation.

SHRI RAVIDRA VARMA: I can understand the hon. Member's anxiety which I share with him. But the presence of oil does not depend on any assurance that any Minister—past or present—can give. As far as the exploration is concerned, as I said earlier, the survey itself pointed out that the continental shelf near the coast was narrow and the sedimentary thickness was very small, that further away from the coast line the thickness increased and that further away, the depth also increased. There is difficulty in exploration and exploitation where water is deep. This is what was stated by me earlier and this is what was stated by both the reports, the Russian survey report and also the survey made by the vessel "Lady Clorita". This does not mean that the Government will not make the necessary efforts to see whether prospecting, exploration and exploitation can be undertaken on an economic basis if it is proved that there are sufficient deposits of oil to warrant it.

Railway Accidents during the last three months

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*131. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway accidents occurred during the last three months and how many people died and were injured therein;

(b) the total loss suffered by Railways as a result thereof;

(c) the causes of these accidents; and

(d) steps taken to avoid such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) During the last three months i.e. March to May, 1977, there were

206 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways against 210 during the corresponding months of the previous year. 138 persons were killed and 322 injured in accidents which occurred during March to May, 1977.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 80,59,939.

(c) Causes of these accidents are as under:

(i) Failure of Railway Staff	—73
(ii) Failure of persons other than Railway Staff	—34
(iii) Failure of equipment	—50
(iv) Accidental	—11
(v) Cause could not be established	—4
(vi) Cause not yet finalised	—34

(d) As failure of human element is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations set up on the Railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that the staff do not violate safety rules or indulge in short cut methods. Thorough inquiries are held into all accidents and appropriate remedial measures are taken.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I hope, the hon. Minister will share with me the anxiety and concern about the increase in the number of railway accidents resulting in deaths. In the statement itself, the hon. Minister himself says that there were 206 train accidents and that 138 persons were killed and 322 persons were injured. He has given the reasons also. He has made a statement about safety measures also. Even with all the safety measures, the railway accidents are occurring from time to time resulting in the death of many people.

Recently two accidents have occurred with in a short interval at the same place near Arakonam. As a result of these accidents, some steps have been taken. According to one of the reports, more than two people have been killed. I am only worried about the accident. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps have been taken—where it is due to human failure—and what steps you would propose to take further to avoid all these accidents?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Though factually the number of accidents that had taken place in the last three months was less than that during the corresponding months of the previous year, I am not satisfied at all. I want the situation, under the Janata Government, to improve. I am not satisfied merely with the *status quo*. I have not tried to cover up any lapses on the part of the administration or the staff. I have given all the details, the break-up of the accidents, the reasons for the accidents and what steps are being proposed. I wish to make it very clear to the House that these accidents should be avoided in the future. We have seen to it that the maintenance agency has been strengthened, the periodical inspections have been intensified and we will see where track packing is loose, that it should be set right. Where recurring accidents are there, we will also see that they are completely eliminated. As far as failure is concerned, in the case of staff failure, in the case of equipment failure and in the case of failure of the general public, in all these cases, we have found out the reasons. Where there are crossings, some motor drivers have dashed against the trains and there have been collisions. Even in the case of manned gates, certain accidents are taking place. As far as the break-up is concerned, it is already given. Investigations are already going on. In the course of three months, whatever accidents have taken place, we have tried to categorise how many of them are due to equipment failure and how many of them are due to the

failure of the staff. All those enquiries are going on, and where staff is responsible in these accidents, we will take very stern action. That is the assurance that I would like to give to the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As far as the compensation amount is concerned, I would like to know from you whether it includes the compensation paid to the people who died as well as injured? I would also like to know what steps are taken to see that the compensation amount should be paid in a short time?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as this amount is concerned, it does not include the compensation amount at all. A separate provision of Rs. 9 crore is made. That is a separate provision. I may point out that the present provision of compensation is upto a limit of Rs. 50,000 and our Ministry is trying to apply its mind to find out why there should be a disparity between the compensation paid in the case of air-crash—in the case of victims of air-crash, it is Rs. 1 lakh—and the rail accident, and I had already made that statement. We are trying to examine that proposition financially and will come forward with concrete suggestions to improve the situation. As far as *ex-gratia* payment is concerned, usually, it is fixed at Rs. 1000 for the kins of the dead and Rs. 750 for the injured. Where specific instances are there, for instance, Gauhati accident, on the spot, the Minister, in his discretion, can increase the *ex-gratia* payment. We have increased the *ex-gratia* payment.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about this Rs. 50,000 as compensation?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A claim commissioner is appointed. He goes into a particular case because one ranger is there. Very often someone may point out that he is his (dead person's) near relative and may make the claim, whereas somebody else may be his near relative. Therefore, the claim is to be analysed and examined by the commission.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, an accident is after all an accident! One cannot help it. So, some accidents may take place. But, may I ask the hon. Railway Minister whether he has categorised them into avoidable accidents and non-avoidable accidents? From the statement he has given, I can see that a good number of them can be put into the category of avoidable accidents, because, he has mentioned: failure of equipment 50 cases and failure of railway staff 70 cases. In view of these appallingly large figures, will he assure the House that he will take prompt action with regard to improving the equipment so that accidents on that score are minimised and that he will take educative and punitive measures in respect of employees who make serious faults? Regarding level crossings, particularly unmanned, in urban conglomeration, in major cities, will he see that they are made manned as early as possible?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I accept the suggestion of the hon. Member and I may point out to him that, in the break-up that I have given, of the accidents that have been mentioned, only 11 have been shown as accidental. Of course, accidental accident is perhaps a contradiction in terms, but the hon. Member will realise what it means in the context of the other figures. It is possible to avoid these accidents. We will take stern measures against those who are responsible for the failure of their duties, and as far as equipment is concerned, we will try to reinforce with better equipment so that maintenance can be improved.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about level-crossings?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I have referred to that earlier.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी अध्यक्ष जी, आज कल रेल दुर्घटनायें बहुत व्यापक हो गई हैं। जब से यह रेल प्रशासन चला है, तब से दुर्घटनाएं कहीं-कहीं होती ही रहती हैं, सदन इसके लिए काफी चिन्तित है। मैं मंत्री

जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—इसकी जवाबदेही जिन अफसरान की है, चाहे वे रेलवे इंस्पेक्टर हों। दूसरे इंजीनियर हों या जो भी हों, क्या इनकी तरफ से अफसरों के विभाग को रिपोर्ट बराबर मिलती रहती है ?

रेलवे विभाग के पास ओवर-ब्रिज या गण्डर-ब्रिज बनाने के लिए समय समय पर मांगें आती रहती हैं। बहुत सी क्रासिंग्स पर ऐसा होता है कि फाटक बन्द होने के बावजूद भी लोग उसको क्रास कर लेते हैं और इससे एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान उन ओवर-ब्रिज की तरफ गया है, जिनके बनाने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि मांगें आती हैं लेकिन अफसरान उनकी परवाह नहीं करते। इस बारे में तत्काल कदम उठाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

प्रो० मधु दानवते : जहां तक ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने का सवाल है, हमारा नियम है कि खर्च का 50 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है और 50 प्रतिशत रेल विभाग की तरफ से दिया जाता है। इसलिए रेलवे यदि चाहे भी कि ओवर-ब्रिज बनाया जाए, तब भी जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इजाजत नहीं मिलती है और खर्च का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है, तब तक उसका बनाना संभव नहीं होता है। इसलिए जहां ऐसा हो जायगा वहां हम उसको बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

जहां तक अफसरों का सवाल है, उनका इंस्पेक्शन होता है और उनकी निगरानी रखी जाती है। इसमें अगर कोई गलती हो जायगी तो जरूर उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी—यह यकीन मैं सदन को दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Regarding the railway accident that took place at Gauhati in Assam, our information is that the flood level was higher than the rail line. Another thing is that the

bridge-connection was in a dilapidated condition. The flood level being higher, this has been a recurring feature after the great earthquake of 1950. This is due to the fact that the level is constantly rising because of silting. The condition of the roads in Assam is also the same. In view of this, may I know whether Government is seriously contemplating to raise the railway lines and also the roads above the flood level?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as this aspect is concerned, it is a suggestion for action and we will take note of that. As far as the earlier aspect is concerned, as I have already said in the comprehensive statement submitted to the House, from Bridge No. 139 to Bridge No. 141, due to lowering of the sluice gates, there was an outburst. There is some doubt in the minds of many villagers from that locality that the control of the sluice gates was not properly managed. I do not want to cast any aspersions. It is the responsibility of the Irrigation Department. A judicial enquiry has been ordered. That problem also will be placed before them, and whatever be the final verdict, on the basis of that we shall proceed further.

श्री तैजप्रताप सिंह : यह तो ठीक है कि जौ ए पलाई गलती करेंगे उन के खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही करेंगे, लेकिन क्या इस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जा रहा है कि कोई ऐसी मकैनिकल डिवाइस निकाली जाय, जिस के द्वारा रेल-एक्सीडेंट्स को रोका जा सके ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवतें : मैं खुद साइंटिस्ट हूँ और यह कह सकता हूँ कि अभी ऐसी कोई मिकेनिकल डिवाइस नहीं है जिससे एक्सीडेंट्स को पहले से ही मालूम किया जा सके जैसे कि सिसमोग्राफ से अर्थक्वेक्स के बारे में मालूम किया जा सकता है। ट्रेक चेकिंग के लिए मिकेनीकल डिवाइस है और जहाँ तक रेलों पर क्रेक्स का सवाल है उन को देखने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिवाइस का इन्तखाम हो सकता है और इस का हम जरूर करेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has stated in the statement that the number of accidents due to the failure of persons other than the railway staff is 34. How many persons died and how much compensation was paid?

Again, under (v) it has been stated that the number of accidents where causes could not be established is four. I would like to know the reason why causes could not be established.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as payment of compensation is concerned, this number relates to the accidents during the last three months. The Claims Commissioner goes into each case. I cannot tell you just now how much was the compensation in each case; all that I can inform the House is that the maximum compensation payable to the nearest of kin of the dead is Rs. 50,000 and we have made no exception.

As far as those four cases are concerned, the statement that the causes have not been established itself indicates that we have not been able to find out how these accidents took place and they were in a true sense, accidental accidents.

As far as the other cases are concerned, we have given the reasons and all the defects are being rectified.

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इण्डिया का एक फुल-फ्लेज्ड डिपार्टमेंट है, तो फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट क्यों दें? इस तरह से लोगों के मामले लटके रहेंगे। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कहीं एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उन को कैसे रोका जाए, इसके बारे में फॉरेन स्पेशलिस्ट्स से कन्सल्ट करें ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवतें : वही हम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Regarding payment of compensation, I would like to know whether it is paid uniformly in the case of Class II, Class I and Air-conditioned coach passengers

or whether the poor passengers travelling by the II Class are paid at a higher rate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We don't consider at all the Class by which the passengers were travelling. At least in death there should be uniformity.

Areas of Work assigned by I.O.C. to Engineers India Limited

*132. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of PETEROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas of work which have been assigned by the Indian Oil Corporation to Engineers India Limited so far;

(b) how many assignments have been completed; and

(c) what is the Government's experience of the works so far completed by the Engineers India Limited technically, administartively and financially and the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b): Six major projects have so far been assigned by Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) to Engineers India Ltd., (EIL). A statement giving the names of these projects, the areas of work assigned to EIL and their status is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The performance of EIL in relation to the projects completed by them so far has been satisfactory. The payments made to them for the services are also considered reasonable.

Statement

Name of the IOC Project	Areas of work entrusted to Engineers India Ltd.	Status
LPG Bottling Plant Barauni Refinery Bihar	Turkey job for LPG Transfer and filling system	Completed.
Coke Calcination Plant, Barauni Refinery	Turkey job for calcination of petroleum coke.	Completed.
Haldia Refinery Haldia, West Bengal	Detailed engineering, procurement in India, site construction supervision and project management.	Completed.
Gajarat Refinery Expansion, Baroda	Process design, detailed engineering, procurement, construction, supervision, commissioning and project management.	Under implementation
Mathura Refinery, Mathura (U.P.)	Detailed engineering procurement for certain units and off sites, supplementary engineering and construction supervision.	Under implementation
Off-shore Oil Terminal & Submarine Pipeline, Gulf of Kutch	Detailed Project Report, and Project Management including Construction Supervision.	Completed. Under implementation.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Considering that Engineers India Ltd., is a public sector undertaking and has done commendable work, as the Minister has said, would it be the policy of the Government to entrust more and more work to Engineers India Ltd., so that we will be able to avoid, to that extent, collaboration from abroad?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The EIL has done commendable work and has gained considerable experience, and it can today undertake design engineering and construction of complete refineries. However, in the refining field, there are certain complex units like the Catalytic Cracker and the Hydro Cracker Units and these are also other processes in the Fuel sector, where the EIL will have to continue to have foreign assistance wherever the Departmental processes, licences and know how are not applicable. It would not be possible, techno-economically, to develop such complicated processes since our requirement is infrequent—and this is the normal practice even in the Western countries of Europe. So, subject to this, Government will make every effort to see that the experience as well as the expertise of the EIL is fully utilised.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I know that we need foreign assistance for EIL to work effectively in the country. But at the same time, I would like to know whether it is a fact that in case of refinery construction, EIL alone is quite capable of taking up the engineering side of the work and whether they had made any specific proposals before the Government that in the construction of Mathura refinery, they would take up the major portion of the construction work and in that case, what is the decision of the Government? From the type of work assigned to EIL as mentioned in the statement, it appears that it is a very small portion of the work. When EIL is capable of doing this work, why are we not giving it to them?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have already stated that as far as design engineering and construction is concerned, the expertise and skill of EIL are acknowledged by the Government. Since it is an undertaking in the public sector, the Government will make every effort to see that its services are utilised. I would like to inform the hon. Member that in respect of the Mathura refinery projects, EIL are acting as the prime consultants and contractors. As the hon. Member must be aware, there are two aspects of this question. For the part of the work of the refinery which is assigned to the Soviet side, the scope of services of Engineers India Ltd. covers procurement of indigenous equipments and materials required for the sector, re-engineering that may be required on account of the use of indigenous equipment, material, construction and supervision etc. In addition to this, the EIL has also been entrusted with detailed engineering, construction, supervision, procurement and other project management activities of the other sector of the Mathura refinery. It can thus be seen that the Government is making every effort to make full utilization of the expertise of the EIL.

**रेलवे बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत इंडियन रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन
एसोसिएशन (आई० एच० सी० ए०) के
कर्मचारी**

* 135. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारियों ने इंडियन रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन एसोसिएशन को सीधे रेलवे बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत लेने के लिए सरकार से पुनः अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए सहमत हो गयी है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The matter was considered in depth last year and it was decided to continue the I. R. C. A. as a separate entity.

श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या आप यह अनुभव करते हैं कि सरकार की इस नीति से आई० आर० सी० ए० के कर्मचारी बड़े घाटे में रहते हैं, उनकी तरक्कियाँ रुक जाती हैं और उनको वे सुख-सुविधाएँ और अधिकार उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं जो अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों को होते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार की यह भेदभावपूर्ण नीति नहीं है और है, तो ऐसा क्यों है ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : इस सवाल के बारे में काफी जांच की गई थी और जांच करने के बाद यह पाया गया कि आज जो प्रबन्ध है उसमें तबदीली करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एजेंसीज रेल मंत्रालय के नीचे लाने के बजाय उनको अलग रखा जाए । इसको भी अलग रखा गया है । वह अपना काम ठीक ढंग से करे इसको देखा जाना चाहिये । इंडियन रेलवे कॉन्फ्रेंस एसोसिएशन 1904-05 में फार्म हुई थी और वह एक इंडिपेंडेंट संस्था है । उसके साथ अलग-अलग सवालों पर रेल के इंटरस्ट्स के बारे में योजनाओं पर चर्चा होती है और ऐसी जो संस्था है उसको रेलवे मंत्रालय के नीचे लाने के बजाय वह अलग ढंग से काम करे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । यह नीति रही है । उसको रेलवे के नीचे नहीं लाया गया है ।

श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वहाँ के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनको रेलवे बोर्ड ने वही अधिकार दिए हुये हैं जो दूसरे रेल कर्मचारियों के हैं ? क्या उनको भी उसी तरह से शीलप करने का अधिकार है जिस तरह से

रेल कर्मचारियों को है, क्या वे भी राष्ट्र-पति तक अपील कर सकते हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : एन० एफ० आई० आर० से एफिलिएटड उनकी यूनियन है । एन० एफ० आई० आर० एक रि-कग्नाइज्ड फंडेशन है । उनके चन्द सवाल हम लोगों के सामने आते हैं । लेकिन आज तक रेल मंत्रालय का काम करने का तरीका यह रहा है कि किसी कैटेगरी की यूनियन के साथ हम डायरेक्टली डील न करें और न ही हम करते हैं । फंडेशन के साथ डील करते हैं । यही तरीका इस यूनियन के बारे में हमारा रहा है ।

Oil Exploration in Assam

*138. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided for oil exploration in Assam;

(b) whether the U.S.A. has been approached to conduct fresh survey in the area, if so, the reaction of the American Government thereto; and

(c) the areas selected and agreements reached for the exploration of oil in the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Oil exploration in Assam has now been going on for several decades.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: My friend in his answer says:

'Oil exploration in Assam has now been going on for several decades.'

Sir, this fact is not only known to us but to the whole world. But what I was interested to know from the Minister is whether there are any new sites which have been selected for oil exploration either by ONGC or by any other agency and with what progress.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member says that it is known to the whole world that oil exploration is going on in Assam but his question begins, 'Whether Government have decided for oil exploration in Assam.' Perhaps the hon. Member's world does not include himself.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Some mistake has occurred somewhere.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We are not responsible for that. The question as tabled reads: 'whether government have decided for oil exploration in Assam.' and the answer to the question is as tabled.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: My question was whether government have decided for further oil exploration.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member has asked whether any further drilling is contemplated. He is aware, I am sure, that ONGC has conducted drilling in 21 structures in Assam, including Dasangmukh, Rudrasagar, Lakwa, etc. I do not know whether he would like me to read out all the 21 names where drilling has been conducted. Oil so far has been struck only in 8 structures out of the 21. While development drilling at Rudrasagar and Lakwa is virtually complete, it is going on at a faster place at Galeki structure. Currently exploratory drilling is also being conducted at Lakwa, Charali, Lakhmani and Borholla structures and the ONGC plans to commence drilling at Chargola and Masimpur both in the Cachar district in which the hon. Member is particularly interested and also in Laximajan, Borpathram and Holongpar areas. Rig building and other preparatory works have almost been completed at Chargola and the well is likely to be spudded by the end of this month or early next month.

Maharashtra Express

*139. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average speed of Maharashtra Express is very slow as compared to other Express trains on main Trunk;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to speed up Maharashtra Express and provide other amenities like Dining Car therein;

(c) whether there is a proposal to extend Maharashtra Express route beyond Nagpur upto Gondia-Bokaro; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) the average speed of 83/84 Maharashtra Express is 39 KMPH as compared to the average speed of BG Mail/Express trains on the Indian Railways during 1975-76 which was 46.4 KMPH.

(b) Withdrawal of the existing stoppages to speed up Maharashtra Express will not be liked by the present users and, therefore, is not desirable. No room is available on the train to attach additional bogies. Catering facilities are available at various stations enroute.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am really surprised and pained at the reply my friend has given because, coming from Maharashtra, I thought that at least he would know the plight of passengers who have to travel by this train. Within Maharashtra itself from Pune to Nagpur, if a train were to take more than 24 hours to cover the distance, you can understand how fast this train must be. Why do you call it an Express at all when it goes with the speed of a passenger, stops at every station and takes such a long time to cover the distance from Nag-

pur to Pune? There have been complaints from all commuters. You will not find a single passenger who travels by this train and who does not complain about the speed of the train. What is my friend going to do—I want to know about speeding up this train. You charge Express rate and go by passenger speed. You then call it a passenger and charge passenger fare.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as speed is concerned, I admit that it is in between that of the passenger and express train speed. I concede that it is neither a passenger train nor an express train.

There is one contradiction in various suggestions that are made by the hon. members of this House and also the users of the train or the passengers of the train. Passengers want that there should be some trains which may be faster than the passenger trains and others say that they should have a number of stoppages for the train so that they can attend to the interest of the passengers at all stations. If we start introducing all express and fast trains on almost all the lines, in that case we will not be able to serve the needs of those who want the required stoppages.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This matter has been discussed even in the Zonal Committee. There are a number of ways to solve this problem. I do not want to take the time of this House. We can discuss it. There are ways to have the stoppages and also have a fast speed. At night times the speed can be increased and in some areas when the train passes in day time the speed is reduced as we have to have more stoppages. Normally in the mid of the night no person utilizes this train. There is a way of doing it. If you are keen that this Express train should continue it may be called Janata train and do not charge express fare. As long as you charge express fare, for heaven's sake, keep express speed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will take the suggestion into account.

I would like to point out one difficulty. The route on which Maharashtra Express is travelling, already there is a saturated line capacity. If we just disturb the present speed and try to make it faster, it will disturb a number of other trains. Therefore, I shall sit with the hon. Member and I shall try to point out the difficulties. I am sure I shall be able to convince him. If he convinces me I shall change the pattern.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: Does the hon. Minister know that there is a terrible demand to stop Maharashtra Express at various stations, particularly in my constituency like Bodwad, Masawad and Kajgaon, etc.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You will see that both the Members are sitting at cross purposes. He wants a number of stoppages to be increased. That will further decrease the speed, because the average speed will have to go down. All these problems have to be taken note of.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What are the difficulties in not attaching a dining car to this Express train?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the arrangement of dining cars is concerned, we have tried to balance between the dining cars to be attached to certain trains, pantry cars to be attached to certain other trains and food being supplied from the base kitchens depending upon the requirements and depending upon the financial resources that are available.

I would like to point out one difficulty to Shri Sathe, if dining car is attached, the capacity of the passengers in the train is decreased. We remove the dining car and introduce pantry car, it is because the passenger capacity is to be stepped up. That is the reason.

SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister whether he is going

to curtail the journey period of Mahalaxmi Express leaving from Kolapur and going to Bombay, which takes normally 22 hours.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different train and that is a different question. I think we have finished with the questions. Thanks to the absentee Members! If hon. Members want a second round then we will have to take up the questions for the second round. We have got ten minutes left. I have no objection. Go along. Mr. Sudheeran.

Survey and Expenditure Involved in laying Ernakulam-Alleppey Railway Line

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*125. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has urged Central Government to expedite the sanction of line between Ernakulam and Alleppey;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved on this line; and

(c) action proposed to be taken by Government about this line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The line from Ernakulam to Alleppey is estimated to cost about Rs. 5 crores.

(c) The question of taking up the construction of the line is under active consideration of the Government in consultation with the Planning Commission.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Sir, it is a vital project as far as Kerala is concerned. The State Government has taken a very keen interest in offering government's own land as also wooden sleepers. It has already spent more than Rs. one lakh for the

survey and the people of that area have come forward by offering full manpower to do the unskilled work.

So, may I request the Minister to be pleased to state whether he would give us a definite assurance that the project will be sanctioned and that the work will be started in this year itself?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Initially when we suggested to the Planning Commission that this particular line should be cleared and we should be permitted to include this in 1977-78 budget, the clearance was not given. Certain developments had since then taken place which had created some work. The original estimated cost was Rs. 5 crores. Because Kerala Government had assured that they would be prepared to give government land free and wooden sleepers also free of charge and in addition, even the earth work might be undertaken to a certain extent, I think the cost would go down from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 4.55 crores. In the light of these, we are re-examining the proposition. Initially the returns that were indicated appeared to be grossly exaggerated. Again we are trying to go into the feasibility report and are taking up the issue with the Planning Commission. I can assure the hon. Member that if this is cleared, as far as the Ministry is concerned, it is prepared to go ahead with the implementation of the plan for the construction of this line.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Sir, in view of the fact that the railway line runs along the coast of Kerala which is the poorest part of the country and, in view of the fact that it touches the port town of Alleppey which is now almost in a bad condition, will the ministry move the file to see that this is expedited? These two factors are very important.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, that is exactly the reason why at the Minister's level, we have already taken a decision that we should proceed

with this line only in consultation with the Planning Commission. And I have already replied to an earlier question that we would require the Planning Commission's clearance of this line.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the Minister said that the cost would come down to Rs. 4.55 crores for this project. Already everything is available for this 52 k.m. line project with the General Manager for the construction and that will reduce the expenditure further.

The material available with him already is lying idle somewhere in Kerala. Will you take the whole thing into account including the expenditure to be incurred on the rails? The second part of my question is this. Will you please do this yourself without consulting the Planning Commission?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, as far as consultation is concerned, we cannot take up the project unless of course we get a clearance from the Planning Commission. So, that question does not arise.

As far as the earlier part of the question is concerned, I have already cleared that point by saying that we have taken all the factors into account by which the original cost of the estimate could be reduced to some extent. That is the reason why we are proceeding with this.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Tenders invited by O&NGC for purchase of Truck Tractors

S.N.Q. 2. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil, and Natural Gas Commission called for tenders for the purchase of truck tractors;

(b) whether the called tenders were opened on March 3, 1976;

(c) whether the contract for 24 trucks was awarded to Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited;

(d) whether the price charge by the Maruti Limited was almost twice as high as the lowest tender price; and

(e) whether the contract award was irregular?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The ONGC invited tenders on January 16, 1976 for Truck Tractors with opening date of the tenders as March 4, 1976.

(c) The contract for 12 Truck Tractors without oilfield equipment and 2 Truck Tractors with oilfield equipment at a total c.i.f. value of Rs. 73,47,707.00 was placed by the ONGC with the approval of the Government with M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd.

(d) At the time the order was placed, the quotations of M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., for the said Truck Tractors were the lowest.

(e) The question as to whether there was any irregularity etc., in the award of the contract is presently under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask in view of the fact that the CBI has been asked to look into this case presumably it means that there is a *prima facie* case. The question is what are the terms of reference? It is clear that these trucks were not manufactured by Maruti but were imported from a foreign company, namely, International Harvester. Secondly, in addition to the price paid by the government, these companies have paid commission to the Maruti Company. Whether this aspect of the matter is also included in the terms of reference made to CBI. Further, I would like to know as to how much commission was paid and where has that commission been deposited?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As the hon. Member has said it is quite clear that these trucks were not being manufactured by M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd. It is a question of importing these. The question of commission as well as the other matters that the hon. Member has raised are the matters on which investigation will take place. Since the matter is under investigation by the CBI, it would not be proper for me to refer to any individual or any particular instance. The whole range of the transaction is such that there are apparently many things that have happened and many things that were done that are abnormal and these need looking into. It is precisely for this reason that the present government has considered it necessary that the matter must be investigated by the CBI.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am glad that the government has decided to throw the terms of reference quite wide. I would also like to know—in terms of persons—how wide these terms of reference would be. Whether the CBI will fix responsibility in terms of undue influence and misuse of authority? Whether the investigation would reach upto the level of Minister and see whether the former Prime Minister was also involved in this undue influence?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is a limited case. It is not something relating to all the transactions that the previous government were responsible for. This is a matter where tenders were invited. A certain date was stipulated. Some tenders were received on time, and some tenders were not received on time. The Maruti tender, for instance, is one that was received later than the date fixed for the final tender. In spite of the fact that it was received much later, it appears from the records that we have, that the Ministry of Petroleum took particular interest in seeing to it that this matter was examined by the Tender Committee. This is a long

story. I will not call it a long saga. I will call it a long story with sufficient intrigues. There were repeated efforts to get tenders re-done and negotiations with parties which had tendered and not tendered, and eventually a decision was taken to the effect that the number of trucks should be scaled down so that the order might be placed on Maruti. For instance, the total expenditure was to be of the order of Rs. 1.76 crores. The original provision was for Rs. 1.29 crores. But when it was discovered that the quotation that was given by Maruti may go up to Rs. 1.76 crores, there was a further review, and this resulted in reduction in the number of trucks that were to be ordered. At different points, in this way, all along the line, you will find that many things were done which are not normally done, and that is precisely why effort is being made to look into the whole question to find out who is responsible, what interest was shown, in whose favour etc. It is obvious that the then Minister for Petroleum has written to the ONGC asking for consideration on many occasions, and these matters will be looked into and whatever may be the result of the investigation will receive the consideration of the Government.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: How many number of tenders were received, from whom and what were the prices quoted?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In the beginning,—it almost seems biblical to start in this fashion—In the beginning, 21 timely offers were made and 8 offers were received late. But afterwards, as I said, at different stages it was decided to reopen and renegotiate with tenderers as well as those who did not tender in time. Therefore, it is very difficult to say the number at a particular point unless the hon. Member wants me to state at every stage how many were considered. A few were considered, but they

were considered in such a manner that there was renegotiation after the figures tendered by one particular party became known. Then there was renegotiation and opportunity was given to retender. These were the kind of irregular actions which often come to light in the Public Accounts Committee and, therefore, all these matters will be looked into.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री. एन. जी. सी. ने ट्रक ट्रैक्टरों के लिए टेन्डर्स इन्वाइट किये और जिन फर्म्स ने टेन्डर्स दिए उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई मापदण्ड या आउट-लाइन निर्धारित की गई थी कि किस प्रकार की फर्म्स से टेन्डर्स आने चाहिये और क्या जिन फर्म्स ने टेन्डर्स दिए वह मारुति की तरह से ट्रक नहीं बनाती थीं, कहीं बाहर से लेकर देती थी या कुछ ऐसी फर्म्स भी थी जो ट्रक ट्रैक्टरों बनाती थी और उन्होंने टेन्डर्स दिए थे ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Most of the tenders were from people who were to import them, since this kind of trucks were not manufactured in this country by anyone who submitted tenders.

श्री निर्मलचन्द जैन : जब सी० बी० आई० को इन्वायरी करने के लिए कोई कैस दिया जाता है तो उसको टर्म्स ऑफ रेफ़रेन्स नहीं देनी पड़ती बल्कि लाइन आफ़ ऐक्शन देना होता है तो क्या इस केस में जो इर्रैग्युलैरिटीज़ हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सी० बी० आई० को कहा गया है कि इन लाइन्स पर इन्वेस्टिगेट करना है ?

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SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is very difficult for me to say. I do not think the hon. Member would want that the success of the enquiry and the efficiency of the enquiry should in any way be affected by what I state here. That would be giving an opportunity to those who want to play with evidence. Therefore, it is not in the public interest to state this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whether it is a fact that the appointment of the Chairman of the ONGC who was formerly a sugar industrialist in Hyderabad, was a political appointment? Whether he was responsible to act as an instrument to deal with the Maruti under 'X' 'Y' 'Z' of higher authorities? If so, whether the Government has made an enquiry about the role of the gentleman and whether the Government thinks that such a man with so many complaints against him should continue to run the ONGC?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The question is one of damages and not particularly about the chairman of the ONGC. The hon. Member is a very senior Member and has made certain statements and given some information about that person. These will be borne in mind.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether the ONGC had got the tractor?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is a very important question. The delivery schedule for truck tractors with oil field equipment was 31-3-1977; for the two truck tractors without oil field equipment it was April 1977. No delivery has so far taken place, and the trucks have not been delivered to the ONGC. The letter of credit covering the supply of 10 truck tractors without oil field equipment has expired on 24 April 1977, and for the remaining two truck tractors the letter of credit is valid upto 24 July 1977.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि जो टेण्डर पहले बुलाये गये थे उनमें माहति लि० का नाम नहीं था। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि यह निर्णय किस ने लिया कि दोबारा टेण्डर लिये जायें, नेगोशियेशन्स का निर्णय किसने लिया—क्या यह पोलिटिकल निर्णय था ?

इस कम्पनी ने समय पर ट्रक नहीं दिए, इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कान्ट्रैक्ट में जो पैनल्टी क्लॉज है, क्या उसके अन्तर्गत कोई कार्यवाही आपने की है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As for the first part of the question, I have stated earlier that the tender from Maruti was not received in time. The last date for opening the tender was 4th March 1976. Technical evaluation of the tenders received had been completed by the tender committee on 8th June 1976. It was *inter alia* observed by the tender committee that the rate of Messers. Maruti quoted was Rs. 45,19,72.85 on fob basis inclusive of commission and exclusive of training charges indicated as US dollars 14,580, they were the lowest among the technically acceptable offers for truck tractors without oil field equipment. It was forwarded to the ONGC by the Ministry of Petroleum on 25th May 1976 stating that the firm had claimed that the harvester truck tractors being offered by them not only met the technical specifications in full but were also the cheapest. In the letter from the Ministry of Petroleum it was also pointed out that the then Minister of Petroleum had minuted that "if that was so it would be in ONGC's interest to consider this offer also....."

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: May I know whether it is on record that at any stage any technical officer concerned has brought it to the notice of the Minister or any higher officer that it was out of the way and there were irregularities in this?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It had been pointed out on one or two occasions that perhaps what was being suggested was not the best thing. If the hon. Member wants me to state in detail about every point of the case, it may be prejudicial to the enquiry.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I want to know whether any payment, either partly or fully, has been made to the Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited without receipt or delivery of these tractors and if so, what is the amount?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I would like to have notice for this question because the exact amount is not known to me.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I assume that CBI is carrying on the investigation very efficiently. In every case, even a case involving lesser offence, the Government has always insisted that the detention of the suspect in custody is necessary for the purpose of interrogation and effective investigation. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken a policy decision that investigation against the criminals involved in this particular case shall proceed without their being in custody even for a single day. Has it struck the hon. Minister as odd that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi appears before the court and obtains anticipatory bail in every case. I want to know who are the prosecutors appointed by the Government who are opposing these bail applications. Are these opposed at all?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not know whether you are allowing the second part of the question. As far as the first part of the question is concerned, the investigation is precisely to identify who is responsible and to what extent he is culpable. When it is still being investigated, it is not possible for us to say who is the guilty person.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU:
I want to know from the hon. Minister why the balance orders for the tractors have not been cancelled.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The orders have not been cancelled, but delivery has not been made as against the order.

MR. SPEAKER: Since the delivery has not been made, why the orders have not been cancelled by your department.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It is not possible to cancel the orders so easily because there are charges to be paid. Therefore, it has to be dealt with very carefully. Does he want us to follow the same method of the previous Government?

श्री भारत भूषण : इन्टरनेशनल हार्वेस्टर के यहां वोल्टास एजेंट है। क्या इनके लिए वोल्टास ने भी टेंडर दिया था ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There is no record to show that Voltas had given any tender.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सीतामऊ और मनासा रेलवे आउट एजेंसियों (पश्चिम रेलवे) का बन्द किया जाना

* 121. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे की सीतामऊ और मनासा रेलवे आउट एजेंसियों में भारी घोटाले हुये थे और इन्हें बन्द किया गया था;

(ख) क्या इन एजेंसियों के प्रबन्धकों अथवा संचालकों अथवा जिन व्यक्तियों को ये एजेंसियां दी गई थीं उन्होने न केवल रेलवे को ही लूटा है अपितु काफी संख्या में जाली रेलवे बिलिटियां बना कर जनता को भी लूटा है;

(ग) क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सीतामऊ आउट एजेंट द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशन पर आगे भेजने के लिए परेक्षण की सुपुर्दगी किये बिना 49 रेलवे रसीदें जारी की गई थीं । इसके अलावा 16 मामले माल की गलत घोषणा के थे । मनासा आऊट एजेंसी के मामले में, बुकिंग के बाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुछ परेक्षणों की सुपुर्दगी करने में केवल विलम्ब हुआ था ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जहां तक मनासा आऊट एजेंसी का संबंध है, उस का ठेका समाप्त कर दिया गया है और मनासा आऊट एजेंसी के ठेकेदार से रेलवे की वाजिब रकम की वसूली के बारे में कार्यवाही की जा रही है । सीतामऊ आऊट एजेंसी के संबंध में की गयी जांच पड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप सीतामऊ आऊट एजेंसी के ठेकेदार के विरुद्ध दो अपराधिक मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं और उन के बारे में मंदसौर के न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालय में कार्यवाही चल रही है । सीतामऊ आऊट एजेंसी बन्द की जा चुकी है

Off-Shore Exploitation in Saurashtra and Kutch Areas

*122. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1306 on 24th August, 1976 regarding oil exploration around Bay of Cambay and state:

(a) whether off-shore exploration in the Saurashtra and Kutch areas has yielded any promising result from one exploratory well;

(b) if so, whether a decision for further exploration in the area has been taken; and

(c) the number of wells proposed to be drilled and the prospects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No decision for further exploration in Kutch offshore has yet been taken.

Train Facilities

*123. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry is being made or is proposed to be made into the attempts made by previous Government to flood certain places with more and more train facilities giving little notice to other important places; and

(b) whether any rescheduling of trains and providing train facilities in other important areas including backward areas is likely to be done in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No such inquiry has been made so far.

(b) The demands for introduction of additional trains including those in

backward areas will be considered having regard to traffic justification and availability of requisite resources.

Commission Bearers working in Dining Cars

*124. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the commission bearers working in dining cars have no channel of promotion/absorption to regular IV cadre; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to improve the working conditions, wages and promotional opportunities of this category of railway workers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) The commission bearers working in dining cars have no channel of promotion. However, they have the opportunities for absorption to regular class IV cadres.

(b) The service conditions, wages and promotional opportunities are under constant review.

Maruti Limited

*130. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Limited is in or proposes to go into liquidation;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any action is contemplated against its Directors and other officers?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):

(a) and (b). No notice of any winding up petition has been served on the Registrar of Companies, Delhi regarding M/s. Maruti Limited. Govern-

ment are aware from newspaper reports that winding up proceedings are pending before the High Court of Judicature Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh, the details of which are not known.

(c) The question of taking any action against the directors and other officers will be considered by the Official Liquidator attached to the High Court, when the winding up is ordered by the High Court.

Delay in Drilling by American Companies in Kutch and W. Bengal

*133. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry informed the American companies to start oil drilling in the Kutch Region of Gujarat and in West Bengal;

(b) whether a contract between India and two American companies was signed earlier for 24 years from November 1, 1975 onwards but they could not implement the same; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in starting the drilling for oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (c). Contracts were awarded in April 1974 to Carlsberg India Group of USA for offshore exploration of the continental shelf off the coast of West Bengal and a portion of Orissa and to Reading and Bates Group of USA for the offshore exploration of the continental shelf in the Kutch Basin. The contracts are for periods of 27 and 24 years respectively. The effective date of these contracts was 1st August, 1974. Under the contract, the Carlsberg Group had to complete seismic survey, relinquish all but 5000 square kilometres, drill two wells and spend a minimum of \$5 million in the Exploration Phase I comprising 3 years from the effective

date. Similarly, Reading and Bates Group had to complete seismic survey, relinquish all but 5000 sq. kilometres, drill one well and spend a minimum of \$2.5 million in Exploration Phase I comprising 3 years from the effective date. Both the contractors have fulfilled the obligations imposed on them by the contracts and have in fact spent \$ 17.99 million and \$ 11.83 million respectively. The Contractors have to intimate before the end of June, 1977 whether or not they elect to proceed with Exploration Phase II of two years commencing from 1-8-1977.

Survey for off-shore drilling in Arabian Sea

*134. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has since been conducted recently by Government for off-shore drilling in the Arabian Sea near Cochin; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the survey conducted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase made by the Ministry from Companies having interest of Erstwhile Prime Minister

*136. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) value and details of purchases made/or/and value of purchases contemplated by his Ministry during 25-6-75 to 25-3-77 from companies in which the son/sons and other family members erstwhile Prime Minister

Smt. Indira Gandhi had any interest; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to Maruti Limited and its allied concerns. During the period 25-6-75 to 25-3-77, Oil and Natural Gas Commission placed the following orders on the said companies:—

(i) 8 Nos. Demag Cranes of 40/45 tonne capacity from Messrs. Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Ltd., Gurgaon at a total cost of Rs. 1.70 crores.

(ii) 12 Nos. Tractor Tractors without oil-field equipment and 2 Nos. Truck Tractors with oil field equipment at a total CIF value of Rs. 73,47,707.00 from M's. Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Ltd., Gurgaon.

Foreign Exchange amounting to Rs. 29.27 lakhs was released on 5-3-1977 for purchase by Oil and Natural Gas Commission of spare parts for the aforesaid Demag Cranes through Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Ltd. The order has, however, not been placed.

No other organisation under Ministry of petroleum has placed any order on Maruti Limited or its allied concerns.

Prices of Food supplied to Railway Passengers

*137. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the exhorbitant prices charged by contractors for food supplied to the passengers in the Railways; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce the prices?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). No Sir, the Catering Contractors on the Railways charge the prices for the food articles as per the rates prescribed by the Railway

administrations. These rates compare favourably with the rates in the market, and they are constantly reviewed and revised keeping in view the prices prevailing in the area.

Representations from Gujarat State for use of Bombay Gas for Narmada Fertilizer Factory

*140 **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Gujarat State that the Bombay High gas should be used for the Narmada fertilizer factory located there; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of the optimal mode of transporting the associated gas from Bombay High was examined on techno-economic considerations in consultation with the experts as well as with the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, and it has been decided that the associated gas from Bombay High should be transported by a sub-sea pipeline to Trombay via Uran where a shore-terminal would be established. Government are also committed for transporting free gas from South Bassein offshore field to Gujarat through an appropriate pipeline system, to meet the future needs of Gujarat including the requirements of Gujarat Narmada Fertilizer Factory.

श्रीषध-निर्माण के वर्तमान ढांचे को बदलना

* 141. **श्री यशवन्त शर्मा:** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार श्रीषध-निर्माण के वर्तमान ढांचे को न लाभ न हानि के आधार पर बदलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । तथापि, औषधो और भेषज समिति (हाथी समिति) जिसने अप्रैल 1975 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी, प्रपुंज औषधों और सूत्रयोगों के मूल्यों के युक्तियुक्त नियंत्रण के संबंध में कई सिफारिशों की हैं ये सिफारिशें सरकार के सक्रिय विचाराधीन हैं और निर्णय शीघ्र ही लिये जाने की आशा है ।

Indian Judicial Service

1145. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have an Indian Judicial Service; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution contains enabling provisions relating to the creation of an All India Judicial Service. It was stated in the President's Address that a comprehensive measure would be brought before Parliament to amend the Constitution. The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution will be taken into account while working out the proposed measure. In the meantime no steps have been taken to implement the provisions relating to the creation of the All India Judicial Service.

औषधियों के मूल्य कम करना

1146. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री औषधियों के मूल्य कम कराने के उद्देश्य से औषध निर्माताओं से मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में औषध निर्माताओं की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और किन किन औषधियों के कितने कितने मूल्य कम हुए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार औषध निर्माताओं को कम और उचित मूल्य पर कच्चा माल सप्लाई करने का है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). बम्बई में प्रेस संवाददाता सम्मेलन में स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री ने देश में भेषज कम्पनियों को उनके द्वारा निर्मित विभिन्न औषधियों के स्वेच्छा से मूल्य कम करने के लिए अपील की थी । निर्माताओं की प्रतिक्रिया का अभी तक कुछ पता नहीं है ।

(ग) औषधों के मूल्य औषध (मूल्य नियन्त्रण) आदेश 1970 के अन्तर्गत विनियमित किए जाते हैं । बड़ी मात्रा में प्रपुंज औषध, जो सूत्रयोगों के उत्पादन में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, इस समय सी टी सी के जरिए सरपीबद्ध है और निर्धारित सूत्र के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा तय किए गए उचित मूल्यों पर औषध निर्माताओं को उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं हाल ही में आयातित औषधों के मूल्योंकन सूत्र का सी पी सी के जरिए पुनरीक्षण

किया गया था जिससे कुछ दायों में कमी और सी पी सी को स्वीकृत माजिन पर प्रभाव पड़ा था ।

भागलपुर में आय-कर अपीलिय बेंच

1147. डा० रमजी सिंह : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर स्थित आय-कर अपीलिय बेंच को समाप्त कर देने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को लोक संघनों की ओर से भागलपुर की इस बेंच को बनाये रखने की मांग करने हुए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शक्ति भूषण) : (क) भागलपुर में आय-कर अपील अधिकरण की कोई बेंच नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Re-instatement of Signal and Tele-Communication casual labourers of Kazipet

1149. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reinstate 150 Signal and Tele-communication casual labourers of Kazipet who were dismissed during May Strike, 1974; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE):

(a) and (b). Orders for the reengage-

ment of the 158 casual labourers of the Signal and Tele-communication Department at Kazipet, who had been discharged for their participation in the May 1974 Strike, have been issued. Out of them, 140 have already reported to duty. The rest will be taken back to duty as and when they report.

Extra Expenditure incurred during 1974 Railway Strike

1150. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what was the extra expenditure incurred by the railway authorities during the period of 1974 railway Strike and what are the heads of expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE): The extra expenditure incurred by the Railways during the period of 1974 railway strike is as under:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Hard Duty Allowance	24.50
2. Higher rates of D.A. including running allowance etc. payable to staff on duty during strike period	2.37
3. Cost of territorial army arrangements including officiating promotions	196.51
4. Cost of additional security arrangement etc.	29.73
5. Miscellaneous expenditure such as feeding of staff during strike period, patrolling of track etc.	191.32
TOTAL	444.43

Paror Railway Station

1151. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paror Railway Station on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section is situated in an uninhabited area causing great inconvenience to the passengers and businessmen;

(b) if so, whether any representation in this regard has been received by the Railways; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No.

(b) and (c). The last representation for shifting Paror station was received in Nov. 1972 but this proposal was not found feasible on account of steep gradient and sharp curves at the proposed site.

Absorption of Casual Gangmen and Labourers

1152. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of casual gangmen and labourers have been working in the Railways since long;

(b) if so, the actual figures of such casual labourers, division-wise, mentioning their length of service as casual labourers; and

(c) the policy of Government regarding absorption of these casual labourers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes.

(b) The figures vary from day to day according to the requirements at various points on the Indian Railways; also the figures are maintained unit-

wise and not division-wise. At present approximately 2.5 lakhs of casual labourers are working on the Railways. Their length of service vary from a few days to over 10 years and it is not possible to give the length of service of each individual casual labour as the data is too voluminous and difficult to collect.

(c) At present vacancies in class IV posts on the Indian Railways are generally being filled by casual labourers after screening.

Electrification of Olavakkot-Trivandrum Section

1153. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal of electrification of Railway line between Olavakkot-Trivandrum Section falling in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the cost of Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No.

(b) However, on persistent demand of Kerala Government for electrification, the State Government's offer of Rs. 50,000 to bear the cost of cost-cum-feasibility survey for electrification of Olavakkot-Trivandrum section was accepted and survey taken up in 1976. Field survey work has been completed and Project Report is under compilation by the Southern Railway. Final decision in regard to electrification of the section will be taken on receipt of the project report and will depend upon availability of financial resources and inter-se priorities of all electrification projects.

The cost of electrification of Olavakkot-Trivandrum section will be known after the project report is finalised.

Cost of construction of Running Rooms

1154. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned estimates for construction of Running Rooms at Badnera, Balarshaha, Narkhed and Warora; and

(b) what is the cost of actual construction of the above Running Rooms?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) The following estimates for construction of running rooms have been sanctioned at Badnera, Balharshah, Narkhed and Warora:—

Badnera:

(i) Provision of running room (48 beds) for Drivers & Firemen. Estimated cost: Rs. 3.25 lacs.

(ii) Provision of running room (48 beds) Estimated cost: Rs. 4.47 lacs.

Balharshah:

(i) Provision of running room (36 beds) for Guards & Drivers. Estimated cost: Rs. 3.48 lacs.

(ii) Provision of running room (12 beds) for Gaurds & Drivers. Estimated cost Rs. 1.22 lacs.

Narkhed:

(i) Provision of running room (18 beds) for Guards & Drivers. Estimated cost: Rs. 1.80 lacs.

Warora:

(i) Provision of running room (12 beds) for Gaurds & Drivers. Estimated cost: Rs. 1.97 jacs.

(b) The works are either in progress or have been recently completed and their accounts have not yet been finalised. As such, actual construction cost is not available at present.

Changes in the Representation of the People Act

1155. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) steps being taken by Government to bring about changes in the Representation of the People Act, and rules and regulations framed thereunder in order to undo the motivated amendments introduced by the previous Government; and

(b) whether it is proposed to be done during the current session of the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Proposals for effecting changes in the Election law with a view *inter alia* to making the elections as free, fair and less expensive as possible, are under Government's consideration. It will take some time for the Government to reach decisions in the matter.

Absorption in Railway Service of Employees working in Television Deptt. in Tamil Nadu Express

1156. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Railways propose to absorb in Railway service on regular basis the workers who are working now in Television Department in Tamil Nadu Express for the last seven years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The Tamil Nadu Express is running since 7th August 1976. Casual workers employed on Television will be considered for absorption in permanent Vacancies along with other casual staff.

Drilling Rigs Imported from USSR for Bombay High

1157. SHRMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling rigs imported from USSR for the off-shore drilling in Bombay High have been found worthless; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts to import better quality of drilling rigs from countries other than the U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No drilling rigs have been imported from U. S. S. R. for off-shore drilling in Bombay High.

Employment to sons/daughters of employees forcibly retired during Emergency

1158. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to recall those personnel who were the victims of forcible retirement during the Emergency; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to give employment to their sons/daughters and dependents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). The cases of the employees concerned are now being reviewed in the light of Government's announcement during Railway Budget 1977-78.

Setting up of a Separate Company for Off-shore Oil Exploration

1159. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal under considering to set up a

separate company for off-shore oil explorations;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) which are the places where off-shore drilling is in progress at present and the places where drilling is likely to be taken up during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present off-shore drilling is being carried out in Bombay High, Deeper Continental Shelf Area and in Bassein North oil field by ONGC. Drilling is also being carried out in the Gulf of Mannar by a foreign contractor viz. Assamera Group.

During the current financial year, apart from continuing drilling in the above mentioned areas, drilling will also be undertaken in South Bassein, Gulf of Cambay and in the Shelf area lying South of Bombay High and Bassein field.

Measures to economise use of Oil

1160. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments and the Union Territories to economise in the use of oil; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the measures Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The following measures have been suggested to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for effecting economy in the use of oil:

(i) To prevent the use of kerosene for purposes other than cooking and illumination under the kerosene (Restriction on Use) Order, 1966;

(ii) To statutorily impose speed limits for passenger transport vehicles within cities and towns and on goods transport vehicles in order to achieve efficiency in diesel consumption;

(iii) To control goods and passenger vehicles with high smoke exhausts.

2. Studies for greater efficiency in utilisation of High Speed Diesel in the Transport Sector have been initiated.

3. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been associated in various steps taken by Standing Committee on Furnace Oil under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Technical Development) and Director General of Technical Development in preparing schemes and recommending measures for reducing the consumption of Furnace Oil in Industry, without affecting industrial production. Considerable progress has been achieved in industries switching over from furnace oil to coal and in more efficient utilisation of furnace oil than before.

Fixation of price of Indigenous and Imported Crude

1161. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous crude and petroleum is treated at par with imported crude for the purpose of fixation of selling prices of petroleum products in the country;

(b) whether this pricing policy generates any surplus amount on account of Indian crude; and

(c) whether this surplus amount is proposed to be utilised to lower the prices of petroleum products in India market?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. The prices of indigenous crude oil—both on-shore and off-shore—are lower than the prices of imported crude oil.

(b) and (c). The lower price of indigenous crude oil is already being utilised to partly offset the much higher cost of imported crude oil.

Representation from Tea Trolley Vendors of Howrah Station

1162. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Tea Trolley Vendors of Howrah Station; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). No representation has been received from the existing Tea Trolley Vendors of Howrah Station. However, representations have been received from Ex. Tea Trolley Vendors who were discharged in the year 1962. These representations are under examination.

Removal of Important Documents, Files and Records from Maruti Car Factory

1163. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Indian Express* dated 9th May, 1977 wherein it has been stated that sensitive and important documents, files and records are alleged to have been removed clandestinely from the administrative block of the Maruti Car factory in Gurgaon during the last week of March, 1977;

(b) if so, the nature of documents removed;

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter; and

(d) action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Company Affairs is not aware of the nature of documents removed.

(c) and (d): A one man commission consisting of Shri Justice D. S. Mathur, retired chief justice of Allahabad High Court has been appointed by the Central Government to inquire into various matters concerned with the affairs of M/s. Maruti Ltd., Maruti Heavy Vehicles (P) Ltd., and Maruti Technical Services (P) Ltd.

Survey for New Railway Line from Bhavnagar to Tarapore

1164. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether preliminary surveys regarding the construction of the new railway line from Bhavnagar to Tarapore in Gujarat have been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to start the said new construction of line during the year 1977-78; and

(d) if so, how, when and with what estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) An Engineering (Final Location)-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of a new railway line from Bhavnagar to Tarapore has recently been completed.

(b) As per the report, the line will have a length of about 150 kms and will cost about Rs. 33.65 crores excluding rolling stock. It is expected to

yield a negative return by D.C.F. method. The cost and the return worked out by the Survey team require re-examination and the Western Railway has been asked to do so.

(c) and (d). The question of taking up the construction of the line is under active consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Allotment of land to Railway Employees for cultivation

1165. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allot railway land to Railway employees for cultivation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). As per policy laid down in regard to licensing of surplus railway lands for cultivation, all railway lands in the station yards and colonies are licensed to railway employees. Surplus railway land in between stations which as per extent policy is not taken over by the State Governments, is licensed to both outsiders and the railway employees.

Failure of trains in keeping time schedule

1166. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many mail and express trains have failed to keep their scheduled timings since 1st April, 1977;

(b) reasons for their not keeping time schedule; and

(c) the instructions issued to all railway authorities in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Out of a total of 30,878 trips of

Mail, Express trains during 1st April, 1977 to 10th June, 1977, 4,163 trips reached destination late.

(b) Accidents, stormy weather, mechanical and signal failures and alarm chain pulling were the main factors contributing to late running of these trains.

(c) Instructions have been issued to monitor the running of trains at all levels.

राज्यों को डीजल की सप्लाई

1167. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि कृषि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए डीजल की सप्लाई तेज की जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा अनुरोध करने वाले राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा): (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार को गुजरात सरकार से जून 1977 में 25,000 मी० टन लाइट डीजल तेल के आवंटन हेतु प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ । उक्त उत्पाद की उपलब्ध करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये गए थे । पंजाब सरकार ने भी मई 1977 के उत्तरार्ध में हाईस्पीड डीजल तेल की सप्लाई स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कठिनाइयां केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लाईं यद्यपि पंजाब में उक्त अवधि के दौरान कोयाली (गुजरात) शोधनशाला तथा बम्बई पोर्ट पर हुई हड़तालों से उत्पन्न परिवहन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं और मांग

में अचानक वृद्धि के कारण हाई स्पीड तेल की पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में बहुत थोड़ी अवधि के लिए कुछ कठिनाइयां अनुभव की गई थीं, वहां पर तेल की सप्लाई तत्काल की गई तथा मांग को सम्पूर्ण रूप से पूरा किया गया ।

Victimisation of S.C./S.T. Railway Employees

1168. SHRI K. KUNHAMBURU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees in Railways are being victimised by their respective superior officers by classifying them as 'inefficient';

(b) whether representations are being received by Government from their respective Unions on this matter;

(c) if so, the number of such victimised employees; and

(d) the measures being taken for their reinstatement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Unpalatable Water Supplied in long Distance Trains

1169. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that un-palatable water is invariably supplied to the passengers who are served with food in the long distance trains and it causes health hazard among the passengers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop this unhygienic water supply?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). If any specific instance is brought to Government's notice remedial action will be taken.

Deletion of Property Right as Fundamental Right

1170. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Party in its 'economic charter' had called for the deletion of property right as a fundamental right;

(b) whether Government propose to bring the constitutional amendment to fulfil the assurance; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the Honourable Member is aware, the Government has already indicated its intention to bring forward a comprehensive Constitution Amendment Bill as soon as possible. All the provisions of the Constitution would, therefore, have to be examined for this purpose. While undertaking this exercise, the deletion of the right to property as a fundamental right will also be taken into consideration.

प्रत्याशियों के चुनाव खर्च

1171. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि रुपये की कीमत गिर जाने तथा देश में मूल्य वृद्धि होने के कारण ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत ससदीय चुनाव में किसी प्रत्याशी को निर्धारित धनराशि में अपने चुनाव की व्यवस्था करना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार को इस समस्या की जानकारी है। हाल ही में मायता प्राप्त राजनैतिक दलों को आकाशवाणी से, और दूरदर्शन से प्रसारण की जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं उन से निर्वाचन व्यय कम करने में सहायता मिलेगी। सरकार, निर्वाचन विधि में सुधार के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है और उम्मीदवारों के निर्वाचन व्यय के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

E.M.U. Suburban Service in Burdwan-Asansol Section

1173. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the longstanding demand for providing EMU suburban service in the Burdwan-Asansol section; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) There is no plan for the provision of EMU service on Burdwan-Asansol section.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Cranes by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission

1174. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has since placed all the facts about the supply of cranes to the Oil and Natural Gas

Commission before the Prime Minister; and

(b) whether any action has been initiated against Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited and the then Ministers of Petroleum and Finance who recommended acceptance of Maruti tenders in defiance of the clearly-stated view of ONGC, Petroleum Secretary and the two Secretaries in the Finance Department?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

देश में बनी यूरिया खाद की उत्पादन लागत

1175. श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में बनी यूरिया खाद का प्रति टन मूल्य क्या है और उस पर उत्पादन शुल्क और बिक्री कर कितना-कितना लिया जाता है; और

(ख) आयातित यूरिया का प्रति टन मूल्य क्या है और उस पर कितना कितना उत्पादन शुल्क और बिक्री कर लिया जाता है ।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) प्रायोजना की पूजीगत लागत प्रयोग की गई सम्भरण सामग्री, अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया और अन्य सम्बन्धित पहलुओं पर आधारित होने के कारण देशी यूरिया की वास्तविक उत्पादन लागत एक संयंत्र से दूसरे संयंत्र में भिन्न-2 है । यूरिया का बिक्री मूल्य उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित है और देशी निर्माताओं को इस समय उनकी वास्तविक उत्पादन लागत का ध्यान न रखते हुए उनको

1245 रुपए प्रति मी० टन यूरिया की कारखाने से बाहर बसूली की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

उत्पादन शुल्क 15% यथा मूल्य की दर से लिया जाता है और बिक्री कर की दर एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न भिन्न है । पंजाब, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, असम और हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे कुछ राज्यों ने उर्वरकों को बिक्री कर से छूट दी है । अन्य राज्यों में बिक्री कर की दर 2% से 6% तक के बीच में है । केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की दर 4% है और वह केवल उन राज्यों के लिए लागू है जहां राज्य सरकार ने बिक्री कर लगाया है ।

(ख) आयातित यूरिया के प्रति टन का मूल्य परिवहन सौदा करने के समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में मांग और सप्लाई की स्थिति पर निर्भर होते हुए विभिन्न ठेकों और सप्लाई के विभिन्न स्रोतों के लिए भिन्न-2 है । आयात यूरिया का मूल्य बनाना देश के वाणिज्यिक हित में नहीं होगा । उस पर कोई उत्पाद शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाता है । परन्तु 5% की दर से सहायक सीमा शुल्क और 15% की दर से सीमा शुल्क के बराबर आयातित यूरिया पर लागू है । केन्द्रीय और राज्य बिक्री कर के बारे में विधि वैसे ही है जैसे कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताई गई है ।

Issue of Concessional Passes

1176. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all concessional passes issued by the previous Government have been cancelled; and

(b) if so, the number of such passes and the names and addresses of those persons whose passes were cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). Instructions have been issued not to renew, at present, any of the old passes after the date of their expiry. In the meantime a new list of organisations and individuals to whom passes may be issued on the basis of revised norms and criteria is under preparation.

समस्तीपुर दरभंगा लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलना

1177. श्री राम लक्ष्मण यादव : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या निकट भविष्य में समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा मीटर गेज को बड़ी लाइन (ब्राड गेज) में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : इस लाइन के लिए एक अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण एवं यातायात पुनर्मूल्यांकन हाल ही में पूरा हुआ है और रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होनी और उसकी जांच कर लेने के बाद ही इस निर्माण कार्य को आरम्भ करना सम्भव हो पाएगा। संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर ही इस परियोजना का पूरा होना निर्भर करेगा।

Insov Auto Limited

1178. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Board have investigated into the affairs of Insov Auto Limited; and

(b) if so, gist of the report of the said investigation and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Investigation into the affairs of Insov Auto Limited under Section 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956 is in progress.

Violation of Companies Act by Maruti Companies

1179. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Maruti Limited, the Maruti Technical Services Limited, Maruti Heavy Vehicles (P) Limited have violated the provisions of the Companies Act; and

(b) steps taken by Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana these companies have delayed in filing some of the returns under the Companies Act, 1956. Where there has been considerable delay additional filing fee under Section 611(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 have been levied. M/s Maruti Technical Services Private Limited has violated Section 212 of the said Act and question of prosecution is being considered by the Registrar.

पेट्रोल की बिक्री पर डीलरों की कमीशन बढ़ाने की मांग

1180. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल, हाई स्पीड डीजल, ग्रीज और मिट्टी का तेल तथा अन्य स्नेहक पदार्थ बेचने वाले डीलरों न कमीशन की दर बढ़ाने की मांग की थी; यदि हां, तो कब और कितनी वृद्धि की मांग की थी;

(ख) सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय किया; और

(ग) कमीशन की दरें अब क्या हैं और वे कब नियत की गई थीं ?

पेट्रोलियम, स्नेहक और डीजल की कीमतों (बी हेमवती मन्धन बज्रबुधा): (क) और (ख). बखिल भारतीय पेट्रोलियम ट्रेडर्स संघ तथा अन्य डीलर्स अधिकर्ता संघ कमीशन की ऊंची दरें निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार

तथा सरकार द्वारा गठित तेल मूल्य समिति को समय समय पर प्रत्यावेदन भेजते रहे हैं। उनकी कुछ धारणाएँ और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा लिए गये निर्णय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

उत्पाद	मुख्य मांग	सरकार द्वारा लिया गया निर्णय
(i) पेट्रोल तथा डीजल तेल	(क) कमीशन की बड़ी हुई दरें	न तो किसी तेल मूल्य समिति द्वारा इसकी सिफारिश की गयी और न ही सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार किया।
	(ख) 1-7-1976 से लागू धानतरालों में संशोधन करना	सरकार ने 1-4-1977 में अन्तरालों को संशोधित किया।
(ii) मिट्टी का तेल	कमीशन के रूप में बीजक-बद्ध मूल्य का 7-1/2 प्रतिशत	सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया।
(iii) स्नेहक तेल तथा ग्रीस		तेल मूल्य समिति ने अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में इस आशय का अभिमत व्यक्त किया कि डीलर्स का लाभ बहुत अधिक है और स्नेहक तेलों पर प्रति किलो लीटर 1200 रुपये और ग्रीस पर प्रति मी० टन 1500 रुपये के कुल अशुद्धि लाभ का सुझाव दिया है इसे 1-7-1976 से स्वीकार किया गया। तत्पश्चात् संघ ने लाभ मार्जन की यथा मूल्य की दर निर्धारित करने के लिये प्रत्यावेदन दिया जिसे तेल मूल्य समिति ने अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार नहीं किया। सरकार ने तेल मूल्य समिति की सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया।
(ग) (i) पेट्रोल तथा हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल :		
	सभी प्रत्यावेदनों की जांच करने के पश्चात् तेल मूल्य समिति द्वारा अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में की गयी सिफारिशों के आधार पर पेट्रोल तथा हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल पर डीलरों की कमीशन की वर्तमान दरें 1-4-1977 से लागू की गयी हैं। ये निम्नलिखित हैं :—	
मोटर स्पिरिट		कमीशन की दर
अन्तराल (किलो लि० में बिक्री, वार्षिक)		(रुपये, किलो लि०)
0—480		80
481—1080		50
1080 से ऊपर		35
		(कमीशन की न्यूनतम दर 50 रुपये/किलो ली० है)

हुई स्वीड डीजल तेल

धान्तराल (किलो मी० में बिक्री, वार्षिक)

कमीशन की दर

0—600	50
601—1200	25
1200 से ऊपर	20

(एच० एस० डी० ओ० की कोई न्यूनतम दर नहीं है)

(II) मिट्टी का तेल

तेल मूल्य समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर ऐजेंटों 'मिट्टी के तेल के स्टॉकिस्टों के लिए 1 जुलाई, 1976 से 8 रुपये प्रति किलो लि० और फुटकर विक्रेताओं के लिए 8 रुपये प्रति किलो लिटर पारिश्रमिक निर्धारित किया गया था। यह पारिश्रमिक राज्य सरकारों संघ शासित प्रशासनों द्वारा लगाये गये बिक्री कर और चुंगी कर आदि, बैरल ह्रास भत्ता, टपकन (लीकेज) लाने ले जाने तथा परिवहन लागत के अतिरिक्त है।

(III) स्नेहक तेल तथा ग्रीस

1 जुलाई, 1976 से स्नेहक तेलों पर प्रति कि० लीटर 1200 रुपये और ग्रीस पर प्रति मी० टन 1500 रुपये का शुद्ध मार्जन लाभ निर्धारित किया गया है।

Supply of Raw Material by I.D.P.L.

non-associated formulators during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is as follows:—

1181. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(Rs. in crores)

(a) whether I.D.P.L. is not supplying raw material to its units; and

(i) IDPL own production of bulk drugs

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

(ii) Imports of bulk drugs through CPC

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). I.D.P.L. is distributing bulk drugs produced by it to the non-associated formulators. Some of the bulk drugs produced by it are also supplemented by imports canalised through State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India (CPC). A part of the bulk drug production is also consumed by IDPL in producing their own formulations. The value of total production, imports & supply of these bulk drugs to other

(iii) Total availability with IDPL

(iv) Value of bulk drugs utilized by IDPL for own production of formulations

(v) Value of bulk drugs supplied to other non-associated formulators

(vi) Percentage of supplies to non-associated formulators to total availability with IDPL

1975-76 1976-77

35.29 39.26

10.13 7.96

45.42 47.22

17.26 12.88

28.16 34.34

62% 73%

Electrification of Durg-Bhusaval Section

1182. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify traction of Durg-Bhusaval Section of the Calcutta-Bombay route via Nagpur;

(b) if so, when will it be taken up and the probable date of completion; and

(c) the estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes.

(b) Depending upon resources availability this project will be taken up.

(c) Rs. 64 crores approximately.

Railway Lines between Bimlagarh and Talcher and Khurdha Road and Titlagarh in Orissa

1183. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to construct new Railway lines connecting Bimlagarh with Talcher and Khurdha Road with Titlagarh in the State of Orissa; and

(b) the progress made for implementing such proposals and when will these be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
(a) and (b). A survey for construction of a broad gauge rail link from Talcher to Bimlagarh was carried out in 1970. The proposed line would be 135 Kms. long and will cost about Rs. 16 crores at the then prices. The project was found to yield a return of only 3.22 per cent by DCF

method. As regards Khurdha Road-Titlagarh line no survey has been made. However, a survey for construction of a line from Talcher to Sambalpur/Jharsuguda which will provide a link to Titlagarh has been included in this year's budget.

बरोनी और कटिहार के बीच ब्राड गेज लाइन

1184. श्री युवराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरोनी और कटिहार के बीच कोई ब्राड गेज लाइन नहीं है जिसके कारण उत्तर पूर्वीय भारत के यात्रियों का पश्चिमी भारत से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं हो पाता;

(ख) क्या बरोनी और कटिहार के बीच ब्राड गेज लाइन िछाने की योजना तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित की जाती रही है ;

(ग) क्या 'कोमन' स्टेशन वारसोई जंक्शन, मोकाना जंक्शन से पहुंचने में फरक्का बराज होकर एक-तिहाई समय की बचत होती है ।

(घ) क्या बरोनी और कटिहार की एक ब्राड गेज लाइन बिछाये जाने पर एक सौ किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी कम हो जायेगी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप खर्च में कमी होगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो बरोनी और कटिहार के बीच ब्राड गेज लाइन कब तक िछाई जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) बरोनी और कटिहार के बीच बड़ी लाइन का कोई सीधा सम्पर्क नहीं है परन्तु उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत और पश्चिमी भारत के बीच मीटर लाइन का सीधा सम्पर्क उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) बरौनी स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों के उपयुक्त मिलाव द्वारा, जहां गाड़ी बदलनी होती है, बरौनी होकर बारसोई तक यात्रा लगभग उतने ही समय में पूरी की जा सकती है जितनी फरक्का के रास्ते ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) अभी तक इस लाइन के आमामान-परिवर्तन के लिए कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

बड़ी गंडक पर छिन्नतौनी पुल

1185. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बगहा (बिहार) को जोड़ने वाला बड़ी गंडक पर प्रस्तावित छिन्नतौनी पुल (जिला देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश) कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ख) उक्त पुल के निर्माण कार्य पर अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और उसके निर्माण पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) प्रस्तावित बगहा-छिन्नतौनी सम्पर्क परियोजना के पूरा होने में लगभग चार वर्ष का समय लगने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) 23 किलोमीटर लम्बाई में से लगभग 10 किलोमीटर की विरचना पूरी हो चुकी है । 23 छोटे पुलों का निर्माण भी पूरा हो गया है । नदी के नियन्त्रण कार्य को छोड़ कर, इस परियोजना के निर्माण की कुल अनुमानित लागत 6.74 करोड़ रुपये है ।

बिहार के संथाल परगना जिले में रेलवे लाइन बिछाना

1186. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में संथाल परगना ही ऐसा जिला है जिसका मुख्यालय धुमका तथा

दूसरे नम्बर का शहर गोड्डा रेलवे लाइन से सकड़ों किलोमीटर दूर है;

(ख) क्या इस जिले के हजारों ग्रामवासियों तथा आदिवासियों ने अभी तक रेल गाड़ी भी नहीं देखी है और यह अत्यन्त पिछड़ा जिला है तथा यहां प्रायः अकाल पड़ता रहता है; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे विभाग का विचार यहां पर रेलवे लाइन बिछाने सम्बन्धी कार्य को शुरू करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडवते) : (क) से (ग). मन्दार हिल से दुमका, दुमका से साइथिया, दुमका से बैद्यनाथ धाम और दुमका से रामपुरहाट तक बड़े आमामान की नयी लाइनों के लिए टोह इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं । प्रस्तावित लाइनें लगभग 237 कि० मी० लम्बी होंगी और वर्तमान कीमतों के अनुसार उन पर लगभग 35 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है । इन लाइनों पर पर्याप्त यातायात नहीं होगा इसलिए वे लाभप्रद भी नहीं पायी गयी हैं । भागलपुर-मन्दार हिल लाइन को बैद्यनाथ धाम (देवगढ़) तक बढ़ाने के लिए प्रारम्भिक-इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण के काम को इस वर्ष के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

Hitting of Drug Units by shortage of Raw Materials

1187. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether raw material shortage has hit drug units in the country;

(b) whether small scale pharmaceutical units have been compelled to curtail production of drugs; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. Bulk drugs are required for production of formulations. During 1976-77 much higher quantities of various bulk drugs as compared to 1975-76 were available to the drug manufacturing units in the country. The increase in the indigenous production of the major bulk drugs is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-463/77]. Similarly, higher imports of canalised drugs were arranged during 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76, as is evident from the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-463/77].

(b) and (c). Import Licences for import of non-canalised bulk drugs/raw materials are being issued to small-scale units providing a growth rate of 20 per cent per annum in accordance with the Import Trade Control Policy.

Higher allotments of canalised drugs to these units have also been made on the following basis:

(i) Small-scale units having a turnover of not exceeding Rs. 1 crore per annum to the extent of best of past two year's consumption, plus 30 per cent towards growth.

(ii) Small-scale units with a turnover of Rs. 1 crore and above to the extent of best of past two year's consumption plus 15 per cent.

(iii) All small-scale units in West Bengal have been allowed 50 per cent extra raw materials over the best of past two year's consumption.

During 1976-77, as many as 244 items were placed in the Open General Licence providing large scope to small scale units for meeting raw material requirements.

In addition to the availability of imported and canalised bulk drugs, the small-scale units are also free to purchase indigenously available bulk drugs to the extent of their require-

ments. The organised sector are required to provide a percentage of their bulk drug production to the non-associated formulators on the basis of 50 per cent by foreign sector, 40 per cent by public sector and 30 per cent by Indian sector. In actual practice, however, the public sector units have made available much higher percentage of their bulk drug production to the non-associated formulators, including the small-scale units.

Termination of services under MISA during Emergency

1188. **SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY; SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons whose services were terminated under MISA during Emergency, category-wise; and

(b) the number of persons out of them who have not been reinstated so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDVATE): (a) Nil. Railway employees arrested/detained under MISA are normally kept under suspension and taken back to duty on their release.

(b) Does not arise.

Services of Class IV Railway Employees utilized for domestic purposes

1189. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the railway officers provided with Class IV railway employees use them for their domestic work; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking action against such officers and to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Instructions already exist emphasising the need for Railway Officers, specially the senior ones, to exercise great circumspection in the matter of availing privileges including those relating to use of personal and other staff including Class IV staff working under them. Specific complaints of misuse of staff in their duty hours by the Railway Officers, whenever they are received from genuine complainants, are investigated and necessary action is taken in the light of the results of the investigations. If any specific allegations are brought to notice, action will be taken to inquire into them.

सकरी-हसनपुर रेल मार्ग का बरौनी तक विस्तार किया जाना

1190. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रस्तावित सकरी-हसनपुर रेल मार्ग का बरौनी जंक्शन तक विस्तार करने की योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर काम कब तक प्रारंभ हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री मधु दंडावते) : (क) और (ख). खगरिया होकर हसनपुर रोड पहले से हीब रौनी जंक्शन से जुड़ा हुआ है और हसनपुर रोड तथा बरौनी के बीच सीधे सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Request by Pharmaceutical Industry to relax M.R.T.P. Act and F.P.A.

1191. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pharmaceutical Industry in the organised sector has

urged upon the Government to relax Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act regulations;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No such request from the Pharmaceutical Industry in the organised sector to relax MRTP/FERA regulations has been received by the Government so far. However, from some news items, it is gathered that the President of the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India in its 11th Annual General Meeting has urged upon the Government to have a review and remove certain MRTP/FERA restrictions.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बम्बई से असम तक रेल लाइन

1192. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि स्वर्गीय डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए बम्बई से असम तक भारतीय सेना को शीघ्र से शीघ्र पहुंचाने के लिए ग्वालियर से बाह (जिला अण्डारा) फरुखाबाद-इटावा होते हुए रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण किये जाने के बारे में अनेक बार लिखा था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए ग्वालियर और इटावा के बीच बाह और फरुखाबाद होते हुए रेलवे लाइन बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दण्डवते) : (क) स्वर्गीय डा० लोहिया से इस विषय पर पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे या नहीं, इस समय यह सुनिश्चित कर पाना संभव नहीं है। किन्तु सैनिकों को तेजी से बम्बई से भ्रमण जाने के लिए इलाहाबाद, मोकामा और फरक्का होकर वर्तमान मार्ग बवालियर-बाह-इटावा के प्रस्तावित मार्ग की अपेक्षा अधिक सुविधाजनक है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Expansion of Foreign owned Indian Companies

1193. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many foreign owned Indian companies against which cases of violation of MRTP Act and FERA regulations were referred to Government, had been given permission to expand together with particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): The reference by the Hon'ble Member to foreign-owned Indian companies is taken to mean companies registered in India which are subsidiaries of foreign companies. No case of violation of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act on the part of such companies as may have been referred to Government has been noticed and the question of giving permission to expand to any of such companies under the said Act does not arise. As far as any cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are concerned, information is not available with the Department of Company Affairs and is being collected from the concerned authorities dealing with the said Act.

Railway Hospitals and Health Units at Railway Stations in Assam

1194. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations in Assam where Railway hospitals and Health Units have been set up for the railway employees; and

(b) the number of employees working in these stations who are benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

	Hospitals/ Health Units	No. of Railway families served
Maligaon	. . .	14559
Lumding	. . .	11392
Diorugarh		12810
Badarpur	. . .	5766
Rangapara North	. . .	4002
Dangtal	. . .	3951
<i>Maligaon</i>		
Pandu-East	. . .	1687
Pandu-West	. . .	3220
Gauhati	. . .	2702
New Gauhati	. . .	2026
Amingaon	. . .	1006
<i>Lumding</i>		
Lumding South	. . .	1475
Furkating	. . .	721
Dimapur	. . .	1265
Hojai	. . .	620
Chaparmulh	. . .	1016
Jagi Road	. . .	592

Health Units	No. of Railway families served
<i>Badarpur :</i>	
Karimganj ,	633
Dharmanagar	273
Harangajao	1327
Maibong	453
Lower Halflong	896
<i>Alipurduar</i>	
Dhubri } Fakiragram }	697
Bongaigaon	3235
Sorbhog	480
Rangiya	1218
<i>Rangapara North</i>	
Majbat	266
North Lakhimpur	816
Dhemaji	291
<i>Dibrugarh</i>	
Dibrugarh Town	1199
Hijiguri	1032
Tinsukia	1810
Makum	443
Ledo	873
Naharkatiya	1120
Simaluguri	1302
Mariani	3097

Steps to ensure speedy Justice

1195. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to ensure speedy Justice to the masses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Government are considering the steps which should be taken to ensure speedy Justice to the masses.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस और तेल के लिए खोज

1196. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर गैस और तेल मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) शाहजहांपुर जिले के ग्राम ईश्वरा में, जहाँ गैस और तेल मिलने की संभावनाएं थीं, खोज कार्य रोकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) आयोजित सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर इस बात का पता लग चुका है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सारदा और गन्धक नामक ऐसे समतल मैदान हैं, जिनमें तेल तथा गैस के उत्पादन के लिये अनुकूल परिस्थितियां हो सकती हैं ।

(ख) शाहजहांपुर जिले के समीप तिलहर में खोदे गये कुएं में गैस मिलने के आसार मिले, जो कि वाणिज्यिक महत्व के नहीं थे ।

Construction of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemical Complex

1197. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of progress in the construction work of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemical Complex; and

(b) what will be the main products of the complex and the ancillary industries to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The progress of construction of the constituent units of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemical complex is as under:—

(i) *Crude Distillation Unit*: 75 per cent.

(ii) *Captive Power Plant*: 35 per cent.

(iii) *Kerosene Treating Unit*: 80 per cent of the piling work completed and civil structural works have been started.

(iv) *Delayed Coker Unit*: Process design and detailed engineering is in progress and the construction works will be started shortly.

(v) *Petrochemical Complex*: The licence/engineering agreements for the various units of Xylenes complex and DNT plant have been lined up/finalised. Civil works will be started shortly.

(b) The main products of the complex will be:

(i) Straight run and mixed Naphtha.

(ii) Iomex.

(iii) Aviation Turbine Fuel.

(iv) Superior Kerosene.

(v) High Speed Diesel Oil.

(vi) Light Diesel Oil

(vii) Calcined coke.

(viii) O-xylene.

(ix) Polyester Staple fibre.

The nature and scope of ancillary industries that may come up at the site has yet to crystallise.

Saffron Robe for Judges

1198. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to prescribe saffron robe for judges; and

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Bharatiya Kushta Nivarak Sangh, Chamba (Dist. Bilaspur-M.P.)

1199. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation in the month of April, 1977 from Bharatiya Kushta Nivarak Sangh, Champa, District Bilaspur, M.P.; and

(b) what action have Government taken or propose to take in respect of the said representation and when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes.

(b) Matter is under consideration.

Decline in Production due to Non-availability of Petro-Chemical Raw Material

1200. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the production of chemical industries due to non-availability of imported as well as indigenous petro-chemical raw materials; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make available the requisite quantity of imported and indigenous Petro-chemicals raw materials to those industries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No appreciable decline in production of chemical industries has been noticed due to non-availability of Petrochemical raw materials.

(b) Where genuine shortages of raw materials are anticipated, steps are taken to effect imports of the same.

राक फास्फेट की प्रचुरता के आधार पर ज्ञाबुआ में उर्वरक कारखाने प्रथवा किसी अन्य कारखाने की स्थापना

1201. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या ज्ञाबुआ क्षेत्र में राक फास्फेट की प्रचुरता के आधार पर वहां पर कोई उर्वरक कारखाना प्रथवा कोई अन्य उद्योग स्थापित किया जा सकता है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): ज्ञाबुआ में उत्पादित राक फास्फेट देश में सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट संयंत्रों और उर्वरक मिश्रण एककों को सप्लाई किया जाता है ।

देश में फास्फेटिक उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिए देशी राक फास्फेट के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । अतिरिक्त फास्फेटिक उर्वरक क्षमता की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय संबंधित तकनीकी आर्थिक विचारधाराओं को ध्यान में रख कर, ज्ञाबुआ में उपलब्ध स्थानीय राक-फास्फेट पर आधारित संयंत्र की स्थापना की संभावनाओं पर यथा विचार किया जाएगा ।

डीजल विक्रेताओं की कमीशन

1202. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल तथा डीजल विक्रेताओं को बहुत कम कमीशन दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या ये विक्रेता सेवा प्रभार (सर्विस चार्ज) के नाम पर इस कमी को पूरा करते हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पेट्रोल के मूल्य में विभिन्नता है ;

(ग) विक्रेताओं को दी जाने वाली कमीशन की राशि का निर्धारण कब हुआ था और उसका आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या इस बारे में सरकार पुनर्विचार कर रही है ताकि उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयां दूर हों ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । फिर भी यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी जाये कि देश भर में भिन्न भिन्न निम्नलिखित विभिन्न परिस्थितियों के कारण पेट्रोल के फुटकर मूल्य एक समान नहीं हैं :-

(i) मूल मूल्य

(ii) परिवहन लागत

(iii) बिक्री-कर, चुंगी कर आदि ।

(ग) पेट्रोलियम तथा हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल पर डीलरों के कमीशन की वर्तमान दर, जो कि 1-4-1977 से लागू है, तेल मूल्य समिति द्वारा की गई अन्तिम रूप से की गई

सिफारिशों पर माधगरित है, ये दरें निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

(i) मोटर स्पिड

अन्तराल (वार्षिक/ किलो लीटर में बिक्री)	कमीशन की दर ५०। कि० लीटर
0-480	80
481-1080	50
1080 से ऊपर	35
(कमीशन की न्यूनतम दर 50 रुपये किलो लीटर)	

(ii) हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल

अन्तराल (वार्षिक/ किलो लीटर में बिक्री)	कमीशन की दर ६० कि० लीटर
0-600	50
601-1200	25
1200 से ऊपर	20
(एच०एस०डी०ओ० के लिए कोई न्यूनतम दर नहीं है)	

कमीशन की इन दरों को लागू करने से पेट्रोल तथा डीजल तेल की बिक्री मूल्यों में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है।

(ब) जी, नहीं।

Oil Reserves

1203. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the known reserves of oil in the country and the period for which they are expected to last;

(b) whether Government have studied the measures of the Carter Plan in U.S.A. for conserving scarce resources; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India propose to introduce similar measures for conservation of oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) According to the prognostic assessment made by the Indo-Soviet team last year the geological reserves of the country may be around 6000 million tonnes. As a result of exploration operations conducted so far, about 1600 million tonnes of geological reserves have been located of which about 350 million tonnes fall in the category of recoverable reserves. Out of this, about 80 million tonnes have been produced leaving a balance of about 270 million tonnes as recoverable on 1st January 1976. The balance of recoverable reserves may last for about 15 to 20 years.

(b) Yes.

(c) The condition regarding availability of fuels and consumption of energy in India differ widely from U.S.A. Government of India have already introduced a number of fiscal and other measures to reduce the growth rate in consumption of petroleum products and to encourage development and use of other forms of energy. Some conservation measures have also been initiated.

Air-Cooling of Long Distance Trains

1204. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for air-cooling all the compartments in the long distance trains especially in summer season; and

(b) if so, the amount of additional expenditure to be incurred for the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No such proposal is under con-

sideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Representation from DRECC,
Dhanbad**

1205. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation dated 5-5-1977 sent by Divl. Secy. DRECC/E. Rly./Dhanbad demanding enquiry for repressive measures to curb Trade Union activities by penal transfer of Trade Union workers and their immediate transfer to their former places and position, has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government particularly regarding the cases occurred during emergency?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

How Railways can save crores

1206. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a write up

appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 20th April, 1977 under the title; "How Railways can save crores"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes.

(b) Electrification is a capital intensive work, and hence to be justified, the Traffic density has to be quite high. Therefore, based on availability of resources and traffic justification, electrification schemes are undertaken.

Import of Crude Oil in 1976-77

1207. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude oil imported during the year 1976-77 and how does it compare with the imports during the previous two years; and

(b) the statistical details of the refinery-wise allotment of this imported crude during this period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statements

(In million tonnes)

Year	Quantity of Crude Imported	Refinery-wise allotment					
		Bharat Refineries Ltd.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	Cohin Refineries Ltd.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	Caltex	Haldia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1976-77	14.27*	3.47*	2.76*	2.64*	2.49*	1.04*	1.87*
1975-76	13.95	3.66	2.81	2.30	2.64	1.11	1.43
1974-75	14.00	3.91	3.06	2.63	2.42	1.12	0.86

*Provisional.

क्या प्रवेश उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत पड़े जायेंगे

1208. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में 3 से 5 वर्षों से कितने मामले विचाराधीन पड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या उस राज्य में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या काम की मात्रा को देखते हुए कम है; और

(ग) सरकार ने जनता को शीघ्र न्याय दिलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (जी ज्ञान्ति भूषण) : (क) तारीख 31-12-1976 को 6,313 मामले ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) उच्च न्यायालय में वर्तमान रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है । यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की वर्तमान संख्या में वृद्धि कर दी जाएगी ।

विदेशी शोध निर्मात्री कम्पनियों का कार्य-करण

1209. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्ध्वक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितनी विदेशी शोध निर्मात्री कम्पनियाँ हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक की मूल पूंजी तथा वर्तमान पूंजी की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) उन्होंने 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान कितना लाभ अर्जित किया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार है कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्ध्वक मंत्री (जी हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) संगठित और लघु उद्योग दोनों श्रेणियों में 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक विदेशी साम्य पूंजी वाली विदेशी शोध उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियों की संख्या 47 है ।

(ख) और (ग) : अपेक्षित उपलब्ध सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी 464 77]

(घ) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Compensation to Victims of derailment of G.T. Express

1210. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation is being paid to the persons injured as a result of derailment of G.T. Express near Nagpur in May, 1977; and

(b) the details of immediate help given to the injured and other passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No claim for compensation has been received so far from the persons injured in this accident. The claims will be settled, when preferred, as per rules.

(b) One passenger who was grievously injured, and one passenger who sustained simple injury were treated in the Railway Hospital, Nagpur. The other six passengers who sustained trivial injuries were given medical aid on the spot and they continued their outward journey.

All the passengers of the train were accommodated in the first eight coaches at the site of accident. At

Wardha, eight more coaches were attached for the convenience of passengers.

The one passenger who was grievously injured was given Rs. 750/- and the other passenger who sustained simple injury, was given Rs. 250/- as an *ex-gratia* payment.

Functioning of Railway Users' Zonal Consultative Committees

1211. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR
DHARA:
DR. BIJAY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Users Zonal Consultative Committees constituted by the previous Government are being allowed to continue or they are likely to be freshly constituted;

(b) whether in view of the fact that the previous Government did not allow these committees to have any effective say and the constitutions of such bodies were so framed that even the practical and useful suggestions went always on deaf ears, whether there is any move to allow these bodies to play an effective role, and improve their working; and

(c) if so, whether any additions in the membership is likely to provide Janata representation in more effective way?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE):
(a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Re-Constitution of Hindi Salahkar Samiti

1212. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that the Hindi Salahkar Samiti in the Ministry

of Railways has not been reconstituted in spite of the fact that a period of more than half a year has elapsed since the last Samiti ceased functioning; and

(b) the steps being taken to reconstitute the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE):

(a) and (b). Although action regarding reconstitution of Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti was initiated well in advance, yet appreciable progress could not be made in this direction due to dissolution of Lok Sabha, as in accordance with the extent rules M.P.s are also to be nominated on the Samiti, besides other eminent persons. Action is now in progress in consultation with the Official Languages Deptt. (Ministry of Home Affairs) and the Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs. It is hoped that the Samiti will be re-constituted shortly.

Increase in hoarding and adulteration of petroleum chemicals

1213. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the cases of hoarding, adulteration and black-marketing of petroleum chemicals during last six months; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to check this and to punish the guilty persons during this period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No specific cases of hoarding, adulteration and black marketing of petroleum chemicals have been brought to the notice of the Government during the last six months.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on improvement of Railways in Andhra Pradesh during the 5th Five Year Plan

1214. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been spent in Andhra Pradesh for the improvement of Railways or to start new lines during Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE):

(a) and (b). Accounts for expenditure on Railway projects are not maintained Statewise. The following important schemes have been taken up or progressed in Andhra Pradesh during the 5th Plan:

1. Nadikude-Bibinagar new BG line and conversion of Guntur-Macherla MG line into BG.

2. Parallel BG line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram and conversion of Dharmavaram-Bangalore City MG section into BG (Party in Andhra Pradesh).

3. New BG line from Bhadrachalam to Manguru—included for construction in this year's budget.

4. Secunderabad—Additional facilities in the MG yard.

5. Land acquisition for provision of additional facilities at Hyderabad/Secunderabad.

6. Rayna Padu—New BG wagon repair shop.

7. Ramgundam—Provision of additional lines in the yard.

8. Mandamari—Additional facilities in the yard.

9. Land acquisition in connection with the proposed chord line between Maula Ali and Sanatnagar.

10. Development of Terminal facilities in Hyderabad—Secunderabad area.

11. Doubling between Molanur and Kuppam.

12. Patch doubling between Renigunta—Balapalle, Bhakarapeta—Guddapah, Copty—Guntakal and crossing station between Razampeta and Nandlur.

13. Bibinagar—Bhongir doubling.

14. Electrification between Madras—Gudur and Vijayawada (partly falling in Tamil Nadu).

Proposal to remodel Chittoor Railway Station

1215. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to remodel Chittoor Railway Station which is at District headquarters; and

(b) if so, when will the work be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE):

(a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise as no work has now been sanctioned.

Closure of steam loco sheds at Guntakal, Pakala, Nandalur and Renigunta

1216. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steam loco sheds at Guntakal, Pakala, Nandalur and Renigunta are proposed to be closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE):

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to close down Guntakal, Pakala and Nandalur steam loco sheds. Renigunta

steam loco shed is proposed to be closed down during the Corporate Plan period. Renigunta steam loco shed presently holds 9 Broad Gauge steam locos and as a result of proposed dieselisation and also due to water problem at this location, this shed is likely to be closed down with additional diesel locos becoming available.

Conversion of Katpadi-Tirupati line into broad gauge line

1217. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to convert Katpadi-Tirupati railway line in Southern Railway into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, when would it be done?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE):

(a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under consideration for conversion of the Katpadi-Tirupati metre gauge line into broad gauge.

‘इंडेन गैस’ की एजेंसियों का आवंटन

1218. डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न नगरों में घरेलू उपयोग के लिये वितरित की जाने वाली ‘इंडेन गैस’ की एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिये कोई निदेशात्मक सिद्धान्त बनाये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य हपरेखाएं क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या उक्त एजेंसियों के आवंटन के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) अक्टूबर 1969 तक आई० ओ० सी० अपनी एजेंसियों (इन्डन की

डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप सहित) वाणिज्यिक आधार पर दे रही थी। नवम्बर, 1969 में इस नीति को बदल दिया गया था और तब से आई० ओ० सी० द्वारा अपनी डीलरशिप एजेंसियां निम्न आय वर्ग के परिवारों के बेरोजगार स्नातकों/इंजीनियरों को दी जाती थी। यह नीति नवम्बर, 1971 तक जारी रही। दिसम्बर, 1971 के युद्ध के पश्चात् इस नीति का अतिक्रमण कर एक योजना बनाई गई जिसके अनुसार रक्षा मंत्रालय के पुर्नवास महानिदेशक की सिफारिश पर आई० ओ० सी० की डीलरशिप एजेंसियां अंगु सैनिकों, युद्ध में मारे गये सैनिकों की विधवाओं, युद्ध में मारे गये अथवा लापता सैनिकों के आश्रितों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दी जाने लगी। इस योजना को 1-2-75 से अस्थगित रखा गया है। 1-1-1974 से इस की सभी (‘ख’ स्थलों को छोड़कर) 25 प्रतिशत एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित की जा रही है।

(ख) डीलरों के चयन के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों की सरकार द्वारा जांच की जाती है तथा उचित कार्यवाही भी जाती है।

Use of Luxury Saloons by Railway Officials

1219. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to stop the use of luxury saloons by high railway officials for their out-door duties; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE):

(a) and (b). Instructions have been issued that the inspection carriages should be used only for inspection purposes and not merely for journeys to stations where adequate resting places are available on the Railways.

Kerala plea for setting up of a Petro-Chemical Complex

1220. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has been making plea for setting up a Petro-Chemical Complex based on petroleum products from the Cochin Refinery since 1976; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme for petrochemicals in the public sector during the Fifth Plan is being limited to the completion of the naphtha cracker and the downstream units at Baroda, Gujarat, and the Bongaigaon Refinery/Petrochemical complex in Assam. No new major programme for a petrochemicals complex at Cochin or elsewhere is currently contemplated during the Fifth Plan period.

Setting up of new fertilizer plants and curtailment of imports of fertilizers

1221. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up new fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the location of these plants and other broad outlines thereof;

(c) to what extent imports would be curtailed and self-sufficiency reached in regard to fertilizer needs of the country when these new units work to capacity;

(d) whether the Kerala Government's request for setting up Cochin III fertilizer factory is under Union Government's consideration for the last five years; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken to expedite the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). In the revised Fifth Plan, provision has been made for four new fertilizer projects, two each in 1977-78 and 1978-79. Action is on hand to identify the projects to be taken up for implementation keeping in view the availability of feedstock, requirement of product mix, availability of market etc. In view of the advantages of the use of gas as the fertilizer feedstock, preference would be given for setting up additional fertilizer capacity based on associate gas available from the Bombay High area. According to the present estimates, the gap between consumption and production by 1983-84 is likely to be about 1.2 million tonnes of nitrogen. Additional fertilizer capacity is now being planned to cover this gap and move towards self-sufficiency in fertilizers.

(d) and (e). Due to a severe constraint on resources, the Vth Plan Programme for setting up of additional capacity as envisaged at the time of preparation of the draft plan could not be taken up for implementation in its entirety and some projects had to be shelved as a result thereof. For the same reason, Cochin Phase III project proposed by FACT also could not be considered. A project at Cochin can be based only on fuel oil as the feedstock, and, therefore, in view of what is stated in (a), (b), and (c) above, it will have a low priority and may not qualify for sanction in the near future.

Proposal for Decontrolling FACT Ud-yogamandal Production

1222. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FACT Udyogamandal has given any proposal for the de-control of their products; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). FACT Udyogamandal had made a request to the Government for relief on ammonium sulphate produced at Udyogamandal either by way of its decontrol or increase in the ex-factory realisation.

The request of FACT has been under consideration as a part of an overall approach to the pricing of straight nitrogenous fertilizers, namely, urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate whose prices are controlled statutorily and for which a uniform ex-factory realisation is allowed to the manufacturers. Government had set up a Fertilizer Prices Committee to recommend a pricing policy that would ensure a fair return to the manufacturers on the investment made on a sustained basis. The Committee has since submitted Part I of the Report relating to straight nitrogenous fertilizers which includes ammonium sulphate. The report of the Committee is under consideration.

Problems faced by Barauni Plant of F.C.I.

1223. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the problems faced by Barauni plant of the Fertiliser Corporation of India which are commissioned in November, 1976;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to set it right?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to

(c). The Barauni Fertilizer Project has had mechanical problems both during and after the commissioning of the plant. There has also been a major break-down in one of the carbon-dioxide compressors resulting in the shut down of one of the two streams of the urea plant from January, 1977. In addition, production in this plant has also been limited due to frequent power and voltage dips.

The Fertilizer Corporation of India have already taken measures to overcome some of these problems. Modifications necessary for achieving and stabilising production at the rated capacity have also been identified and a schedule for their implementation drawn up. Action is also being taken to overcome the instability in the power supply system and a number of modifications/additions are being implemented by the Barauni Thermal Power Project.

Stepping up of Oil Exploration

1224. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to step up the oil exploration in the country which provides vital raw material for the production of essential goods;

(b) if so, the broad features of schemes which will be undertaken during the current year in this regard; and

(c) whether he has also stressed that refining capacity should also be increased for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1977-78, ONGC proposes to deploy 15 field geological parties, 24 seismic parties;

(1) Additional Boiler for increased steam requirements;

(2) Installing an electric crude Desalter;

(3) Providing wax removal facilities;

(4) Providing facilities for LSHS handling.

(c) As the sulphur content of Bombay High Crude is lower than the crudes imported from the Middle Eastern countries, the corrosion problems are expected to be reduced. The naphtha produced from the Bombay High Crude will have a high aromatic content, the utilisation of which for the fertilizer industry is being studied in consultation with Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Preventing the Rise in Prices of Drugs

1225. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held talks with the representatives of five associations of drug manufacturers in April, 1977 to discuss the ways and means of preventing a rise in the price of drugs and common medicines;

(b) what was the outcome of the discussions;

(c) whether a long term pricing policy on drugs has to be laid down; and

(d) if so, the final decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). In the discussions held with representatives of the Associations of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry on 20-4-1977, Government's keen desire to ensure that the shortages of drugs do not occur and that they are sold to the consumer at controlled prices was conveyed to them. The Associations appreciated the Government's concern and offered their support and co-operation in the matter.

They have issued detailed instructions to the trade in this regard.

(c) and (d). The prices of drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry (Hathi Committee) in their report has made several recommendations in regard to rationalisation of prices of drugs. The recommendations of the Committee are in the final stages of consideration.

Bonus to Railway Employees

1226. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to pay bonus to the railway employees which was their long standing demand; and

(b) if so, whether any final decision has since been taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). As stated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 19 answered in this House on 5-4-1977, the entire issue relating to bonus is being examined in depth by the Government.

Re-Instatement of dismissed Railway Employees in Gujarat

1227. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of dismissed railway employees in Gujarat State have not been taken back in service till now;

(b) if so, the total number of such employees;

(c) by what time they will be taken back and whether some of them would have retired if they had continued in service; and

(d) what action or help is being given to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No. All railway employees dismissed in the context of May, 1974 Railway Strike have been reinstated.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Attaching of ACC Sleeper Coach with K. K. Express

1228. SHRI S. KARIAH THOMAS:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to attach an A. C. C. Sleeper coach with the K. K. Express train and if so, from what date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): One air-conditioned two tier sleeper coach is already running once a week, each, between New Delhi and Bangalore, and New Delhi and Tri-vandrum Central by 125/126 Karnataka-Kerala Express.

Electrification of Railway Lines in Kerala

1229. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any plan for the electrification of Railway lines in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the names of the sections of the Railways which are likely to be electrified during 1977-78 and 1978-79 under this plan; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Production of Crude from Bombay High

1230. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) estimated quantity which is daily produced from Bombay High; and

(b) whether in view of the indigenous production of crude from

Bombay High, Government propose to reduce the prices of petroleum?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 35,000 barrels per day.

(b) No, Sir.

उत्तर प्रदेश की मार्च में कोयले के रैकों की सप्लाई

1231. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वाराणसी, रायबरेली, लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद, मेरठ, आगरा और अलीगढ़ को मार्च में कोयले के कितने कितने रैक दिये गये :

(ख) सभी जिलों को नियमित रूप तथा समय पर कोयले के रैक सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक जिले के लिये कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो यह कोटा निर्धारित करने में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) :

(क) मार्च, 77 के दौरान इन स्टेशनों को आबंटित किये गये ईंटों के भण्डारों में जलाने वाले कोयले के रैकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

स्टेशन का नाम	आबंटित किये गये रैकों की संख्या
1. वाराणसी	1 रैक
2. राय बरेली	1 रैक
3. लखनऊ	4 रैक
4. इलाहाबाद	1 रैक
5. मेरठ	6 रैक
6. आगरा	3 रैक
7. अलीगढ़	3 रैक

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बताये गये अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों के लिये मार्च और अप्रैल 77 के दौरान 98 और 125 रेकों की आवश्यकता की तुलना में क्रमशः 95.5 और 127.5 रेकों का आवंटन किया गया है। इस प्रकार आवश्यकता को पूरा कर दिया गया है।

(ग) जिलों की आवश्यकताएं राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा बताई जाती हैं जिसे रेले पूरा करती है।

अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

1232. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने अधिनियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद हो चुका है और कितनों का होना शेष है ;

(ख) इन अधिनियमों का अनुवाद करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है तथा क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिये यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) वर्तमान अधिनियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद कब तक पूरा करने की योजना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) अभी तक 801 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है। 81 अधिनियमों का अनुवाद करना बाकी है।

(ख) राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग को 1 अक्टूबर, 1976 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था। उसके बाद केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार करने का कार्य विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय के विधायी विभाग के राजभाषा खंड को

सौंपा गया है। यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त पाई गई है।

(ग) कार्य को यथाशीघ्र अद्यतन करने के लिये भरसक प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

कृत्रिम रबड़ की मांग और उत्पादन

1233. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कृत्रिम रबड़ का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और वह देश की कुल मांग का कितने प्रतिशत है ; और

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर तथा कितनी कितनी मात्रा में कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है और क्या इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार।

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) देश में सिलिस्ट्रॉन रबड़ के उत्पादन तथा खपत संबंधी आंकड़े वर्ष 1976-77 के (वास्तविक आंकड़े) और 1977-78 के (अनुमानित आंकड़े), संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) देश में अब तक जिस एक मात्र संश्लिष्ट रबड़ का उत्पादन किया जा रहा था वह एम० बी० आर० टाइप रबड़ है और देश में नाइट्राइल रबड़ का उत्पादन अभी अभी आरम्भ किया गया है। पी० बी० आर० टाइप रबड़ के निर्माण हेतु एक संयंत्र का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। एम० बी० आर० टाइप के लिये अपेक्षित कच्चा माल अल्कोहल और वेंजिन है नाइट्राइल रबड़ के लिए एकीलोनीट्राइल और अल्कोहल तथा वेंजिन और पी बी आर टाइप रबड़ के लिये बूटाडीन अपेक्षित कच्चा माल है। देश में संश्लिष्ट रबड़ के उत्पादन के लिये, जिन वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की आवश्यकता है उन में से केवल एकीलोनी-

ट्राइल का ही उत्पादन देश में नहीं हो रहा है और उसे आयातित किया जा रहा है। संश्लिष्ट रबर के निर्माण हेतु बेंजिन हिन्दुस्तान स्टील

लि० के इस्पात संयंत्र से उपलब्ध की जा रही है और अल्कोहल उत्तर प्रदेश की विभिन्न आग्नियों से उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

वर्ष	संश्लिष्ट रबर की खपत (मी० टन में)			संश्लिष्ट रबर कुल खपत का उत्पादन के लिए	
	एस० बी० आर० टाईप	अन्य टाईप	कुल	संश्लिष्ट रबर के उत्पादन (एस० बी० आर० टाईप) का प्रतिशत	
1976-77	26,500	7,600	34,100	22,980	67.7—
1977-78 (अनुमानित आकड़े)	28,000	8,000	36,000	26,000	72 --

प्लास्टिक के उत्पादन के लिये कच्चा माल

1234. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्लास्टिक के उत्पादन के लिए कच्चे माल की मांग और पूर्ति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) प्लास्टिक के उत्पादन के लिए किम कच्चे माल का उपयोग होता है और क्या सभी कच्चा माल देश में उपलब्ध है अथवा कोई वस्तु आयात की जाती है और यदि हां, तो किन देशों से आयात की जाती है तथा कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में आयात की जाती है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) . प्लास्टिक के निर्माण हेतु, नेफथा, अल्कोहल और कैल्शियम कार्बाइड प्रयोग

होने वाले प्रमुख कच्चे माल हैं। इनकी पूर्ति तथा मांग से सम्बन्धित स्थिति संतोषजनक है और किसी प्रकार की कमी की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। ये कच्चे माल देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं।

Value of Purchases made by Ministry

1235. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) value and details of purchases made or/and value of purchases contemplated by his Ministry during 25-6-75 to 25-3-77 from companies in which the son/sons and other family members of erstwhile Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had any interest; and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). In this connection, the answer given on 14-6-1977 by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare

and Culture on behalf of Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 283 may be referred to. It will be seen that as on 31-3-76 there were 43853 companies in the Private Sector. There is no record maintained in any of the offices of the Department of Company Affairs which would show at one place the share holding of the particular individual in various companies. It is, therefore, not possible to say with certainty in which companies the family of the former Prime Minister had any interest.

So far as Minister of Railways are aware, the companies intimately connected with the family of former Prime Minister are (a) Maruti Limited, (b) Maruti Technical Services Private Limited and (c) Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Limited. No purchase from these firms was made by the Railways during 25-6-1975 to 25-3-1977.

Cell to Examine Complaints of Railway Employees and Public

1236. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a cell in the Railway Ministry to receive and examine the grievances of the Railway employees;

(b) Whether the cell is also examining and receiving the complaints from the public against the Railways;

(c) if so, how many complaints have been received and examined; and

(d) to what extent this has helped in the improvement of the working of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE):

(a): Yes.

(b): Yes.

(c): Total number of representations on staff and other matters received in the cell during the period from 26-3-77 to 13-6-77 is 37,892. Preliminary examination has been completed on 31,377 cases and final action has also been completed on a number of cases.

(d). Setting up a cell with a nominated officer to receive the representations from the Railway employees and complaints from the general public has in the first place helped to assure the affected persons that their cases will receive attention at the highest level and secondly the streamlining of the procedure for dealing with such communications is conducive to a quicker disposal of the grievances at appropriate level.

Report on Accident at Mughal Sarai

1237. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Additional Commissioner of Railways in his report has blamed the Railway staff for accident of Varanasi-Mughalsarai-Allahabad passenger train at the Mughal Sarai junction;

(b) if so, the other findings of the report; and

(c) what action has been taken against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE):

(a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railways safety has concluded that the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) Suitable action has been initiated against the staff held responsible by the Inquiring Officer.

Contracts with Foreign Companies for Off-shore Exploration

1238. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies have been assigned contacts for off-

shore exploration and the main feature thereof;

(b) latest progress of exploration by these companies in Cauveri, Kutch and Bengal Orissa basin; and

(c) what steps have been taken/proposed to achieve self-sufficiency in oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Three groups of foreign companies have been awarded contracts for offshore exploration. The main features of these contracts are given in the statement attached.

(b) After conducting necessary surveys in the Cauvery basin, the Asamera group of Canada are presently drilling the first well there. In the Kutch basin, the Reading and Bates group of U. S. A. conducted surveys during 1974-75 and drilled one well in the area, in which no commercial accumulation of hydrocarbons was encountered. Under the terms of the contract, the contractor has to declare by end June, 1977 whether it intends to continue further explorations in the area. In the Bengal-Orissa basin, the Carlsberg group of U. S. A. conducted surveys during 1974-75 and drilled two exploratory wells there, which did not indicate evidence of commercial accumulation of hydrocarbons. This contractor also has to declare by end June, 1977 whether it intends to continue exploration operations in the contract area.

(c) Oil exploration efforts have been intensified both on-shore and off-shore.

Statement

The main features of the three contracts for exploration in offshore are.

I. Cauvery Basin

The contractor for this basin is the Asamera Group of Canada. The con-

tracted area is approximately 26,000 Square Kilometres. The contract is for 24 years, effective from November 1, 1975. After seismic surveys, the contractor is to select within a period of 18 months from 1-11-1975, an area of 5,000 Sq. Kms. for exploration operations and surrender the rest. By the end of the third year, the area will be reduced to 2,500 Sq. Kms., and at the end of the 7th year, the contractor will be left with only the producing and producible area. The contractor is to commit himself to a work Programme and a minimum expenditure programme. The ONGC has a 35 per cent participating interest in this contract and on the commercial discovery of oil, the Commission will have the right to increase its share by another 15 per cent. The contract *inter-alia* provides for maximisation of the employment of Indian personnel and for their training; the maximum use of Indian goods, services etc.

11. Kutch Basin

The contractor for this basin is Reading and Bates Group of U. S. A. The contracted area is approximately 28,000 Sq. Kms. The contract is for 24 years, effective from August 1, 1974. After seismic surveys the contractor is to select within a period of two years from 1-8-1974, an area of 5,000 Sq. Kms. for explorations operations and surrender the remaining area. By the end of the third year the area will be reduced to 2,500 Sq. Kms. and at the end of the 7th year, contractor will be left with the producing area. Upon commercial discovery the ONGC can purchase upto 10 per cent. of the interest in the contract. Here also the contractor is to commit himself to a work programme and a minimum expenditure programme. The contract *inter alia* provides for maximisation of the employment of Indian personnel and for their training; the maximum use of Indian goods, services etc.

111. Bengal-Orissa Basin

The contractor for this basin is the Carlsberg Group of U. S. A. The contracted area is approximately 28,000 Sq. Kms. The contract is for 27 years, effective from August 1, 1974. After seismic surveys, the contractor is to select within a period of two years from 1-8-1974, an area of 5,000 Sq. Kms. for exploration and surrender the rest. By the end of the third year the area will be reduced to 2,500 Sq. Kms. and at the end of the 7th year, the contractor will be left with only the producing area. The contractor is to commit himself to a Work Programme and a minimum expenditure programme. Natomas India also a US Company, are the operators for this contractor. Natomas have assigned 15 per cent of their interest in the contract to ONGC with effect from August 1 1975. This is in addition to 10 per cent under the contract to which ONGC has the option on commercial discovery of oil. The contract *inter alia* provides for maximisation of the employment of Indian personnel and for their training; maximum use of Indian goods, services etc.

Proposal to extend Pink Express to Ahmedabad or to start Super Fast Train from Delhi to Ahmedabad

1239. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the present Pink Express to Ahmedabad or to start a super fast train to Ahmedabad from Delhi; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Bulk Drugs by Larger Drug Producers

1240. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have plans to compel the larger drug producers to manufacture some of the 117 bulk drugs identified by the Hathi Committee;

(b) if so, whether these manufacturers have agreed to produce these drugs; and

(c) whether they have also asked for certain liberalisations in regard to the application of the MRTP Act?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee viz.

(i) Increasing the production of bulk drugs required for production of 117 essential formulations identified by the Hathi Committee for mass consumption; and

(ii) Assignment of relevant lines of production to the public sector, the Indian sector and the foreign sector.

Government have drawn up three lists of bulk drugs to be manufactured in "Public Sector", "Indian Sector" and "Open to all Sectors". The applications which are received are considered on merits of each case keeping these lists in view.

(c) The President of the OPPI in its 11th Annual General Meeting is reported to have urged upon the Govt. to have a review with a view to removing certain restrictions under MRTP Act.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Plants at Baroda

1241. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more petro-Chemical plants in addition to the Baroda plant;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the comparative economics of expanding the Baroda plant and setting up new plants has been worked out in arriving at this decision; and

(d) if so, fact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). In addition to IPCL's Petro-chemical complex under implementation at Baroda, proposals for additional plants to manufacture Vinyl Chloride, Polyvinyl Chloride, Acrylates, Propylene Oxide, Propylene Glycol, are under consideration of Government. Another Petro-chemical complex in public sector is being set up at Bongaigaon in Assam, comprising a Xylenes Complex, a DMT Unit and a polyester Fibre Unit.

(c) and (d). This will be considered at the appropriate time.

पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय में की गई नियुक्तियां

1242. श्री यश वत्त शर्मा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय में अभी गत वर्षों में की गई नियुक्तियों पर उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने प्रतिकूल टिप्पणी की है; और

(ख) क्या उन नियुक्तियों को निरस्त कर दिया गया ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शक्ति भूषण) : (क) पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय में हाल के वर्षों में की गई सभी नियुक्तियां उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की सहमति से की गई थीं। सरकार को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि उन नियुक्तियों के किए जाने के बाद मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने कोई प्रति-भूल टिप्पणी की है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Cost of production of Petrol and other Products

1243. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production including refining and transportation of petrol per litre and other petroleum products per tin or other measure; and

(b) what are the reasons for charging from the users more than double the cost of production of products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The average cost of production including refining and transportation of petrol per litre and of four other major petroleum products and their retail selling prices at Bombay and Delhi are indicated in the enclosed statement which is being laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The statement showing that there are other elements such as excise duty, sales tax etc. forming part of the end selling prices is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-465/77]. It is only in case of motor spirit that the retail selling price is more than double the cost of production.

Proposal to reduce running time of G.T. Express and Tamil Nadu Express

1244. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the running time of G. T. Express and Tamil Nadu Express running between New Delhi to Madras; and

(b) whether any new Air-conditioned sleeper coach instead of chair-car is proposed to be attached to G.T. Express daily and phones installed in both the trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No.

(b) No.

Representations from Chairman, Maharashtra Bar Council (Bombay)

1245. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Chairman of Maharashtra Bar-Council (Bombay) during the period of last three years;

(b) if so, how many and when were they received; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take on them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten, between October, 1974 and May, 1977.

(c) All the points covered by the representations are under consideration of the Government.

Trains running behind Schedule

1246. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is deterioration in running of trains; and

(b) if so, the number of trains found running behind schedule during the first two weeks of April, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). Punctuality performance of Mail Express trains 'Not losing time' during the first two weeks of April, 1977 as compared to corresponding period of previous year has shown that there has been a slight deterioration in the punctuality performance of trains. The average percentage of these trains losing time on all Railways during this period was 7.4 per cent on B.G. and 6.4 per cent on M.G.

Payment of Project Allowance to Employees of F.C.I., Haldia Division

1247. SHRI GANGADHAR APPABURANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of FCI, Haldia Division, conceded to grant the project allowance w.e.f. 1-1-73 to the employees posted at project sites at the existing rates on the revised scales of pay and the Board of Directors approved this proposal in the month of November, 1975; and

(b) if so, whether the present Government is considering to approve pay of project allowance on the revised scales of pay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Haldia Division of FCI recommended to the Corporation the proposal of the workers for payment of project Allowance w.e.f.

1-1-73 at the existing rates but on the revised scales of pay. The Board of the FCI considered the proposal in November 1975 and decided to refer the proposal to Government since it involved a general question of policy. The proposal was not accepted by the Government on the ground that this would have been a departure from the general instructions of the Government regarding the revised scales. Under these instructions, the project allowance with reference to the revised scales is to be paid only at the new rates which were lower than the earlier rates. However, where project allowance was already being paid, the same was to continue at the old rates but only on the pre-revised scales.

शिवनारायण पुर रेलवे स्टेशन

1248. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल, मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) पूर्व रेलवे हावड़ा डिवीजन में शिवनारायण पुर रेलवे स्टेशन से यात्री तथा माल यातायात में एक वर्ष में कितनी अंशत आय होती है ;

(ख) शिवनारायण पुर रेलवे स्टेशन का प्लेटफार्म नीचा होने के कारण गाड़ियों के चढ़ने उतरने में एक वर्ष में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की औसत संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्लेटफार्म को ऊंचा करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (प्र० मधु बंडवते) :

(क) कलेंडर वर्ष 1976 के दौरान शिवनारायण पुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्री और माल दोनों प्रकार के यातायात से 3,66,840 रु० का राजस्व अर्जित हुआ था ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में शिवनारायण पुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऐसी कोई भी दुर्घटना नहीं हुई ।

(ग) इस प्रकार की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था रेल उपयोग कर्ता सुविधा समिति के परामर्श के एक कार्यक्रम-बद्ध आधार पर की जाती है । प्लेटफार्म को ऊंचा उठाने के प्रस्ताव को सुविधा समिति के समक्ष विचारार्थ रख दिया जायगा ।

Setting up of Petro-Chemicals Complex at Haldia

1249. SHRI M. KALYANASUN-DARAM:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request for setting up a Petro-chemical complex at Haldia is under Centre's consideration for a long time; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to expedite the decision?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Proposals have been received from the State Government of West Bengal from time to time for the setting up of a Petro-chemical complex at Haldia and for the expansion of the capacity of Haldia refinery to provide for higher availability of naphtha.

(b) The programme for petro-chemicals in the public sector during the Fifth Plan is being limited to the completion of the Naphtha Cracker and the downstream units at Baroda, Gujarat, and the Bongaigaon Refinery/Petrochemical complex in Assam. No new major programme for a petro-chemicals complex at Haldia or elsewhere is currently contemplated during the Fifth Plan period.

Jan Nyayalayas

1250. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish 'Jan Nyayalayas';

(b) whether 'Jan Nyayalayas' have been set up in some States on experimental basis; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and the success achieved by them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Low Wages of Staff of the Eastern Region of Bharat Refineries

1251. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wages and earnings of the clerical and labour staff in the Eastern Region of Bharat Refineries Limited are the lowest as compared to all other oil companies in the region; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to achieve parity and uniformity in wages and earnings of those workers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The wages of clerical and labour employees of Bharat Refineries Ltd., in the Eastern Region are, by and large, lower than the wages of similar employees in other oil companies in the region.

(b) It is the long-term objective of the Bharat Refineries Limited to bring about, gradually over a period of time, as near a parity as practicable bet-

ween the wages of its employees and those of other public sector concerns in the Eastern Region. The Management of Bharat Refineries Ltd. has initiated discussions with the Unions for the next Long-Term Settlement.

Reports on Legal aid to Poor

1252. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the study of the Reports of Justice Bhagwati and Justice Krishna Iyer Committees and other allied bodies, if any, regarding free legal aid to the poor;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the said Committees and have started their implementation; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Government are awaiting the final report of the Bhagwati Committee.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Repairs, Restrengthening and Restructuring of Railway Bridges in Gujarat

1253. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the repairs, restrengthening and restructuring of minor or/and major railway bridges in Gujarat during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, particulars thereof, including costs and operational facilities;

(c) whether the Railway Authorities are carrying out regular inspections of all bridges; and

(d) if so, how and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE**):

(a) During 1975-76 and 1976-77 Yes.

1977-78 Repairs, strengthening, etc. have been programmed.

(b) Railway Bridges in Gujarat

Heavy repairs, rebuilding, strengthening regirdening etc.

Year	Amount spent on ordinary repairs/maintenance Rs.	No. of bridges on which such works were undertaken	Cost of such works Rs.	Amount spent on bridge works during the year (excluding ordinary repairs/maintenance) Rs.
1975-76	27.40 lakhs	62	493.17 lakhs	203.17 lakhs
1976-77	30.15 lakhs	35	801.61 lakhs	302.61 lakhs
1977-78	31.00* lakhs	29*	567.10* lakhs	157.10 lakhs

*Proposed for 1977-78.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is obligatory on the part of the engineering officials to inspect the bridges in their jurisdiction regularly, and it has to be done at various levels. The Permanent Way Inspector who is incharge of his section should inspect all the bridges once a year before the monsoon and has to record his remarks against each bridge in the Bridge Register. Similarly, the Assistant Engineer incharge of a Sub-Division has to inspect all the bridges in his jurisdiction again once in a year. These Bridge Registers are scrutinised by the higher officials and remedial action, wherever required, for strengthening the bridges, is taken.

It is only when the engineering officials are fully satisfied that the bridges are in perfect and sound condition that trains are allowed to run at normal speed on them.

Confirmation of Employees in Central Railway

1254. **SHRI K. MALLANNA**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of railway employees in Central Railway are still temporary even after having served for more than 5 years; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government regarding confirmation of these temporary employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE**):

(a) Yes.

(b) Constant efforts are being made to convert as many temporary posts into permanent ones as possible to facilitate confirmation of eligible staff. The pace of confirmation has recently increased.

"Foreign Experts engaged in Oil Exploration in India"

1255. **SHRI K. MALLANNA**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries whose experts have been invited and are engaged at present in oil exploration in India; and

(b) the terms and conditions of their assignments and the period for which they have come to India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA**):

(a) Services of companies of U.K., U.S.A., Norway, France, Hungary,

etc. are being utilized for oil exploration in India.

(b) The contractors receive remuneration in cash for the services rendered, for specified periods, as agreed upon in each individual case. It is not in the commercial interest, of the oil exploration organisations, to disclose the terms and conditions on which the services have been procured.

File regarding setting up of High Court Bench at Meerut

1256. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the file containing the proposal for setting up a High Court Bench at Meerut in U.P. has been missing;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to trace that file; and

(c) the circumstances under which the file is missing?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The file is not missing.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Extension of Saharanpur-Shahdara Railway Service upto New Delhi

1257. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to extend newly started Saharanpur-Shahdara Railway service upto New Delhi to remove inconvenience of the daily commuters coming to Delhi for duty on that line; and

(b) if so, by what time the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). Extension of Delhi Shahdara-Baghpat Road passenger trains to and from Delhi/New Delhi is not feasible at present as the Shahdara-Baghpat Road line is not linked with the Ghaziabad-Delhi/New Delhi main line. As and when the direct link with the main line is provided this suggestion will be considered.

Shareholders of Maruti Limited

1258. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the shareholders of M/s. Maruti Limited, Gurgaon alongwith the number of shares held by each of them;

(b) the amount of loss suffered or profits earned by the company during the last 3 financial years, year-wise; and

(c) who is the Managing Director of the company, the amount of his salary and other perquisites provided to him?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) According to the latest Annual Return made upto 30-9-1976 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi & Haryana, there were 988 shareholders in M/s. Maruti Limited as on 30-9-1976. The names of these shareholders together with the number of shares held by each of them are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-466/77.]

(b) As per the Profit and Loss Account of the company filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana, the amount of losses suffer-

ed by the company during the last three financial years are as under:—

Financial Year ended	Losses
	Rs.
31-3-1974	16,80,873
31-3-1975	48,18,614
31-3-1976	53,11,069

NOTE.—In the year ending 31-3-1976 no provision has been made for depreciation amounting to Rs. 13.18 Lakhs.

(c) The company, at present, has no Managing Director.

Excess production over Licensed Capacity by Foreign Drug Firms

1259. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of excess production, if any, over licensed capacity by the foreign multi-national drug firms operating in the country; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in respect of unauthorised production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) A statement giving requisite information in respect of bulk drugs for the year 1974 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-467/77.]. Similar information for the years 1975 and 1976 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible. The production of drug formulations is not being monitored at present.

(b) The question of excess production of drugs and pharmaceuticals was considered by the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and the Committee's recommendations on

733 L.S.—5

the regulation of excess capacity in regard to bulk drugs are under the consideration of Government.

Breakdown of Ammonia Plant at Barauni

1260. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently a breakdown of the Ammonia Plant at Barauni if so, the particulars thereof and the extent to which production has been affected;

(b) whether the breakdown is due to technical or personnel failure; and

(c) if so, whether responsibility has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir. However, on 8th January, 1977, there was a major failure of the Carbondioxide compressor in the urea plant and one of the two urea plant streams had to be shut down. The production loss on this account is approximately 11,000 tonnes of Nitrogen.

(b) and (c). The FCI are investigating into the causes of failure of the compressor.

Intensive Training of Officers

1261. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have no system of intensive training of officers apart from the initial training provided to probationary officers;

(b) the scope offered by any existing system of in-service training to improve skills; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce suitable refresher and

reorientation courses to motivate and help officers up-date knowledge, attitudes and skills?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). Indian railways have well-established system of in-service training which is imparted to officers at different stages of their career with a view to improve their skills.

(c) The existing system of training already provides refresher and re-orientation courses to motivate and help officers up-date knowledge, attitudes and skills.

Cost and time to complete the modernization of Sindri Plant

1262. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost and time to complete the modernization programme of the Sindri Fertilizer Plant;

(b) whether any foreign exchange of technical assistance is employed and, if so, their broad outlines; and

(c) the details of changes and improvements that are aimed at in the working of the plant after modernization?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The Sindri Modernisation project is estimated to cost Rs. 152.04 crores and the mechanical erection of the plant is expected to be completed by November, 1977.

(b) The foreign exchange component of the project cost is Rs. 53.71 crores which includes licence and know-how fees, assistance in design engineering, procurement, erection and commissioning and purchase of certain equipment.

(c) The existing plant at Sindri which is based on coke and coke oven gas as feedstock and on technology

which is now obsolete, has outlived its useful economic life. The modernisation plant which is based on fuel oil as feedstock is expected to improve ammonia availability and thereby overcome the principal limitation to production at the existing plant.

Companies registered in 1976-77

1263. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of **LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state the number of new companies registered in the year 1976-77 in public sector and private sector, categorised under Industry, Trade & Commerce and Public Utility units?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Fifty-four new companies were registered in the Public Sector and 2645 companies in the Private Sector during the year 1976-77.

The distribution of these companies according to their main industrial activity as shown in their object clause at the time of registration is given separately for the Public Sector and Private Sector companies as under:

Main	Industrial activity	Public Sector Companies	Private Sector Companies
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5	70
2.	Mining & Quarrying	2	29
3.	Processing and Manufacture	31	1427
4.	Constructions & Utilities	6	69
5.	Commerce (Trade & Finance)	4	672
6.	Services of all kinds	6	3785
TOTAL		54	264

स्नेहक तेलों में मिलावट

1264. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या अनेकों बार स्नेहक तेलों में बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट पाई गई है और क्या सरकार को इस बारे में हाल ही में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मिलावट को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) लुब्रीकेटिंग तेल मांटे तौर पर प्रमुख तेल कम्पनियों के मान्यता प्राप्त वितरकों, डीलरों के माध्यम से बेचा जाता है और प्रमुख तेल कम्पनियों के परचून पेट्रोल पम्पों सहित विपणन केन्द्रों के माध्यम से बेचे गए लुब्रीकेटिंग तेलों की कोटि के बारे में सरकार को कोई गम्भीर शिकायत नहीं मिली है। फिर भी सरकार को निजी शोधनकर्ताओं मार्केटिंग्स छुटपुट विक्रताओं और गैरमान्यता प्राप्त डीलरों द्वारा नकली विशिष्ट गुणों रहित लुब्रीकेटिंग तेलों की बिक्री से सम्बन्धित कुछ रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) लुब्रीकेटिंग तेलों में मिलावट कुप्रयोग से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा गठित विशेषज्ञ पेनल द्वारा मुझाए गए उपायों पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही को आरम्भ करने के अतिरिक्त सरकार ने स्नेहक तेलों के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में अनुशासन की एक योजना निर्धारित की है जिसे सभी प्रमुख तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा क्रियान्वित करना जहरी है। इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि तेल कम्पनियों के केन्द्रों द्वारा लुब्रीकेटिंग तेलों के वितरण में कोई कदाचार न हो, इस के लिए वे अपने परचून

पेट्रोल पम्पों एजन्टों की आकस्मिक जांच आयोजित करते रहे हैं। तेल कम्पनियों से यह भी कह दिया गया है कि वे सभी बड़े-बड़े तेल उपभोक्ताओं के साथ और अधिक सीधी बिक्री को प्रोत्साहन दें। बाजार में नकली तेल के परिचालन को कम से कम करने के उद्देश्य से और अधिक उपायों की एक क्रम-माला पर विचार किया गया है। इस दिशा में निर्धारित जिन कुछ प्रमुख कदमों को उठाया गया है वे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) सभी आटोमोटिव तेलों, औद्योगिक तेलों और ग्रीस के उत्पादन के लिए अध्यादेश द्वारा आई एस आई मार्क का प्रयोग करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है। इस सम्बन्ध में आई एस आई तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित संगठनों के परामर्श से ब्यारे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

(2) ल्यूब उत्पादन के लिए सम्भरण भंडार के आबंटन पर और कड़ा नियंत्रण किया जायगा। ऐसा करने का उद्देश्य मात्र इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना है कि अन्तिम उत्पाद के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए सम्भरण भंडार का हिसाब सही रखा जाए।

(3) तेल कम्पनियों से कहा गया है कि वे इण्टरमिडिएटीज को समाप्त करें और ल्यूब वितरण में व्यस्त एजेंसियों की संख्या बढ़ाने की प्रवृत्ति से वचें ताकि तेल कम्पनियों के उनके कार्य संचालन पर प्रभावी नियन्त्रण को कमजोर न बनाया जा सके।

(4) उपभोक्ताओं में व्यापक जागृति उत्पन्न करने और इसमें भाग लेने की प्रवृत्ति के बारे में तेल कम्पनियों से एक बड़े प्रचार अभियान को चला कहा गया गया है।

(5) तेल कम्पनियों से यह भी कहा गया है कि समस्याओं का गहराई

से मूल्यांकन करने और उनके यथासम्भव समाधान के लिए एक छोटा सा दल का गठन करें और वे मंत्रालय के पास दृढ़ और ठोस सुझाव ले लें जिनमें सीमित समय और चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित किया जा सके।

Railway employees compulsorily retired during Emergency

1265. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway employees, Zone-wise who were compulsorily retired during emergency period;

(b) the number of employees out of them who belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, categorywise i.e. Class I, II, III and IV;

(c) whether any steps have been taken for reinstatement of these employees; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Drinking water facilities in long distance trains

1266. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide drinking water tank in each compartment in long distance trains; and

(b) if not, what alternative arrangements are proposed to provide drinking water for the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) In certain selected long distance

vestibuled trains with limited stoppages, this has been done.

(b) Adequate arrangements for supply of drinking water to passengers have been made at all railway stations. Apart from taps/hand pumps and water coolers at important stations, watermen are deployed to supply drinking water to passengers in trains as well as at platforms. Trolleys mounted with cool drinking water in 'Matkas' are also plied from one end of the train to the other to serve drinking water to passengers in compartments. In summer, special arrangements are made to augment the water supply by deploying additional watermen.

In addition, "In service" supply of water is being provided in certain selected long distance fully vestibuled trains with limited stoppages, like Karnataka-Kerala Express, Tamil Nadu Express, Mangalore/Cochin-Nizamuddin Jayanti Janata Express, Mangalore/Ernaculam-Bombay Janata Express etc. in which water containers/thermal urns are provided in all coaches, including second class sleeper coaches, filled with potable water. These containers are filled at stations en route. This arrangement provides the facility of drinking water for the passengers when the train is on the run.

The facilities for provision of drinking water are constantly reviewed and augmented as necessary.

अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को पेट्रोल पम्पों का आवंटन

1267. श्री ई वर चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पेट्रोल पम्प आवंटित करने का कोई कोटा नियत किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या माप-दण्ड निर्धारित हैं और इस वर्ष जिन लोगों को पेट्रोल पम्प दिए गए अथवा दिए जाने हैं, उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख): इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन एक मात्र ऐसी तेल कम्पनी है, जिसकी अनुसूचित जाति जन जातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के लिए अपने पेट्रोल पम्पों का कुछ भाग को आरक्षित करने की नीति है। यह नीति 1-1-1974 में लागू हो चुकी है तथा इसमें अपने पेट्रोल पम्पों में से 25 पेट्रोल पम्प अनुसूचित जातियों/जन जातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को आवंटित करने की व्यवस्था है।

2. आवेदन पत्र समाचार-पत्रों में दिए गए विज्ञापन के माध्यम से आमंत्रित किए जाने हैं और चयन उन आवेदन-कर्ताओं में से किया जाता है जो कि अनुसूचित जातियों/जन जातियों के व्यक्ति हों, बेरोजगार हों, जिनकी आयु 35 वर्ष से कम हो तथा जिन्होंने हाई स्कूल अथवा समकक्ष परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर ली हो।

3. 1-1-1974 से 31-3-1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान कम्पनी के 19 पेट्रोल पम्प अनुसूचित जातियों/जन जातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किए गए थे।

Inquiry into purchase of West German Cranes by O&NGC

1268. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the enquiry into the question of purchase of cranes by the Oil and

Natural Gas Commission's from West Germany; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The matter is under enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Issue of licence to multi-national drug firm against advice of M.R.T.P. Commission

1269. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any multi-national drug firm was given any licence against the advice of the MRTP Commission during the Emergency; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. No licence for the manufacture of drugs has been granted to any multi-national drug firm during the period of Emergency against the advice of the M.R.T.P. Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Petro-chemical Complex at Barauni Refinery

1270. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS will be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a petro-chemicals plant attached to the Barauni refinery; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A study group has been set up

to investigate the feasibility of setting up new aromatics production facilities based on Assam crudes. Barauni will be one of the locations to be considered by the study group for setting up such a unit. The study group has not submitted its report so far.

The setting up of any new petrochemical unit will ultimately depend upon availability of resources.

Expansion of Trombay Fertilizers by an Italian Firm

1271. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of Trombay fertilizers known as Trombay V was given to the Italian firm SNAM-Progetti;

(b) if so, whether the Italian firm's was the lowest tender; and

(c) if not, the reasons for giving the contract to this firm?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The offer made by Snam Progetti for the Ammonia Plant was not the lowest among the tenders received by FCI. Negotiations were held with them and they agreed to match the price with the lowest quotation and also offered to export Indian equipment and services worth \$ 10 million and for this purpose agreed to receive payment in rupees equivalent to \$ 10 million. In the case of the urea plant, tenders were not invited and the contract was awarded to Snam through negotiation. In regard to the urea contract also, Snam Progetti agreed to an export obligation of \$ 6 million.

Extension of suburban area from Burdwan to Asansol

1272. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take positive action for extension of suburban area from Burdwan to Asansol; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Auction of Junk and condemned articles lying with Railways

1273. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of junk and other condemned articles with all the Railways;

(b) whether the condemned goods have been lying with Railways for years;

(c) the reasons why the Railways do not auction it immediately; and

(d) what is the policy of Government regarding the auctioning of such material?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) The value of scrap lying with all the Railways as on 31-3-76 was Rs. 11.33 crores.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise as auctions are held regularly.

(d) Scrap materials not required for Railways use are surveyed by a Committee consisting of senior officers to make sure that nothing is allowed to be sold as scrap which can possibly be used by the Railways themselves in some way or other. The recommendations of the Survey Committee

are approved by competent authorities at higher levels and public auctions are held only for those materials which are recommended and approved for disposal. Such public auctions are conducted either departmentally or through recognised auctioneers selected by individual Railways from time to time for specific periods not exceeding two years based on most advantageous offers received against advertised tenders issued for this purpose. Wide publicity is given to the public auctions conducted by advertising in all leading newspapers etc. The offers received in these auctions are accepted on the basis of competitive bids.

Overbridge on Shakti Nagar crossing, Delhi

1274. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct an overbridge on Shakti Nagar crossing in Delhi;

(b) whether most of the time there is a traffic blockade over this crossing; and

(c) when do Government propose to start the construction of this overbridge and what will be the cost of construction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Proposals for the construction of road over/underbridges in replacement of level crossings are to be sponsored by the State Government (Road Authority), who have also to bear a portion of the cost as per extent rules. Delhi Administration had made a proposal for a road overbridge at Shakti Nagar in 1963, but this was not accepted by the Delhi Development Authority. Since then no proposal has been received either from the Delhi Administration or from the Delhi Development Authority. No proposal for a road overbridge at Shakti Nagar crossing has since been received from Delhi Administration.

(b) There is traffic hold up at this level crossing.

(c) The proposal for the construction of the road overbridge can be considered only after a firm proposal is received from the Delhi Administration and preliminaries such as preparation of drawings, designs, estimates etc. are completed and accepted mutually by the Road Authority and the Railway. As the essential features of the scheme are yet to be finalised by the Delhi Administration (Road Authority), it is not possible to give at this stage the cost of the proposed road overbridge.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

1275. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress of the Petro-chemical Complex at Haldia; and

(b) the main features of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). There is at present no petrochemical unit i.e. chemical unit based on petroleum feed-stock, operating or under construction, at Haldia.

Implementation of new slogan 'medicines for millions'

1276. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advanced a new slogan "medicines for millions"; and

(b) if so, what specific measures the Government propose to take to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). It is the intention of Government to ensure that drugs are available in abundance in the country to meet the health needs of the people both in urban and rural areas and at reasonable prices. The Hathi Committee has also identified 117 essential medicines which should be made available at reasonably low prices throughout the country. Government have during the years 1975-76, and 1976-77 issued 169 licences/letter of Intents for the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations etc. It is expected that when the licences are implemented the availability of drugs will increase. Hathi Committee has also made various recommendations in regard to rationalisation of Price Control and these recommendations are being considered by Government and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

Cases pending in High Courts and Supreme Court

1277. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil and criminal cases pending for (i) less than one year (ii) more than one year but less than two years; and (iii) more than three years in the various High Courts and the Supreme Court as on 1st April, 1977; and

(b) Steps taken by Government to clear the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The information in respect of High Courts as on 1-4-1977 is not available. A statement giving the number of civil and criminal cases pending in the Supreme Court on 1-4-1977 and in the various High Courts on 31-12-1976 is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-468/77.]

(b) Government are considering the steps which should be taken for speedy disposal of cases.

Proposal to set up a paraffin wax plant

1278. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new paraffin wax plant;

(b) if so, whether Government have selected any site for the same; and

(c) whether this product will be exported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Studies are presently under way by Madras Refineries Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation for the setting up of paraffin wax plants at Madras and Barauni respectively. A decision on the setting up of paraffin wax plants will be taken after Government have received and examined the Feasibility Studies.

(c) If there is surplus of product after meeting the domestic demand, the possibility of export will be considered.

Allotment of wagons for coal, cement, wheat, salt industries

1279. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down guide-lines for the allotment of wagons for important industries/priority like coal, cement, wheat and salt;

(b) if so, what are the details of these guide-lines;

(c) whether any departure is made from these guide-lines; and

(d) if so, when and under what circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). Allotment of wagons to different commodities is governed by the Preferential Traffic Schedule which specifies priority for various commodities on the basis of their importance to the national economy. Within the priorities allotted to each commodity, allotment of wagons is done in accordance with the principle of 'first come first serve.'

(c) Normally, no.

(d) Does not arise.

Doubling of portion of Raipur-Vizianagram section (South Eastern Railway)

1280. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling the portions of the Raipur-Vizianagram section of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, which portion and the cost involved; and

(c) when will the work be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Income of Railways

1282. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income of the Railways during the months of March to May, 1977 has decreased; and

(b) if so, the total sale of railway tickets during the above period and how does it compare with the sale of rail tickets during the corresponding period last year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Re-instatement of Railway Employees in Tamil Nadu

1283. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the dismissed employees of the Railway in Tamil Nadu have been reinstated by the Government;

(b) if not, how many have been taken back;

(c) when will the left over employees be taken back; and

(d) the reasons for delay in taking them back?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes, All railway employees dismissed in the context of May 1974 Railways Strike have been reinstated.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Derailment of 14 Up Bombay Janta Express

1284. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four bogies of the 14 Up Bombay bound Janta Express from Madras derailed at Kem station on the South-Central Railway on 4th May, 1977;

(b) if so, whether a number of Railway employees were killed as a result thereof;

(c) whether the enquiry has revealed that this accident was due to negligence of the Railway employees; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes. The accident took place on 3-5-1977.

(b) Only one railway employee was killed. There was no other casualty.

(c) and (b). According to the finding of the Inquiry Committee, the accident was due to the failure of human element. The report of the inquiry committee is under scrutiny. Suitable action will be taken against the staff held responsible, if any.

Modification of Caltex Refineries to refine Bombay High Crude Oil

1285. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Caltex refineries have taken up a Rs. 130 lakh worth modification programme to refine crude oil from the Bombay High by 1979;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposed programme; and

(c) whether the Bombay High crude will minimise the problem of corrosion but there would be the problem of naphtha production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a). Yes Sir.

(b) The modification programme envisages the addition of the following facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 127 lakhs so as to enable the refinery to process 1.25 million tonnes of Bombay High Crude.

- (1) Steam heating facilities for crude tanks, modification of some piping, steam tracing and insulation of some of the pipe lines;
- (2) New storage tank for Naphtha;
- (3) Additional Boiler for increased steam requirements;

(4) Installing an electric crude Desalter;

(5) Providing wax removal facilities;

(6) Providing facilities for LSHS handling.

(c) As the sulphur content of Bombay High Crude is lower than the crudes imported from the Middle Eastern countries, the corrosion problems are expected to be reduced. The naphtha produced from the Bombay High Crude will have a high aromatic content, the utilisation of which for the fertilizer industry is being studied in consultation with Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

मथुरा में लगाये जाने वाले तेल शोधन कारखाने की रासायनिक गैसों का ताजमहल पर प्रभाव

1286. श्री के० लक्ष्मणा :

श्री शिव सम्पत:

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा में लगाये जाने वाले तेल शोधक कारखाने की रासायनिक गैसों का ताजमहल पर कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है तथा उसका रंग पीला पड़ना शुरू हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो सरकार ताजमहल की सुन्दरता बनाये रखने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). मथुरा शोधनशाला का निर्माण हो रहा है और इसके यांत्रिकी रूप से दिसम्बर, 1977 तक पूरा हो जाने, और अप्रैल, 1980 तक इसमें काम आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

मथुरा शोधनशाला से निकलने वाली गैसों का आगरा स्थित स्मारकों पर सम्भावी दुष्प्रभावों के बारे में समय समय पर आणकाएं व्यक्त की गई हैं। इन स्मारकों पर प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को कम-से-कम करने के सम्बन्ध में उठाये जाने वाले उपायों के बारे में प्रायोजना प्राधिकारियों को परामर्श देने के लिए जुलाई, 1974 में डा० एस० वरद राजन की अध्यक्षता में तथा पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय, भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग, राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान, भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान, इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों सहित एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित की गई। उक्त सभी प्रतिनिधि इस समिति के सदस्य हैं। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के प्रतिनिधि को भी दिसम्बर, 1975 में इसका सदस्य बना दिया गया था।

क्योंकि इटली में स्मारकों पर सल्फर डायक्साइड के दुष्प्रभाव के बारे में इस प्रकार का कार्य किया जा चुका है, अतः 1974 में आई० ओ० सी० ने इटाली की उस व्यावसायिक उद्यम मैसर्स टेक्नोमो के साथ निम्नलिखित अध्ययन करने के लिए एक करार किया जो कि सरकारी स्वामित्व की ई० एन० आई० की सहायक कम्पनी है—

(i) मथुरा-आगरा प्रदेश में पिछले दस वर्षों के मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़ों के आधार पर मथुरा शोधनशाला से निकलने वाली गैस का मथुरा-आगरा प्रदेश में (विशेषकर सल्फर डायक्साइड) के निस्तापनों का भूतल मान्द्रण पर विचार करना;

(ii) छः माह से अधिक की अवधि से आगरा प्रदेश में प्रदूषण के वर्तमान स्तर को निर्धारित करना ;

(iii) स्मारकों के संरक्षण को वर्तमान स्थिति को निर्धारित करना और उनके संरक्षण की दृष्टि से निस्सरणों के अनुमत सांद्रण को भी निर्धारित करना। मैसर्स टैवनोंमो ने इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन को अब अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। इन पर विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा विचार किया जायेगा और विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद सरकार द्वारा अपेक्षित कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

अब तक की गई जांच और अध्ययन के परिणाम स्वरूप उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यहां तक कि मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी प्रदूषण में अत्यन्त प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों में भी शोधनशाला को गैसों में जो योगदान होगा उसका आगरा में न्यूनतम प्रभाव पड़ेगा जो कि शोधनशाला से लगभग 40 कि० मी० दूर है और इस का दुष्प्रभाव इतने कम स्तर का होगा कि इससे ताजमहल के श्वेत संगमरमर पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के बारे में कोई विशेष चिन्ता नहीं होगी।

कर्नाटक में नये रेलवे स्टेशन

1287. श्री के० लक्ष्मण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कर्नाटक में 1977-78 में नए रेलवे स्टेशन खोलने की कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु बंडोपते) :

(क) और (ख). यातायात के औचित्य और जनता की जरूरतों को देखते हुए नए स्टेशनों के खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

कर्नाटक में गाड़ियों में भीड़भाड़

1288. श्री के० लकप्पा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कर्नाटक में रेल गाड़ियों में भीड़भाड़ की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर गाड़ियों की भीड़भाड़ घटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) कर्नाटक में 1977-78 में जो नई-नई रेल गाड़ियां चलाई जानी हैं उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) : (क) और (ख). कर्नाटक क्षेत्र में मवारी गाड़ियों के उपयोग में पता लगता है कि केवल कुछ गाड़ियों के दूसरे दर्जे में, विशेषकर गमियों के महीनों में, भीड़भाड़ रहती है। इस भीड़भाड़ को कम करने के लिए वर्तमान गाड़ियों में, रेल इंजन की कर्षण क्षमता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, अतिरिक्त मवारी डिब्बे लगाकर अधिक स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

(ग) इस समय कर्नाटक क्षेत्र में नयी गाड़ियां चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। लेकिन, कुछ गाड़ियों का चालन-क्षेत्र बढ़ाने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

Increased Royalty on Crude for States

1289. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently increased royalty on crude payable to State Governments;

(b) whether there have been any representations by oil producing States in this regard; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The royalty on crude oil and casing head condensate was increased from Rs. 15 per tonne to Rs. 42 per tonne with effect from 8th September, 1976.

(b) and (c). The Government of Gujarat have represented pointing out that the increase made is inadequate and even the benefit of a limited increase in royalty has been partially taken away by reducing the Sales Tax leviable on crude oil to 4 per cent through an amendment in the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The State Government have requested that the royalty should be fixed at least at 10 per cent of the full posted price of analogous Middle Eastern crudes.

Unmanned Level Crossings in Bihar

1290. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway level crossings in Bihar State; and

(b) the number of accidents occurred there and the persons died in these accidents during 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) The number of unmanned level crossings in Bihar State is 1507.

(b) No. of accidents No. of persons killed

1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
8	6	5	2

Railways are Back to pre-Emergency Days

1291. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item published in local dailies 'Railways are back to pre-emergency days'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) Yes.

(b) The matter was investigated. Partial 3-tier sleeper coach No. 5902 having 32 berths and 40 seats which was scheduled to run by 20 Up Dehradun Express on 1-5-77 was marked sick. This was replaced by partial sleeper coach No. 1445 having 11 berths and 81 seats which was avail-

able. The failure on the part of the staff to indicate this change in the chart caused confusion and inconvenience to the passengers and has been taken up. Railways have instructions to replace sick coaches by the same type coach as far as possible.

Regarding unauthorised occupation of berths/seats in trains in yards by anti-social elements, checks have been intensified with the help of Vigilance Department, Anti-fraud squads, R.P.F. and G.R.P., to eradicate malpractices.

Scheme of Gauhati Refinery to reduce number of Workers

1292. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Gauhati refinery has introduced a

secret scheme to reduce the number of workers and increase the number of officers;

(b) if so, whether a memorandum has been submitted to his Ministry in this regard by Indian Oil Corporation Mazdoor Unit; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). There were 155 workmen surplus at Gauhati Refinery as on 31-3-77. There has, however, been no compulsory retrenchment of surplus workmen. This number includes 60 workers of the Security Deptt., who were rendered surplus in January, 77 as a result of induction of Central Industrial/Security Force. The Refinery Management held discussions with the recognised Union, called Gauhati Refinery Workers' Union and reached a settlement to retrench the surplus security personnel on payment of generous retrenchment compensation. Representations against this settlement were received from the non-recognised Union, called the Indian Oil Corporation Mazdoor Union, Gauhati.

The Ministry of Labour have, however, disapproved the above settlement and have advised the Indian Oil Corpn. to reach individual agreements with the workers concerned in terms of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1976. In the meantime, after obtaining the approval of the concerned authorities 3 security personnel who volunteered for retrenchment on payment of generous compensation have been retrenched on 15th June, 1977.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR 1975-76, A MEMORANDUM AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On behalf of Shri Charan Singh I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Twenty-sixth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1976.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases referred to in the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-412/77].

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Triuchirapalli): This report is an important document dealing with disciplinary action on Government officials. It has been delayed for over a year. Under the rule 305(a)..

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you read (c) also?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: My point is that the committee has not yet been constituted. That is why I have to raise it here. I am only bringing to your notice the lacuna. Since there is delay in constituting the committee, it had no opportunity to go into the report and

find out causes for the delay. Of course, they have submitted a report regarding the delay also. Whether the reasons given for the delay are justified or not who is to examine? I want to know when the committee is going to be constituted and whether that committee will go into this question also. Having been laid on the Table of the House, how can that committee go into the matter? That is why I say, I object to it being placed now. Let it wait till the committee is constituted and goes into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been laid on the Table.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I want to know whether you will allow the committee to examine this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will constitute the committee. We will discuss the matter between us and if there is any irregularity, we will certainly ask the committee to go into it and point out to the Minister so that it may not be repeated.

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On behalf of Shri H. N. Bahuguna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-413/77.]

(2) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Manali, Madras, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Manali, Madras, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-414/77.]

(3) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra) for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra) for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-415/77.]

(4) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-416/77.]

(5) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-417/77.]

(6) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Poona, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Poona, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. 418/77.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Cost Accounting Records (Polyester) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 126(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1977.

(ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Nylon) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 157(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1977.

(iii) The Company Law Board (Bench) Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 601 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1977.

(iv) The Public Companies (Terms of issue of debentures and of raising of loans with option to convert such debentures or loans into shares) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 602 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1977.

(v) The Companies (Central Governments) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 627 in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1977.

(vi) The Companies (Secretary's Qualifications) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 628

[Shri Shantj Bhushan]

in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-419/77].

(2) A copy of Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Draft Order No. 33/39/76-CL. III regarding conversion of loan into equity capital by M's. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-420/77].

(3) A copy of the Bihar Hindu Religious Trusts (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 9th April, 1977, under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 30th April, 1977 issued by the Vice-President acting as President in relation to the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-421/77].

REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE IN THE INTAKE OF SC & ST PERSONS AGAINST VACANCIES RESERVED FOR THEM ON THE RAILWAYS UPTO 30-9-1976

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the half year ending the 30th September, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-422/77].

PROCLAMATION REVOKING PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY VICE-PRESIDENT ACTING AS PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL ON 30-4-77.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: On behalf of Chaudhuri Charan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 21st June, 1977

issued by the Vice-President acting as President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 30th April, 1977 in relation to the State of West Bengal, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 388(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1977, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-423/77].

12.15 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th June, 1977, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.17 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1977-78—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume the general discussion on the General Budget. The time available for each party has been calculated. The Congress Party has got 1 hour 1 minute left whereas the Janata Party has still a lot of time—5 hours. Therefore, to compensate it, two members from this must be called for every member from that side.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): There are many indepen-

dents. All of them should be clubbed together and on every subject, a portion of the time should be allotted to them, so that some of us may get a chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I entirely agree with you and I have been doing it. But unfortunately there is very little time available to the independents and all the 20 of you cannot be accommodated on every subject. But on each subject, one of you can speak. I have been doing it and will continue to do it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): 15 hours were allotted for the general discussion. Just now you said that 1 hour and 1 minute are left for the Congress and 5 hours for this side. That makes up to 6 hours 1 minute. Yesterday about 5 hours were spent and the total comes to 11 1/2 hours. What about the 3 1/2 hours still available?

MR. SPEAKER: There are other parties also. Let us not have a discussion on the calculation of time. The office has done the calculation very carefully to the very minute. They have not made any mistake.

Shri Bedabrata Barua may continue his speech. He has already taken 13 minutes.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Sir, yesterday I expressed surprise over the conservative estimate for agricultural development and the massive outlay for industries. I also said that the money has gone to the large scale sector of our industries and in spite of the increased foreign aid, economy in expenditure, withdrawal of Rs. 800 crores from foreign exchange reserves and enhanced customs duties on bidi and other articles as well as the lack of additional provision for the public sector, there has been no extra allotment for agriculture. In fact, the proportion of allocation for agriculture, rateably and otherwise also, has not improved at all, in spite of the

fact that there has been a lot of resource mobilisation including foreign aid. I did not expect the government to produce a socialist budget, but I did expect a budget in keeping with the ruling party's own professions. In spite of the extra outlay of 27 per cent, the outlay for agriculture has not improved. Today the 'Economic Times' carries an assessment of the total allotment on investment allowance, total grant to industries which would have come from the Central Budget and they have headlined this information that Rs. 213 crores would be the benefit the big industries will get because of the investment allowance alone. It is good to mobilise the resources.

Regarding the previous government's policy regarding multi-national corporations, it is well-known that the Congress Government tried to curb the activities of multi-nationals by means of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act which is still in operation and Sir, the whole policy so far as licensing is concerned, was to keep the multi-nationals out of the consumers' field. And now the global multi-nationals are going to sell goods in our country. This is a complete reversal of the policy that was pursued by the Congress Government where multi-nationals were not allowed to produce consumer goods. Now, the multi-nationals who were not even coming within the four walls of the country are allowed to send goods to this country. Even if indigenous capital goods are available, multi-nationals could supply capital goods to our country direct. Wrist watches which are produced by multi-nationals will be imported. Provision has been made for import and that is the way in which Rs. 800 crores of foreign exchange is likely to be frittered away. The proposal is not to utilise the foreign exchange on any investment, not really to increase the capability to produce more goods and not even purchase foreign shares which are now going abegging because the previous government has

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

said that the foreign companies have to dis-invest their shares in India. Now, it would have been possible for Government to utilise this money to purchase their shares in all these very lucrative companies which are producing consumer goods.

Sir, a genuine policy for small-scale industries pre-supposes a bias even against Indian industries. Why this bias for multi-nationals then? This appears to be a part of the policy to help Indian industries as well as multi-nationals. Even though it has not been stated, it is certainly bound to be at the cost of Indian small-scale industries. Any policy for small-scale sector would certainly have to keep out even big Indian industries from the consumer field or from any field whatsoever except those where the small-scale sector cannot go. And this sort of policy will compel multi-national corporations to stop the operations inside the country.

Sir, it is well-known that big industries in India are not able to compete with the multi-nationals even today, whether it is cigarettes, whether it is chocolates or whether it is lamps. I know companies like the Bengal Lamps which are not able to compete in spite of the fact that they have all the technical know-how and capacity because of the marketing technology the multi-nationals have. So what prospect is there? The policy that the Government is pursuing is to help the multi-nationals inside the customs barriers of India and to help Indian industries by the concessions that I have mentioned yesterday. I don't see any genuine prospect for the small-scale sector. I hope the Janata Party would reverse the policy. Otherwise there is bound to be wiping out for the small-scale sector that has been built up in spite of the fact that the large sector also did grow in the country.

Sir, the development of agriculture is not the same as helping the rural

poor. In the previous budgets, massive concessions were made to the extent of Rs. 50 to 100 crores for providing subsidised water supply. But most of these concessions went to the big sector in agriculture. The Congress Party did try to reverse this trend. I would say that this big sector in agriculture must be counter-balanced, must be curbed, and encouragement must be given to the small-scale sector in agriculture, I do not say on the Socialist model but on the Japanese model. That has to be done.

Coming to the incentives given for the provision of employment, there is no discrimination. Incentives are given to both labour-intensive and capital-intensive industries. There are industries in India which are large-scale; to that extent they have to compete unfavourably with the small-scale sector. But there are some such industries where, even though the capital sunk is heavy, they provide employment on a large scale. I have seen the Lalimli woollen mills, which is employing 3,000 to 4,000 workers and produces fine woollens. It may make good profits also, though I do not think it is properly managed all the time. If it is properly managed, it will give more profits. At the same time, with the modern technology it is possible to produce the same quantity of cloth of the same quality with just 200 workers. If we encourage that type of technology, it will mean a completed defeat of our objective of increasing employment opportunities. Therefore, we should give encouragement only to that type of technology which will help to utilize unutilized man-power, or better know-how or increased efficiency without any reduction in employment.

Coming to the utilization of foreign exchange, formerly there was pressure on the Government for the import of items which are detrimental to our public sector. For instance, there was a proposal at one stage to import super thermal plants. I do

not know what has happened to that proposal. When Bharat Heavy Electricals is producing thermal plants and when it has capacity which is not being fully utilized for want of orders, this type of proposals are advertised. These things should not be allowed.

Finally, I would request the Government to have a second look at the proposal of allowing amalgamation with the condition that the losses could be written off against the profits earned by another unit. This is a dangerous proposal. Amalgamation could be allowed by reducing the rigours of Company Law. I have no doubt that the Company Law is rigorous. Amalgamation could also be encouraged by facilities for re-scheduling of debts, payment of taxes etc. But taxes should not be allowed to be set off for take-over of sick units. There are some units which they have made sick and now the big business would take them over with grave consequences to the budget of the country.

Shri Mohan Dharia has stated in a speech that 1,000 shops will be opened all over the country and that they will be given Rs. 2,000 each, which will come to Rs. 20 lakhs. Do you really want to have a public distribution system with Rs. 20 lakhs? Hindustan Lever has production worth Rs. 200 crores. Indian Tobacco would be selling as much. If you provide Rs. 20 lakhs for the whole country, how is it possible? In spite of the good intentions of Mr. Dharia, what is going to happen is a few small shops in the countryside, that is all, because Government have to acquire the goods and make them available to the common people.

I hope that the tendencies which have been in evidence, to which I have referred, will not become permanent, because that will be disastrous for the country. Reversal of the policies which were followed till now will have repercussions. The

Congress Government may not be there, but these policies were basic to our existence, and based on them the country has made progress so long in spite of the criticism that has been offered, in spite of the hugeness of the problems that have confronted us.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Permit me at the outset to invite your attention and the attention of the House to a matter which has not been touched upon by my colleagues on this side or by my hon. friends on the other side. There has been a steady erosion in the allotment of time for the general budget discussion during the past several years. I have got before me figures compiled by the Research and Reference Branch of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, and I find from them that while in the earlier years in the Third Lok Sabha, more than 118, 119 and 127 hours were allotted for the budget discussion on Demands, since Mrs. Indira Gandhi became Prime Minister, there has been a steady erosion, steep erosion, of the parliamentary time for such discussion. From 102 1/2 hours in the first year of her Prime Ministership, it went on declining to 94, 90, 89, 92, 97 and 92 hours, but last year there was a sudden spurt, I do not know why. Perhaps there was not much filip or spirit in the discussion, and so Members were asked to go on. Last year it was 111 hours. So, I suggest and seriously propose that there should be more time allotted for budget discussion this year, marking as this year does, a departure from the previous year which is now in the limbo of forgotten things.

The Janata Party, after the phenomenal election of early spring and its natural logical follow-up action in mid-summer, now occupies in the Lok Sabha and the State legislatures almost the same place which the Congress occupied in 1972, after the elections of 1971-72, except for the fact that there are still State legislatures in the South—your own State, Sir, has

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

not gone to the polls for the State legislature—and one or two others in the North and the South. But this is only the beginning, because the Janata Government will be judged not by the number of seats that they have acquired in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures, but by their performance, by results. And for that purpose, the chief objective of the Janata Government must be to acquire and develop an image of greater cohesiveness, unity and greater coherence, and for that purpose the trinity—I will not call them trinity because it means three separate entities—the triune entity or the three Ministers at the top, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, should set an example of greater coherence, greater cohesion and unity. I am going by rumours all over the country. I hope they will set an example to the rest of the Janata Party and Governments. I hope and pray that the Janata Government in the euphoria of its success in the elections and exuberance of its enthusiasm will not tend to be complacent and will not tend to go the way of the ramshackle, motley crowd of toadies and flunkies that the Congress became in its latter days. It was a slight variant of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*.—where all animals were equal, some more equal than others and one most unequal. That was what the Congress became in the later years of its decline and fall.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please come to the Budget.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Janata Party must function as a united team; otherwise the Budget will go to pieces.

The Finance Minister in his speech, part (B) has said: "With this, I have come to the end of my labours". I am sure his labours have just begun, not ended. What are the tasks ahead of us? To me, they are three-fold. The commissions that have been ap-

pointed must go about their work more speedily, in a more business-like fashion, more quickly and not give the impression of shilly-shallying and dilly-dallying about their work. Unless it is done, the people of this country will lose confidence in the bonafides of the Janata Government, I am sorry to say that.

Having said that, I would emphasise that I do not wish the Janata Government to become prisoners of the past. But they should address themselves to the tasks of the present and the future. The present task, as such, is to achieve unity and also to see and ensure that *surajmukhis—satta-ke-surajmukhi*—those who are fair weather friends, who jump on the band wagon and try to get in by fair means or foul—there are hundreds and thousands of them—are not able to create complications for us. I am sorry to say that the Janata Government also is not wary about such would be entrants who are trying to get into the Janata Party keeping in view the elections in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The most important task for the future for the Janata Government is to provide a clean, good, efficient and honest administration. And if we can obliterate the wrongs, the sins, the follies and the crimes of the predecessor Governments committed by them in 30 years, within 30 months, that will be fairly good accomplishment to be proud of a feather in our cap. For that purpose, the administration has got to be geared up. May I ask, what has happened to the reports, 20 of them, submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission over which the present Prime Minister presided in the first year of its existence and subsequently a former Minister, who is not now a member of the House. Mr. Hanumanthaiya, presided for the next four years. The present Prime Minister was the author,—as a matter of fact, he gave the highest priority to the Lokpal scheme, our own

Ombudsman scheme. Unless we eradicate corruption, root and branch, there will be no improvement in administration and all your plans will fail and all the budget proposals will fail. I am sorry to say that the Lokpal Bill has not seen the light of day yet. Sir, you were there in the Fourth Lok Sabha and you know what happened to the Lokpal Bill introduced at that time. It was allowed to lapse in 1970. It was then resurrected and introduced in 1971 and, again, it was allowed to lapse. Now, I hope, the Government will bring it very soon after 10 years of total eclipse.

I am glad to say, by an irony of fate, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, when he was the Railway Minister, failed to implement the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on railway administration and it was left to his successor, my good old colleague and friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, to implement the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Railways. Mr. Hanumanthaiya himself was the Chairman of the Commission after Mr. Morarji Desai. I am glad to note that the Janata Government has done the right thing....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): May I bring to the notice of Mr. Kamath that it is being violated precisely now. One of the recommendations is that no Additional Member should be appointed, that is, the vacancies must not be filled up. Recently, I hear an Additional Member (Staff) has been appointed which is against the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: We will rectify it, if it is so.

Now, the Finance Minister has said in his speech, and rightly so, that the most fundamental problem in the Indian economy continues to be inadequate rate of economic growth, that it is only 2 per cent and it should be raised to 5 per cent, and that an-

other disturbing feature in the economy is, uneven distribution of growth. That is the key to the growth in the future and I for one would feel that the great task, the historic task and the historic role which the Janata Government and the Janata Party outside the House should play is the accomplishment of a non-violent socio-economic revolution. You may call it *Survodaya*, *Antyodaya* or you may call it *Gandhian socialism*. Whatever it is, I think, the content is the same. For that, two things have to be borne in mind, production and distribution, that is, the production of foodgrains, the production of goods and the production of services and the equitable distribution of all these things produced.

It is unfortunate that even after 30 years of the Congress mis-rule in this country, the agricultural production, the average productivity, is not even half, perhaps it is only one-third, of what is in Japan or in Israel—I am talking of Asian countries, like Japan; I am not talking of American or European countries.

It is unfortunate that because of the predecessor Government's idiotic, stupid or moronic policy towards Israel, the agricultural experts of that country could not be invited to India to give us some guidance on agriculture and desert development. I remember it because when our ex-Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, was the Agriculture Minister in 1966—Sir, you were also then in the House as Minister—a Desert Development Board was formed. I had raised a question, a pointed question asking why Israel—because the only country in the world in modern times which has made the desert bloom is Israel—could not be invited to help us in agriculture and desert development. He said, "The hon. Member knows very well why we cannot do so. We have no relations." That was a stupid policy. I hope it will be changed.

As regards production of other commodities, I for one am of the view that the Congress Governments in the previ-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

ous years, last few years, made a caricature of socialism. It was not nationalisation, but only governmentalisation and bureaucratisation. That was no socialisation at all, what the Congress Government has done. We do not want that kind of socialism. I would prefer the model or near model of either the Yugoslav pattern of socialism—we do not want Russian socialism; it is State capitalism—or the Israeli democratic socialism. (Interruptions) I have been to Israel twice. You better go and see there for yourself.

Coming to other aspects of this matter regarding under-production of foodgrains in our country, it is not a problem of over-production of babies but under-production of foodgrains. There is no over-population in our country. It is only a bogey which has been exploited; it is an incubus which is weighing on the chest of some persons who are trying to exploit the situation for their own ulterior purposes. I would like to quote certain figures regarding density of population per sq. km. of surface area. I have got these figures from the Lok Sabha Reference Branch. These are published by the United Nations in their Review. The density in India in 1974, the density per km. was 179, while the density in Belgium was 321; in Netherlands it was 302; and in England and Wales—leave out Scotland—, it was 326. (Interruptions)

Some years ago, Dr. J. B. S. Haldane—Mr. Patnaik perhaps knew him well when he was working in Orissa—Dr. Haldane, who died recently, had joined issue with the then Food Minister, the then Congress Government. He said that the central issue in India was production of foodgrains and no other problem. I am glad to say that the Finance Minister has laid emphasis on agriculture. May I invite your attention to what Dr. Kurt Waldheim had said in his address to the World Population Conference in Bucharest. In

1974, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the World Demographic Conference in Bucharest, Romania. He said that the earth's potential resources would provide for 76,000 million people that is 76 billion. These are the earth's potential resources that is, the terraqueous resources—'terraqueous' means land and water. Dr. Kurt Waldheim had said:

"The earth's potential resources could provide for 76,000 million people (i.e., 76 billion). They are more than adequate...."

It is a responsible person making these remarks, those observations:

"They are more than adequate if we bear in mind the estimates of the demographers who say that the world population will never reach that level but will become stabilised at 10,000—12,000 million (that is 10—12 billion) people in some distant future."

But today there are only four billion people in the world, and the earth's potential resources can support a population of 76,000 million people according to Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

So, I am convinced that the bogey of over-population and all the crimes committed in its name last year and the year before during the Emergency were really crimes which are absolutely inexcusable and unpardonable anti-humanity crimes, and the criminals should not go unpunished.

One last word and I have done. About the taxation proposals, I would make a brief suggestion. The Finance Minister has sought to impose tax on bidis and cigarettes. I am not a smoker; I do not smoke bidis or cigarettes or cheroot or pipe or anything of that kind; nor do I chew tobacco. But I do not, like the Prime Minister, think that anybody who is smoking bidis is doing a wrong thing or something which is bad. The Prime Minister is supposed to have observed—it is reported in the press; I do not

know whether it has been reported correctly—that bidis have been taxed in the interest of the poor because they ruin their health. I say: who are we to judge what ruins whose health? There are people who drink; there are drinkers and drunkards. I do not drink myself, but I do not mind sitting in the company of drinkers—'drunkards' are a bit unpleasant. So also there are eaters and gluttons; there are people who eat normally and there are gluttons also. Some people do eat well even in a gluttonous way, they look prosperous and nothing seems wrong with them; nothing is wrong with their health apparently. But the Prime Minister seems to think that bidis are bad for the health of the poor people. But I would say that the tax on bidis must go. I believe that it is a good foreign exchange earner also. Crores of bidis are exported to foreign countries—to America and Europe. They might increase the tax on costlier brand of cigarettes, leaving out the cheaper cigarettes. I do not know whether Charminar is a cheaper cigarette; I am not sure. But cheaper cigarettes could be left alone.

The excise duty on two-wheelers and three-wheelers, which are used by the middle-income group, should also go.

Before I close, I would only hope that the Janata Government would last, if it is a good government, efficient and clean government,—I am sure it will last—and see the turn of the Century, 2,000 A.D. If the Congress could last 30 years, it can certainly last 23 years. Do you agree, Mr. Patnaik?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Yes, I agree.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Let us hope that by then we will have taken a major step towards converting this largest democracy on earth—India is the largest democracy—into the greatest democracy on earth. It is for the Janata Government to take a

major step towards making India the greatest democracy on the earth.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Sir, yesterday only Mr. Subramaniam spoke. Mr. Subramaniam was the former Finance Minister of India and has also been the former planning Minister of India, the Minister of Science and Technology, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Steel also. So he was one of the men in the Congress Government having the widest administrative experience of Government.

If I may say so, Mr. Subramaniam, as was expected of him, started well by defining the different disciplines of the Budget, the pit-falls of the Budget etc. and by admitting, quite correctly that no economy is free from troubles. He tried to point out the difficulties that he himself had been facing as a planner, as Minister of Planning, as Finance Minister and as whatever he has been from time to time. But towards the end, I am afraid what I had hoped from him—some constructive and direct suggestions which would have moved the Budget further towards the national cause—appeared to have been thrown out of the window, while he made an unfortunate thrust or dig at the Finance Minister, saying that the Budget looks like a Swatantra Budget. It is for that reason that I am forced to intervene. I have no doubt that the Finance Minister, in his lucid, quite way, will give figures and facts demolishing Mr. Subramaniam's arguments, but since he is not trained in politics and in thrusts and counter-thrusts of a viciousness which Mr. Subramaniam can muster at will, I am afraid I will have to support my colleague only in that respect. (*Interruptions*). They talk of a Congress Government; we also talk of Congress Government: we saw thirty years of rule. But when, at present, we attack the Government of the last two years, it is not the Congress Government but the Indira rump which is said Congress to belong to that Congress; it is not an attack on Gandhiji's/or the concept of Congress.

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

Now, let us see. When you say that this Budget is a Swatantra Budget and that the Swatantrites raised Tata's and Birla's capital control from Rs. 50 crores to a thousand crores, who actually raised it? Mr. Subramaniam was the Finance Minister; what did he do about it? In the last three years, each house of Tatas and Birlas jumped to Rs. 400 crores. Who is responsible for that—Mr. Subramaniam who was the Finance Minister and who was the Planning Minister, and his colleagues and friends or somebody else? Who is responsible? They say that this Government and this Budget is going to assist the capitalists. Having raised the capitalists' control of capital to an extent which is unheard of in any country where the Government professes even a semblance of socialism, irrespective of the type of socialism it is, Mr. Subramaniam has chosen to attack Mr. H. M. Patel as a person, saying that this is a Swatantra Budget because he happened to be, at a point of time, a Member of the Swatantra Party. It is an unfortunate observation coming from Mr. Subramaniam.

13 hrs.

They talk of monopoly houses. Suddenly, one fine morning these gentlemen wake up and say so and so is a monopolist. When you talk of monopoly, that means they have monopoly of a product. All the anti-trust laws against monopoly in England, America, France, Germany or Japan only take note of a particular product monopoly and control of the prices to the detriment of the consumers. By that definition, none of these houses are monopoly houses. They have only acquired a certain number of companies by whatever means; they have the control of management of varieties of companies, but no particular product having been monopolised in this country. And, they have defined that any organization with over so many crores sales becomes a monopoly house. This is the funny situation to which this coun-

try has been landed and they are going on saying monopolists, monopolists, as if they are controlling the monopolists. In fact, as I have said earlier, they are, they have been, the previous Government have been totally, utterly and pathetically controlled by these so-called monopoly houses. Let me give you some examples.

They talk of this Government being a supporter of the capitalists, being a supporter of the monopolists. After we came out of the prison, they in their collective wisdom thought that the opposition had been totally in disarray and cannot face the election and that they would have an easy walk-over. They had the money of the so-called capitalists, or the monopolists, because I do not think, they are capitalists or monopolists; they are a pitiable lot. The whole lot of them, as soon as the emergency was declared trooped round Indira's house and stood in a bee-line saying; we have come to salute you, you are our queen or empress. Nobody came to any member of the Janata Party when we came out of jails. They were scared. George Fernandes in the FICCI meeting called them rats; Indira, we know for a fact, used to call them worms. She told me when I left finally, because I did not agree with her policies, seven-eight years ago; Biju, they are worms, I treat them as worms. And she actually treated them so. I have no sympathy for them; they are a pitiable lot, and I have told that to Birlas, Tatas, Singhania and others. And yet, these gentlemen who have taken their bounties shamelessly and continuously over the years and fattened themselves have to tell us that this is a Swatantra budget, and that we are sponsoring the capitalists. I can understand Sathe using language like that, but I cannot Subramaniam using that language knowing full well the mechanics of the budget. Mr. Subramaniam while controlling the finances of this nation and the planning of this nation permitted, in fact, initiated and managed to raise the rate of tobacco from 8 per cent to 16½ per cent and

sometimes 18 per cent. The inter-bank borrowing rate two years before, I have known, was going at 36 per cent or 40 per cent. Was Mr. Subramaniam managing the finances of this country? By this rise of interest rates, what is the rise in the commodity price? Did he ever bring it to this House? What has caused this inflation? Why a sudden rise in inflation? He never bothered to take this House into confidence. Yet, they chose to attack us leaving the so-called legacy of a healthy economy on which we have raised this budget of Rs. 10,000 crores? You call it a 'healthy economy' when bank rate operates at this rate, when all commodity prices go up?

You nationalised the coal industry. The cost went up by three times. Power cost went up. Railway costs went up. Every cost went up. But if you nationalise any industry, run it well. Why don't you provide the infrastructure and other things? To-day there are 12 million tonnes of coal unsold. Did you provide the infrastructure to consume it? You have no power in the country and half the industries are idle. Is this your planning you are proud of as Finance Minister and Planning Minister of India? Look inside for a while before you attack us. Mr. Subramaniam, you chose to finance the Food Corporation operations not from the Consolidated Fund but from the banks. You started two sectors—industrial and commercial and it is known to provide millions of jobs. You got Rs. 2100 crores from the banks and you have assimilated it and you have paid to the banks more than Rs. 200 crores as interest annually. Did you ever tell this House? All that cost is borne by the consumer. Did you bring his fact to the House? Did you ever take the House and the nation into confidence? And that is why the prices are going up and the cultivator is not getting his dues. These are the contradictions of a shattered economy left behind by the government which was manned by Mr. Subramaniam as Finance Minister of India although he had only a part of it. The

other part, the revenue and taxation—he was not concerned with. The Finance Minister of India would not be knowing anything as to what were going to be the revenues! This is how the Indira government was functioning.

Then why did you ever build up a buffer stock of 18 million tonnes? Even in the leanest year in this country we never consumed more than 11 million tonnes. Your public distribution system even in the worst year distributed only 11 million tonnes. Now, here Mr. Subramaniam, functioning as Minister of Economic Affairs, built up a buffer of 18 million tonnes. 7 million tonnes of foodgrains were given virtually free by the Americans which Mr. Subramaniam took. Is it free? Have you not paid all the shipping charges, the port charges, the transport charges, the rail charges, the godown charges and the storage charges? What a waste that is going on. For two years the stocks have not been sold and in the third and the fourth year they all deteriorated and had to be thrown out. Did you ever put up the godown before you got the 7 million tonnes? You did not provide any shelter for them. You are getting it free and you take it free. By the end of July you will have 22 million tonnes. This is the economy which is bursting at seams and which is healthy economy which they have left behind. It is for you to consider if it is a healthy or a totally derelict economy. This country can manage with 12 million tonnes for any difficulty. Now, what to do with the extra 10 million tonnes? How to sell it? And then the bank's money is locked up. It will take the Finance Minister of the Janata Party some years to have it released from the banks and financed from the Consolidated Fund which I hope we will do in the next five years.

In the case of the Congress government established during the emergency, there was no Ma-Bap of anybody. Only one Ma and one young Bap. Beyond that there was nothing.

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

We have been finding that all the public sector institutions had been converted in to a den of thugs—It may be M. M. T. C., S. T. or any other such institution whichever you may touch. We were the instruments for the political bosses to make unlimited gains.

I shall give one instance. Chrome is exported every year. They fixed the export quota at 250,000 tonnes of Chrome—low grade and fine. In the last three years, outside this year, they have exported 250,000 tonnes. The average price varies from Rs. 1,300 a tonne f.o.b. to Rs. 708. The average is taken at Rs. 1,000 a tonne amounting to Rs. 20 crores a year. No duty—excise, customs or export duty—had been paid. This year, as soon as we came to, I introduced export duty in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and the Finance Minister, only three days back got a Resolution passed in this House and it was passed in the Rajya Sabha yesterday, and we put an export duty which would earn the exchequer a sum of Rs. 3½ crores. Even though the market has fallen a bit, this 3½ crores will come to the revenue. I want to put a small question—where did this amount of loose money go in the previous three years? You can draw your own conclusions.

Similarly, the Finance Minister brought a Resolution on Saturday, where he put the export duty on tea to Rs. 5 a kg. i.e. Rs. 5,000 a tonne. In terms of tonnes that had been exported, the amount should run into crores. Where did it go? Why was it not there? My colleague Shri Dharia is trying to catch hold of the hair. It is a blanket. He does not know where and what to plug. They had converted the whole business of Government into as if it is a personal zamindari. More and more information will come to us. If all the information is placed before the House, I am sure, you will shiver with disgust in the manner in which this Government was functioning.

While they were going on, they were keeping a facade.

13.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Most of you even do not know the fact. We are just beginning to learn the fact. Some day we will come out with the schedule of all the facts.

Half of them did not even know a bit of what was being done. Mr. Subramaniam was taking pride in saying that the Minister of Technology mentioned about the wonderful things done in the country. I agree technology and science is the basis of modern development. Nobody disagrees with him but has he bothered to check how much small tools has science and technology really given—in the hands of the small farmers? The answer is 'nil'. Has that little cart of the farmer which pulls a load with the pair of under-fed bullocks, got a bearing in the wheel so that the friction may be less and the same pair of bullocks can carry twice the load and thereby increase income capacity? No. Has he provided small tools, small tractors, power tiller to every hand? The answer is 'no'. May I ask Shri Subramaniam, has it really served the national purpose?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): He does not know the developments that have taken place in the area.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I come from the rural India. Shri Subramaniam comes from metropolitan city of Madras.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM AND OTHER HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I know where he comes from. He has forgotten his village. I have to deal with them every day. He calls me a tribal chieftain. So, I must come from the village.

So, Mr. Subramaniam, it may have been your desire; it may have been

your wish. But, the entire machinery of science and technology has not been developed to that extent to serve the national purpose of 400 crores of poor people. This is what I am talking. We have developed scientists; we have built up engineers at great cost to the nation but, most of them are unemployed or under-employed. You have not provided the infra-structure to see that the natural resources and manual labour are combined to create wealth. Mr. Subramaniam you have not done it. What is the picture that you have seen? To-day thousands of engineers and unlimited fertiliser plants are remaining idle. You have not provided the infrastructure to combine these.

That is the definition of the infrastructure. That has not been done. It is not a year's job. As you said correctly yesterday it might take a century to develop that. It can be done to change the pattern. I agree there. But, do you see any light? While the Finance Minister—Janata Party Finance Minister—tried to give the percentage direction, you were trying to demolish. Look at the items that you have added in this 40 per cent. Look at the items consumed which comes to 30 per cent. Even if 18 items are added, it will come to 20 per cent not 40 per cent. So, these are matters of examination of the items.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I gave from your own publications only.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What you said was 44 per cent which provided for far more items than what has been provided for here. These are matters of facts. You were talking of self-reliance. Because you were a spokesman from the party on the budget, you talked of self-reliance. You were saying that this has become a Swatantra budget because he has given A, B, C facilities. Mr. Subramaniam, you took over sick mills; you declared certain mills as sick mills and so you took them over with an amount that

had gone from the Consolidated Fund of India. You knew this very well, the mills are still sick and more sick mills are added on the list. As a prudent Finance man would you suggest that we draw another couple of 100 crores of rupees from the Consolidated Fund which is needed for the development of villages or rural development? Or would you allow the public and private sectors both to utilise their present finances to see if they can manage and run the sick mills without interference? If Rs. 60 crores turnover is the limit for the monopoly houses here, in other countries only those having a turnover of the order of Rs. 6,000 crores would be called monopoly houses. If Rs. 60 crores is a turnover for the definition of monopoly houses, another Rs. 2 crores is added to it in terms of turnover and yet, these silk mills are functioning with an employment potential of 1,000 or 5,000 men. Does this call for a definition of Swatantra Government? Does it really become a free enterprise? In fact, if someone gets some tax benefits, it was unbecoming of you to dig at us in that fashion and make it appear that you were merely hitting below the belt and not as a financial technocrat. In this fashion, you said that the public sector would be neglected at the hands of the private sector. From which part of the budget provisions did you get that?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You have not listened to me.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I was listening to you. I have gone through your budget speech. You did some home work. But, that was not enough. Pardon me for saying so. At the end of your budget speech you did falter yourself, you knew it and it was noticeable. The public sector as was left by the Congress Government must go through normal expansion. The investment in public sector must go up by itself. Much more amenities are required to make it economical, to make it competitive and so on. So, this Government has not provided

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

anywhere for depletion of the investment of the private sector; nor does it propose to do that. If you make insinuations like that, it will add to your dis-comfiture when the Finance Minister will give the reply supported by facts and figures. Mr. Subramaniam, you made labour laws for playing to the press gallery right from Khadilkar till the same labour and the same janata turned you out of office. Did you ever seriously want that labour should participate in the management? That would not suit you. You wanted to have direct participation as government with the big business. It is still there very much yours. We do not need them. Mr. Subramaniam. You needed them for financing the resources. So, the labour laws propounded by you were a mere eme-wash. This government proposes to have direct labour participation from the board level downwards to shop level. This is the determination of this government and you shall see the change in production and productivity, in stopping the pilferage and in misuse of funds. You will see that in a year's time this change will come about.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arko-nam): Will it be in equity also?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Yes.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will be only too glad. I will welcome it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You were there for 25 years. We are only asking for 5 years and you shall see the results. Mr. Subramaniam, you were in the government when you devalued the Indian rupee. Untold harm has been done to the country as a result of this. On the basis that Mr. Johnson, the then President of United States of America, would give you a soft loan of one billion dollars you devalued the rupee. That has done untold harm to this country. At that time you had no production to export. You had no engineering base except the traditional items of export to sup-

port your exports to meet that one billion dollars which you were to get and, as such, you devalued the Indian rupee. You had nothing to export at that time. It is only much later that some machinery and all that development took place which brought India to a position when you can export your engineering products which has boosted your export balance. Mr. Subramaniam, you said, you have left a healthy economy because there are 2,500 crores of cash surplus in the trade balance.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I accept the point of order of the hon. Member and will address the Chair. I will ask Mr. Subramaniam through the Chair. Mr. Subramaniam, when you talk of heavy industries as the base in the Nehru era—It was said that Mr. Charan Singh was decrying the Nehru era as being the era of wrong planning and the nation which is led to this position. You followed generally the Russian pattern of industries at the base, and yet tried to run this country on the foundation of democracy two contradictory things and therefore various contradictions, various pressures on development as are visible today.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, would you kindly, on our behalf, request Mr. Subramaniam, to convey to this House as to how he proposes to advise this House and the Government to rapidly develop the heavy industries which were termed as steel, aluminium, power, oil and fertilisers—5 items. I say this because there is a need for a very heavy concentrated investment. Sir, he has left the Government with Rs. 3000 crores of foreign exchange, but he has denuded the country in such a fashion that there is not a rupee left in the Finance Ministry.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rs. 10,000 crores on plan....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: But that Rs. 10,000 crores, if you divide among 62 crores of people would only work out to Rs. 160 per head. If you are all responsible, you should have talked in that fashion. Therefore, as I said in the beginning, he started very well but later on he tried to look at the back benches by attacking personally the Finance Minister which is most unfortunate and unbecoming of him and hence my intervention. Otherwise I have no cause for intervention.

Now, we are left with this exercise in this Government and I would be requesting the House to assist this Government. Today we have got Rs. 3,000 crores of foreign exchange. I can get another Rs. 10,000 crores of credit to back that in these heavy investment sectors. Now you have left this amount of Rs. 3,000 crores. But please advise my colleague, the Finance Minister, here how to generate this amount of Rs. 3000 crores in these five years exclusively for the heavy sectors in the public sector. From the present investment of Rs. 5000 crores, the figure can go up to about Rs. 15,000 crores in the next five years, provided you can find this amount. Give us the items of consumption, give us the methodology by which this can be created. This was expected from you, Mr. Subramaniam. You did not touch on this subject. I hope you will at some time or other give this information, if you are still in this country. I hope you are not going on holiday, as I understand you are going somewhere. (*Interruptions*). I propose to go with him Sir, this way, I would have said that this Janata Party truly wants a democratic pattern in this country. Two major parties are functioning as the two wings of the nation's welfare government. That is why, Sir, in the first meeting of the Cabinet we proposed that the leader of the opposition shall be of Cabinet rank and given the facilities of Cabinet Minister. We wish to give them honour, dignity, in spite of

the fact, they tried to dishonour us, reduce us to the dust mentally, psychologically and physically and we are here inspite of them and because of the great people of India. It is to them we salute. That is why it is their express desire that democracy must function in this country and the instrument of democracy must also function responsibly. So, from the Government in the Treasury Benches and the Opposition party on the opposite side, if somebody from the Indira rump can really again convert himself to the Congress Party which had turned in this form....

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Will you join us? May be you have a chance.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No, my joining is only a hope. You have more managers on your side. If you want, we can depute some from here. The Janata Party will help you for a while. If you so desire we can certainly send someone on deputation to you.

SHRI M. SATYAYANARYAN RAO: I would like to know whether after your release from jail you have not issued a statement supporting the 20 point programme of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Not at all. You must read it. I said there was nothing wrong in the programme but it could not be implemented by force. The programmes are all there in the plan; there is nothing new; 20 point or 5 point or fifty point, they are all part of the plan drawn by by Mr. Subramaniam. They picked up some of them and then there was the 20 point of the mother and 5 point of the son. It started with 4 and then 20 were added; it became 420. We will not go into it now. Now, we have a budget of Rs. 10,000 crores which is the largest ever in India. Mr. Subramaniam will agree that it really amounts to a miserable Rs. 160 per head of the Indian population. It becomes the busines of this House in its entirety to think about it, to work for it and to plan for it instead of picking holes at each other, so that in the

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

next ten years it can become Rs. 20,000 crores or Rs. 40,000 crores a year budget; without that the 40 crores of people who are below the poverty line can never have any hopes in future. To that I commend the energies of the opposition, and not in the manner that Mr. Subramaniam commended it, which I really regret.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra): Sir, we have heard a number of speakers from both sides on the budget, some supporting it, some of them saying about the inherent weakness in the budget. I was really surprised to hear my hon. friend not speaking on Mr. Patel's budget but on Mr. Subramaniam's budget last year.
(Interruptions) There are a few good points in the budget. The main lacuna in the budget is lack of direction. It is wrong on the part of my friend who spoke before me to say that whatever was done in the last 25 or 30 years has not produced anything and so in this country the economy is in a bad shape. I should refer to a few remarks by the Finance minister himself in his budget speech. It is a little different from the stand he has taken in the interim budget. He has got to admit that something substantial has been done during the last 25 years. He says: it is wrong to assert that our country has not made significant progress since independence. He is right in that opinion. It is in that light that we should consider this budget. Neither Shri C. Subramaniam nor anybody else asserts that there is no weakness in the Indian economy. He himself referred to the Economic Survey presented by the Finance Ministry.

He has pointed out not only certain weaknesses but also certain strong points of the economy. Therefore, it would not be proper for anyone to suggest that the economy is in a very bad shape. I am rather surprised to find that speaker after speaker from that side saying that 30-Years misrule has ended, a new era has started not only in the political life but even

in the economic life. But more amusing is the fact that those persons who are sitting there, at least some of them, were holding responsible positions for more than 25 Years. So it is not right for them to come forward and say that whatever was done was not in the interest of the country.

I will discuss the basic direction in which this budget seems to go. There is no question of personal allegation. It is wrong for my learned friend to say that Mr. Subramaniam had any personal allegation against the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is a friend of every one of us. He was a member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly. He was the Chairman of the Gujarat Electricity Board. He managed things well. At that time his views were well-known. That does not mean that he cannot change his views.

What we are considering in this budget is what exactly is the direction in which the budget tends to take this country. But before I discuss that aspect of the budget, I would like to point out the basic policies of the Congress party itself, because there has been some confusion, created by the last speaker. He said we are now having the primacy of agriculture. As Mr. Subramaniam himself pointed out, we were equally concerned with the primacy of agriculture. All these aspects have been discussed in a number of resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee, right from the year 1931, Sir, I remember the famous resolution of the Karachi congress passed in 1931 when Sardar Balabhbhai Patel was the present—Mahatma Gandhi was there, Jawaharlalji was there. I will only read a part of the pre-ambule of that long resolution. It was clearly stated that "This congress is of opinion that to enable the masses to appreciate what Swaraj, as conceived by the Congress will mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understood by them. In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include read economic freedom of the starving millions

The Congress therefore declares that any Constitution which may be agreed to on its behalf shall provide or enable the Swaraj Government to provide. . . .” I will not take the time of the House in reading this well-known charter for political fundamental rights and the economic freedom. But needless to say, the idea was there even when we were fighting for the freedom of this country. It was clear in our mind, Gandhiji made it clear in our mind, what we are supposed to do after independence, after we get power. Therefore, we envisaged a social order where there would be economic freedom for the starving millions. I will go a little earlier and read out a few lines from the resolution passed in 1929 by the AICC at Calcutta:

“In the opinion of this Committee, the great poverty and misery of the Indian people are due, not only to foreign exploitation in India but also to the economic structure of society, which the alien rulers support so that their exploitation may continue. In order, therefore, to remove this poverty and misery and to ameliorate the condition of the Indian masses, it is essential to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and to remove the gross inequalities.”

This was stated as early as 1929 long before the Karachi session was held. I had the privilege to go to Karachi and I remember very well the enthusiasm of the Congress Member at that time. So, what I am pointing out is, these were the policies laid down by the Congress long before independence and it is on this basis that the Congress Government ultimately tried to govern the country. There might have been some distortions but the basic policy of the Congress has remained what it was. That is exactly where the present budget lacks in telling the country in what direction they should go. Mr. Subramaniam has pointed out a number of details and I will not repeat his arguments, but it is clear

that there are many things lacking in budget.

For instance, while the Finance Minister was talking so loudly about the primacy of agriculture, he could have certainly referred to the number of land reforms carried out since independence. His speech is completely silent on the question of land reforms. If we really want to have integrated rural development, it is not enough to spend more on agricultural production or rural development. The main thing is the socio-economic changes which have already taken place in the rural areas. That process is still continuing. This House would like to know what are their views on this subject. But unfortunately they have been quite silent on the question of land reforms.

It is a well-known fact that the land reforms started as early as 1937 when provincial autonomy was first introduced in the country. I remember the present Prime Minister was Revenue Minister in Bombay and he introduced a Bill called Bombay Tenants and Agricultural Lands Bill. It gave some security to the tenants. A small beginning was made as early as that. Since then the Congress Government has abolished zamindari. Even with regard to the rights of the tenants, it gave security of tenure and ultimately it gave proprietary rights on payment of a nominal annual rated value, by which tenants became the owners of the land. Not only that. Later on, a ceiling law was enacted in most of the States.

AN HON. MEMBER: Was it implemented?

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Ceiling laws have been implemented and the process is going on. It is correct to say that some of them did not like it, but the Government of India was trying to see that land reforms were implemented and the ceiling was made more stringent.

[Shri Hitendra Desai]

And my friend who said that it was not implemented did not bother about the statistics, but I would like to come to those statistics now. So far as the implementation of the ceiling law was concerned, actually, 48,75,000 acres of land were to be surplus of which already 29,08,000 acres have been declared as surplus, 16,17,000 acres have been already taken possession of 10,51,000 acres of land have been distributed, and about 6,78,000 acres pending. But the process is still continuing. It is expected of the Finance Minister to have come forward to this House and informed the House that they are equally keen on the implementation of land reforms. At least I don't find it in the Budget or any reference in the Budget speech itself. What we have been feeling is that when they are talking of the integrated rural development they have in mind mainly the rich peasantry. I don't think, Sir, Members opposite should take any objection to what we are saying. There is nothing personal about it. We honestly feel that because most of them have been brought up in that atmosphere, they have in mind only the rich peasantry. But the fact remains that millions of people were small holders, not only small holders, but marginal holders and above all, in some districts in Gujarat I find more than 50 per cent of the people are mere agricultural labourers. They do not have even an inch of land. But apart from that, Sir, it is a truism today that agricultural labourers and small and marginal farmers have been completely left out. For instance, there is a scheme for the allotment of house-sites for the landless labourers. If they are allergic, they may not take it as included in the 20-point programme, but even before that the Government of India had that scheme for the allotment of house-sites to the landless labourers. For the information of the House, I may say, Sir, that there are families of which as many as 1.12 crores were eligible for the house-sites and house-sites to a most 72 lakhs of those fami-

lies have already been given, but no mention has been made as to what would be done for the rest of the families. Actually, Sir, in Gujarat practically all the agricultural labourers have been provided house-sites. Not only that. The Government was considering that it is not enough to provide them with house-sites, it should also provide for them building activities because in most parts of this country these agricultural labourers belong either to the Scheduled Castes or to the Scheduled Tribes, and this is very necessary. We had expected the Finance Minister to at least come forward with a scheme for the housing activities of the agricultural labourers, of the adivasis and of the Scheduled Castes. It is not a State subject. It is wrong to state that it is a State subject. Really, the scheme was in the Central sector in the year 1971. When we were discussing this I was feeling, and I am making this valuable suggestion to the Finance Minister because he has said we are not making any suggestions, that even now it is not too late to come forward with the suggestion that there must be some provision in the budget for housing of the agricultural labourers with plots which have already been allotted to them. If the finances are found to be very tight I would suggest, just as we have the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), we should also have a Rural Housing and Development Corporation, which was actually contemplated by the Government. I remember when the Housing Ministers met in a conference, they also made this unanimous suggestion of having a Rural Housing Corporation or Board. It should be entrusted with mobilising resources and seeing that at least agricultural labourers are provided with proper housing.

I am sorry to say that nothing has been done in this budget, so far as housing of the agricultural labour is concerned. To talk of agricultural production and integrated rural development is meaningless, unless we take stock of the fact that the socio-economic structure has already chang-

ed and will change further in the years to come is unrealistic. What we are concerned with millions of marginal farmers, millions of people who are engaged in agriculture as labour. It is there that the budget seems to be lacking in direction.

When this budget was to be presented, very high hopes were raised in the minds of the public. Take, for instance, their manifesto. For want of time, I will not take the time of the House to refer to the various points mentioned in their manifesto, but I will certainly refer to two or three items which they have made in their manifesto. The first is the deletion of property as a fundamental right. Now nobody bothers about it, nobody speaks about it.

Another was the affirmation of the right to work and a full employment strategy. I am sorry to state that there is no mention whatever of the right to work, which is mentioned in the Constitution itself. Only a few lines about it I find in the budget speech. The right to work is a very important right. At least we should have expected the Finance Minister to come forward with an integrated strategy for the solving of the problem of unemployment in the rural areas, and equally the problem of unemployment among the educated.

My friend was asking "what have you done in Gujarat". I would not waste the time of the House, but I will refer the Finance Minister to a publication of the Gujarat Government entitled *Towards a Socialistic Pattern of Society*, which was published in 1969. I would like to read a few lines from that. It says:

"With a view to providing employment in rural areas the scheme 'Right to Work' which covers major medium and minor irrigation projects, district level roads, soil conservation works and the capital project included in the Fourth Plan has been evolved and put into operation from 2nd October 1969.

It is estimated that on an average over 97,000 unskilled workers can be provided with jobs on these works for 200 days in a year during the Fourth Plan period."

With regard to the question of unemployment among the educated it, says:

"For tackling the problem of the educated unemployed, Government has recognised the need for orienting the educated youth towards gainful employment through intensive short-term training programmes. With a view to providing modern enabling tools to the youth to build up capabilities for such employment which exists or is likely to come up in the near future, a scheme of 'Educated Unemployment Relief' has been evolved and a special provision of Rs. 1.5 crores has been made in the State's Fourth Plan."

Therefore, the Government of Gujarat had already made schemes as early as 1969. While they have talked very loudly about the right to work, there has been no mention worth the name of any ambitious scheme to provide employment opportunities to the rural masses or even to the educated unemployed. It is from this angle that we say that the Budget really lacks proper direction.

It is very difficult to describe this Budget. When Shri C. Subramaniam called it a Swatantra Budget, they did not like it. An hon. Member from their own party has said that it has a Congress body with Janata cosmetics. The hon. Member has only looked at it from one angle. If he looks at it from all directions, he will find that it is not a single body. It is a body composed of spare parts of Congress, Swatantras, Jana Sangh, Socialists and BLD, all put together, and above all, with a terylene Gandhi cap on its head. I do not think this Gandhi cap can deceive the people of this country.

[Shri Hitendra Desai]

Therefore, it has no colour, it has no direction, and that is the tragedy in which we are landed. I think the Janata Government has lost a very valuable opportunity of enthusing millions of people in this country with an economic programme.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE (Bangalore South): I rise to extend qualified support to the Budget proposals. I was expecting a dynamic Budget from the Finance Minister. As many speakers have said, considerable hopes and aspirations had been raised in the minds of the people that a new direction would be given to our economy by this Budget. I will not be true to myself that if I say I am very enthusiastic about this Budget.

I do realise that the Finance Minister had several constraints before him in formulating his proposals. He could not cut himself away from the past for various reasons. As mentioned in his speech, there were various commitments made earlier. Those commitments have to be carried out. There are many built-in difficulties in his way. Therefore, I take it that in a sense this is only an interim Budget and that in due course the real Janata Budget would be presented to Parliament.

14.00 hrs.

The main object of this Budget, as mentioned by the Finance Minister, is that he wants it to be a major instrument for shaping the country's social and economic policies, but he has qualified it later in his speech and said that he wants to improve the economic growth, and finally, in paragraph 14 he says:

"The task ahead is to devise an effective strategy for dealing with the problems of inadequate growth, crushing poverty, unemployment, growing regional imbalance and the rising prices. These are all inter-related problems and

have to be tackled simultaneously, though the emphasis laid at any given period of time may vary in degree."

Therefore, the main purpose of this Budget is to see how to improve the annual growth in our economy. It has been pointed out in the Finance Minister's speech that in the year 1976-77, the annual growth rate was only 2 per cent and in the last five year, the average growth rate was 3.5 per cent. He now hopes for a growth rate of 5 per cent annually. Even if we achieve 5 per cent growth rate, it is substantial. For that, we have got to be thankful. We hope, we will be able to achieve it. In order to serve that purpose, he has presented to the House several proposals and he thinks that if these proposals are implemented in the manner they are expected to be implemented, we can expect a growth rate of 5 per cent annually. His main approach is to improve our rural economy. In rural India, more than 80 per cent of our people live. It is there the implementation is called for and he wants to improve our economy and enrich our rural economy. For that purpose, he placed before the House several schemes. Earlier Government also had proclaimed that they were going to improve the rural economy of this country. They had made certain proposals in that direction. But in the implementation of those proposals, there was miserable failure. It is true that in the last year's budget also substantial sums nearly Rs. 300 crores, were allotted for the development of village economy, but while implementing the proposals, they have not been successful to a large extent. Why have they failed in the past; how can we improve it in the present year, that is the question that we have got to consider. No development is possible without an honest Government. If our economy has not improved to the extent that was expected, it is because, by and large, we were unable to give an honest Government to the country. The va-

rious enquiries that are going on now both at the central level as well as at the States level, show how our Governments have not risen upto the expectations of the people and how they were not as honest as they were expected to be. That was one of the main reasons for the failure of our economy. Unless and until we are able to give an honest administration, any improvement in the economy cannot be expected. A dishonest Government cannot improve the economy of the country because it invariably tries to improve the economy of the individuals who are incharge of the Government. Now, for that purpose, various schemes are put forward by the Janata Government. The Janata Government is anxious to enact the Lokpal and Lok Ayukta Bill immediately. You remember, Sir, that the proposal for the Lokpal and Lokayukta was made by the Administrative Reforms Commission ten years ago. It was modelled on the pattern of Ombudsman in vogue in the Scandinavian countries. The institution of Ombudsman has functioned successfully in Sweden since 1899. It has also functioned successfully in Denmark, Norway, New Zealand and now England is also having that institution. Now despite the Bill having been introduced in the Parliament to implement the proposals of the Commission, that Bill was never pushed through. Twice over it had lapsed. It is the objective of the Janata Government to enact that Bill as early as possible. Probably the Bill will be introduced in this very session. I do not know whether we will be able to enact that into law in this session. If it is not possible in this session, we are bound to enact it into law in the next session. This will be an important step for the purpose of developing the economy of this country.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-inkil): Why withdraw the case against Mr. Badal after an inquiry by the CBI?

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: We have more important cases to proceed with, against Mrs. Gandhi and others.

(Interruptions). Let Mr. Ravi cleanse his own home first.

The importance of having an honest Government cannot be over-emphasized. Not only an honest Government is necessary but also an efficient Government is necessary.

Then, the implementation of land reforms was rightly emphasized. No rural development is possible without the effective implementation of the land reforms. The question is, whether the land reforms have been effectively implemented or not. My experience is mainly confined to the Karnataka State. I would just tell you what is my experience in my State of Karnataka in order to show whether there has been an implementation of the land reforms at all. The new Land Reforms Act came into force on 1st March, 1974. In my district of South Kanara, as many as 1,60,000 applications have been filed for the registration of tenants as occupants. Out of these applications, only 2000 tenants have been registered as occupants during the last four years. Still 1,58,000 people remain to be registered as occupants. They have not been registered at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any stay order?

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: There cannot be 1,60,000 stay orders.

I had an occasion to discuss the matter with one of the members of the Tribunal. He is a lawyer himself. I asked him, "How many years do you think it will take to implement the land reforms?". He said, "Not less than 10 years." May I submit that he is a member of the Congress Party. How are the tribunals composed in the Karnataka State? The tribunals are all politically oriented. The Assistant Commissioner is the Chairman, the only official, and there are four members who invariably belong to the Congress Party. They are the paid workers of the Congress Party. They are not interested in disposing

[Shri K. S. Hegde]

of the cases at all because they get an allowance of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 a day...

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA (Mysore): There is one MLA also.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: One MLA and three other nominees. It consists of one officer and four politicians. They are not interested in disposing of the cases.

I would like to share with you my personal experience. In February, 1975, I wrote a letter on behalf of my wife giving the Tribunal the names of the tenants and saying, "We have no objection whatsoever at all to register all of them as occupants." Not only I wrote one letter but I followed it up by another letter, a reminder, to them. Up till today, not one tenant has been registered as occupant. On the other hand, on 14th December, they posted a case of one tenant for consideration. Even after we wrote the letter to the Tribunal giving names and other things and requesting them to register them as occupants, telling them that we have no objection at all, a notice was posted to us on the 21st December and received by us on 24th December, last year that a case has been posted on 14th December. This is how the tribunals have been functioning.

Let me quote the Chief Minister of Karnataka about the functioning of the tribunals. In his speech in Mysore, a few months back, he said, "Many of the members of the tribunals are corrupt and many of them have encouraged false applications to be filed." This is the observation of the Chief Minister of Karnataka.

It is well-known and nobody denies that because of the politically oriented tribunals, the land reform has not been implemented at all. The tenants have got no rights at all, even if they are registered. It will take 20 years before they become owners under the Karnataka Act.

So far as old landlords are con-

cerned, they have not received a single pie as compensation. All landlords are not rich people; most of them are poor people. Under the circumstances, how do you develop the rural economy? Who is interested in the property? The tenant does not know whether he is going to be the owner of the property. Today, the Government is the owner of the property. Therefore, in order to develop rural economy, unless the lands reform act is effectively implemented and immediately implemented, there can be no scope for developing the rural economy. I agree with my friends when they said that the Central Government must take this matter under its hand. It must see that the reforms are immediately and properly implemented. On the other hand, what is happening is that bogus claims are being made for registration as occupants in most places. There is no appellate tribunal. Therefore, the High Courts are flooded with petitions. There are 80,000 writ petitions pending in the Karnataka High Court which are directed against the proceedings of the tribunals. From that you can understand what is exactly happening in the matter of implementing the land reforms.

The Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech that at present every year we are bringing under irrigation scheme only 2 million hectares of land. He also wants to raise it to 4 million hectares. I am asking, how are you going to do it. Today, in respect of all major rivers, there are controversies between the riparian States. The other day, Mr. Kalyanasundaram told the House that a large extent of land is lying vacant because the Karnataka Government is not allowing water from the Cauvery to irrigate those lands. So far as Karnataka Government is concerned, its complaint is that Karnataka is not having enough water. I do not want to get into the correctness of that controversy. Mr. Dasappa got up and said, "No, there is not enough water in the Cauvery." This dispute has been

pending for years. So far as Krishna river dispute is concerned, the commission has been sitting there. There is Godavari river dispute, Narmada river dispute and so many commissions have been sitting to decide those controversies. So far, nothing has been done in this matter. Therefore, if you really want to develop rural economy what is necessary is that these major rivers must be taken over as central subject. They should be taken away from the State list and they should be developed as river valley basins. Then only there is a possibility of improving the irrigation facilities. As long as you do not do that, there is little scope for developing the rural economy.

Another question is about minor irrigation. We have seen how this minor irrigation development has taken place. According to my experience, these schemes are utter failures. What is happening is that it has been given to contractors more as political patronage than for efficient working. The cultivators are not getting even that quantity of water which they were getting before the schemes were implemented. There has been total failure in the matter of improving minor irrigation. Unless these defects are rectified, the development of rural economy is not possible at all.

Another proposal that the Finance Minister has placed before the country is to have a large number of small scale industries, and in his opinion, probably he is right those schemes will provide considerable scope for employment. A large number of small scale industries can provide substantial scope for employment in the rural area. Then there will be no migration to the cities which in its turn will avoid the growth of slums in cities. But the real problem is the proper implementation of the schemes. Many times Government have made many promises to the entrepreneurs who are wanting to start small scale industries. I know how these schemes

are implemented. In the State of Karnataka, they have promised to the would be entrepreneurs of small scale industries that the Government will give them land at a concessional rate, it will give them power, it will give them water and it will also give the subsidy. But whenever a person applies for land, it takes years before the land is allotted, and the promised subsidy is never given and if it is to be given, money has to be paid under the table; unless money is paid under the table, subsidy is not given. So many constraints are there for developing small scale industries. Therefore, a thorough review of the matter is absolutely essential if we are to implement the schemes in the field of small scale industries as mentioned in the Finance Minister's statement. It is necessary that you must have a foolproof method which provides for the effective implementation of the schemes. The projects must go into production quickly. No small scale industry can afford to wait for a very long time to put its product in the market because its finance will not permit it to do so; it will not have the working capital etc. Therefore, it is necessary, if you want to encourage the small scale industries, then you must provide them with the wherewithal at a very early date. That, again, is absolutely necessary.

In the matter of holding of the price line, it is important, that there must be an honest Government; otherwise, the price line can never be held. The price line is not being held today because so many people get the patronage from the Government....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order. I am sure, Sir, you will agree that, when my hon. friend, Mr. Hegde, is making this interesting speech, there should be quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum in the House. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: In order to hold the price line, it is necessary that we must have integrity at the governmental level. That integrity is not available now. When the Janata Party comes to power in some of the States. I am sure there will be integrity and that will increase the administrative efficiency.

There is some divergence between what the producer gets and what the consumer has to pay you have a very erratic economy in the country: the producer does not get a proper price and yet the consumer has to pay a very heavy price. This is some what regrettable.

Now, look at the position today. The cotton prices have gone up enormously. What is the reason? Last year it was not possible to sell cotton at all. The prices fell down enormously and the Government did not come to the rescue of the cotton growers. So this year many cotton growers have shifted to other food crops or cash crops. Unless you give a minimum price for the crop and assure the farmer that the minimum price will be available for a number of years, there cannot be a stable economy. The farmer is the most neglected person in the country. He is merely used as an instrument for serving the others. Today the entire rural economy is utilised by the State machinery for the purpose of serving the urban people. This mentality should be changed. Our Governments have repeatedly been saying that they will give a reasonable price to the grower, but no such reasonable price has been provided for, at any rate, in practice. Unless this is provided for, you cannot hold the price-line at all. A rise in prices is inevitable in an economy which is not well-balanced. Therefore, if you want to hold the price-line, you will have to provide certain regulations and a certain discipline in the matter of trade. I agree with some of the speakers that it is no use merely relying on the promises of the traders that they will

be fair in their dealings. Human nature being what it is: you will have to have some legal constraints if the trade is to be properly regulated.

The Janata Party has said in its manifesto that it will provide employment for everybody within a period of ten years. If this is to be achieved—and it must be achieved—you must take very rigorous steps for the purpose of implementing that promise. It is a very sacred promise which we have given to the people and it will have to be implemented. Yesterday some of the speakers remarked that it is well nigh impossible to provide employment to everybody within ten years and the promise given to the people is more of a stunt than a reality. I am sorry that this should have been said by members of the Congress Party. All of them supported the 'Garibi Hatao' slogan which was raised in 1971-72. They then thought that it was possible to 'hatao garibi' immediately but now they think that within a period of ten years it would not be possible to provide employment to everybody. We may or may not be able to fulfil the promise fully, but we must have a goal before us and we pursue our aim vigorously. Of course, some measures have been; chalked out in the Budget speech as to how to provide employment, but if the proposals are meagre, the scope will have to be widened to achieve the objective.

We have also mentioned in our manifesto that the gulf between the lowest income-earner and the person who gets the highest income should not be more than 1.20, and we have further said that in about ten years it should be reduced to 1.10. For achieving that objective also, definite measures will have to be taken. Some measures have been suggested here but the present Budget mainly concerns itself with how to improve the economic condition of the country. It is a growth-oriented Budget, but the aspect of distribution of wealth has not been sufficiently attended to. The Finance Minister is probably under the

impression that unless there is an appreciable growth, there is no room for distribution. But one thing is certain: even when the growth is not appreciable, concentration of wealth goes on. We have seen that during the last ten years the rich people have become richer and the poor people have become poorer. Yesterday, somebody mentioned that in Bengal in 1966, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power, there were 15 lakhs unemployed people and by the time she had to give up power, the number of unemployed had gone up to 45 lakhs. Therefore, the last regime has not been able to deal with the question of unemployment adequately. We have to devise measures to employ everyone of those who are in a position to be employed. This is absolutely important. One of the Directive Principles in our Constitution is that we must provide employment for everybody. That Directive Principle has been completely forgotten by us. I am glad that the Janata Party has mentioned in its manifesto that it is going to implement that directive. Now, ways and means will have to be found out for doing that.

One of the great difficulties today for the growth of industry and agriculture is shortage of power. This aspect has been completely ignored in the past. The hydro-electric potential which was available in some States has not been fully tapped. Today, every State probably except Kerala, is handicapped for want of power. In many States, there has been a fifty percent cut in power. When this is the position, our rural economy as well as the urban economy cannot be developed. In order to develop properly our industry and agriculture, we have to pay immediate attention for improving the power position in the country. We have not only to add to our hydro-electric power potential we have to have more thermal power stations, super-thermal power stations and nuclear power stations. We will also have to see

how we can tap solar power. Unless we have plenty of power, development is not possible. Power shortage will continue to be a great restraint on our economy. I am sure, the Janata Party will do its best in this direction also. We have very able and competent ministers, who can tackle big problems and I am quite sure, they will rise upto the occasion and tackle these problems as effectively as they have tackled the question of civil liberties.

Before I conclude, I have just one or two suggestions to make. The first suggestion is that the tax on the two-wheelers should not have been enhanced. The two-wheeler is the vehicle of the poor man and there is no justification for increasing the tax on the two-wheelers. The second suggestion is that the raising of surcharge from 10 percent to 15 percent should be confined only to taxable income over and above the limit of Rs. 25,000, because the people earning between 15000—20000 rupees are certainly within the category of middle-class people. Such people will not be able to pay additional tax.

The Finance Minister was good enough to say that in the matter of capital gains tax, he will take valuation as on 1st January, 1964. This is quite a good suggestion, but I would request him to apply this rule even to pending cases, because there are a large number of such pending cases.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-inkil): Thirty-seven lakhs cases.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: It would, therefore, be very helpful if it is made applicable to them also.

With these suggestions, I conclude.

श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त (जौनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

[श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त]

जनता पार्टी के वित्त मन्त्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसके समर्पण में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कल मैं श्री मुब्रह्मियम् का भाषण—उसको भाषण कहें या स्वान-सांग कहें?—सुन रहा था और आज गुजरात के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री का अरप्य-रोदन भी सुन रहा था। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। श्री देसाई ने भूमि की बात 1931 से शुरू की। वह 1000 बी० सी० से भी शुरू कर सकते थे, जबकि भूमि के बंटवारे का प्रश्न ही नहीं था। वह बड़े पालिया-मेंटेरियन हैं। दूसरे सदस्यों को सुनने के लिए उन्हें सदन में रहना चाहिए था। उन्होंने बड़े जोर से कहा कि कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा किसानों का बड़ा भला हुआ। मैं दूसरे सूबों की बात नहीं करता हूँ। आप भी जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या तमाशा हुआ। जहाँ तक भूमि के बंटवारे का प्रश्न है, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, परन्तु इशारा कर देता हूँ—उत्तर प्रदेश के एक भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री के सुपुत्र ने मिर्जापुर में एक कोआपरेटिव बनाया, जिसमें 800 एकड़ भूमि है। वह आज तक बंटवारे में नहीं आई है। कागज के आंकड़ों के अनुसार तो लाखों एकड़ भूमि बांटी गई है, लेकिन वास्तव में कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

जहाँ तक हरिजनों को भूमि देने का प्रश्न है, मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि उनको भीटे का टीला वा पोखरा दिया गया है, और इतना गहरा पोखरा कि उसमें दो हाथी भी डूब जायें। हरिजन उसको तीन सौ वर्षों में भी खेती-लायक नहीं बना पायेंगे। रिश्ति यह है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने भूमि के बंटवारे का मखौल उड़ाया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बहरादच जिले के कांग्रेस के एक बड़े भारी नेता ने एक कोआपरेटिव बनाया है। जब उन की बीबी, बेटे और रिश्तेदारों ने नाम खत्म हो गये, तो मि० कुत्ते और मि० बिल्ली के नाम भी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी में रख दिये गये। आज ये लोग

जनता पार्टी से कहते हैं कि उसने जमीन के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है। क्या उन का मुंह है यह कहने का ?

माननीय सदस्य ने लगान के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा है। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में जमींदारी टूटी—वह ठीक हुआ, क्योंकि जिस सामाजिक संस्था का उपयोग समाज को न हो, उसको जाना चाहिए,—उस समय वहाँ 1 रुपये से 3 रुपये तक लगान था। मगर कांग्रेस की समाजवादी सरकार ने उसको बढ़ा कर 10 गुना और 20 गुना कर दिया। किसानों से वादा किया गया कि उनको भूमिधरी का अधिकार दिया जायेंगा और उनका लगान नहीं बढ़ेगा, लेकिन 10 गुना लगान और 10 गुना विकास-कर बढ़ा दिया गया। मैं तो यही कह सकता हूँ कि गुजरात के मुख्य मन्त्री ने अपने ओपियम डीम, अपने मनो को चूर चूर होते देख कर केवल अरप्य-रोदन किया है।

मुझे दुख है कि श्री मुब्रह्मियम् यहाँ नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि पालियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस तो यह है कि यदि कोई किसी को कुछ कहे, तो वह उत्तर सुनने के लिए भी यहाँ उपस्थित रहे। लेकिन ये लोग नारसिस की तरह केवल अपनी शक्ति देखने में मस्त हैं—बोले और लड़ो। खैर, मुझे इस पर आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ, जब उन्होंने फरमाया कि हमने देश को बड़ा माइंटिफिक और टेकनालोजिकल इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर दिया है। क्या वह आज से दो साल पहले के अपने भाषण को भूल गये हैं, जिस में उन्होंने फरमाया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा है, क्या श्री मुब्रह्मियम् का दिमाग अमरीका को बढ़ा जा रहा था? माइंटिस्ट्स और टेकनालोजिस्ट्स का ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा था। जिस पार्टी की सरकार के अन्तर्गत ब्रेन ड्रेन होता हो, जिसको श्री मुब्रह्मियम् ने स्वीकार किया है, उस पार्टी का यह कहने का मुंह नहीं है कि हमने देश को इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर दिया। तथ्य यह है कि बावजूद

इन लोगों के इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर बन गया और उस इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर पर आज कुछ अंश में देश खड़ा है।

कहा जाता है कि वित्त मन्त्री ने कोई दिशा नहीं दी है—इस बजट में कोई डाय-रेक्शन नहीं है। इतने लम्बे-चौड़े भाषण में केवल दिशा ही तो दी गई है—कि देश में रूरल इण्डस्ट्रियल बेस होना चाहिए। अगर यह दिशा नहीं है, तो दिशा क्या है? हमारे वित्त मन्त्री आंकड़े दे सकते हैं, तथ्य दे सकते हैं, लेकिन इन लोगों को समझाने के लिए अक्ल नहीं दे सकते हैं।

मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए वित्त मन्त्री को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो जो हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी ने एकोनामी को बात की है, बात ठीक है, होनी चाहिए, लेकिन एकोनामी कहाँ हो, यह प्रश्न उठता है। मुझे बड़ा दुख और आश्चर्य हुआ जब 50 करोड़ रुपये डिफेंस में काटे गए। यह जो 50 करोड़ रुपये काटे गए इसके ब्रँक का असर कहाँ होगा? मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उसके अनुसार :

The Ordnance Factories would get Rs. 17 crores during 1976-77.

हां अगर कांग्रेस सरकार के जो भूतपूर्व डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने शायद आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज में चप्पल, सोलस कुकर और थर्मस बनवाना शुरू कर दिया था 72 के बाद, उस को कटवा दिया तो वह अच्छा किया लेकिन आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज का जो मूलभूत कर्तव्य है कि देश की आर्मी के लिये एम्पूनिशन बनाये, एक्विपमेंट तैयार करे उसे में कटौती की जाती है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यह रीयल एकोनोमी नहीं है। इस से देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है। हम नहीं चाहते किसी से लड़ना लेकिन हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि कोई हम पर आक्रमण करे। अगर हम यह मान कर बैठ जाएँ थोथे आदर्शवाद में कि कोई किसी पर आक्रमण

नहीं करने वाला है तो सारा जो घटना चक्र हो रहा है विदेशों में और देश के बाहर भी, वह सारा घटनाचक्र किस ओर इंगित कर रहा है।

मैं एक ही उदाहरण ले रहा हूँ चीन के जो मौजूदा तानाशाह हैं मिस्टर हुआ, उन का अभी जो भाषण आया है वह क्या बताता है? उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा है—

We want to be a nation in arms and we want to modernise the Chinese Army.

अब इस भाषण का अर्थ क्या है कि सौ करोड़ की जनसंख्या का देश यह कहे कि

We want the nation to be a nation-in-arms.

तो क्या वह सारा नेशन जो सैनिक दृष्टि से तैयार किया जा रहा है केवल ब्राह्मण भोजन की पूड़ी तरकारी खाने के लिये है? चीन की जो एक्स-पेंशनिस्ट पालिसी है जिसके अंतर्गत 1962 में इस देश पर आक्रमण हुआ और जिस पालिसी के अंतर्गत कई स्ट्रेटेजिक स्थानों को चाइना ने लेने का प्रयास किया है उस पालिसी के अंतर्गत यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हमारे ऊपर फिर आक्रमण नहीं होगा। चाहे वह लिमिटेड एक्शन ही हो लेकिन होने की संभावना है।

शेलीज में जो Coup-de-etat हुआ है यह इंडियन ओशन में अफ्रीका के पास एक टापू है वहां जो तमाशा हो रहा है उस को देखते हुए मैं तो कहता कि हमारे देश के स्ट्रेटेजिक डिफेंस के लिये भी खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। मैगदस में एक बेस था। आजकल नेवल और मिलिट्री बेस को बेस न कहने का एक फैशन चल रहा है। कहते हैं यह नेवल और एयर फैसिलिटीज हैं। It you Call a spade a Spade

[श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त]

तो मैं इसे कोई काइम नहीं समझता ।
लेकिन आजकल मार्डन फैशन है

You call a spade not a spade, but
a metallic instrument.

आज खाली घुमा कर नाक पकड़ने का प्रयास होता है । तो शेलीज में जो कूप द टैट हुआ उस कूप द टैट के आधार पर मैग्दसू से वह बेस हट कर शेलीज में आ गया तो हमारी स्ट्रैटेजिक सुरक्षा के लिये ख़त्म है, इन बातों की तरफ में केवल इशारा मात्र करता चल रहा हूँ ।

मैं दूसरा इशारा करता हूँ केरल की सीमा से केवल चार सौ मील दूर मालदीव आइलैंड है और इंडियन ओशन में सब से बड़ा नैवल बेस मालदीव का था । मैं नहीं जानता कि वहाँ के नेता कैसे हैं और वहाँ की जनता कैसी है कि उन्होंने उस नैवल बेस को इंटरनेशनल प्रेस में ऐडवर्टाइज किया फार लीज । यह आश्चर्यजनक बात है कि कोई देश अपने देश के नैवल बेस को विदेशियों के हाथ पट्टा करने को तैयार है । बहाना क्या है कि फार सिविल परपज लेकिन अगर किसी सुपर पावर ने उस का पट्टा लिया और अगर उस की सारी सैनिक शक्ति सिविलियन ड्रेस में वहाँ आ गई तो मालदीव की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह उस को निकाल दे । अगर वह पट्टा बाहर के किसी देश को गया तो हमारी कोस्ट लाइन की क्या स्थिति बनेगी ? चार सौ माइल स्ट्रैटेजिक कोस्ट लाइन हमारे पास है । मैं आगे नहीं कहना चाहता । केवल इशारा कर रहा हूँ और वह भी इसलिये कि हमारे दो मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं । वे देश की सुरक्षा की गंभीरता को अनुभव कर सकते हैं । मैं वित्त मंत्री से विनम्र

निवेदन करूंगा कि जो सैनिक शक्ति में और डिफेंस के बजट में कटौती की है उस पर पुनर्विचार करें । अगर यह फैंट, चरबी काटी गई है तो सही है । लेकिन अगर आर्मी का रियल पिच काटा गया है, रियल पिच अगर काटा जायेगा तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा । आज की डिफेंस थ्योरी बड़ी भिन्न है । सारी सुरक्षा की थ्योरी का अगर प्रगतिकरण देखना हो तो इजरायल वार को देख लीजिए । आज के नवीनतम युद्ध का फैसला 4-6 दिन में हो जाता है अब 5-10 वर्ष की लड़ाइयां नहीं लड़ी जाती क्योंकि

“Modern arms are very destructive and modern warfare is very-costly—it costs 2 million dollars a day. Modern rocketry and missiles are very destructive in war”.

चरबी कट जाये तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन आर्मी का पंच नहीं कटना चाहिये, आर्मी के कोहेशन में अन्तर नहीं आना चाहिए, आर्मी की ट्रेनिंग और पर्सोनल के लिए जो आवश्यक है वह नहीं कटना चाहिए । अगर आर्मी का पंच काट दिया गया तो सेना खाली झण्डा लेकर परेड करने के लिए रह जायेगी और कुछ नहीं होगा । आजकल की थ्योरी नहीं है ।

“Compact, heavily armed mobile force poised to strike in a concentrated form for a break-through”.

आज वार-फेअर की यही स्ट्रेटिजी है । मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करें ।

एक चीज के लिए मैं और आगाह करना चाहता हूँ—दुनिया के हर देश में आजकल एक्सपर्ट्स का बड़ा भारी मोह जाल फैला हुआ है । मैं उसके दो उदाहरण देना चाहता

हूँ। पिछले युद्ध में जर्मन आर्मी ने टेंट-बार-फेघर थ्योरी निकाली थी, जिसके आधार पर बटेरियज्ज एक-एक रात में 100-100 मील का बरेक-धू करती थी। यह थ्योरी पहले-पहल बनाई गई थी। कॅपार्टे डिगाल जब यह थ्योरी फ्रांस से बड़े जैनरल्ज के पास लेकर गये जिन को आस-हैड्स कहते थे, उन्होंने सिर खुजला कर कहा कि वह तो निकम्मी थ्योरी है। इंग्लैंड के जैनरल्स ने भी उसको निकम्मी कह दिया। नतीजा क्या हुआ कि उस युद्ध में फ्रेंच की सेना नष्ट हो गई। दहामी की जो एरियल और नेवल थ्योरी थी, जिस को अमरीकी जैनरल्ज ने कहा था कि वह बेकार है, उस थ्योरी के आधार पर पल-हारबर पर अमरीका की सारी नौसेना शक्ति नष्ट हुई। इसलिए कृपा करके आप एक्सपर्ट्स के मोह-जाल में न जायें। कुछ अपने कामन सेन्स का इस्तेमाल भी करें और जो कुछ हो रहा है उससे कुछ नतीजा निकालें। हमारे कुछ मूलभूत आधार होने चाहिए और हमारी सेना का पंच नष्ट नहीं होना चाहिये।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कृषि की ओर बहुत ध्यान दिया है। जैसा पटनायक साहब ने कहा—उधर से बड़ा सीना ठांका गया कि हमने 40 प्रतिशत कृषि की बढ़ोतरी की है। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि 1973 की बारिश के ऊपर वे सीना ठांका रहे हैं, जबकि बारिश की वजह से फसल अच्छी हो गई थी। लेकिन जब सूखा पड़ गया तो भगवान को गाली देने लगे। आज इस देश में जो इरिगेशन पोटेन्शियल है—अगर आंकड़े सही हैं तो 20-25 प्रतिशत से अधिक देश में इरिगेशन नहीं है। हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट कृषि के लिए 30 प्रतिशत धन रखा है। मैं चाहता था कि और ज्यादा होता, लेकिन आज वह संभव नहीं है। परन्तु उसका ब्रैक-अप तो होना चाहिये। मैं यह सुझाव इसलिये दे रहा हूँ कि कृषि में कोई एक चीज ही नहीं है।

खाली पम्पिंग सेट्स आप ने बैटाल दिये, पानी आ गया, तो कृषि का काम हो गया। कृषि में तो और भी कई चीजों की जरूरत पड़ती है। उसके लिए खाद चाहिए। आज देश में जो बैतहाशा खाद के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, मैं आशा करता था कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी उसके दाम कम करेंगे, क्योंकि आज कृषि को इकानामिक बनाने की आवश्यकता है। अपने देश में बहुत बड़े किसान तो हैं नहीं, एक-दो विस्वा से लेकर 3 एकड़ तक जो किसान हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे 90 प्रतिशत हैं। ऐसी दशा में 3 एकड़ वाले किसानों की खेती के इन्पुट्स के दाम अगर इतने ऊंचे रहेंगे तो क्या उनका प्रोडक्शन इकानामिक होगा? हमारे सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब यहां पर सीना ठांका रहे थे—मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—जब वहां पर फसल अच्छी हुई तो इन्होंने धूम कर नाक पकड़ने की कोशिश की जिस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में 140 और 150 रु० क्विंटल गेहूँ बिक रहा था तो इन्होंने कहा कि किसानों ने बड़ा फायदा उठाया, वे 105 रु० में हमको गेहूँ दें। इस पर बड़ा हल्ला मचा। उस हल्ले को शान्त करने के लिए उन्होंने कहा कि जो किसान जितने बोरे गेहूँ देगा, उतने ही बोरे चीनी और सीमेंट हमसे ले ले। जितना सीमेंट उनको दिया गया, सब ब्लैक-मार्केट में चला गया। जैसे कांग्रेस पार्टी सोव्जर निकाल कर पैसा वसूल करती थी—ब्लैक मार्केट द्वारा, उसी तरह से हमारे किसानों को इससे ब्लैक मार्केटियर बना दिया। बताइये—यह कौन सा कृषि उत्पादन आपने बढ़ाया, आपने उस के मौरल-स्टेचर को गिरा दिया। मैं जनता पार्टी के वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप खाद के दाम को गिरायें। हो सकता है—मेरा अन्दाज गलत हो, अगर गलत हो तो आप उसको ठीक कर सकते हैं अगर खाद उसको 50 या 55 रुपये क्विंटल पर दी जाय तो 100 करोड़ का घाटा होगा। और इस 100 करोड़ के

[श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त]

घाटे को इतने बड़े बजट में मीट करना मेरे क्वाल में मुश्किल चीज नहीं है। मैं एक रास्ता आपको बतलाता हूँ। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने वैल्यू टैक्स पर बड़ी कृपा की है, इन्होंने वैल्यू टैक्स को इस तरह से हटा दिया है कि पूंजीपतियों को लूट-मार का फिर मौका मिल गया है। आपने लोअर स्लैब में 1/2 परसेन्ट रखा है और अपर-स्लैब में 1 परसेन्ट कर दिया है, इससे कोई विशेष फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है, मार्जिनल इफेक्ट होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप लोअर-स्लैब में 2 परसेन्ट रखें और अपर-स्लैब में 4 परसेन्ट रखें तो इससे आपकी समस्या हल हो जायगी, डिफेन्स की रक्षा भी हो जायगी और छोटे बड़े किसानों को खाद 50-55 रुपये बिश्टल मिल सकेगी। इस तरह से आपका 100 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पूरा हो सकता है।

मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ है कि इसमें 72 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट की फिगर्स की जगलरी है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट के बारे में थोड़ा बहुत मैं भी जानता हूँ। अगर एक्सपेंडिचर को ओवर-एस्टीमेट कर दें और इनकम को अण्डर-एस्टीमेट कर दें तो घाटा हो जायगा। और एक्सपेंडिचर को अण्डर-एस्टीमेट कर दें और रिसीप्ट्स को ओवर-एस्टीमेट कर दें तो सरप्लस हो जायगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे तमामो बहुत होते थे। चुनाव खत्म होते ही डेफिसिट बजट आ जाता था और टैक्स-पर-टैक्स लगाये जाते थे, लेकिन जैसे ही चुनाव आते थे तो हमारे उस समय के प्रसिद्ध मुख्य मंत्री लोग—धर्म नाम नहीं लूंगा, इतना ही कह सकता हूँ—सरप्लस बजट ले आते थे, चुनाव खत्म होने के बाद सप्लीमेंटरी बजट ले आते थे और सारा पैसा बमूल कर लेते थे

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट देश के आर्थिक ढांचे की, उसकी आमदनी और खर्च की बिलियर पिक्चर होती है, मिरर होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप के इस बजट में धास्तविक घाटा नहीं है। आप

ने इस बजट में देश को एक दिशा दी है। पाबों के अन्दर जो लोग उद्योग लगायेंगे उनको आप टैक्सेशन में छूट देंगे। लेकिन यहां पर मैं आप से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—जनता पार्टी की इकानामिक फिलास्फी लेबर-इन्टेन्सिव है, कैपिटल-इन्टेन्सिव नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारे पास लूजी की कमी है, लेकिन जन-शक्ति की कमी हमारे पास नहीं है। इस दिशा में कई कदम उठाये हैं। मैं यहां पर एक छोटा सा सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—जनता पार्टी ने घोषणा की है कि हम हर एक को काम देंगे। आज एग्री-कल्चर लेबर साल में 6 महीने बेकार रहती है। हमारे देहातों में जो इरिगेशन पोटेन्शियल है, जैसे छोटे-छोटे पोखरे हैं, ताल है जो सूख रहे हैं, टूट-फूट रहे हैं, उनकी मरम्मत का काम शुरू कराइए। हमारे यहां एक जगह है—नौगड़। मुझे मालूम नहीं, शायद आप कभी वहां गए होंगे। नौगड़ स्टेट में इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार से बनवाई गई थी कि स्टेट का कोई भी खेत उनकी नहर से नहीं बचा था। लेकिन जिस दिन से इस पिछली समाजवादी सरकार ने नौगड़ को अपने हाथ में ले लिया, उसी दिन से सारी नहरें टूट-फूट गईं, उन की मरम्मत की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। मेरा कहना है कि हमारी जो एग्रीकल्चर लेबर 6 महीने बेकार रहती है विशेषकर गर्मी के दिनों में, आप पंचायतों के द्वारा उन से नहरों की मरम्मत का काम क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। अगर आप के पास उन को देने के लिए पूरी वेजेज नहीं है, पैसे की कमी है तो उनको तीन-चौथाई वेजेज दें। लेकिन इस काम में आप को स्टेट का सहयोग लेना होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खुद इस काम को करे, इसका एक्जीक्यूशन पंचायतों के द्वारा होना चाहिए। अगर हम डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन आफ पावर में विश्वास रखते हैं तो इस योजना के माध्यम से पंचायतों को देश की बेकारी को दूर करने के कार्य

लया सकते हैं। हर पंचायत के अपने क्षेत्र में जितने नाले भर गए हैं, उनको खुदवाया जाय। छोटे छोटे बांध बंधवाए और इस प्रकार के छोटे छोटे काम अगर उनको देंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ सालों के अन्दर गांवों की जो अनस्किल्ड लेबर है, कृषि की जो लेबर बेकार है, उसकी बेकारी को हम दूर कर सकते हैं। शहरों में प्रब्लम थोड़ी सी भिन्न है। शहरों में जहाँ एक और अनस्किल्ड लेबर है वहाँ थोड़ी सेमी-स्किल्ड और एज्केटेड लेबर भी है जो कि बेकार रहती है। छोटी-छोटी योजनाएँ बन कर म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के द्वारा अगर हम उसको काम दिखलायेंगे, जिस के लिए कुछ पैसा आप दें, कुछ स्टेट की सरकारें दें, और कुछ म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कांफेरेन्स दें, तो सब के सहयोग से आखिर यह नाव पार हो जायेगी। किसी एक के ही सहारे से काम चलने वाला नहीं है म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कांफेरेन्स में जो छोटे छोटे काम हैं, उनमें उन लोगों को लगाया जा सकता है।

जब तक शिक्षित बेकारी का साल है, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कारपोरेशन के अन्दर जो स्कूल हैं, उनमें आप डबल शिफ्ट कर दीजिए। जब आप डबल शिफ्ट कर देंगे तो उसके लिए आप को मास्टर्स की आवश्यकता होगी और उन जगहों पर शिक्षित बेकारों को काम पर लगा सकते हैं। जो छोटे छोटे टेक्निशियन्स और इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर्स हैं, उनके लिए हर कारपोरेशन और म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में छोटे छोटे इलेक्ट्रिकल पावर प्लान्ट्स आप लगाएँ और उनमें उन लोगों को काम कर लगाइए। इन कामों के लिए भारत सरकार पैसा दे, स्टेट सरकारें भी पैसा दें और कारपोरेशनन्स भी पैसा दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी का दृष्टिकोण ह्यूमेनीटेरियन दृष्टिकोण है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में करीब एक करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी

उम्र 65 साल के ऊपर है और वे छोटे छोटे परिवारों के लोग हैं। हम सरकारी रिटायर्ड लोगों को पेंशन देते हैं लेकिन जो ये छोटे छोटे परिवारों के लोग हैं, इनको आप पेंशन क्यों नहीं देते हैं। ओल्ड-एज पेंशन आज सभी सभ्य देशों के अन्दर दी जाती है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इन बूढ़े लोगों को भी पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। अगर देश में एक करोड़ बूढ़े हैं और उन को 30 रुपये भी पेंशन के लिए जाते हैं तो कुल 300 करोड़ रुपये होते हैं। 1,000 करोड़ रुपये के इतने बड़े बजट में क्या हम 300 करोड़ रुपये उनके लिए नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करें और हमारे देश में जो बूढ़े हैं उनको पेंशन दें.... (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मुझे साठे साहब का भाषण सुन कर बड़ा दुःख हुआ। वे शिक्षित हैं लेकिन उन्होंने एक सभ्य महिला के लिए कहा कि वे झूठ बोल रही हैं।

It was most unfair and ungentlemanly of him. He is a gentleman...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सदस्यों से और बाहर के लोगों से भी एक अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जनता ने 30 वर्ष के कुशासन से उब कर जनता पार्टी की शासन दिया है और इस वि.वास से दिया है कि वह समावादी व्यवस्था से देश को आगे ले जाएगी। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि देश की सुरक्षा की नीति, देश की विदेश नीति, देश में एग्रीकल्चर के उत्थान की नीति और देश में गरीबी और बेकारी को मिटाने की नीति में सब लोग अपना सहयोग दें। मैं अपने विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि वे भी इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए हमारे साथ बैठें। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हर बात के लिए उन्हें बुलाते हैं भले ही वे उन को नहीं बुलाते थे। आपने हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया था परन्तु यह हमारी जेनरोसिटी है कि हम आप को बुलाते हैं

[श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त]

निमंत्रित करते हैं और यह चाहत है कि मूलभूत प्रश्नों के हल के लिए एक नेशनल पार्लिसी होनी चाहिए। किसी एक पार्टी को यह पार्लिसी नहीं हो सकती है और आज इस देश के उत्थान के लिए सबका सहयोग लेना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हम सब मिलकर नेशनल कान्ससेसनेस में भाग लें। अगर यह इबोल्व नहीं हुआ, तो आगे का भविष्य क्या होगा? आपने देखा कि एक टिन-पोट डिक्टटर आया, तो क्या हुआ।

Here we had to face a tin-pot dictator. She was a tin-pot dictator in saris and petti-coat. You might face a real dictator more ruthless, more cruel and cunning.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Once a lady becomes Prime Minister, she becomes a man and you can say anything and use any language?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Tin-pot dictator is an expression used against Mrs. Thatcher by the Labour Prime Minister of England in the House of Commons; I am not using something which is unparliamentary.

श्री वसन्त साठे : जरा सी देर में कितने बड़ल गए हैं। मैंने कल केवल एक महिला के लिए कह दिया था कि वह असत्य बोल रही हैं और उस पर आप इतने नाराज हो गए। आज कहते हैं कि इट इज मोस्ट अनमैलेंट। टिनपाट डिक्टटर आदि पता नहीं कौन कौन से शब्द आपने इस्तेमाल कर दिये हैं। यह मैलेंटरी है आपकी ?

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान (अलीगढ़) : वह महिला इतनी जबर्दस्त पुरुष थी कि उसने हम पुरुषों को भी महिला बना दिया था।

श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त : इन शब्दों के माय में आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी, मैंने छोटे छोटे सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर विचार करेंगे और विशेषकर हैंड टूल्ज पर

जो टक्स लगाया गया है और जिनका छोटे आदमी प्रयोग करते हैं, उनको वह वापिस ले लेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत और समर्पण करता हूँ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : चुनाव में जनता पार्टी ने जनता के साथ कुछ वादे किये हैं। हम लोगों ने राजघाट पर जा कर भी वादा किया था कि दस साल में हम बेकारी खत्म करेंगे, मरीबी खत्म करेंगे, दाम नीचे लायेंगे। वह हमारी पार्टी का पहला बजट है और इस दिशा में इसको बहुत बड़ा कदम होना चाहिए था। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम्, श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई ने क्या कहा? जैसा वे ठीक समझते थे वैसा उन्होंने कहा? उन्होंने इसे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का बजट बताया। वह कुछ भी कहें उनको कहने का हक है। हम जानते हैं कि तीस साल की लगेसी उन्होंने हमारे लिए छोड़ी है, गन्दगी हमारे सामने छोड़ी है। इस गंदगी को हमको हटाना है। हमने जो शपथ ली है उसको हमें पूरा करना है। दस साल में हमको बेरोजगारी को खत्म करना है। इस वास्ते मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि यह बजट एस्टेट्स, लायाबिलिटीज, इनकम एक्सपेंडीचर का बजट न हो करके परफार्मेंस बजट के रूप में यह हमारे सामने आना चाहिए था। हर साल जो रुपया जिस मद में खर्च होना है उसमें यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि कितना आप चाहते हैं कि उसका लाभ हो, वह हुआ है या नहीं, कहां तक हम पहुंचना चाहते थे और कहां तक हम पहुंचे हैं ताकि एक साल के बाद हमको मालूम पड़ जाता और जो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हैं उनको भी पता चल सकता है कि आया जो हमने कहा है उसको पूरा भी हिसाब कर रहे हैं या नहीं। हमको बजट का जो

वर्तमान सिस्टम है उसको बदलना चाहिये था और उसको परफार्मेंस बजट बनावा चाहिये था ।

इसको मैं डिनामिक बजट कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ । लेकिन जिन परिस्थितियों में यह बनाया गया है उनको भी आप देखें । दो तीन महीने के अन्दर और जब प्लानिंग कमिशन भी ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा था, समय भी हमारे पास कम था, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहूँगा कि इन सब दिक्कतों के बावजूद एक यह अच्छा विगिनिंग है, अच्छी शुरुआत है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इससे बेरोजगारी को मिटाने में मदद मिलेगी, यह बजट दाम कम करेगा, गांवों में खुशहाली लाने की दिशा में भी यह एक कदम साबित होगा । इसलिए मैं इसको एक अच्छी शुरुआत कहता हूँ । इसमें रूरल डिवलपमेंट को, एग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है और इसको टाप प्रायोरिटी दी भी जानी चाहिये थी । जब तक गांवों की प्रगति नहीं होगी तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है । भारत दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास नहीं है । भारत गांवों में बसता है । तीस साल लगातार बजट बनाते रहने के बाद भी गांवों की स्थिति को आप लोग किस तरह से सुधार पाये हैं, उसका थोड़ा सा दर्शन मैं सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को कराना चाहता हूँ । मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं । 1950-51 में गांवों की पर कैपिटा इनकम 197.80 पैसे थी जो 10 साल में यानी 1960-61 में बढ़ कर 219.20 पैसे हो गई । लेकिन आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि 1976-77 में वह पर कैपिटा इनकम गिर कर के 196.50 पैसे हो गई, अर्थात् 1950-51 की तुलना में डेढ़ रुपया कम हो गई । यह आप मालूम कीजिये । इसका मतलब क्या है ? हमने 1961-62 में 254 करोड़ रुपया एग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर में खर्च किया था, 1976-77 में 510 करोड़

रुपया एग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर पर खर्च किया, लेकिन इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी गांवों की पर कैपिटा इनकम गिरती जा रही है । 20, 25 साल में कम हो गई और शहर में पर कैपिटा इनकम बढ़ गई । इसका मतलब यह है कि किसानों का जो ऊपर का तबका 10-15 परसेंट है सारा लाभ उसी को पहुंचा है चाहे वह सिंचाई हो, सीड्स की योजना हो या फर्टिलाइजर्स हो । मैं अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि देश का भाग्य पलटा नहीं जा सकता जब तक कि छोटे किसान का भाग्य उदय नहीं होता है । जो पैसा आपने साढ़े तीन परसेंट एग्रिकल्चर में रखा है इसके लिए योजना बनानी पड़ेगी ताकि छोटे किसानों को उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ जाय । हमारे देश पर एकड़ यील्ड दुनिया में जो सब से कम होती है उनमें से एक है । हमको एक एकड़ की पैदावार को बढ़ाना है । यह तब तक नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकती जब तक कि छोटे किसान को पूरा लाभ नहीं पहुंचता । अगर छोटे किसान की परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी नहीं बढ़ेगी तो जो आज इन्डस्ट्री में रिसेशन है वह दूर नहीं होगा । आपने मिलों को यह आदेश तो दे दिया कि मोटा कपड़ा बनायें, वह उन्होंने बना भी लिया लेकिन खरीददार कोई नहीं है जिसकी वजह से स्टॉक पाइल अप हो रहा है । अगर आपको परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी बढ़ानी है तो गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों की परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी बढ़ानी पड़ेगी, और जो रुपया एग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर में खर्च करना चाहते हैं वह छोटे छोटे किसानों पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा । बड़े बड़े डैम्स की योजना बना कर छोटे किसान को उनका लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है, इस और हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अर्बन एरिया में 1950-51 में जो पर कैपिटा इनकम थी वह 399 रु० थी जो 1976-77 में

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

811 रु० हो गई। यानी दुगुने से भी ज्यादा हो गई और गांवों में 1950-51 की तुलना में 1975-76 में कम हो गई। तो ज्यादातर लाभ शहर के लोगों को हुआ है जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ, अगर 1971 की सेन्सस को देखा जाय तो कल्टीवेटर्स की संख्या जो थी वह 16 परसेंट गिर गई और जो ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबर है वह 75 परसेंट घाटे बढ़ गया। ज्यादातर गांव का किसान जो खेती करता था वह बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास की झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में आकर रहने लगा और मजदूरी करने लगा। यह बहुत बड़ा चैलेन्ज है इस सरकार के लिए, और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इतनी सशक्त है कि वह इस चैलेन्ज को मंजूर करेगी। हमारा दिमाग इस बारे में साफ है कि जब तक खेती को हम ठीक नहीं करेंगे, गांवों के लोगों की किस्मत को नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक इस देश में कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता है। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने और बहुत सारी बातें कहीं, वह इसको जनता पार्टी का बजट कह सकते हैं। पिछले साल मैं तो जेल में था, लेकिन जो अखबार में आया था, वह मैंने पढ़ा था। क्या माठे साहब इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि पिछले साल उन्होंने मोटरकार पर रियायत नहीं दी थी। आपको याद होगा कि मोटरकार, रेफ्रिजरेटर और बिजली के दूमरे मामलों पर रियायत दी गई थी। इस तरह की शुरुआत उस समय की गई थी। पर्सनल इनकम पर जो टैकम लगता था वह 75-76 में जिसकी इनकम 20 हजार रुपए थी, उसको 204 रुपए का टैक्स में रिलीफ मिला और जिसकी इनकम 2 लाख थी उसको 21,439 रुपए का टैकम में रिलीफ श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब के बजट के हिसाब से मिला था। बेल्ट टैक्स का तो कोई हिसाब ही नहीं था, वह तो उन्होंने

बिल्कुल खत्म ही कर दिया था। आज अगर वह जनता पार्टी के इस बजट को स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का बजट कहते हैं और अपने आपको बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव और सोशलिस्ट कहते हैं तो मैं उनकी शान के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन पिछला जो 30 साल का रिकार्ड है वह तो कुछ दूसरी बात ही बताता है।

14.58 hrs.

[MISS ABHA MAITI in the Chair]

हम क्या कहते हैं और वह क्या कहते हैं, इसका सवाल नहीं है। हमने जनता के सामने जो वायदे किए हैं, हमारा माप-तोल जो कुछ होगा हम करेंगे और उसी से काम होगा, नारों से काम नहीं होगा। हमें कुछ न कुछ कर के बताना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह कहूंगा कि एग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर में जो छोटे किसान हैं, उनके लिए वह योजना बनाये जिसमें उनकी आमदनी बढ़े, पंचेजिंग कैपेसिटी बढ़े, टैक्सटाइल मिलों और दूसरे मिलों का रिमैशन खत्म हो।

दूसरी चीज के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि यह पहला मौका है जब कि डेफिसिट 72 करोड़ रुपए का आया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में एक बात साफ है कि जो दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, उन्हें किसी भी कीमत पर रोकना है, मनी सम्लाई को रोकना होगा। 1973-74 में 87 करोड़ रुपए का डेफिसिट था जो आखिर में 328 करोड़ का बन गया। 1974-75 में 126 करोड़ का डेफिसिट था जो कि बाद में 321 का बन गया और 1975-76 में 247 की बजाय 490 का बन गया और इसी तरह से 1976-77 में

यह 368 करोड़ बजट 425 करोड़ का बन गया। हालांकि इसमें गड़बड़ और भी रही है, इन्होंने प्रॉपर-एस्टीमेट किये हुए थे बहुत सारी चीजों में। डिस्कलोजर स्कीम भी जो सैकड़ों करोड़ रूपया आया वह भी इसमें लप गया। लेकिन इससे बाद भी डेफिसिट कई घुना बन गया। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो बजट बनाया गया था वह ठीक से नहीं बनाया गया था।

15.00 hrs.

अब मैंने जो बिल मंत्री का प्रावण सुना, मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि वह डाक्टर बहुत अच्छे हैं, उनका डायग्नोसिस बहुत अच्छा है, उन्होंने जो बीमारी का डायग्नोसिस किया वह बहुत अच्छा है, दवा जो बहुत अच्छी दी है, लेकिन नर्सिंग ठीक होना चाहिए, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक होना चाहिए। अगर वह ठीक नहीं होगा तो जो भी योजना आप बनायें, डायग्नोसिस करें, अगर नर्स ठीक टाइम पर दवा नहीं देगी तो मरीज मरने वाला है, वह ठीक नहीं रह सकता। मैं आग्रहपूर्वक अपने मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो यह बड़ा फंडमेंट उठाया है 72 करोड़ रुपए डेफिसिट का, यह बड़ा काम है, इतना बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहिए और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन इस तरह से की जाये जिसमें यह आगे न जाये। यह बहुत अच्छी बात की गई है जो 130 करोड़ रुपए की बचत की है।

हालांकि मैं दबे साहब की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि डिफेंस का बजट काटा नहीं जाना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि चारों तरफ हमारी दोस्ती है, हम चीन के साथ भी दोस्ती चाहते हैं और रूस व पाकिस्तान के साथ भी दोस्ती चाहते हैं, हम किसी समय भी अपने देश पर

आक्रमण की बात न सोचें, पहले भी नहीं सोची होगी और आगे भी नहीं सोचते लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि डिफेंस के मामले में हमें हमेशा हमेशा के लिए तैयारी नहीं रखनी चाहिए। यह तो मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि डिफेंस का बजट घटाया जाये, लेकिन दूसरी चीज के लिए मंत्री महोदय को बधाई दूंगा कि सरकारी तौर पर जो खर्च कम किए हैं वह सचमुच में सराहनीय हैं। यह पहला मौका है जो इस प्रकार खर्च कम कर के 130 करोड़ रुपए उन्होंने कम किए हैं।

कई बार समझा जाता है कि जितना बजट आउटले ज्यादा होगा, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। पिछली बार श्री एन.टि.एम. ने कहा कि हम ने बजट आउटले 31 परसेंट, या 34 परसेंट बढ़ाया है—मुझे याद नहीं है, जेल की बहुत सी तस्से याद नहीं रहती हैं—हम ने इतना ज्यादा बढ़ाया है कि जितना आज तक नहीं बढ़ाया है, इस साल पिछले साल से 28 परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ाया गया है। हमें बजट का आउटले उतना ही रखना चाहिए, जितने हमारे रीसोर्सिज हैं। अगर हम अपने रीसोर्सिज से ज्यादा बजट आउटले रखेंगे, तो डेफिसिट होगा, मनी सप्लाइ बढ़ेगी और फिर कोमतें बढ़ेंगी। अगर एक प्राजेक्ट पर 100 करोड़ रुपए का खर्चा है, तो उस पर 125 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा, और उसका परिणाम अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है।

मेरे पास पिछले तीन साल के आंकड़े हैं। 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 में जो भी बजट का आउटले बनाया गया है, उस में डेफिसिट था। इस के अलावा पिछली सरकार ने टैक्सिज और रेवेन्यूज का अंडर-

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

बैन्यूएशन किया। रेट आफ प्रोग्रथ भी नहीं बढ़ा। डेफिसिट बढ़ा और मनी सप्लाई भी बहुत ज्यादा हो गई। मनी सप्लाई को रोकने का एक ही तरीका है कि हम डेफिसिट को कम करें और फिजूलखर्ची को भी खत्म करें।

हम ने वादा किया है कि हम दस साल में हर एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देंगे। वित्त मंत्री ने स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, हैंडलूम और पावरलूम इंडस्ट्रीज को जो इनसेन्टिव दिया है, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि लेबर-इनटेन्सिव इंडस्ट्रीज को भी कुछ न कुछ इनसेन्टिव देना चाहिए। वित्त मंत्री ने कैपिटल-इनटेन्सिव इंडस्ट्रीज, बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को इनवेस्टमेंट एलाउंस दिया है। पिछली सरकार ने भी दिया था। वित्त मंत्री ने करीब करीब सभी इंडस्ट्रीज को दिया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज ज्यादा लोगों को काम दे सकती हैं, जो स्माल-स्केल और कार्टेज इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन इंडस्ट्रीज को इनसेन्टिव दिया जाये, ताकि हमारा वादा पूरा हो सके।

जहां तक पर्सनल टैक्सिज का सम्बन्ध है, एग्जेशन्स लिमिट को 10,000 रुपये तक करने का हमारा जो वादा था, वित्त मंत्री ने उसको कुछ मात्रा में पूरा किया है—पूरी तरह से नहीं। उन्होंने यह तो व्यवस्था की है कि जिसकी आयदनी 10,000 रुपये है, उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा, और इससे पांच छः लाख लोगों को लाभ होगा, लेकिन अगर किसी की आयदनी 11,000 रुपये है तो उसको लाभ होने के बजाय हानि होगी, क्योंकि सरचार्ज 5 परसेंट बढ़ा दिया गया है, जब कि कार्पोरेट टैक्स में छूट दे दी गई है। होना तो उस्ता चाहिए था—कम्पनियों पर सरचार्ज लगना चाहिए था और पर्सनल टैक्स पर नहीं लगना

चाहिए था। मेरी मांग यह है कि जो छोटे लोग हैं, जिनकी आयदनी 25,000 रुपये है, उन पर 5 परसेंट सरचार्ज नहीं लगना चाहिए। उससे जो घाटा हो, वह कार्पोरेट टैक्स पर, कम्पनियों पर, सरचार्ज 2, 3 या 5 परसेंट सरचार्ज लगा कर पूरा किया जा सकता है। हमने उनको काफी कंसेशन दे दिया खास तौर से इन्वेस्टमेंट के ऊपर हर एक इंडस्ट्री को दे दिया है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि दस हजार तक यह माफ होना चाहिए और 25 हजार तक की जिनकी इनकम है उनको वह दस हजार रुपया पूरा माफ होना चाहिए और उन पर सरचार्ज नहीं भी लगना चाहिए।

एक चीज आपने अच्छी की कि जो वीमार मिलें हैं अगर उनको ये बड़ी बड़ी मिलें जो स्वस्थ हैं लेती हैं तो उनको इनकम टैक्स में लाभ मिलेगा। लेकिन इसका दुपयोग भी हो सकता है। उसके लिए इस विभाग को सतर्क होना चाहिए। मुझे इस चीज का थोड़ा सा अनुभव है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने अपनी एक घोषणा की है कि हम सिक मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेकर रुपया खराब नहीं करेंगे, यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कहीं ये बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स अच्छी स्वस्थ मिलों को भी सिक बना दें और सिक बना कर उसको टेक ओवर कर लें तो जो रुपया इनकम टैक्स में आना चाहिए वह उनकी जेब में जायगा। यह दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में हमें सतर्क होने की जरूरत है।

एक चीज आपने यह कही है कि आप एक कमेटी बनाएंगे और जो इनकम टैक्स एक्ट को सिम्पलीफाइ करेगी। मैं उसका स्वागत करूँगा। पहली सरकार ने भी बहुत सारी ऐसी कमेटीज बनायी थीं। एक कमेटी का मैं भी सदस्य रहा हूँ। कहा तो यहीं जाता है कि ऐसा सिम्पलीफाइ करना चाहिए कानून को जिससे लोगों को इनकम टैक्स एक्ट

क्या है यह समझ में आ जाय लेकिन जो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है वह ऐसी आती है कि न वकील समझ सकता है, न इनकम टैक्स आफिसर समझ सकता है और न ही कोई और समझ सकता है। मेरा स्वयं अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है कि कितनी चीजें इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के अन्दर ऐसी हैं जो मही माने में सिम्पलीफाइ हो सकती हैं। लेकिन जो अफसरगण हैं उनका दृष्टिकोण कुछ अलग होता है। वे यह समझ कर चलते हैं कि कुछ न कुछ बीच में अड़ंगा फंसा कर रखना है। इसके बजाय अगर हम यह समझें कि मीधे गादे लोग जिसको समझते हैं उस तरह से हमको रखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। एक चीज यह देखें कि दस हजार रुपये पर इनकम टैक्स तो आपने माफ कर दिया लेकिन दस हजार पर फर्म टैक्स लगता है। तो ये दोनों चीजें संगत नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार की डिम्पैरिटीज को आपको खत्म करना पड़ेगा और सही माने में कानून को आपका सिम्पलीफाइ करना होगा क्यों कानून ऐसा होना चाहिए जिसको लोग समझें और दूसरी कडीशन यह होनी चाहिए कि वह कानून एन्फोर्स हो सके। जो कानून लोग समझते न हों या जो एन्फोर्स न हो सकता हो वह कानून नहीं हो सकता, कुछ और चीजें हो सकती हैं।

एक चीज मुझे दुख के साथ कहनी पड़ती है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि दो तीन महीने से कुछ काला धन निर बाजार में आने लगा है और कुछ स्मगलिंग एक्टिविटीज भी आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बढ़ रही हैं। मंत्री महोदय इसकी ओर ध्यान देंगे। हमने दो बातों का वायदा किया था। एक तो यह कि हम हर एक को आजादी देंगे और दूसरे यह कि हम रोटी देंगे। हम ने आजादी दे दी तीन महीने में। हमने अपने लोगों को आजादी उतनी नहीं दी, सब से ज्यादा आजादी का लाभ किसी को हुआ है तो उस व्यक्ति को हुआ है जो कि

आजादी को खत्म करना चाहता था— श्री संजय गांधी को और साठे साहब को या जो और लोग सामने बैठे हुए हैं उन को इससे सब से ज्यादा लाभ हुआ है। तीन महीनों में हमने सब दरवाजे खोल दिए, समाचार पत्रों को खोल दिया। किसी प्रकार की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। अब एक बड़ा टैस्ट होने वाला है रोटी का कि हम रोटी दे पाते हैं या नहीं, मकान दे पाते हैं या नहीं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है सरकार के सामने और उसमें वित्त मंत्री महोदय का बहुत बड़ा योगदान होना चाहिए। यह हमारा बजट इम दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम होना चाहिए। और अगर कहीं एग्जीक्यूशन में जरा भी गलती हो गई, हमने जो वादे किए हैं वह पूरे नहीं हुए तो फिर कांग्रेस तो 30 साल तक नारों से जिन्दा रह गई लेकिन हम पांच साल भी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकेंगे और मेरा खयाल है उस हालत में हमको जिन्दा रहना भी नहीं चाहिए अगर हम वादे पूरे नहीं करते हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे : स्मगलर्स का भी हृदय परिवर्तन हो गया है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हम किसी को ऐसा नहीं समझते कि उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता। साठे साहब, आपके यहां के बहुत लोग परिवर्तन करके इधर आ गए, आगे और भी आ सकते हैं। परिवर्तन हर एक में हो सकता है। डाकू ऋषि बन गए, यह हमारे देश की पुरानी कहानियां हैं। इसलिए हर एक आदमी में परिवर्तन हो सकता है लेकिन हमें सतर्क रहना चाहिए और किसी को यह मौका नहीं देना चाहिए कि वह गलत काम कर सके।

एक चीज और है। अनाज के इंटर-स्टेट मूवमेंट पर जो पहले रोक लगी हुई थी उसको हटाकर इस सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा

[श्री कंबर लाल गुत]

कदम उठाया है। मैं इसकी तराहना करता हूँ क्योंकि हमारे देश के जो किसान हैं उनको अन्धकार के छीक दाम मिल सकेंगे। गेहूँ का दाम 110 रुपया क्विंटल फिक्स किया गया, वह ज्यादा होना चाहिए या तो उसको इस प्रकार के कम्पैसिट कर दिया गया है। मूकमेंट पर पाबन्दी को हटाने से अन्धकार तारे देना मैं चाह सकता हूँ और उससे किसानों को लाभ होना। पहले जो बीज के बादबी गड़बड़ करते थे, स्पीकलर्स, बुकिस कले और सरकारी कर्मचारी, उनका सस्ता बन्द कर दिया गया है। इस कदम के लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सरकार ने जो बैंकों के रेट ग्राफ इन्ट्रेस्ट को कम कर दिया है उससे इंडस्ट्रीज को लाभ पहुंचेगा लेकिन मुझे यह कहना है कि सरकार को इंडस्ट्रीज पर निगाह रखनी चाहिए। कई बार मैं देखता हूँ कि रा-मैटीयरियल के दाम गिर जाते हैं जैसे आपने रेट ग्राफ इन्ट्रेस्ट को गिरा दिया लेकिन क्या व्यापारियों ने प्रपोजनली अपनी चीजों के दाम गिराते? अगर रा-मैटीयरियल के दाम गिरते हैं तो अन्धकारनेटली फिनिश गुड्स के दाम भी गिरने चाहिए। मैं एक संस्था का सदस्य हूँ, हमने कुछ सर्वे करवाया है—अभी मेरे पास लिस्ट नहीं है, मैं बाद में आपके पास भेज दूंगा—36 इंडस्ट्रीज का सर्वे करवाया है जिसमें बिना किसी कारण के 20 मार्च के बाद दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं? तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि सरकार इस बात को देखें और जो लोग कामून का तोड़ना चाहते हैं उनको सन्त से सन्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए। सांप काटना बन्द करदे वहाँ तक तो ठीक है लेकिन अगर सांप फुफकार मारना भी बन्द कर दे तो बच्चे उ लो पत्थरों से मार डालेंगे। इसलिए सरकार को ज्यादा साफ्ट नहीं होना चाहिए

और इंडस्ट्रीज के ऊपर निगाह रखनी चाहिए, कड़ी बांध रखनी चाहिए। अगर रा-मैटीयरियल के दाम गिरते हैं तो उसी प्रपोजन में फिनिश गुड्स के दाम भी गिरने चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कोफा कोला को बोयल बाजार में एक रुपए की बिकती है। आप उसकी जांच करना लीजिए, मैंने स्वयं भी जांच की है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, जैसा बताना नहीं चाहिए, कि उसकी कास्ट 25-30 पैसे होती है लेकिन एक रुपए में बिकती है। क्या हमारी सरकार एक चीज की कितनी कास्ट घाती है और उस पर कितना कितने नफा लेना चाहिए—इस बात को हम नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमारी सरकार को इस चीज को हम करवा चाहिए क्योंकि हम अपने देशवासियों को अस्ती चीजें देने के लिए कमिटेड हैं और हमें उनकी सेवा करनी है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने 20 साल धारेबाजी में कास्ट दिए लेकिन हम धारेबाजी नहीं करता चाहते। अगर हमने सही मानने में गर्मि-यन प्रसिद्धिवालोडी अपनाई है तो कुछ करके अस्तना मड़ेगा। इसके बिना हमारे सामने और कोई चारा नहीं है। इसलिए इस तरह की जो रोजाना काम में आने वाली चीजें हैं उनकी कितनी कास्ट घाती है और कितने पर कम्प्यूमर को मिलती है इस बात को देखना चाहिए। मैं पब्लिक ग्रैंडर टैकिंग की मिसाल दे सकता हूँ जो प्राफिटोरियरिंग करती है। यह प्राफिटोरियरिंग बन्द होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो बधाई के पात्र हैं क्योंकि पहली बार एक ऐसा बजट आया है जिसमें एक दिशा दी गई है, एक रास्ता दिखाया गया है और वह दिशा जनता के वेलफेयर की है। जो अगला बजट आयेगा वह डायनेमिक बजट होगा। अभी तो यह मालूम नहीं है कि 30 साल की कितनी गन्दगी इकट्ठी है। आज डायनेमिक बजट आ नहीं सकता था। हमारे कामिष्य करने के बाद भी

लेकिन एक रास्ता इन्होंने दिखाया है, उस पर वे चलेंगे—ऐसी आशा में करता हूँ। मैं यह भी आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी अगली बार जो बजट लायेंगे वह वास्तव में आदर्शपूर्ण बजट होगा, पुराने स्वरूप में जो आज टूटा-फूटा ढांचा दिखाई देता है, उस को तोड़ कर, पुरानी कस्बेनाश्व को खत्म कर के जनता का सही बजट लायेंगे—इस आशा के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव (हनमकोंडा) : सभापति महोदया, कई सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है और कई बातें इस सदन के समक्ष आ चुकी हैं, काफी नोक-झोंक भी चलती रही, लेकिन मैं उस में पड़ना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि दलगत आरोप और प्रत्यारोपों के चक्कर से कभी न कभी हम को बाहर निकलना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक है कि भारत की जनता ने एक नया माध्यम अपने लिये चुना है—अपनी समस्याओं को हल करने का, लेकिन सत्ता के बदलने से समस्या नहीं बदलती और सत्ता के बदलने से समस्या की जटिलता भी नहीं बदलती। यह हम सब को जान लेना है और आज अगर जनता पार्टी को जनता ने छप्पर फाड़ कर अपना बल दिया है तो विनमता से यह सोचने की आवश्यकता है कि क्यों दिया ? इससे पहले जो हुआ था, उसमें कोई गलती हो तो उस को सुधारने की कोशिश हम करें, दुरभिमान से यह न कहें कि कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है और यह भी दुरभिमान से न कहें कि सब कुछ हुआ है। इन दोनों के बीच में कहीं-न-कहीं सत्य है, उस को खोज कर भाग बढ़ाना है, जो अच्छा काम हुआ है उसको भाग बढ़ाना है, चाहे आप कहें या न कहें कि अच्छा काम हुआ है, लेकिन इस दृष्टिकोण से हमें सोचना है और इसी दृष्टि से सोचने का विम्वर हम ने लिया है, नई सरकार ने लिया है और यह विम्वर लोगों में नई सरकार पर रखा है—यह मेरा दृष्टिकोण है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई

समस्या हमारे सामने उपस्थित होती है तो उस के जितने पहलू हैं, उन सभी पहलुओं को देखना चाहिये और कोई एकांकी दृष्टिकोण हमें नहीं अपनाना चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री महोदय के आशय से कई लोगों को निराशा हुई, मुझे भी निराशा हुई। इसलिये कि उन्होंने इतनी बातें गिनाई हैं, इतने कार्यक्रम गिनाये हैं, इतनी लम्बी सूची हो गई है कि उस से कोई बात बन नहीं पाई। इस के बजाय यदि वे तीन-चार आइटम लेंते और कहते कि इस आइटम के लिये हमारी अमुक नीति है, उस के आधार पर हम अमुक कार्य क्रम बनाते हैं, उस के कार्यान्वयन के लिये हम यह योजना बनाते हैं और उसके फौलो अफ के लिये यह इन्तजाम करते हैं—तब बात समझ में आती। इस से यह भी सोचने की सुविधा होती कि साल भर में यह नई सरकार क्या करने वाली है, जिस का मूल्यांकन हम समय-समय पर कर पाते। लेकिन उन्होंने इतनी लम्बी सूची गिनाई है, इतना लम्बा कंटेनर गिनाया है कि उस से कोई बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है, इस को खाली प्लैटीट्यूड कह सकते हैं, सुभाषितों की प्रमार उस में है। इस लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो प्लैटीट्यूड सुनाये हैं, उन के आधार पर आप ने क्या कार्यक्रम बचाये हैं—इस के बारे में इस बजट सेशन के समाप्त होने से पहले ही कोई विवरण दे दें या अपनी सरकार की तरफ से दिला दें—तब बात समझ में आ सकती है, अन्यथा संघस में उड़ी आ सकती है।

मैं इस समय अमुक-यामुद्दे के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ—जिस से स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कितना खसखस दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है—और उस से कितना खसखस इस देश के हो सकता है—यह किसी समय हम अपने ही समझेंगे।—प्रहल्लो-मैं-लोणी को ही लेना चाहता हूँ—खेरीके-अरे-मैं-जिब-अंजी महोदय के अशय से जो सुभाषित हुआ उसे लिखते हैं—बिन-को-अप-जिब-अप-अप-अप-कह सकते हैं। एक तो यह कि उन्होंने कृषि

[श्री पी. बी. नरसिंहा राव]

के लिये अधिक साधन जुटाये हैं पिछले साल से अधिक जुटाये हैं। दूसरा यह— उन्होंने कहा है कि कृषि को और गहन करने से एक फसल की जगह दो फसलें उपजाने से बहुत बड़ा रोजगार लोगों को उसी क्षेत्र में मिल सकता है।

जहां तक पहले मुभाषित का सम्बन्ध है, कल से कई भाषण हुए हैं और आंकड़ें दिये गये और यह बताने की कोशिश की गई कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने सचमुच पिछले साल से अधिक साधन इस साल नहीं जुटाये हैं। मैं उन आंकड़ों में नहीं पडना चाहता। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने ऐसा किया हो लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर थोड़ा बहुत मार्जिनल इजाफा हुआ भी है तो उससे कोई बहुत फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है, कोई बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है, जिस के बारे में बड़े हर्ष से या गर्व से यह कहा जा सके कि कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिए हम ने बहुत कुछ कर दिया है। होता यह है कि साल व साल हमारे जो आउटलेज होते हैं, उनमें थोड़ी बहुत कमी बेशी हो सकती है और हमेशा होती आई है। तो उस के लिए खासतौर पर बहुत बखान करने और खास तौर पर गर्व करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

जहां तक दूसरे मुभाषित का सम्बन्ध है, उस में कुछ मौलिक बातें हैं, लेकिन जितनी मौलिक हैं उतनी ही गलत भी हैं। खेती के मामलों में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी आशाएं जगाई हैं और यह कहा है कि कृषि के क्षेत्रही में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है। यह एक असाधारण वक्तव्य है। हमारे देश में समस्या यह है कि जमीन पर बहुत ज्यादा लोगों का प्रेशर है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि जितने लोग उस पर जी रहे हैं उन में से कुछ लोगों को वहां से हटा कर किसी और काम में लगाया जाए। लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जितने लोग उस में लगे

हुए हैं, उन से भी अधिक लोगों को वहां पर रोजगार मिल सकता है। उनकी यह भूल सभी की समझ में आ सकती है। आप कसी भी किसान से पूछ लीजिए- वह यही कहेगा कि उस का खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है और उस को कम करने के लिए वह खेतिहर मजदूरों को कम करना चाहता है। आप किसी भी प्रांत में चले जाएं, आप को बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र मिलेंगे जहां पर सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और ऐसे भी बहुत से क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर अनलिमिटेड इरीगेशन आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। यह मानी हुई बात है कि कई प्रांतों में जितने एग्जैक्टिबल वाटर रिसोर्सेज हैं, उन को एक्प्लायट किया जा चुका है मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में आता हूँ और वहां की बात आप को बताता हूँ। वहां पर हम ने इसकी जांच कराई और हम ने देखा कि कई ऐसे जिले हैं, जहां पर इरीगेशन बढ़ाने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। वहां पर इरीगेशन काफी बढ़ चुका है और अब उस से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। जो अपलैंड एरिया होता है जिस को बिहार में शायद टाल का इलाका कहते हैं, वहां पर हजारों पम्प चल रहे हैं लेकिन पर्याप्त पानी नहीं मिलता क्योंकि वहां का वाटर टेबिल नीचे धंसता जा रहा है। वहां पर आप चाहे जितने और पम्प सैट्स लगा लें, आपको ज्यादा पानी नहीं मिलेगा और सिंचाई को बढ़ाने की अब कोई गुंजाइश नहीं होगी। इसलिए यह जो इन्टेंसिव फार्मिंग की बात कहीं जाती है, उस से पैदावार सर्वत्र नहीं बढ़ेगी क्योंकि पानी ज्यादा मिलने की सर्वत्र गुंजाइश नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ड्राई क्रॉप्स के बारे में कुछ अनुसंधान किया जाए। इस से ही पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और जहां इरीगेशन और ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता वहां इन्टेंसिव फार्मिंग करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा क्योंकि पानी का अभाव नेचुरल लिमिटेशन है। इस बात को भूलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मंत्री महोदय के भाषण से कुछ ऐसा इम्प्रेसन होता है कि वे समझते हैं कि रोजगार कृषि के क्षेत्र

में बढ़ाने की कोई सीमा नहीं है। जितना रोजगार वहां चाहिए मिल सकता है। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि किसी कारखाने में अगर ज्यादा कच्चा माल लगा दिया, तो उस में से उतना ही फिनिशड माल निकल आएगा। इस बात को समझने की आवश्यकता है और यही मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे उन से हमदर्दी है कि गहन खेती के अलावा उन को कुछ नहीं सूझ पड़ा है। हालांकि कई ऐसे काम हैं जिनमें हजारों लाखों की तादाद में लोगों को रोजगार जुटाया जा सकता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि आप के पास पैसा नहीं है। जो आप दावा कर रहे हैं कि आपने बहुत ज्यादा पैसा जुटाया है वह दावा गलत है। आप के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है। यदि है तो मैं आपको मुझसे दूंगा कि मायल कनजर्वेशन का काम आप शुरू करें, सारे देश में शुरू करें और इस काम में लाखों लोगों को लगाया जा सकता है, उनको रोजगार मिल सकता है। एफोरेस्टेशन का काम आप शुरू करें। इन दोनों में कृषि को लाभ होगा। भूमि की उर्वरता बढ़ेगी, और जो वर्षपात में एरेटिक कंडिशन बन जाती हैं, उस में भी काफी सुधार हो जाएगा। इस तरह के कार्यक्रम को आप हाथ में ल सकते हैं यदि लेना चाहें। लेकिन यदि आप वहीं लेते हैं, तो यह तो न कहें कि कृषि को और गहन करने से ही लोगों को रोजगार बहुत मिल सकता है। यह समझदारों की बात नहीं है। इससे किसान की कास्ट आफ कस्टोवेशन इतनी बढ़ जाएगी कि उस की कमर टूट जाएगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज कौन किस देश में जो जितनी लैबर फोर्स आज उसके पास है उससे चौगुनी रक्षा चाहेगा? आप जापान को मिसाल दे रहे थे। जापान को मिसाल हमारे देश में नहीं चल सकती। हमारा अनुभव यह

है कि जहां तक हो सके लोगों को जमीन से हटा कर ही हमारा काम चल सकता है, जमीन पर जो प्रैसर है उसको कम करके ही हमारा काम चल सकता है।

आपने अपने बजट भाषण में उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाने की बात कही है। लेकिन कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो जो आवश्यक बातें हैं उन पर आपने जोर नहीं दिया है। आपने न लैंड रिलेशंज की बात कही, न लैंड रिफार्म की बात कही, न लैंड सीलिंग की बात कही और न लैंड रिकार्ड की बात कही। ये चार मुद्दे ऐसे हैं जिन पर आपको बहुत कुछ सोचना चाहिये था यह कहने से पहले कि रोजगार कैसे मिल सकता है, उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। क्या आप आज भी यह मान कर चल रहे हैं कि देहात में जो थोड़े बहुत बड़े लोग हैं उन्हीं के बल पर कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है? मैं नहीं समझता कि आप ऐसा मानते होंगे। लेकिन आपके भाषण से यही ध्वनित होता है कि आपने कृषि की समस्या पर, जमीन की समस्या पर ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है। इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये था। आपको इस पर अब ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इसका कारण यह है कि अब उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो उन्हीं लोगों से बढ़ेगा जिस के पास दो-दो, तीन-तीन, एक-एक और डेढ़ डेढ़ एकड़ जमीन हैं। उनको आप वायबल बनायेंगे तभी उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, अन्यथा नहीं इसके वास्ते आपने बजट में क्या गुंजाइश रखी है, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ। जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं जिन को जमीन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मिल चुकी है या मिलने वाली है या फिर लैंड सीलिंग को लागू करने से मिल सकती है, उनकी जमीनों को वायबल बनाने के लिए आपने कितनी रकम अलग करके रखी है? आपके बजट भाषण में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिससे पता चले कि आपका ध्यान उभर गया है।

[श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव]

लैंड सीलिंग की जब बात आती है तो यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस दिशा में कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। अभी इसके आंकड़े दिए गए। अच्छी जमीन हो या बुरी, सरेंडर हुई है। अच्छी से अच्छी जमीन सरेंडर करने वाला किसान आज तक मैंने देखा नहीं है। जो उसके पास जमीन है, उस में से थोड़ी बहुत नाकिस जमीन ही वह सरेंडर करेगा। जो जमीन मिली है उसका वितरण होना है और जो जमीन नहीं मिल सकी है उसको हामिल करने की हमें कोशिश करनी है। यह सही है कि सीलिंग का कार्यान्वयन होने के बावजूद आज भी कई लोग हैं जिन्होंने जमीन दबा रखी है। जैसे बिहार में बताया जाता है कि ऐंसे ऐंसे जमींदार हैं जिन के पास पांच-पांच और छ-छ हजार एकड़ जमीन है लेकिन सरकारी कनजरात में वे नान-सरपलस होन्डर गिने गए हैं। ऐसे जमींदार हैं जिन की दो-दो तीन-तीन राब्बों में जमीन है। इन की तरफ हमारी दृष्टि जानी चाहिये। आज तक जो हुआ है उस में कुछ लोगों से जमीन ली गई है, कई लोगों से नहीं ली गई है और जिन से नहीं ली गई है उनकी आपकी फिक्र करनी है। उनके बारे में आपको सोचना है, प्रोग्राम बनाना है। यह कहना कि इससे पहले क्यों नहीं हुआ यह कोई सवाल नहीं है। यह एक कठिनाई चीज है, घासबाहिक रूप से चलती है। आज तक नहीं हुआ है तो आगे होना चाहिये। यह सरकार करे या कोई और सरकार करे, उसको यह काम करना है। कोई भी सरकार हो उसको यह काम करना है। इस मामले में सरकार के बदलने से कार्यक्रम बदलता है ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। इसलिये जो काम हुआ नहीं है, जो बाधक है, हमारे कहने से नहीं सही, आपके सामने प्रियकांक्ष में जो भी बाधा प्रकृत आयेगी किम है निश्चय उस की पूर्ति के लिये सरकार को करना है प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे तो कृषि क्षेत्र में सरकार ने जो कुछ कहा उस सब पर अपनी फिर आयत्त, कोई काम नहीं हो सकेगा और कृषि में कोई श्रुति नहीं हो सकेगी।

आखिर हमारी विधान सभायें कानून पास करती हैं। कैसे पास करती हैं? जो कानून विधान सभा में या संसद में पास होता है वह जनमत होता है, जनमत का एक संकल्प होता है, उसका प्रकटीकरण होता है तब कुछ इनेगिने लोग पूरी तरह से उस संकल्प की खिलाफवर्जी कर सकें तो अपमान किसका हुआ? मैं तो मानता हूँ कि यह विधान सभा, संसद और जनता का भी अपमान है जिन्होंने हमें चुन कर यहां भेजा है। तो हम इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि समाज में जो शोषण करने वाले लोग हैं उनको यह छूट रहे कि हमारे बनाये हुए कानून की खिलाफवर्जी करे और पकड़े न जायें। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यदि हम में पहले हुआ है, आगे भी होगा तो यह न हमारे लिये गौरवास्पद है और न आप के लिये गौरवास्पद है, और इस कार्यक्रम में पार्टी का कोई भेदभाव नहीं है। यह हमारे किसान के लिये, दलित जातियों के लिये है। जो आप मोचते हैं वही हम मोचते हैं, उस में कोई भेदभाव की गुंजायश नहीं है। यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं लैंड रिकार्ड्स की तरफ आता हूँ। जो हमारे एक्स जमींदारी राज्य हैं वहां कोई काम नहीं हो सका है क्योंकि कोई रेकाड वहां ठीक नहीं है। जमींदारी प्रवाप्तिजन हुआ लेकिन जो वहां के रेकर्डिंग हैं उन की दुस्तुती नहीं की गई। पहले याद है पांच-छ वर्ष पहले हमने यह मांग की थी कि उनकी दुस्तुती के लिये कोई न कोई इतजाम होना चाहिये, नहीं तो कोई कार्यक्रम आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। आज तक वह नहीं हुआ है। पैसे की कमी थी और कोई कारण था, उन कनरणों में जाना नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सारे भारत में यह जो रिफ्लिक्ट लैंड रेकार्ड्स है उनके आधार पर हम अपनी योजनायें बनाते जा रहे हैं, अपने कंसलुसेन्स करते जा रहे हैं, अब इस का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। आप उनकी सहायता कीजिये, यह प्रबन्ध कीजिये कि दो, दो साल के अंदर लैंड रेकार्ड्स को अपट डेट किया जाय और उन्हीं के आधार पर भूमि सुधार के कानूनों का कार्यान्वयन हो। यह आज

तक नहीं हुआ है इसलिये आपका ध्यान इधर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे आशा है कि आप इस दिशा में कदम उठावेंगे।

आप उत्पादन की बात करते हैं, अपने भाषण में उस पर काफी जोर दिया है, लेकिन जब छोटे छोटे किसानों को आप वायबिल बनायेंगे तभी उत्पादन का और सैफ एम्प्लायमेंट का काम चल पड़ेगा, क्योंकि केवल यह उत्पादन का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह रोजगार का भी प्रश्न है, ब्रेकरी को मिटाने का भी उपाय है। मैं मानता हूँ कि 25 लाख परिवारों को जमीन हम देश में मिल सकती है, जहाँ जहाँ जमीन दबायी गयी है उसका अगर निकालेंगे तो कम से कम 25 लाख परिवारों को जमीन मिलेगी, और उन को न केवल जमीन मिलेगी, राष्ट्र को पैदावार मिलेगी, बल्कि उन को रोजगार मिलेगा, गेनफुल सैफ एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा। यह आप की बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी। अन्य छोटी छोटी स्कीमों से केवल हजार, दो हजार, दस हजार तक इसी प्रकार का सिलमिना चलता रहेगा। लेकिन केवल एक कार्यक्रम जिस में आप 25 लाख लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं वह यही छोटे किसानों का है इस पर आप जितना पैसा लगायेंगे, कन्सेन्ट्रेट करेंगे, उतनी ही जल्दी और उतने ही बड़े प्रमाण में इस का फायदा हमारे देश को मिलेगा।

ऐसा लगता है कि आपने न तो वृद्धि की समस्याओं पर पूरा पूरा ध्यान दिया और न ऋषक की समस्याओं पर। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज आपके केंद्रीय सचिबालव में जो मैं देखता हूँ पिछले 10 साल से बग़तार देख रहा हूँ वहाँ के लोगों का जो एटीट्यूड है, वह एकदम किसान के प्रतिकूल है। मैं किसी को बोध नहीं देना चाहता, न मंत्री को और न किसी को, मैं तो वातावरण की बात करता हूँ। वहाँ का जो रवैय्या है वह कुछ किसान के खिलाफ लगता है। ऐसा लगता है कि वह किसान को खुटेरा मानते हैं, या किसान बहते ही उनके मनपूछ के सामने बह

खड़ा हो जाता है जो ट्रैक्टर चलाता होगा, या जिसके पास खूब पैसा होगा, जो हमारे समाज में आज एक नया एक्सप्लायटर बनकर खड़ा हुआ है, उसको वह किमान मानते होंगे। लेकिन जब तक उनका रवैय्या नहीं बदलेगा, मैं ममझता हूँ कि जितना भी आप चाहे कि अच्छे काम हों, वह काम आगे नहीं चल पायेंगे आप उनका रवैय्या बदलने की कोशिश करें, हमारा सहयोग आपको रहेगा। हम जिनने किमानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हम बराबर आपको सहयोग देंगे, आप इस रवैय्ये को बदलने की कोशिश कीजिये। क्योंकि आप आज मंत्री भी हैं, हमसे पहले अधिकारी भी रह चुके हैं, दोनों विगम को शायद आप संभाल लेंगे। आपको इसमें सफलता मिलेगी तो हम आपको वधाई देंगे और हमारा सहयोग बराबर आपको रहेगा।

लेकिन जब तक यह रवैय्या नहीं बदलता, आपको अत्यंत मेहमत करनी होगी, कोशिश करनी होगी। एक-एक पालिसी के कार्यान्वयन में आपको बड़ी बारिकी से देखना होगा कि कहां यह रवैय्या काम कर रहा है और कहां इसे मुधारना होगा। यह आपको लगातार देखना होगा।

आज जो छोटे किसान हैं वह अपनी जमीन बेचकर फिर से भूमिहीन हो रहे हैं। उनकी मदद नहीं की जायेगी तो फिर वही बात होगी कि जहाँ से हम निकले थे, वहीं वापिस चले जायेंगे। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

इसके बाद एक और समस्या एग््रीब-कल्चरल क्रेडिट, ऋण की है, जिस पर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आपने हमें यह नहीं बताया कि जो ग्रामीण बैंक बनने वाले थे, जिनके बारे में पार्लिसि डिस्मिशन हो चुके हैं, उनके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है। उनका क्या हाल है, उनका क्या हथ है? यह बताने की आवश्यकता है। मैं प्रश्न करता हूँ कि ग्रामीण बैंक बनने के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है।

[श्री पी वी० नरसिन्हा राव]

इसके बाद जो मॉरिटोरियम की कार्य-वाही हुई, उसके पीछे नई समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुईं, मैं मानता हूँ कि नई समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुईं। क्योंकि जो कार्यक्रम इस देश में लिये गये, हो सकता है कि कुछ जल्दवाजी में लिये गये हों, लेकिन अच्छे कार्यक्रम थे, जनता को फायदा पहुंचाने वाले थे, इसके बावजूद उनके पीछे कुछ नई समस्याओं का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है। मैं आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उन समस्याओं के बारे में भी आप सोचें क्योंकि जब तक, उन का समाधान नहीं होगा, किसान की स्थिति सुधर नहीं सकती और जो ग्रामीण व्य. स्था में हम डिप्रेशन, पस्ती देख रहे हैं, वह कभी दूर नहीं हो सकता।

हमारे अन्य सदस्यों ने एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज की कीमतों की तरफ इशारा किया है। यहां भी वही खर्चिया काम करता है, यह सोचा जाता है कि कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा मांगी जा रही हैं और बीजा और तौर पर मांगी जा रही हैं। आप खुद ही कंक्रैट कीजिये कि किसान क्या खरीदता है और क्या बेचना है। इन दोनों की कीमतों में कोई न कोई लगाव और तनामुब होना चाहिए यह आज तक हुआ नहीं है। बातें करते आये हैं और मांग भी करते आये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े ध्यान से इसका वि-लेषण करायें और कोई न कोई ऐसा रास्ता ढूँढ निकालें जिससे किसान बदनामी से भी बच जाये और बरबादी से भी बच जायें। आज अगर वह बदनामी से बचना चाहता है तो बरबादी होती है और बरबादी से बचना चाहता है, तो उसकी बदनामी होती है। आप इन दोनों से उसे बचाने की कोशिश कीजिये।

साथ ही साथ जिस कार्यक्रम के बारे में कम-से-कम 20. 25 साल से मांग की जाती रही है, लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं हुआ है, उसको भी आप अपने हाथ में ले लें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

मेरा इत्तारा आप इनकोरेंस की तरफ है। आज किसान को केवल इनपुट्स की आवश्यकता

है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। उस की आवश्यकता तो है ही लेकिन गहन कृषि, इन्टेन्सिव एग्रीकल्चर, पर जो लागत घाती है, उस को देखते हुए अगर उस को एक बार नुकसान हो जाये, तो फिर वह उठ नहीं सकता, हमेशा के लिये दब जाता है। जब तक सरकार, आप इनकोरेंस की कोई स्कीम नहीं बनायेगी, तब तक किसान आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा, रिस्क नहीं लेगा और उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ायेगा। सरकार के पास पैसा है, तो वह उदारता से 400, 500 या 600 करोड़ रुपये का रिवाल्विंग फंड बनाये और उस में यह काम शुरू करे।

मैं यह नहीं कहना कि इस के अन्तर्गत सभी रिस्क को कवर किया जाये। लेकिन कम से कम ओलेवारी, तूफान और बाढ़ आदि जो रिस्क वेरिफाइड बल है, उन को बड़ी आसानी से कवर किया जा सकता है। पिछले माल लुधियाना जिले में ओलेवारी हुई और सब फसल बर्बाद हो गई। हमारे यहां भी ऐसा ही हुआ। सरकार इन खतरों को कवर करने के लिए कोई स्कीम बना कर शुरूआत तो करे। उस के अनुभव के आधार पर बाद में उस में विस्तार भी किया जा सकता है।

वित्त मंत्री ने स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और खादी तथा विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रति जो आस्था दिखाई है, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं कुछ ऐसी संस्थाओं से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ। अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इधर कई वर्षों से उस क्षेत्र में राजनीति घुस पड़ी है—कई तरफ से, एक तरफ से नहीं। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि वहां सारा काम ठप्प हो गया है। वित्त मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो नई दिशा दिखाई है, उस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ। अगर वह इस क्षेत्र को राजनीतिक चक्कर से बाहर निकालने में सफल हो गये, तो यह एक बड़ा सराहनीय कदम होगा। केवल पैसा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। पैसा तो पहले से ही दिया जाता रहा है, कभी कम और कभी

ज्यादा। परन्तु सरकार में कई ऐसे लोग हैं, जो खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज को गांधियन फंड मानते हैं। उस में जो पोटेंशल है, उस को नहीं समझते। लेकिन जब आस्था और अधिकार दोनों एक जगह मौजूद है, तो मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री इन उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे। केवल पैसा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। सरकार को पालिसी सपोर्ट देनी पड़ेगी।

कई नए चीजें हैं, जिन को छोटे यूनिट्स में बनाया जा सकता है, लेकिन उन पर बड़े बड़े जीपनियों और बड़े बड़े उद्योगों का एकाधिकार हो गया है। क्या वित्त मंत्री उन चीजों को उन लोगों के चंगुल से छुड़ाने के लिए तैयार हैं? क्या वह इसी पालिसी अपनाने के लिए तैयार हैं कि इन चीजों का उत्पादन बड़े उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में कभी न किया जाये? ऐसा करने पर ही खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास होगा। जब तक वह नहीं होगा, तब तक वह केवल एक फंड बना रहेगा, और जब उस को पैसा देने वाले नहीं रहेंगे, तो वह क्षेत्र अपने आप मर जायेगा। यह खतरा मैं देख रहा हूँ, इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री इस क्षेत्र को पालिसी सपोर्ट दें।

वित्त मंत्री ने पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, उस से बड़ी शंकाएँ और कुशंकाएँ उठ रही हैं। एक तरफ से यह आरोप लगाया जा रहा है कि उन की नीयत ठीक नहीं है पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में। मैं इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन जब शंका उठती है तो मैं आप से यही निवेदन करूँगा कि आप जबाब दीजिए, बताइए कि आप के नये डिस्पेंसेशन में पब्लिक सैक्टर की कोई हानि नहीं होगी, उस की प्रोजेक्शन बनी रहेगी और उस का विस्तार जिस तरह से होना चाहिए वह होगा। यह आप आश्वासन दीजिए, यही मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। आरोप और प्रत्यारोप मैं करना नहीं चाहता। ये दोनों ही हो चुके हैं और इसी चर्चा में हो चुके हैं।

इसलिए मैं आप को केवल यह सुझाव दे रहा हूँ।

इसी सन्दर्भ में एप्रोप्रिएट टेक्नोलाजी की बात जो आप ने कही है उस का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। कई बार यह बात कही जा चुकी है लेकिन इस का कार्यान्वयन कैसे होना है, इसे जो प्रोटेक्शन मिलना है वह कहां तक आप दे सकते हैं या दोगे इस के बारे में आप को बड़ी तफसील में जा कर सोचना होगा। केरल के नारियल के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में जहां तहां बड़े पैमाने पर नारियल होता है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कोनासीमा में बहुत सा नारियल होता है, कर्नाटक में होता है। सभी माहिली राज्यों में होता है। यह सारा नारियल वहां से इक्का हो कर बम्बई या कलकत्ता या और किसी जगह भेजा जाता है जहां उस से तेल निकाला जाता है। यह कहा जाता है कि छोटी छोटी यूनिट्स ऐसे सक्षम नहीं हैं कि उस से तेल निकाल सकें, इसलिए वहां भेजा जाता है। मैं इतना जानता हूँ कि कोनासीमा का सारा नारियल बम्बई जाता है। केरल के बारे में भी मैंने पता करने की कोशिश की। वे भी यही कहते हैं कि बाहर जाता है। मैं ऐसी स्थिति में यदि एक्सट्रैक्शन के छोटे छोटे यूनिट्स एप्रोप्रिएट टेक्नोलाजी के आधार पर तैयार किए जायें और उन के जरिए से नारियल का तेल वहां पर निकाला जाये, तो इस से उन सारे इलाकों को जहां नारियल पैदा होता है, बहुत लाभ हो सकता है नारियल कोरा मॉटिरियल के रूप में बाहर भेजने वाले प्रांतों का कोई फायदा नहीं होता और जो नारियल के बगीचे होते हैं उन को खतरा भी इतना होता है कि हर चार पांच साल में एक बार साइक्लोन आ जाये तो उस से बगीचे वहां से वहां तक तहसनहस होजाये हैं। उस से उन को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। मैं यह एक छोटी सी मिसाल दे रहा हूँ जहां एप्रोप्रिएट टेक्नोलाजी के आधार पर बहुत काम हो सकता है और उस से वहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में काफी काबापलट हो सकती है।

[श्री पी० वी० नरसिन्हा राव]

मैं उस जिले से आता हूँ जहाँ सी० एस० आई० आर० का प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है। मैं कोई चार पांच साल के अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि उनके रिसर्च तो चल रहा है लेकिन इस रिसर्च के जो नतीजे हैं वे लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि उसमें और समय लगे लेकिन उस को एक्सपीडाइट करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को आप उस में एसोशिएट नहीं करते तो इस तरह का आपका कोई प्रोजेक्ट आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ की आवश्यकता क्या है और उस की पूर्ति के लिए क्या करना है। यह तो जनता के प्रतिनिधि ही—बता सकते हैं। इसलिए जहाँ-जहाँ ये सी० एस० आई० आर० के प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं उन के बारे में एक बार आप को बड़ी गहराई से सोचना चाहिए। कुछ रिपोर्ट वगैरह वहाँ से माँगा कर देखना चाहिए कि वे कैसा काम कर रहे हैं और उन की कार्य क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए आगे क्या करना है। जो कार्यक्रम है वह अच्छा चल रहा है, बहुत मौलिक ढंग से चल रहा है। वहाँ की समस्याओं के बारे में उन्होंने छानबीन की है। उस में साल दो साल लगा दिए हैं लेकिन उन की जो फ़ाइंडिंग्स हैं वह फील्ड तक नहीं पहुँची है, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

16.00 hrs.

आप ने अपने भाषण में और आपने मैनिफेस्टो में भी स्पष्ट रूप से एक बात कही है और वह है गांधियन अप्रोच की बात आप को आश वासन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गांधियन अप्रोच की बात जहाँ आती है, वहाँ सभी पार्टियों में उस पर आस्था रखने वाले लोग हों और सभी पार्टियों में शायद वे अपने आप को अल्प संख्या में पाते हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की जो स्थिति है वह यह है कि आज हम पोलिटिकल डेमोक्रेसी ले आए, एकोनामिक डेमोक्रेसी लाने की कोशिश

कर रहे हैं, विकास का इतना ओवरडोज हमने दे दिया इस देश को लेकिन इस के बावजूद हम देखते हैं कि शोषण बढ़ता जा रहा है।

यह मानी हुई बात है कि एक गाँव है वहाँ एक शोषक होता है, अगर फ्यूडल व्यवस्था होती है तो वह खुद फ्यूडल बन जाता है। अगर आप डेमोक्रेसी लाते हैं तो वह सरपंच बन जाता है। वह अपने बेटे को कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी का प्रेसीडेन्ट बना देता है। अपना कोई हरिजन खेतहूर मजदूर होगा तो कोऑपरेटिव मेम्बर बना देगा। आप जो भी नयी व्यवस्था लायें उस पर कब्जा करने के लिए जो ऐसे शोषक तत्व मौजूद हैं उन्हें आप किस प्रकार काबू में लायेंगे? गांधीवाद से, समाजवाद से या किसी भी वाद से उन एलिमेन्ट्स पर किस प्रकार काबू पायेंगे? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उत्पादन के साधन जो उसके हाथ में मौजूद हैं, उसके पास केन्द्रित हैं, उनको आप जब तक उससे नहीं छीनेंगे तब तक आप कोई भी व्यवस्था लायें, वह किसी भी वाद से सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था हो, गाँव में उन्हीं लोगों का बराबर वर्चस्व बना रहेगा और वे शोषण करते रहेंगे। इसलिये यदि डेमोक्रेसी के साथ-साथ, राजनीतिक जनतन्त्र के साथ-साथ, हम समानीकरण करते, उत्पादन साधनों के केन्द्रीकरण को कम करने का कोशिश करते, सीलिंग का सख्ती से कार्यान्वयन करते तो हमें इस समस्या का समाधान तभी मिल सकता है। कोई भी व्यवस्था आ जाय, जब तक शोषण करने वाले वहाँ बैठे रहेंगे उनका शोषण चलता ही रहेगा। हम सोशलिज्म की हामी भरते हैं और आप गांधीवाद की हामी भरते हैं—लेकिन इन दोनों वादों का कोई विवाद नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ जो लक्ष्य है उस के लिये हमारे दोनों के मिले-जुले वाद से एक ऐसी अप्रोच बननी चाहिये, चाहे उस को आप गांधियन सोशलिज्म कहें या किसी और नाम से पुकारें, लेकिन एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये जो उस लक्ष्य की तरफ हमें आगे बढ़ाता हो और उस लक्ष्य

को पाने में गतिशील बनाता हो, तभी हमें सफलता मिल सकती है। आज जो आप ने एक मुखौटा लगा रखा है—हो सकता है हम ने भी एक मुखौटा लगाया हो, उस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। उस के पीछे क्या जहनियत है, उस के बारे में हमें सोचना है। उस जहनियत के चलते जो शोषण हो रहा है—उस के बारे में भी सोचना है और ऐसी योजनायें बनानी है जिस से हम उस सामान्य लक्ष्य को पा सकें। आप ने बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट बनाई, है, लेकिन किया कुछ नहीं है, और यह भी नहीं बताया कि क्या करने वाले है। मुझे एक छोटी सी कहानी याद आती है—गांव में एक आदमी को बाजार में एक नाल मिल गई, तो वह बड़ा खुश होकर वर्णन करने लगा कि एक हार्स-शू मिल गया है, अब क्या चाहिये, सिर्फ तीन नालें और एक घोड़ा चाहिये, बाकी सब काम हो जायगा। आप का भाषण पढ़ने के बाद भी कुछ ऐसा ही लगता है। आप उस को एक बार फिर से देखिये और उन तीन नालों और एक घोड़े के विषय में क्या करने वाले है, उस का भी विवरण दीजिये। यही मेरी आप से अपील है।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Budget happens to show the political character of any Government, Janata Party has come with a new budget. The lack of enthusiasm and the curiosity among the hon. Members symbolises the quality of the Budget.

We searched for bread and freedom in the Budget. We did not get bread and I was afraid we might go to lose freedom.

Madam, Chairman, my colleague, Shri Bhattacharyya expressed his disappointment with the budget. I do not want to show that disappointment. Rather, I should congratulate the Finance Minister for coming forward with this budget because he is at least honest to his class and to his people. The budget reflects free enterprise; the budget reflects monopoly capitalism; the budget reflects landlordism. It is true. But, when I heard the same criticism from the

Congress Benches, I was amused because, last year, I was in jail and I heard the reaction of the last year's budget in the country. I heard that it was Shri Palkhiwala's budget.

I remember that this time Shri Palkhiwala is yet to open his month. Last time I read that Shri Palkhiwala opened his full mouth in praising the Indira's budget. When I hear that the Congress Bench is criticising the Janata budget as being pro-capitalist and pro-monopolist, I am reminded of Sir George Bernard Shaw's line in "Man and Superman that while going through the road I stopped somewhere. They call it a talking shop or Parliament. And I found there the pot is lecturing kettle about its backness."

Madam/Chairman, I was listening with great attention the Congress Benches and also the Janata Benches and you were very kind to both of them forgetting that the road from right to left is through the Marxists only. Madam, we are here with an impossible task to be faced as to how to solve the problem of the country without disturbing the *status quo*, without touching the social structure and without spoiling the fundamental base on which the whole of the political super-structure, the citadel, stands. It is an impossible business, an impossible exercise.

The Congress people are also making their own suggestions on the basis of their own experience and the experience we had with them. They did nothing. That is why they are now in the Opposition. The Janatta people have also, within a short time, forgotten everything. Now, they are going to start from the point and on the time where Shrimati Indira Gandhi had left.

I am coming from Dhanbad. In the assembly elections there, they have taught us some lessons. We have found that in Dhanbad Parliamentary Constituency, out of six seats, three seats were given to the ex-Congress men as Janata Candidates. The Janata Party has allotted three seats to Congressmen. One of them was

[Shri A. K. Roy]

so jubilant that on 10th they made a lathi charge on the Chhatra Sangarsh Samiti in Bokaro Steel Plant. At that time what was found in Dhanbad was that the Congress lathis became overnight Janata lathis and they went on attacking the people who were in the jail. Naturally, we expect that Indira Budget of 1976-77 would become Mr. Patel's budget in 1977-78.

I would like to know one more thing. They have told us about self-reliance. I also listened to Mr. Subramaniam.

Madam Chairman, we are here very much confused about the Subramaniam affair. This side Subramaniam, that side Subramaniam and when we are completely confused in the Subramaniam affair we suddenly heard a thundering noise of Kalinga Airways and we are completely at a loss.

Out of all this affair when we come up, we are told about self-reliance in science and technology. I had some experience in science and technology. I saw Mr. Subramaniam 'A' at that time visiting our research organisations.

Madam Chairman, I would like to say in this august House that this Congress government for thirty years did a crime against the creative zeal of this nation. I know that a fertiliser factory can be designed, installed and built by the Indian technicians and engineers. It was demanded by 500 engineers and research workers of the Planning and Development Division at Sindri that either they should be given a chance to make a swadeshi fertiliser factory completely based on our own know-how or their resignation be accepted. It happened some eight years back. We forwarded these representations to the Congress government and ultimately they made a compromise. They assured us that a chance would be given. I believe that any of the major industries can be built 95 per cent by Indian technologists and technicians, provided they are given a chance to do that.

After all these things, we have been lectured to that the Congress ministry

had done a very good thing in developing the Indian know-how and the policy of self-reliance and technical independence. May I ask the Congress friends upto now what is the percentage content of foreign exchange in fertiliser, steel, power and oil industry. It has remained 30 per cent for the last thirty years. They could not reduce it though the technologists are there. In India we have got 10,000 scientific experts and 1,00,000 technicians in all these institutions but they have been rendered mere ornaments and not used as means to push this country ahead.

Madam Chairman, what I am trying to drive at is that against this background of frustration the new Government started and we pinned some hope on them. But these Assembly elections followed by this budget have completely disappointed us. It is a very good thing that...at least they have not used the term 'socialist'. That is a very good thing. I must congratulate them. They are very fair; at least they are very kind to that extent. Had there been Indira Government, they would have taken that name also and now what is our position? For example, last year, the budget started practically with the status quo in regard to the per capita income. There was some loss in the agricultural production, some gains in the industry. The unemployment problem has reached the maximum. Now, the Finance Minister has written in his own budget speech that our purchasing power has fallen to the extent that we cannot buy even the foodgrains and the production of 120 million tonnes of foodgrains had become surplus because we cannot buy our foodgrains, we cannot buy coal, we cannot consume steel, we cannot buy cloths and this is the level of our purchasing power. So, our problem is this. How to increase the purchasing power and what to do with this problem? The solution our Janata Government has given us is very simple, very simple solution they have given us. Rely on capitalists, they will be developing the industry; rely on landlords, they will develop agriculture; rely on the busi-

nessmen, they will make fair distribution of goods; and rely on foreign powers, they will give aid. And excepting us, you rely on everybody and your problem will be solved. In the entire budget speech, I have not come across a single line about labour and not to talk of any other socialism or social concept, there is not a single word about social reform or land reform or any reform, about participation of labour in the management, etc. The whole budget is the budget prepared by the officials and perhaps they reminded those who have forgotten that Mr. Patel was one who was a civil servant, the entire Mundhra and TTK affairs. After reading the budget, they will remember everything.

Madam, Chairman, I would like to emphasise on a point that after all the budget is the mirror to see the political character of the Government of today and picture of tomorrow. But of the tomorrow we are finding here. It is the tomorrow of the landlords, it is the tomorrow of the capitalists, it is the tomorrow of the businessmen but where lies the people of this country. What about the workmen of today? Not a single word is there about them. There is no mention as to how to involve them in the national emancipation. Not a word is there about the tillers of the land. It appears that it is the owning-class House here. It is the land-owners, industry owners and business-class owners who are sitting with haldhar caps. But their mind is very clear that they belong to the owning class and they have been sitting here to decide the future of the country in this way the future of the country cannot be decided. Madam, Chairman, simply change of power does not mean anything. What is needed is the change in the system and unless this whole system is uprooted, no one can solve any of the basic problems of India. There is a great problem of unemployment in India. It is impossible to solve the poverty and unemployment problems. It is impossible to eradicate poverty in India or the injustice or the distinction between the rich and the poor and the disparity

that separates them. At the end our Finance Minister has stated that he has given a budget with a rural bias, that means agriculture and that by stressing agriculture those problems can be solved. I ask: how can it be done? Merely by funneling money into agriculture can the problems be solved? There should be structural changes to assimilate and consume and do something creative so that money could be utilised properly. There is not a single word about structural changes in the entire budget. I observe that both the Congress and the Janata benches were cautious in not suggesting any fundamental structural changes in our country's agriculture. There is a line in the budget in which the Finance Minister accepts that per acre labour input in Jabar is four times that of India, meaning thereby that there is scope for more labour input in our country. This has scared my Congress friends because their whole philosophy is based on the theory that a lot of people are to be shifted from agriculture to industry. 70 million families are dependent on agriculture; it means approximately 140 million working people. 14 crores labour force are on the land; out of that 7 crores of labour is to be shifted from land to industry and then only can they see some solution to the problem of India. If India is to be emancipated, it must start from the village and there should be proper mobilisation of rural manpower and it can be done by inspiring them, not merely by funneling more money. You have to put the social objective before them. Then only people in the country can be mobilised and India can move forward. I can tell you that the problem in India is one of the grip of feudalism on agriculture. The solution the Congress government give was the land ceiling. It does not crush feudalism.

Whatever ceiling you may make it only modifies. Share cropping system is there. In some seminar Mr. T. S. Appu an agricultural expert from Bihar government read an article. He said that share cropping system is feudal mode of production; it has nothing to do with socialism or even capitalist

[Shri A. K. Roy]

mode of production. In India about 40 crores of acres of land are being cultivated and about fifty per cent of this, 200 million acres of land is under share cropping system which is a feudal mode of production. Unless and until that is changed no breakthrough in agriculture could be made. That can be done by abolishing all types of proxy farming. There is no scope for proxy working in an industry; there should be no scope for proxy working in the field, in agriculture. One-man-one-job theory must be enforced. As soon as that is enforced, you unleash the productivity and at the same time (you open up a scope for the employment of a large number of persons. In India, in the organised sector, the salaried people are only two crores and to this figure, if you add the teachers, lawyers, doctors and others, it comes 50 lakhs more i.e. nearly 2.5 crores. They have no touch with agriculture but they own at least 50 per cent of the land directly or indirectly. If this theory is enforced, they will have to either leave their job or give away their land. And then you can make use of the man power to increase the productivity. The real tillers will get boosted up and they will put all their energy on the land. They can be organised in a co-operative sector. My humble proposal is this. As we have got a public sector in the industry, we must have a national sector in agriculture, because it is agriculture that contributes about 46 per cent of our national income. Agriculture remains outside the purview of planning. The Government or the Planning Commission can do nothing. As land was given to Soviets, so land can be given to Panchayats but there must be some sort of socialisation of land and land must be brought under a national sector. We must use the extra man-power. We cannot be at the mercy of the land holders. The energy of most of the land owners is diverted. To solve the unemployment problem and to unleash the creativity, one-man-one-job theory must be enforced and all persons

who are in service, government or private, should be asked to choose either service or land. They cannot have both. The extra land obtained from these persons must be brought under a national sector. The rural man power should be properly and scientifically utilised. There should be a census of the people giving their actual profession. Unless and until we organise the entire labour force and plan the total man power of the country, it is impossible to solve any of the problems of the country. I would like to bring to your notice one more thing. I heard people speaking about agriculture in Soviet Union, USA and other countries. But there is a fundamental difference between agriculture in countries like Soviet Union, China and that in our country. Nature is not so kind to them as it is here. In Soviet Union 60 per cent of land receives only 400 mm. rain-fall. But in India, 90 per cent of land receives more than 500 mm. rain-fall. Here the question is only conservation of water resources. There are problems of frost and ice. That problem is not there in India. Not even 1 per cent of the land ever goes under frost and ice. This it is .19, in Japan .22, in Indonesia .26 capita land is less in India. It is not true. It is less compared to America but not compared to Asia. We have got 46 hectares of land per person. In China it is .19, in Japan .22, in Indonesia .26 and in Bangladesh .16. So, compared to Asian standard we are having more land and most of our land is cultivable. We can grow double crops. But the ownership must be re-modelled. The structures must be re-modelled. We do not want a two-party system in power, as in America because that means the capitalist system can divide itself into two groups, one group being in power this time and another group being in power next time. Really it is the rule of the capitalist class which remains intact. We do not want that system in India. I heard some people saying that we will follow the German model. What was the model in their mind? They want to push the country

towards the western road. What is the condition of the west? Is it free from the problems facing us here like unemployment, inflation, corruption and political immorality? It is not. The total number of unemployed in the western world in the days of the depression reached 25 million but in 1975-76 it was 17.8 million. There are 8 million jobless persons in America. The problem was so acute that ultimately it created a political crisis and Nixon had to go. There was the Watergate scandal and so many other scandals. We bought wheat from them, but they robbed us in regard to price and quality.

We cannot wait for conditions to deteriorate. A decadent society is not our ideal towards which we want to move. We do not want scandals like Thorpe affair or Lockheed. The people have put faith in the Janata Party. Janata is very active. Let the Janata Party not revert to the Congress Path or the Swatantra path or the western path or the path of the Grand Alliance. History never forgets and never forgives.

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर) :
सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो 1977-78 का बजट पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। उन के भाषण के पेज 13 पर कृषि-उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है। सिचाई के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि 58 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त जमीन के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। सारे देश में 25 प्रतिशत सिचाई होती है। उस में हमारे गुजरात में सरकारी सिचाई से 4 प्रतिशत और खानगी कुआँ छत्यादि से 9 प्रतिशत सिचाई होती है। कुल मिला कर 13 प्रतिशत सिचाई गुजरात में होती है। इसलिए हमारे गुजरात की मांग

है नर्मदा योजना की। वह तीस साल से हम देख रहे हैं, दस साल से तो यह हो रहा है कि आ जायगी, आ जायगी, फिर ट्रिब्यूनल में हमारा केस चला जाता है। तो उस की कोई मर्यादा होगी या नहीं ?

सौराष्ट्र में बिजली की बहुत बड़ी कमी है। इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि सौराष्ट्र में एक ऐटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन लगाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

गुजरात में 6 लाख कुएँ हैं। इन में से सिर्फ सवा लाख कुआँ में बिजली लगी है, पाँच लाख कुएँ अभी तक बाकी हैं। इसलिए वहाँ बिजली का प्रबन्ध होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने पृष्ठ 14 पर आइटम नम्बर 47 में 100 करोड़ रुपया सिचाई के लिए राज्य को दिया है, 260 करोड़ रुपया कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम के लिए दिया गया है, और 175 करोड़ रुपया ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये दिया गया है। लेकिन हमारे राष्ट्र की जो आमदनी है उस में कृषि उत्पादन की आमदनी 50 प्रतिशत है। मेरा यह कहना है कि उद्योगों के उत्पादन के संबंध में सभी तरह का खर्चा लगा कर उन में उत्पादन होने वाली चीजों का भाव तय किया जाता है लेकिन यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि कृषि उत्पादन के संबंध में ऐसा नहीं किया जाता। मेरा निवेदन है कि कृषि को भी एक उद्योग मान लिया जाय और उस के उत्पादन का मूल्य तय करते समय उस में होने वाले सभी तरह के खर्चों का हिसाब लगाया जाये। उस में जमीन की कीमत लगायी जाये, जमीन की कीमत का साल का व्याज लगाया जाये, उस के बाद किसानों के कुटुम्ब द्वारा की गई मेहनत का हिसाब लगाया जाये, खेत मजदूरों को दी गई मजदूरी को उसमें जोड़ा जाये, इसके अलावा आयल इंजन, बिजली के पम्प,;

[श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल]

ट्रेक्टर वगैरह मशीनों का खर्चा शामिल किया जाय, बैलों की कीमत जोड़ी जाय, बिजली कूड़ प्रायल और कीट नाशक दवाइयों का खर्चा जोड़ा जाये, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी, जमीन विकास बैंकों या अन्य बैंकों से लिए गए कर्ज, इन सब का हिसाब लगा कर कृषि के उत्पादन की परतार कीमत तय होनी चाहिए जिसमें उस का मुनाफा भी लगाया जाना चाहिए। एक बात और भी है। हमारे देश में दूसरे जितने उद्योग हैं वे अपने यहां उत्पादन होने वाली चीजों के भाव खुद तय करते हैं लेकिन किसान की अपनी उत्पादन की हुई चीजों का भाव खरीदने वाले तय करते हैं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

यह बताया गया कि कांग्रेस वाले किसानों के दुश्मन थे। लेकिन उस के अलावा किसानों के दुश्मन हैं सूखा, दुष्काल। गुजरात सरकार ने बताया है कि मारे गुजरात में 20 करोड़ चूहे हैं। गुजरात सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय ने यह एक साल पहले बताया था और फिर गवर्नर ने बताया कि 25 करोड़ चूहे हो गए। एक साल में पांच करोड़ चूहे बढ़ गए। हम को यह बताया गया कि चूहों ने 15 प्रतिशत अनाज, कपास, मंगफली, गेहूँ, चावल आदि को खा लिया। गुजरात की जनता कहती है कि ये चार पग वाले चूहे थे या दो पग वाले चूहे थे? दूसरा किसान का दुश्मन है टीड, जिसे टिड्डी कहते हैं। उन को नष्ट करने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। इस के अलावा गेहूँ, मूंगफली, चावल, बाजरा आदि को रोग लग जाते हैं, उन में कीटाणु लग जाते हैं, उन को भी नष्ट करने के लिए कीटाणुनाशक दवाइयों का इंतजाम करना चाहिए। फसल पैदा होने पर उस की चोरियां भी होती हैं, उस को रोकने का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

इसके बाद जानबन्दी लगा दी जाती है कि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में मूंगफली का तेल नहीं ले जा सकते चावल नहीं ले जा सकते।

उस के लिए परमिट लेना होता है। हमारा राष्ट्र एक भारत है, हमारा झंडा एक तिरंगा है, हमारा राष्ट्रगान एक जनगण मन अधिनायक है, हमारी लोक सभा भी एक है तो हमारे देश में एक कानून क्यों न लागू किया जाय क खाय की सभी चीजें एक प्रदेश से दूसरे में आ जा सकती हैं। मेरा यही कहना है कि खाय की सभी चीजों पर से जोनबन्दी हटा दी जाय।

कृषि के साधनों पर सभी प्रकार के अप्रत्यक्ष कर जितने लगाए गए हैं इस को भी आप देखें। कृषि के उत्पादन मूल्य के प्रतिशत के रूप में निम्नलिखित ब्यौरे के अनुसार अप्रत्यक्ष कर उस पर लगाए गए हैं :

- (1) उर्वरक—41.66 प्रतिशत,
- (2) कीटनाशक दवाएं—55.00 प्रतिशत,
- (3) बिजली की मोटरें—26.73 प्रतिशत,
- (4) ट्रेक्टर—44.74 प्रतिशत,
- (5) डीजल तेल—74.47 प्रतिशत।

ये तमाम अप्रत्यक्ष कर वापस लिए जाने चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार की चुल बसूली 15 हजार करोड़ की है। उस में यह कर एक सौ करोड़ का है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि यह कर हटा दिया जाये। तो मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि बजट में कृषि और ग्राम-विकास के लिये 30 प्रतिशत धन की व्यवस्था की है। कृषि से हमारे देश को 50 प्रतिशत ग्रामदनी होती है तो कृषि के विकास के लिये बजट में 50 प्रतिशत धन क्यों न रखा जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि को एक उद्योग के रूप में क्यों न माना जाये। मेरा सुझाव है कि कृषि और सिंचाई की योजना के अन्तर्गत हमारे गुजरात में नर्मदा योजना का प्रबन्ध किया जाये और सौराष्ट्र में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन की मन्जरी

दी जाय । हमारे गुजरात के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री हितेन्द्र भाई ने बताया कि गुजरात में छोटे और बड़े कितने किसान हैं और सारे देश के कितने हैं । आंकड़ बताते हैं कि 4 एकड़ से ऊपर के किसानों की संख्या नगण्य है । गुजरात में ऐसे किसान एक परसेन्ट हैं । इसलिये जो छोटे किसान हैं और खेतीहर मजदूर हैं—उन की ओर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि दो-चार बातें जो मैंने कही हैं, उन पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री शंकर सिंह जी वाघेला (कपड़वांज) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ । बजट देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक नीतियों का साधन होता है जिस से देश के अर्थतन्त्र को कौन सी दिशा देनी है—यह तय होता है । अपने देश का बजट 62 करोड़ जनता को कैसे जीना है, आर्थिक मामलों में कैसा व्यवहार करना है, उस के बारे में दिशा देना है । बजट की तारीख और टाइम पर जनता की नज़र लगी रहती है । कई चीजें बाज़ार से गुम हो जाती हैं । बजट के दिन काफ़ी उत्तेजना भी रहती है, लेकिन इस बजट की तिथि जैसे नज़दीक आने लगी, तो भी जनता में न कोई उत्तेजना थी, न कोई आवेश था और न चीजों की कमी हुई । क्योंकि जनता को विश्वास था कि हम ने जिस पार्टी को जिताया है, जिस को वोट दिया है, वह अपनी पार्टी है, जनता की पार्टी है, जनता पार्टी है और ऐसा ही बजट वित्त मंत्री श्री एच० एम० पटेल जी ने हमारे सामने पेश किया है । जो एक संतुलित बजट है और किसानोन्मुख

बजट है । मैं इसके लिये वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ । ये वित्त मंत्री देश के दूसरे सिविलियन मंत्री हैं, वित्त के साथ जिन का बहुत ही नज़दीक का सम्बन्ध रहा है । पहले सिविलियन वित्त मंत्री श्री सी० डी देशमुख थे । मेरे ब्याल से ऐसे भी वे देश के प्रथम वित्त मंत्री थे । ऐसे वित्त मंत्री का यह बजट जनता पार्टी का भी प्रथम बजट है । 30 साल से सिफ़ कांग्रेस ने ही इस सदन में बजट पेश किये हैं । यह पहला मौका है—हमारे अपोज़ीशन बेंचेज़ के मित्रों के लिये कि बजट को अगर खराब कहना हो तो कैसे कहा जाये । श्री वसंत साठे और उन के मित्रों से ऐसे अच्छे बजट को कहते हैं कि यह बनिये का बजट है, कैपिटलिस्टिक बजट है, स्वतंत्र बजट है, इस को तरह-तरह के नाम दिये गये, जैसे कि इस बजट से देश का भट्टा ही बैठ जाने वाला हो । सौ चूहे मार कर बिल्ली हज़ को चली । इतने सालों में देश का अर्थ-तंत्र अन्दर से इतना खोखला कर दिया है कि रुपए ने अपनी खरीद-शक्ति भी गंवा दी है । रुपए की कीमत 30 पैसे भी नहीं रही और आज भी देश के लाखों लोग भूखे मरते हैं, जिन को आज एक टाइम भी पूरा खाने को नहीं मिलता है । सर्दियों के दिनों में आज भी भारत के शहरों और गांवों में लोग पशु की तरह से मरते हैं । जिस देश में घूघ और घी की नदियां बहती थीं, जिस देश में गंगा बहती है, आज उस में उन की खून की नदी बहती है । इस देश में आज एक करोड़ इन्सान ऐसे हैं जो हर रोज़ अपना खून बेच कर अपने कुटुम्ब का पालन करते हैं । अस्पतालों में अपना खून बेचने के लिये उन की लाइन लगी होती है । अफ़सोस यह है कि जिन लोगों ने इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ा है, ऐसे दिशा विहीन लोग आज इस बजट की टीका कर रहे हैं । बजट की डायरेक्शन के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं । क्या उन्होंने एमरजेन्सी के दौरान इसी तरह से माता जी से भी पूछा था कि इस देश को कहाँ ले जा रही हो ?

[श्री शंकर सिंह जी बाबेला]

एमरजेन्सी की दुखद दास्तानों में मैं इस समय जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ, उस का बदला इन को मिल गया है और मिल रहा है। जनता के सामने इन्होंने बहुत माफ़ी मांगी, पिछले 9 राज्यों के चुनावों के दरमियान इन्होंने बहुत कहा कि हम से झूल हो गई, लेकिन इन चुनाव परिणामों ने बतला दिया कि जनता के दिल में कांग्रेस के बारे में कितनी नफरत भरी है। जनता को शक है कि यह कांग्रेस है—चोर चोरी से जाता है, लेकिन हेरा-फेरी से नहीं। ऐसी जनता को लाख-लाख ध्रुववाद है, जिस ने दुनिया में भारत का नाम रोशन कर दिया है।

अभी में गत साल का बजट डिस्कशन लायब्रेरी में पढ़ रहा था। उस डिस्कशन में कांग्रेसियों के भाषणों में 20 'वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम और युवक-नेता मंजय गांधी की काफी तारीफ थी, कोई मौलिक बात नहीं थी। जिस में बजट की बातें बहुत कम, चापलूसी की बातें ज्यादा थीं। इन्सान आदत से मजबूर होता है—आज जनता सरकार को दोष देना ही इन का धर्म हो गया है। तीन महीनों की यह सरकार अभी तो देश को दिशा दे रही है, अर्थतन्त्र को ठीक करने का प्रयास कर रही है। तीस साल की नीतियों ने, जिस ने देश का सत्यानाश कर दिया है, वह केवल तीन महीनों में कैसे ठीक हो सकती है? विरासत में मिले इस अर्थतन्त्र को ठीक करने के लिये कम से कम 30 महीने तो दीजिये !

जनता सरकार बनने के बाद भावों में जो बढ़ोतरी होने लगी है, उस के बारे में विचार होना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि एमरजेन्सी के दौरान भाव थोड़े कन्ट्रोल में ज़रूर रहे, लेकिन उस के दो कारण हैं। एक तो सितम्बर, 1974 में क्रेडिट स्क्वीज़ करने से भाव कन्ट्रोल में आये थे, दूसरे—एमरजेन्सी में नान-बजटरी एकण्ड्र, जैसे मीसा, काफेपोसा, रेड्ज़,

पुलिस की दादा-गीरी, ऐसे कामों से लोग भयभीत थे, जिससे भाव थोड़ा कन्ट्रोल में थे। लेकिन प्राइस राइज़ के बारे में यदि 1960 से देखा जाय तो उस समय के भावों की बढ़ोतरी की जो रेखा थी, उसी रेखा से ये भाव आज भी बढ़ रहे हैं। इस को समझने से पहले आप राष्ट्रीय आय को भी देखिये। 1976-77 में राष्ट्रीय आय में 10 प्रतिशत से भी कम की वृद्धि हुई, जिससे पांचवीं योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में वृद्धि की दर 3.5 प्रतिशत तक सीमित रही। 1975-76 में राष्ट्रीय आय में 8.5 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी का अनुमान है, लेकिन पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में कृषि उत्पादन में 5 से 6 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई, जब कि 1975-76 में 15.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। 1976-77 के पहले 10 महीनों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 10.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का अनुमान है। जो 1975-76 में 6.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ी थी। मुद्रा सप्लाय में 17.1 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी है जो यह प्राइम राइज़ के लिए जिम्मेदार है। आनोच्य वर्ष के पहले छह महीनों में थोक मूल्यों का सूचक अंक 11 प्रतिशत बढ़ा। थोक कीमतों का सूचक अंक, जो 28 सितम्बर, 1974 को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में 183.4 था, कम होकर 20 मार्च, 1976 को समाप्त होते वाले सप्ताह में 162.2 रह गया। इस का रक़ फ़िर बदल गया और यह 26 मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में फिर बढ़ कर 181.5 हो गया। इस प्रकार पिछले 18 महीनों में हुई कमी से 26 मार्च 1977 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में 11.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, किन्तु ज्यादातर वृद्धि मार्च 1976 और सितम्बर 1976 के बीच हुई और बाद के छह महीनों में कीमतें बढ़ीं तो पर ज्यादा नहीं। कीमतों में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से कुछ वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण हुई जैसा कि मुद्रा-उपलब्धि में 17 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि से पता चलता है। कुल मांग और पूर्ति के बीच

फिर से काफी असंतुलन पैदा हो गया था, इस से भी कीमतें बढ़ीं ।

थोक कीमतों के सूचक अंक में वृद्धि होने के कारण उपभोक्ता कीमत सूचक अंक में भी वृद्धि हुई यद्यपि यह वृद्धि अपेक्षाकृत कम थी । मार्च, 1976 और मार्च 1977 के बीच सूचक अंक में 9.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ।

1961-62 का बेस इयर अंगर लिया जाए, तो प्राइस राइज इस प्रकार हुई :

1961-62	100
1962-63	103.8
1963-64	110.2
1964-65	122.3
1965-66	131.6
1966-67	149.9
1967-68	167.3
1968-69	165.4
1969-70	171.6
1970-71	181.1
1971-72	188.4
1972-73	207.1

1973-74 . . . 254.3

1974-75 . . . 313.8

इन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि भावों की बढ़ती एक ही दिशा में आगे चल रही है जिस के लिए जनता सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं लेकिन जनता सरकार इन भावों की बढ़ती से चिंतित जरूर है और इस के लिए जो भी प्रयत्न करने चाहिए वह करेगी । सिर्फ व्यापारियों को चेतावनी देने से काम नहीं होगा । अगर व्यापारी भावों को कन्ट्रोल में नहीं रखते तो उन के ऊपर भी गवर्नमेंट को एक्शन लेना चाहिए ।

इन लोगों को जो करना चाहिए था वह किया ही नहीं । इन्होंने सिर्फ अपनी गरीबी हटाने का काम किया है । सिर्फ ब्योरोक्रेसी के आधार पर राज्य चलाया और वही ब्योरोक्रेसी भी जनता सरकार को विरासत में मिली है । मैं समझता हूँ कि वे भी जनता ही हैं और जनता सरकार को बदनाम नहीं होने देंगे । कांग्रेस सरकार ने कई काम ठीक नहीं किये हैं । यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि बजट में अलग अलग हेड्स के नीचे रखे रुपये जिन को खर्च करना होता है विकास के कामों में खर्च नहीं किये गये । इस के लिए मैं थोड़े से आंकड़े आप के सामने रखता हूँ :

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

(In lakhs of Rupees)
Budget Revised

Mining and Metallurgical Industries	381.48	329.35
Aircraft and Ship-building Industries: Hindustan Shipyard	2.31	1.98
Central Marine Design and Research Organisation	16	9
Telecommunication and Electronics Industries: Computer Maintenance Corporation	30	15
Complex for production and Research and Development of Semi-Conductor Devices	25	4
Mines and Minerals	67	46
WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	137.84	120.29
Water and Power Development Service	7.00	1.38
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	140.82	120.20
Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	44.58	19.91

[श्री शंकर सिंह जी बाघेला]

सभापति महोदय यह एक संतुलित बजट बहुत ही कम समय में वित्त मंत्री और उनके सहयोगियों ने काफी सोच विचार करके इसको संतुलित किया है। घोषणापत्र के हिसाब से इस में रोटी और आजादी की जो बात है उसको भी हमें देखना होगा। आजादी तो जनता ने स्वयं ले ली है और जनता सरकार ने यह दे भी दी है लेकिन जो रोटी का सवाल है वह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। रोजी का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उसके लिए आपने 25 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था इस में की है जो मेरे क्वाल से बहुत कम है। इसके बारे में आप सोचें। यह ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। ग्रामलक्षी और खेती को प्राधान्य देने वाला यह प्रथम बजट है। 30.30.4 प्रतिशत कुल बजट का खेती पर खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। आयकर की सीमा बढ़ा कर आपने दस हजार कर दी है जो स्वागत योग्य है। अच्छा होता अगर इस दस हजार की छूट को आपने अन्य आय कर भरने वालों पर भी लागू किया होता।

सभापति महोदय बजट में सिर्फ 72 करोड़ का डिफिसिट दिखाया गया है। इतने ही डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस चास्ते ज्यादा मुद्रास्फीति का डर नहीं है अगर इसको यही तक सीमित रखा जाएगा इससे पहले क्या होता था इसको आप देखें। 1971-72 में 517 करोड़ का डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किया गया था 1972-73 में 872 का, 1973-74 में 319 करोड़ का और अक्टूबर 1973 तक 541 करोड़ का किया गया। 1974-75 में 650 करोड़ का किया गया और 1975-76 में 225 करोड़ का। डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग में मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है। यह देश के अर्थ तंत्र को खत्म कर देती है।

Inflation is thus the most regressive, the most inequitable and the "meanest" method, in a poor-country, of obtaining command over goods.

समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी को वित्त का ज्यादा तजुर्बा है और अपने तजुर्बे

के बल पर वह 72 करोड़ से ज्यादा का डिफिसिट नहीं होने देंगे। ऐसा करके ही भावों को बढ़ने से रोका जा सकता है।

फिर भी बजट में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो घोषणापत्र से मेल नहीं खाती हैं। देश का सामान्य आदमी और अपना आदमी और किसान जिस उत्सुकता से इस बजट की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा था वह उत्सुकता उस में नहीं रही और उसके उत्साह के अनुरूप यह बजट नहीं है। वह समझ रहा था कि अनिवार्य जमा योजना को खत्म कर दिया जाए, वह नहीं किया गया है। दम मारो दम मिट जाए गम वह गम मिटाने वाली बात भी इस में नहीं है। बीड़ी के दाम बढ़ने से उस में दम भर गया है। और उसके गम को दूर करने के लिए बीड़ी पर जो कर लगाया गया है उससे उसको राहत दी जानी चाहिये। पेट्रोल का भाव भी कुछ कम किया जाना चाहिये था। पहले वाला सरकार ने जितनी खराबियां की हैं और जिन की वजह से पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन उसके खिलाफ गई उसको देखते हुए हम को चाहिये था कि पेट्रोल के दाम हम कुछ कम करते। उसने पेट्रोल के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिए थे। इसी तरह से टू व्हीलर और थ्री व्हीलर पर जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है उसको भी मैं इस में जोड़ूंगा और चाहंगा कि उनको छोड़ दिया गया होता तो अच्छा था। उनका काम नमैन इस्तेमाल करता है। थ्री व्हीलर भी ग्राम आदमी जब मजबूरी होती है तभी लेता है। इनको छोड़ देना चाहिये।

किसान को जो लोन मिलता है रिजर्व बैंक से वह उस बेचारे तक पहुंचते पहुंचते बहुत अधिक ब्याज की दर पर मिलता है। बीच में इतने माध्यम होते हैं कि उन की वजह से किसान तक पहुंचते पहुंचते जो बैंक रेट होता है वह बढ़ते बढ़ते बारह या चौदह परसेंट हो जाता है जिस को किसान पे नहीं कर सकता तो ऐसे लोन किसान को सीधे मिलने चाहिए।

17.00 hrs.

एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि ज्यादा

उत्पादन के लिये रासायनिक खाद का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए जब कि दूसरी तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि रासायनिक खाद देश की खेती को नुकसान करेगी। यह दोनों बातें एक दूसरे के विरोध में हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि रासायनिक खाद लम्बे अर्से तक इस्तेमाल करने पर जमीन के लिये खराब है लेकिन जब तक किसान उम को इस्तेमाल करता है तब तक उस को खाद कम दाम पर और पूरी मात्रा में मिलनी चाहिये। बीज में भी दो नम्बर के बीज की मिलावट होती है। कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी में मिलावट के बीज मिलते हैं। वह बन्द होना चाहिये और किसान को सस्ता बीज और बिना मिलावट का समय पर मिलना चाहिये।

आज किसान को पावर पूरी नहीं दी जाती है और जो दी भी जाती है वह रात में दी जाती है जिससे जाड़े में किसान को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इसलिये दिन में बिजली पूरे बोल्टेज के साथ किसान को दी जाय जिस से उसकी मोटर न जले। बिजली का विकल्प कूड माल और मोबिल ग्रायल है जिस से पम्पिंग सेट्स चलते हैं। अगर यह सस्ते दर पर किसान को मिले तो वह खुश होगा।

कहा गया कि सब राज्यों का एक सा विकास नहीं होता है। मैं कहूँगा कि केन्द्र सरकार भी राज्यों के साथ भेदभाव करती रही है। जनता सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी ऐसी हमरी कामना है। जैसे मैं गुजरात से आता हूँ जहाँ कोई बातों में केन्द्र हमारी मदद कर सकता है जैसे बम्बई हाई सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, पोस्स, मशीन टूल, तेल की रोयल्टी आदि के बारे में केन्द्र को गुजरात की सहायता करनी चाहिये। जिस इलाके से मैं और वित्त मंत्री जी आते हैं वह सावरकांठा मिला वहाँ नडियाड वपडवज मोडसा, शामला जी रेलवे लाइन की मांग इंडस्ट्री की दृष्टि से बहुत दिनों से हो रही है। मेरी मांग कि अर्धतुलित विकास को दूर करने की दृष्टि से इस रेलवे लाइन को फौरन मंजूर किया जाय जिस से उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके।

कपड़े के उद्योग के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि आप सिल्क मिल्स को लेते हैं यह रूम रोग का कोई हल नहीं है क्योंकि मिल मालिक तो कभी बीमार पड़ता नहीं है। वह अपने पैसे का पूरा लाभ उठा कर सारा कूड़ा सरकार के सर मढ़ देते हैं। इस प्रथा को चैक करना चाहिये। हमारी मिलें अच्छी तरह से चले, बेरोजगारी कम हो इसमें हमारा हित है। इसलिये सरकार सलाम करने वाले मिल मालिकों से सतर्क रहे। रोटी और कपड़े की बात तो हुई। लेकिन मकान के बारे में इसमें उल्लेख नहीं है। तो "रोटी कपड़ा और मकान" भी एक साथ बात होनी चाहिये। जिसकी बजट में व्यवस्था नहीं है, उसका भी ध्यान रखा जाय। अन्त में मुझे विश्वास है कि डिफिसिट फ्राइनेंस की वजह से हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी भावों को नहीं बढ़ने देंगे।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is very discouraging. I am really disappointed to see that there is not a single word for socialism in his budget speech. This budget is not a budget for the common people nor a socialistic budget; this budget is a budget for capitalists and business people.

The budget of the Central Government is the main instrument for fulfilling the aspirations of the people, but there is no indication in the budget about the requirements of the common people of India and how to meet those requirements.

It appears that nationalisation of industries has been given a go-by. Thousands of factories, jute mills, textile mills and other mills are now lying closed. The Directors of many Companies have declared lock-out, as a result of which thousands and lakhs of employees have been thrown out of employment. This has caused much hardship to them. It is surprising that nothing has been done to remedy the agonies of these people, although the

[Shri Dhirendranath Besu]

Finance Minister has shed crocodile tears in his budget speech. He has said:

"It was also a manifestation of our people's desire for a reorientation and a reshaping of our economic policies so as to bring about speedy elimination of poverty and destitution."

But, in action, nothing has been done. Many of the factories, including jute mills, are lying closed. No step has been taken to have them opened; there is no provision of funds for opening those closed mills. If these companies are not nationalised, I am sure, the promoters and directors or the management will pump out all the resources: they have promoted the companies only to take money from the financial institutions and the Government. We should make a stop to this practice.

Now, what are the strong points in our economy? These are, (1) infrastructure required for the growth of the economy, (2) industrial development and, (3) agricultural development in villages and districts. It is true that some funds have been provided for the agricultural sector, for improvement of irrigation and agricultural works, but sufficient funds have not been provided. Much more funds should have been provided to meet the requirements. I would like to point out that the Finance Minister himself has admitted this in his budget speech on page 4:

"In the last two years, while India's exports have increased rapidly, imports during 1976-77 were restrained both on account of the bumper harvest of 1975-76 and increased domestic production of such critical inputs as fertilisers. The rapid increase in inward remittances has given added strength..."

The foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 3,200 crores. We understand what the Government will do with this foreign exchange. They are encouraging a sort of trading policy:

they want to issue open licences for importing watches whereas in India the HMT watches which our country manufactures have proved to be excellent. The quality is up to the mark and they can meet most of the requirements of our country. Government should see that watches and such goods are not imported, causing loss to our own undertakings.

Then, our Finance Minister has not forgotten to provide an adequate sum in the Budget for paying compensation to some companies. For instance, I would like to name one of the companies—the Braitwaite Company, which is reported to have assets not exceeding Rs. 12 crores but for which a provision of Rs. 16.25 crores has been made towards payment of Compensation. Why is this so? Is it just to satisfy the promoters, just to satisfy the rich people, just to satisfy the capitalists?

Next, I may say that I am glad to see the exemption limit raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 for purposes of income-tax. It is a good gesture; but why should there be an increase in surcharge from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on income-tax? This is just to deprive the middle-class people of some more money. This will cause hardship to the middle-class people and therefore I would request the Finance Minister to withdraw this proposal.

Then, again, on Bidis which are used by the common people or poor people, excise duty at the rate of 15 per cent has been charged. This is too high. The Minister shed crocodile tears, as if he feels for the poor: why then, are the poor being hurt now? I propose that this surcharge of 15 per cent on income-tax and the excise-duty on Bidis should be withdrawn so that the common people may not suffer more. It is very difficult for them to maintain their livelihood, and this will cause an additional burden on them which they cannot bear.

Then, I come to newsprint. The Newspapers are doing an immense service to the country; they have been serving a public utility purpose. But the Finance Minister has been pleased to reduce the duty from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent. I feel that duty on newsprint should be abolished, particularly for small and medium newspapers whose circulation does not exceed a lakh.

This Budget should have been prepared with the intention of seeing that the aspirations of the common people are met. But this has not been done. It is a Capibilistic Budget: it has been prepared by the Officers and the statement has just been read out by the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister should recast some of the Budget provisions as mentioned. Some of the taxes proposed to be levied should be revised. The Finance Minister should recast the budget on the advice of this House. Most of the hon. Members of this House have suggested that concessions should not be given to the rich people, big industrialists like Tatas and Birlas, but to the common people, the poor people of this country. I would, therefore, suggest that the Finance Minister should withdraw the concessions allowed to the big business men and industrialists and withdraw the excise duty proposed to be levied on Bidis used by the common poor people.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome the budget proposals of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister deserves bouquets from all parts of the country, and from the poor masses of this country, because he has presented a small and poor man's budget, a budget which is realistic and which is the best under the circumstances.

To evaluate the present budget, we shall have to see the circumstances under which this has been presented. Our Finance Minister has had no chance to consult the members of the Planning Commission, because it has

been reconstituted recently; he had no chance to consult the State Governments; there were elections in certain States and the Governments are being formed only now. Under these circumstances, he could not have the opportunity of having consultations with all these persons and exploring some possibilities and under these circumstances, he has come out with this budget. This is the background and if my friends from the Congress side keep this in mind, they would be able to understand and appreciate that under the circumstances, this is one of the best budgets. It is not merely because of a formality that I rise to pay compliments to the Finance Minister for presenting such a budget, but the fact is that this is one of the best budgets and I make bold to say that this is the budget of the middle-class people, this is the budget of the poor people and this is the budget of the masses of this country.

Yesterday, I had the opportunity of listening to the speech of the former Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam, today I had the privilege of hearing the speech of an ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Hitendra Desai. They, as also the other members from the Congress side, have pointed their accusing fingers at the Government, but they had no courage to do this during the emergency. They have, however, become bold now. Yesterday, the ex-Finance Minister made a lengthy speech and came out with certain allegations against our Finance Minister and the Janata Party. To-day the same attempt was made by Mr. Hitendra Desai. When they are making all tall claims and pointing an accusing finger they cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Their allegations are that (a) this is a Budget just like a budget of the Swatantra Party; (b) they feel completely uneasy when we take the name of Mahatma Gandhi. They feel so because they know that they have forfeited the right to take the name of Mahatma Gandhi. They have betrayed Mahatma Gandhi. That is why they do not want us to take the

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

name of Mahatma Gandhi. May I tell them that we are deeply wedded to the tenets and principles of Gandhism and no power on earth could deflect us from the Gandhian path that the Janata Party has chosen. Gandhiji is an illuminating light and a guiding light for us and we are going to follow the Gandhian path whether Shri Hitendra Desai likes it or not and whether Mr. Subramaniam likes it or not. They have betrayed Mahatma Gandhi. Poor masses of this country will never betray Mahatma Gandhi....

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: History will decide that.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am coming to that. Please have patience.

(c) Then they say that we have given a go-by to the public sector. There is not a single word in this budget where the Finance Minister has said that we want to give a go by to the public sector. The basic sector is going to remain in this country. But I am astonished when they take the name of Jawaharlal Nehru. We might have the right to take the name of Mahatma Gandhi or not but may I ask with all humility whether they have got the right or whether they are entitled to take the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? Jawaharlal Nehru is a national leader and there cannot be any dispute about it. But when these friends to-day talk in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru, and behave so if it is their monopoly to take the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. May I state that Jawaharlal Nehru was the greatest democrat on earth. He was a noble personality. When democracy was butchered in this country, where were you? At that time you did not take the name of Jawaharlal Nehru. When a Gandhian like Acharya Kripalani was not allowed to go to Rajghat and shout 'Long Live Democracy'; where were you? With what face you are talking in the name of Shri Jawa-

harlal Nehru? To pay lipservice to Jawaharlal Nehru is not going to help you. Jawaharlal Nehru was a real democrat. He was a real socialist. We believe in the tenets of democratic socialism. You do not believe in democracy. You do not believe in socialism.

When the future history of this country will be written, it will be written that if there was anybody who betrayed democracy in this country, that was these Congressmen. If there was anybody who betrayed socialism, it was these Congressman. History will also note that these are the Congressmen who stabbed in the back of Jawaharlal Nehru. The writings on the wall are there and it is high time that you read them. You must understand the life of Jawaharlal Nehru and then preach us what Jawaharlal did and fought for. You have no right to say that you are Congressmen. Congress was dead in 1969 when Indira Gandhi proposed the name and signed the form for Sanjiva Reddy and then worked for Shri Giri and at that moment and thence the Congress was dead. As far as you are concerned, your party is CPI (II). Yours is the party full of fellow travellers and traitors of the country and people who were indulging in personal aggrandisement. Do not teach us what democracy is. Do not try to teach us what socialism is. We know what is socialism. We would not like to learn from you as far as these principles of democracy and Socialism are concerned.

The former Finance Minister told us that he had left a very rich legacy to us. What was that legacy?

(a) 68 per cent of the people in this country are living below the poverty line. That was the legacy given to us by the former Finance Minister.

(b) They could not sustain the average rate of growth of 5 per cent. It was two to three and a half per cent.

These are historical facts which my friends cannot deny.

(c) 11 million unemployed educated people are there on live register in this country.

May I ask what was the increase in production during emergency? There was a tall talk from the opposition side.

(d) There was inflation, people knew what was being done in this country in the name of production and in the name of democracy.

During Congress regime prices rose by 12 per cent in 19 months of emergency. These are the basic facts which my friends cannot deny and this is the legacy which was given to Janata Party and these people are now teaching us about Socialist Budget and Swatantra budget.

The former Finance Minister had presented a budget leaving Rs. 320 crores un-covered deficit. Rs. 1400 crores were pumped into the economy of this country. Innumerable concessions were given during Shri Subramaniam's regime to the private sector. Cars were to cost less. Was it not a Swatantra Party's Budget?

Our Finance Minister has provided Rs. 40 crores for drinking water in the villages in India. There are 1,60,000 villages in this country where there is no provision of water. No Government up till now has provided in the Budget for that. This Budget of Shri H. M. Patel and Janata Party has for the first time made a provision of Rs. 40 crores for making water available to 1,60,000 poor people in the villages.

The Congress Government was talking about the commanding heights of economy. The heights were so commanding that they could not see the poor man. The rich man could thrive in that regime but the poor man was removed from the hut. Poor people were removed from Turkman Gate. Poor people had no right to live during Congress regime.

During Congress rule, misuse of funds from the Nationalised Banka was made. I am making bold to say lakhs of rupees were taken from the Bank of Baroda to finance the election campaign of Shri Sanjay Gandhi. At that time my friends could not raise their voice. All these glaring facts point out that if at all there was any Swatantra like Budget, that was the Budget presented by the former Finance Minister.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Did the Congress Party take that amount for Sanjay Gandhi or did Sanjay Gandhi take for himself? Please clarify.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up-

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please clarify whether the amount was taken by the Congress Party or by Sanjay Gandhi?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Now, Sir, in this budget, when we are laying stress on rural sector and stimulating our rural economy, and giving all the encouragement to the rural sector, these friends say that we are betraying the public sector.

The basic thing, as far as India is concerned, is that it is a country of villages. The basic fact is that our main culture stands on and stems from agriculture. Hitherto we have neglected agriculture. And we are paying the price for that. In the days of gigantism of Jawaharlal Nehru, agriculture was neglected; this fact cannot be denied; but at the fag end of his life, he confessed that it was a mistake to neglect agriculture. Even our ex-Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam confessed before this very House that in the Second Plan and after that it was understood that it was a great mistake that they had neglected agriculture. Once it is decided that agriculture is not to be neglected in this country and if we are providing for agriculture and giving all the stimulation to agriculture, that fact has to be appreciated by one and

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

all. Instead, attempts are being made to ridicule this aspect and allege that we are giving a go-bye to public sector. There is no clash between public and private sectors in this country. (Interruptions). Let the hon. Member learn the economics. There is a national sector in this country and both the sectors shall have to be subservient and shall have to serve the national cause. Private sector shall have to play the role assigned to it for the good of the nation. That is what I would like to submit.

As far as the Janata Party is concerned, we are wedded to the ideal that the villages should be humming with economic activity and we want to take all the fruits of science and technology to the doorstep of the poor men in the villages. If this is done, then destitution and poverty will be a thing of the past in the villages.

Having said that, I would like to make certain suggestions to the Finance Minister. He had already stated—our Prime Minister also spoke about it—about the deficit financing. I fully support him as far as the stand against deficit financing is concerned. We do not want that prices should go up. During the interim budget, in his speech, our Finance Minister said that:

“Financing of public expenditure in a manner which would generate inflationary pressure should be eschewed.”

So, I would have very much wished that the Finance Minister should have even brought down the figure of Rs. 72 crores deficit. I would go further to say as a sort of containing the inflation in the current year, in so far as inflation derives its sustenance from budget deficit, he should have shown a nil deficit. Had he done that, that would have been a marvellous thing. We shall have to see that the rate of growth is sustained at 5 per cent.

If all our sectors march ahead and if all our targets are fulfilled, I feel

we shall be doing a great service to this country. Having said this, I do not say that this budget is the last word. This is the first attempt to give a definite direction. In the next budget, there would be a forward thrust and my friends would be convinced that whatever we say, we stand by it. We shall stand firmly by our principles and principles alone. Sir, I have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mavalankar. You should finish within ten minutes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will start my speech by complimenting and congratulating my hon. friend from Kapadvanj, Shri Shankarsinh Vaghela who has made a good maiden speech. I hope that many of our friends from both sides of the House will be able to take increasing part in the elevation of this hon. House.

Quite frankly, I do not know how to describe this first regular ‘Janata Budget’. It certainly is good in several parts. But it fails to catch the imagination of the people, and it is—not quite in tune with the ‘Janata’ spirit and wave which are evident during these last three months. I shall not call it disappointing. However, it falls short of expectations. Perhaps, some of us were wrong in entertaining high expectations! Shri H. M. Patel’s task was undoubtedly difficult and somewhat thankless, for he could not write on a clean slate, and he had neither time nor vantage positions with which to clear the vastly accumulated mess of the past, particularly of the more recent past. Moreover, it is not easy, I think, to abruptly or drastically shift emphasis, change priorities and arrange new requirements. For any super-imposition of new and radical ideas and approaches on the already started or half-completed workings and procedures is extremely difficult, if not impossible. That is why I view this budget with sympathy and, therefore, call it a sober, sensible, sane and balanced exercise, and, I find, the Finance Minister’s quiet mood well-

reflected in his exercise and in his speech. But it is not completely satisfactory because it lacks a certain spirit of boldness, radicalism, imagination, and may I say also that it lacks the 'Janata' and the socialist flavour. It does not catch, much less does it cash, on the unprecedented new climate of freedom and freshness with which our ancient motherland is so full today. Sir, I welcome the promised appointment of the new committee of experts on simplification and rationalisation of tax laws and tax procedures. I hope it will soon be constituted with the right type of experts, people with experience in government and public fields and also I hope it will submit its report fairly soon. We had so many committees on this question of simplification of tax procedures. I am quite sure, therefore, that government is not wanting in terms of recommendations. Probably what is wanted is partly the will to implement and partly the need to have new recommendations which may be in tune with the new requirements. Therefore, I welcome this announcement of a new Committee. I hope it will do its job fairly soon and satisfactorily to all concerned.

Sir, we had also the Wanchoo Committee report and many other committees of that nature which went into the whole gamut of the economy in the context of taxation proposals. While some of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee have been implemented, yet some of them have not been implemented. While this new committee is going to be formed, may I request the Finance Minister to see to it that some of the older committees' reports are taken out of the shelves. He may go into the exercise of finding out as to how much of it is still valid and how much of it can be related to the conditions of today and tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman, in this budget there is a definite and a welcome shift from heavy industry to agriculture and rural development. This rural biased budget or agriculture-biased

budget is all the more welcome to me coming as I do to this House the second time in succession now from a partly rural and a partly urban constituency. I am now coming from Gandhinagar constituency which including nearly two-thirds of my home city of Ahmedabad where I was born, brought up and educated. But this time I have also the privilege of representing 115 villages of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts and, as such, I do get now a better assessment of the problems of rural India. I feel our villages and rural country-side scene is far from satisfactory, and I am glad the Finance Minister brought in the question of rural country-side's progress. He also talked about employment-oriented schemes. I hope that some concrete employment will be generated, because many of the Finance Ministers in the past talked of employment generating schemes which would eventually generate only desperation and disappointment rather than real employment!

Talking about the rural scene again may I say that rural poverty is increasing, rural—urban imbalance is increasing, rural development in terms of its health and proportions is not taking place and the over-urbanisation is creating problems for the country-side. Therefore, I feel happy that the budget at least makes a good beginning in the desired direction of looking after the rural areas with tremendous sympathy and attention that have been missing all these years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the drinking water scarcity will be partly attended to by this budget, and the approach roads which have been missing will be constructed. In fact, I was surprised when I found in my constituency that while going from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar there is a good road but between the two a number of villages are there and there is no approach road from the main road to the village inside the Gandhinagar district. One feels sad at this lack of communication. The fact of lack of communication means it denies

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

a number of opportunities of communication to the people who live in rural India. Therefore, Sir, I feel that it will be a good thing if communications are improved. Now, I wish the budget had done something more in regard to the landless agricultural labour who are still in great difficulty, and in terms of removing exploitation also one can really do a lot in that regard. Even the small farmers are facing far too many handicaps, and so I wish the budget had done something more to the landless labour and the farmers.

The budget has been good in so far as some other things are concerned. I am glad many of our friends who are Ministers now are behaving in true Janata spirit with no ostentatious living and no VIP treatment hanging around them. It is a good thing; in terms of actual saving it may be a small amount but in terms of salutary effect that it has on the electorate it has a good moral effect on the people. I hope the Janata Government will be able to go right deep into the question of reducing avoidable Government expenditure. I also want to know what the Government has got in terms of eradicating the evil of the use of black money, if not out-right, at least significantly and increasingly. As I said, I am glad to find unostentatious living among the new rulers. But in regard to conspicuous consumption by a very few rich people, one still finds a lot of unaccounted money, a lot of black-money spending on conspicuous consumption and that of course must be stopped. I do not know with what instrument the Finance Minister, with his budget, will be able to do in regard to conspicuous consumption being curtailed. I am glad the Minister has also raised the Wealth Tax. But I wish the Janata Budget, if not now, may be in the years to come, will give us increasing evidence of taxing the fewer people at the very top. In the British experience, we know that the Labour Governments from 1945 to

1955 imposed a huge Wealth Tax and more especially the Death Duty, the Estate Duty for bringing about an egalitarian society. After all, the gap can be reduced only if you tax proportionately heavily in terms of Wealth Tax and Estate Duty. I also feel therefore that this budget could have gone a little more in that direction. But, on the other hand, I am glad it has gone to the extent of increasing limit of tax exemption from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 thereby making it possible for the fixed low income group to free themselves from the botheration and harassment of income-tax. Each year, one by one as years roll by, one finds that the Finance Ministers and the Governments in general are not able to do something good which will protect the honest tax payer and something which will punish the dishonest tax payer. Dishonest tax payers escape and evade taxes while the honest tax payers are further taxed because they are honest and because they happen to be fixed income people. They are people with skill and other talents, the professional people, and naturally, of course, they are further taxed. So, I hope, in the months to come, in the years to come, the new Government will see to it that the honest tax payers will increase because of the Government policy in this regard.

I do not want to say anything about the Planning Commission because it has been formed only recently. But I hope the priorities will soon be fixed and work in those directions will also soon start. I do not want to go into the question of galloping inflation and the problems of rising prices, as the time at my disposal is limited. All I say is that the problem of the rising prices affects the consumers of the essential goods as well. This affects the large number of people and that is where the Government should be able to do something concrete, not just in terms of what it says but in terms of actual economic benefits and betterment of the conditions of the vast millions of our people.

With regard to this year's proposals about excise duty so far so good, but I find one difficulty. The Minister has given concession, enormous concession, by way of reducing the Excise Duty on cloth produced by a handful of mills in Ahmedabad. These were producing finer quality of cloth. But the mills producing ordinary cloth are taxed more in terms of excise, thus making them more sick. Even if that does not happen, these mills will ultimately pass on the burden to the consumers. No mills can absorb the burden themselves. Ultimately, when the market is improved and boosted, they will be active and they will pass on the burden to the people. So, the excise duty on these textile mill seems to be somewhat unjust. I do not want to go into further details for want of time.

Finally, I do not know why Shri Patel and the 'Janata' government could not start the healthy practice of getting rid of a good bit of secrecy which has been hanging round the budget every year. Should our budgets be so very secretive? After all barring the excise duties which cannot be made public, why cannot there be open discussion as to whether the government would indicate or not the direction it wants to go, the emphasis it wants to shift or put, etc. All this should become part of healthy public debate. The Economic Survey this year has been a good but a sombre document; I do not know whether that document was prepared fully by the present government or many of its parts were borrowed bodily from the findings of the previous government. Whatever it be, my feeling is that the economic situation must be tackled boldly. Before I sit down, may I say that in the new climate of freedom and freshness, we shall work for greater freedom, more production and better discipline. My friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, is in charge of the labour portfolio, he is facing the problem of agitations, strikes, protests and what not. I am not feeling terribly worried about it. After all, part of it is inevitable and part of it

is legitimate also, as many injustices had been done. But unless the 'Janata' government sees to it that an atmosphere of discipline is built up, not brick by brick, but if I may say so, as quickly as possible, then some of the good things which we want to do in terms of economic production, etc. may suffer. It is from that angle that I say this. Three months ago the Janata Party won the General Elections. The mini election this month was held in many States in northern India and elsewhere, and again the 'Janata Wave' has triumphed. The presidential election is or will be practically over soon. The Janata Party must now stand united and must give a socialist based programme to make it look like a really cohesive, good progressive party. I know many of my good friends like Shri George Fernandes, Shri Madhu Limaye and Prof. Madhu Dandavate are there. But merely having some socialists in the party does not make it a socialist government. The actions of the government must be in the direction of benefiting the poor and the labour and the wage earning class; their actions must be in the interest of the people who were hitherto exploited. I hope that this will happen in the years to come.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) : सभापति महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद है कि मुझे अवसर मिला।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को भी बहुत धन्यवाद है कि उन्होंने कुछ अच्छे प्रावधान वजट के माध्यम से रखे हैं। लेकिन इन सब से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि दूर क्षितिज पर एक आशा की किरण आई है, उसका प्रकाश गरीबों की कुटिया तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है। यह ठीक है कि उत्तराधिकार में हमें बहुत बिगड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था मिली है, ढोल जरूर पीटा जाता था आपातस्थिति का, लेकिन उस समय अधिकार की व्यवस्था का फैलाव था। जो योजनाएं थीं, पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं, उनको 21 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में संकुचित कर

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

दिया गया था। 21 सूत्री कार्यक्रम आदि में 20 सूत्री रह गया। लगातार यह पूछा जाता था कि यह 21 सूत्री से 20 सूत्री कैसे हो गया। यदि इन दोनों को गुणों कर दें तो उसका गुणनफल 420 होता है।

उस समय कुर्सी की चाह थी। अधिकार व्यवस्था के फैलाव ने, और डेढ़ व्यक्ति शासन ने पूरी की पूरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चाहे जहां तोड़ा, मरोड़ा और खींचा। इस तरह से ि गड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था हमें मिली है। इसके बाद भारत की जनता ने अंगड़ाई ली है।

17.47 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

जनता पार्टी के घोषणा-पत्र में यह कहा गया है कि हमें 80 प्रतिशत जातों की और देखना है, जो कि गांव में रहती है। इसका पूर्ण विवरण जनता पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र के पृष्ठ 10 पर मिलेगा और वित्त मंत्री के भाषण के पृष्ठ 5 पर भी दिया हुआ है। परन्तु इसके लिये जो आवश्यकताएं हैं, वे ये हैं कि सिंचाई योजनाओं, मड़कों और बिजली की व्यवस्था हो, ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और खेती के लिये ऐसी खाद दी जाये, जो लम्बी अवधि में भी हानिकारक न हो।

रासायनिक खाद लम्बे समय के लिये खतरनाक होती है, ऐसा कई विशेषज्ञों ने कहा है। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी उसको स्वीकार किया है। मैं अच्छी खाद गोबर की खाद मानी गई है, लेकिन पूरे वजट में गोवंश की वृद्धि तथा गोवंश की हत्या बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। महात्मा गांधी का नाम तो इस सदन में दोनों ओर के सभी सदस्यों ने लिया है, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी ने गोवंश वृद्धि और गोवंश हत्या को बन्द करने पर जो विशेष ध्यान दिया था,

उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बारे में विचार करें।

जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि सिंचाई के लिये 100 करोड़ रुपये, लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये 260 करोड़ रुपये और पम्प सैटों के लिये बिजली के लिये 175 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां पीने के लिये पानी, बिजली, सड़कें और लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं नहीं हैं। जट का 30 प्रतिशत रुपया देने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन आज की वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि जितना पैसा दिया जाता है, उसमें सड़कों, लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं, बिजली और पीने के शुद्ध पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। इसलिये इस समय जो व्यवस्था है, उसमें यह संभव नहीं है। अगर इन कामों के लिये 360 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया, तो वह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान होगा। इससे प्यास नहीं बुझती है, बल्कि बढ़ जाती है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके प्रावधान को बढ़ाया जाये।

जहां तक सड़कों का सम्बन्ध है, एप्रोच रोड्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। सड़कें गांव तक जानी चाहियें, लेकिन बहुत से गांव में सड़कें नहीं हैं। आजकल हाईवेज पर पेन्टिंग का काम चल रहा है और उन्हें सुन्दर बनाया जा रहा है, लेकिन वह पैसा गांव की सड़कें बनाने के लिये उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। बहुत पहले एक कहानी पढ़ी थी एक राजा था, जो कवि भी था उसमें कवि की कल्पना के अनुसार देखा कि चन्द्रमा सुन्दर है और गोल है। उसने कहा कि वही को तुलना चन्द्रमा से की जाती है, और उसे चन्द्रमुखी कहा जाता है। उसने अपनी पत्नी को देखा और सोचा कि चन्द्रमा पर इस तरह की कोई पहाड़ी या घाटी नहीं है, इसकी नाक और कान अच्छे नहीं दिखते हैं, अगर यह चिन्कल

खोल ही जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। उसने अपनी पत्नी की नाक और कान कटवा दिये। लोगों ने उसको पागल कहा।

बहुत सी योजनाओं में हम सुन्दरता बढ़ाने की कसना करते हैं, लेकिन जिस योजना से गरीब के पेट पर चोट पड़ती है, हमें उसमें परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। हाईवेज पर जो पेंटिंग चन रही है, उसको बन्द कर के अगर गांव की एग्रीकल्चर रोड्स के लिये पैसा दे दिया जाये, तो ज्यादा लाभदायक होगा।

आंकड़ों का मधुर गान बहुत निराला और मोठा होता है, मगर वह वस्तुस्थिति की भयंकरता से मेल नहीं खाता। सड़कों के लिये 20 करोड़ रुपया और पानी के लिये 40 करोड़ रुपया अर्थात् कुल मिलाकर 60 करोड़ रुपया देने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन इस देश में यह 60 करोड़ रुपया कितना कम है। हमारा बजट 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये का है। यह कहा जाता है कि इसमें हम 72 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग नहीं करना चाहते क्योंकि इस से मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ जायगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का कोई मापदण्ड नहीं है। हो सकता है कि 100 करोड़ से भी यह न बढ़े और यह भी हो सकता है कि 72 करोड़ से भी यह बढ़ जाये। लेकिन मेरा जो निवेदन है वह यह कि पीने के पानी और सड़क के लिए जो 20 और 40 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं यह बहुत ही कम हैं।

उद्योगों को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया है, लघु उद्योग और खास तौर से कुटीर उद्योग की बात मैं करना चाहता हूँ, गांवों के उद्योग की बात करना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि पूंजी की कमी थी, इसलिए बहुत से प्रावधान नहीं हो सकते थे लेकिन एक चीज तो है कि श्रम और पसीना इस की अपने आप में कीमत होती है। सब मशीनें लगाकर रख दें लेकिन जब तक श्रमिक का पसीना नहीं लगता है तब तक पैदावार नहीं होती है और इसलिए यदि पसीने को पूंजी

माना जाये और उस के आधार पर संचालक मंडल में उन को हिस्सा दिया जाय तब तब प्रावधान एक समस्या का हल और हो सकेगा। आज बहुत सी सुविधाएं हम ने पूंजीपतियों को दी हैं कि तुम उद्योग खोल सकते हो। हम चाहते हैं कि पैदावार बढ़े। उस के लिए हम ने उन को ये सुविधाएं दी हैं। यह भी एक प्रावधान किया जा सकता है कि हम उन से यह कह सकते हैं यदि दो चार गांवों में छोटे छोटे लघु उद्योग तुम खोलोगे तो हम एक बड़ा उद्योग भी खोलने की सुविधा दे सकते हैं और उस में जो श्रमिक काम करेगा उस श्रमिक को अपने आप में एक पूंजी मान कर लाभ का हिस्सा उस को देना पड़ेगा। यदि हानि होती है, घाटा होता है तो वह जो बड़ी मिल है उसके साथ उस को संयुक्त किया जा सकता है।

विचार तो बहुत कुछ कहने का था लेकिन अब मैं सारांश में अपनी बात रख दूँ। बीड़ी पर से टैक्स हटना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि इस से आदत छूटती है यह अच्छा है। लेकिन आदतें छूटा नहीं करती हैं। उस के लिये बहुत तपस्या करनी पड़ती है। प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वतः स्वीकार किया है कि उन्हें अपनी बहुत सी आदतें छोड़ने के लिए 19 महीने की तपस्या करनी पड़ी, तब वे छूटी हैं। इसलिए जो बीड़ी का टैक्स है उसे हटा देना चाहिए।

नर्मदा जल-विवाद पड़ा हुआ है मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के बीच में। उसका कोई हल हो सकता और उस का कोई प्रावधान हो सकता तो मध्य प्रदेश और उस के जबलपुर आदि का क्षेत्र लहलहा उठता। इसलिए नर्मदा के जल-विवाद के ऊपर तबज्जह करें, उस को सुलझा कर उस के लिए उचित प्रावधान करें और वर्गों बांध की जो योजना बन रही है वह शीघ्र कार्यान्वित हो।

अंतिम बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि वस्तुओं के बनाने के क्षेत्र का बंटवारा होना बहुत आवश्यक

[श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन]

है। यह हमारे मैनिफेस्टो में भी कहा गया है। मैं उस में से सिर्फ दो पंक्तियां पढ़ दूँ :—

“Prompt measures will have to be taken to demarcate areas of differential technology and to provide for statutory reservation of some spheres of production for small-scale and cottage industries.”

तोलिया चद्दर आदि तो काटेज इंड ट्री के लिए छोड़ देना चाहिए। बड़ी बड़ी मिलों में उसके बनाए जाने के ऊपर प्रतिबंध लगना चाहिए।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : वह बजट जो पेश किया गया है उसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री को कुछ मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। मुबारकबाद देने का कुछ कारण है और वह यह कि हमें एक ईमानदार आदमी दिखने हैं। हम यह तो जानते हैं कि पटेल साहब इस से पहले किस पार्टी में थे। और क्या ख्यालात रखते थे, उन ख्यालातों को नहीं छोड़ा है। अपने ख्यालातों पर ही टिके हुए है। इसी लिये मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने ख्यालातों को बराबर बनाये रखा है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि जितने हमारे दूसरे साथी हैं, जो कभी हमारे साथ बैठते थे या फिर जैसे श्री जार्ज फरनैडीज है, श्री मधु दंडवते हैं या श्री मधु लिमये हैं या फिर जितने दूसरे सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं या कांग्रेस पार्टी के श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा हैं और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री हैं जो कि सोशलिज्म में विश्वास करते थे—वे जब यहां पर थे तो

बहुत सी चीजें बोलते थे और कहते थे कि हम सोशलिज्म में विश्वास रखते हैं। इस देश के लिये सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी होनी चाहिये। अब वहां जाने के बाद वे सोशलिज्म को क्यों भूल गये, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। एक बात याद आती है—एक कहावत है—शायद बर्नाड शा ने कहा है—जो 30 साल की उम्र से कम है—अगर वह सोशलिज्म में विश्वास नहीं करता है तो उस के पास दिल नहीं है—

A person below 30 years, if he is not a socialist, has no heart. But a person who reached 40 years if he still believes in socialism, then he has no mind. मैं समझता हूँ—हमारे ये जो साथी हैं, वहां जाने के बाद सोशलिज्म को बिलकुल भूल गये है.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With
your permission, I beg to present the
Second Report of the Business Advi-
sory Committee.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
June 22, 1977/Asadha 1, 1899 (Saka).